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P chemical symbol, phosphorus; symbol, peta-: position; presbyopia; [L.] proximum (near); pulse; [L.] punctum (point); pupil.
P1 parental generation, often homozygous for one or more traits of interest and from which the individuals are used in the first cross of a genetic experiment, producing the next (F1) generation.
P1, P2, P3 phalanges, numbered from proximal to distal. In horses, called also long pastern (os compedale), short pastern (os coronale), and coffin (os unguale) bones.
P2 second part of the second heart sound (S2) that corresponds to pulmonic valve closure. See heart sounds.
p33 a tumor suppressor gene active in the cellular response to DNA damage and cell cycle arrest. Called also TP53.
Pco2 carbon dioxide partial pressure or tension; also written PCO2, pCO2 and po2. See respiration and blood gas analysis.
Po2 oxygen partial pressure (tension); also written P02, Po2, and P O2. See also blood gas analysis.
p symbol for (1) the short arm of a chromosome; (2) the frequency of the more common allele of a pair; (3) pico-.
p- symbol, para-.
ϕ, capital letter; 23rd letter in the Greek alphabet.
π, capital letter; 16th letter of the Greek alphabet.
ψ, capital letter; 21st letter in the Greek alphabet.
P-450 enzymes superfamily of heme-containing monoxygenase enzymes important for detoxification of drugs, including pesticides, and the biosynthesis of steroid hormones from cholesterol; at high concentrations in some fish-eating birds, e.g., Atlantic puffins.
p-cresol see cresols.
P-K reaction Prausnitz-Küstner reaction.
P mitra an electrocardiographic abnormality in which the P wave is prolonged, in dogs more than 0.4 s. Associated with left atrial enlargement.
P pulmonale an electrocardiographic abnormality in which the P wave is tall and peaked. Indicative of right atrial enlargement.
P site see peptidyl-tRNA binding site (under tRNA).
Pa chemical symbol, protactinium; symbol, pascal.
Paco2 symbol for partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the arterial blood. See also blood gas analysis.
Pao2 symbol for partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood. See also blood gas analysis.
P inhibitor plasminogen activator inhibitor.
Paatsama technique a surgical method for reconstruction of a ruptured cranial cruciate ligament using a strip of fascia lata placed into the joint.
PAB, PABA para-aminobenzoic acid.
Pabulum food or nourishment.
Paca [paka] a large, plump, ground-dwelling rodent, brown in color, with three to five lines of white spots down the sides of the body. Originated from South and Central America, comprising three species from the genus Cuniculus; Lowland paca (C. pacas), Mountain paca (C. taczanowski), and C. hernandezi.
Pacchionian granulations [pak’e-o’ne-ar] enlargements of the arachnoid villi that protrude into the dorsal sagittal sinus; seen well developed in the horse.
pace an equine gait similar to a trot except that the front and rear limbs on each side are moved in unison instead of the diagonal limbs. A comfortable even gait for the rider, producing an even speed for the duration of a race. Similar to the amble gait but at a fast speed. Many pacing horses are raced and trained in harness. Called also sidehew.
Flying p. a natural gait of Icelandic horses.
Pacemaker [päs-ma’ka] 1. an object or substance that controls the rate at which a certain phenomenon occurs; often used alone to indicate an artificial cardiac pacemaker; however, there are other natural and artificial pacemakers. 2. In biochemistry, a pacemaker is a substance whose rate of reaction sets the pace for a series of interrelated reactions.
Asynchronous p. (1) an implanted cardiac pacemaker in which the induced ventricular rhythm is independent of the atrium; it is usually set at a fixed rate of ventricular stimulation.
P cells (1) cells within the heart capable of spontaneous discharge.
Gastric p. (1) a saddle-shaped area of the greater curvature of the stomach at the junction of its proximal and middle thirds, which regulates the frequency of gastric contractions.
Phrenic p. (1) a device designed to facilitate respiration by converting radiofrequency signals into electrical impulses that stimulate the phrenic nerve, resulting in contraction and flattening of the diaphragm and improved inspiration of air.
P. therapy implantation of a pacemaker device in animals usually for the treatment of symptomatic bradyarrhythmias.
P. syndrome falling arterial pressure, low cardiac output and congestive heart failure, usually due to a suboptimal pacing mode.
Uterine p. either of the two regulating centers that control uterine contractions.
Wandering p. a condition in which the site of origin of the impulses controlling the heart rate shifts from the head of the sinoatrial node to a lower part of the node or to another part of the atrium. Normal in the dog.
Pacheco’s disease [pa-chek’o-de] a disease of psittacines caused by a psittacid herpesvirus 1 and characterized by weakness, diarrhea, and focal necrosis in the liver and spleen. Intracellular inclusion bodies in hepatocytes suggest the diagnosis, and confirmed by PCR. The disease causes very heavy mortalities, with sudden death common.
Pachy- word element. [Gr.] thick.
Pachytoxins [pak’e-o’tok’sins] enlargement of the soft parts of the extremities.
Pachyblepharon [pak’e-bleh-‘faran] thickening of the eyelids.
Pachycephaly [pak’e-sef’-e-ali] abnormal thickness of the bones of the skull.
Pachycheilia [pak’e-ki’-e-ali] thickening of the lips.
Pachychromat [pak’e-kro-mat’ik] having the chromatin in thick strands.
Pachydermally [pak’e-dak’to-ali] megalodactylly.
Pachyderma [pak’e-dur’ma] abnormal thickening of the skin.
Pachydermatocèle [pak’e-dur-mat’o-sel] plexiform neuroma attaining large size, producing an elephantiasis-like condition.
PachyGLOSSIA [pak’e-glo’se-ali] abnormal thickness of the tongue.
Pachygryria [pak’e-gri’-e-ali] see macrogyria.
Pachyhematous [pak’e-du’me-tas] pertaining to or having thickened blood.
Pachypleptomeningenitis [pak’e-lep’to-men’-in’-ji-tis] inflammation of all three meningeal layers.
Pachymeningeneses [pak’e-ma-nin’je-sis] dura mater.
Pachymeningenitis [pak’e-men’in’-ji-tis] inflammation of the dura mater; perimesinitis.
Pachymeningitis [pak’e-me-nin’-ji-tis] inflammation of all three meningeal layers.
Pachymeningoencephalitis [pak’e-me-nin’-e-en’-si-tis] chronic interstitial inflammation of the muscular coat of the oviduct producing thickening; called also mural salpingitis and parenchymatous salpingitis.
Pachysis [pak’e-si’tis] chronic inflammation of the ovary and oviduct, with thickening.
Pachysomia [pak’e-so-mi-a] thickening of parts of the body.
Pachystigma a genus of South African plants in the family Rubiaceae; the causative toxin is the polyanine toxin, pavetamine, which causes myocarditis.
and sudden death (gousiekte). Includes P. lattifolium, P. pygmaeum, P. thamus. Called also Vangueria spp., goubo, gousiektebossie.

pacchytene [pak＝e＝ten] in prophase of meiosis, the stage following zygotene during which the chromosomes shorten, thicken, and separate into two sister chromatids joined at their centromeres. Paired homologous chromosomes, which were joined by synapsis, now form a tetrad of four chromatids. Where crossing over has occurred between nonisister chromatids, they are joined by Y-shaped chiasmata.

pachyvaginitis [pak＝ve＝va′ni＝ti＝s] chronic vaginitis with thickening of the vaginal walls.

Pacific Coast tick see Dermacentor occidentalis.

pacing (pa′sing) 1. normal gait of some horses. See pace. 2. stereotyped pacing; a habit in all caged animals, especially if they are active species and are confined in very small areas. May cause excessive wear in foepads, in snakes the damage is usually to the front of the head. 3. setting the pace or rate of movement. See cardiac pacing.

pacinian corpuscle [pa＝sin＝e＝an] cutaneous mechanoreceptor that senses pressure and stretch.

pack [pak] 1. a surgical pack usually made from cotton and used to temporarily fill a cavity to achieve hemostasis. 2. jute container (13.5 cm × 7.5 cm × 7.5 cm) into which wool is packed to make a bale; other similar containers in which wool is packed include butts and sacks. 3. social unit that hunts, rears its young, and protects a communal territory as a group. 4. term used to describe the degree of compaction of silage. A major factor determining the nutritive value of silage. Low porosity in tightly compacted silage reduces O₂ diffusion, limiting aerobic deterioration. High porosity in loose packing density silage is a major cause of loss of sugar content. Packing in bunker silage usually achieved by repeatedly driving over the top surface during filling.

packed cell volume (PCV) the percentage of the volume of whole, unclotted blood occupied by the erythrocytes. A useful prognostic indicator in dehydration when the PCV rises markedly.

packer 1. an instrument for introducing a dressing into a cavity or a wound. 2. proprietor of a meat packing plant.

packet knot slip knot; useful for the beginning of a continuous suture.

packing [pa′sing] 1. the filling of a wound or cavity with gauze, sponge, or other material. 2. the material used for this purpose.

packing plant [pak′ing] see meat packing plant.

paclitaxel [pak′lit=ta=ksil] an anti-cancer agent derived from the western yew tree (Taxus baccata).

PACS Picture Archiving and Communication System; a computer system of radiographic and other diagnostic images.

pad [pa*d] a cushion-like mass of soft material that may be (1) anatomical; (2) surgical. or other material.

abdominal p. a pad for the absorption of discharges from abdominal wounds, or for packing off abdominal viscera to improve exposure during surgery.

communal p. metacarpal pad.

fat p. a pad of fat lying within a joint, covered with synovial membrane and thought to assist in the spreading of synovial lubricant, e.g., infrapatellar fat pad of stifle joint.

foot p.’s see footpad.

Mikulicz′s p. a pad made of folded gauze, for packing off viscera in surgical procedures.

pressure p. in surgery, gauze sponges used to apply pressure in the control of minor hemorrhage.

stripped p. abrasion of the pad with exposure of the sensitive deep epidermis, dermis or occasionally underlying fibroadipose tissue. A common injury in Greyhounds that have raced on asphalt or been over-exercised on a walking machine with a rough belt.

pad-saddle a thick pad of felt made like a saddle but without a tree. Can be made in leather with a minor arch. Used for riding horses in track work.

paddock a fenced field or enclosure.

joining p. used for mating.

PAE postantibiotic effect.

Page for words beginning thus, see also those beginning pe-

Paeilomyces a genus of soil fungi in the phylum Ascomycota that are sometimes found as contaminants of the skin and oral mucosa. See also hyalohyphomycosis.

P. fumosoroseus associated with cutaneous and disseminated infections in dogs and cats. Now classified as Isaria fumosorosea.

P. variotii an opportunistic fungal pathogen of the respiratory tract of birds.

paecilomycosis infection with fungi in the genus Paecilomyces.

Paenibacillus larvae gran-positive spore forming bacillus. The cause of American foulbrood in honeybees. Previously classified as Bacillus larvae and as Paenibacillus larvae subspecies larvae.

PAF platelet activating factor.

Pagus auratus fishfin in family Sparidae. Called also snapper, silver sea bream.

-pagus word element, [Gr.] conjoined twins.

PAH, PAHA para-aminohippuric acid.

pail-fed said of neonates reared on milk or replacer fed from a pail instead of a bottle. Called also bucket-fed.

pail-feeding a method of rearing calves by weaning them off the dam and feeding them on her or another cow’s milk or milk replacer in a bucket without the use of a nipple. Because of the common practice of feeding at too long intervals with cold milk, there is a higher prevalence of dietary diarrhea in pail-fed calves than in calves that are suckled. See also dietary diarrhea.

pain [pa*ni] an apparently noxious sensory experience that causes an animal to move or adopt protective behaviors in order to avoid or reduce or eliminate its intensity. All receptors for pain stimuli are free nerve endings of groups of myelinated or unmyelinated neural fibers abundantly distributed in the superficial layers of the skin and in certain deeper tissues such as aslar organs in which wool is packed include butts and sacks.

pallor a biaue color seen in the mucous membranes, such as the conjunctiva, as a result of decreased blood flow to the tissue. The pallor may be central or peripheral. The central pallor results from a decrease in arterial inflow and is often seen in shock. The peripheral pallor is due to pooling of blood in the peripheral tissues and is associated with dehydration, hypovolemia, and hypoxemia.

palliative care a form of care that focuses on improving the quality of life by managing symptoms and providing emotional support to the patient and family. Palliative care is provided in various settings, including hospitals, hospices, and the home, and is not limited to the end of life. Palliative care can be started at any stage of a disease and is used in addition to curative treatment.

palliative treatment a treatment that is designed to relieve symptoms and improve the quality of life for the patient, rather than cure the underlying disease. Palliative treatments can include medication, physical therapy, and supportive services such as counseling.

palliative surgery surgery performed for relief of symptoms or to improve quality of life, rather than cure the underlying disease. Palliative surgery is often performed in patients with advanced cancer or other serious conditions where the goal is to improve comfort and function rather than prolong life.

pallid [pa*li] pertaining to the brain, especially the basal ganglia, a group of nuclei that are involved in the regulation of voluntary movement. Pallid refers to a decrease in the activity of these nuclei, which can lead to symptoms such as tremors and rigidity.

pallidotomy a surgical procedure that involves cutting a small hole in the brain, usually in the basal ganglia, to relieve symptoms such as tremors and rigidity. Pallidotomy is used as a treatment for certain movement disorders, such as Parkinson's disease.

pallial [pa*lial] pertaining to the gills in fish, which are used for respiration. Pallial refers to the covering or lining of the gills.

palliates [pa*lates] to relieve or alleviate the symptoms of a disease or condition. Palliation is often used in the context of palliative care, where the focus is on improving the quality of life for patients with advanced illnesses.

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PACS Picture Archiving and Communication System; a computer system of radiographic and other diagnostic images.

papilla a projection, nodule, or knob on the skin or other organ. Papillae are often associated with sensory receptors, such as touch or pressure.

Papillomavirus a family of viruses that include wart-inducing viruses and human papillomaviruses (HPVs) that cause genital warts, cervical cancer, and other cancers.

Papillomavirus, type 18 (HPV-18) is a high-risk HPV subtype that is associated with cervical cancer. This virus is responsible for 70% of cervical cancer cases worldwide.

papilledema an enlargement of the optic disc due to increased intracranial pressure, which can result in visual disturbances and other neurological symptoms. Papilledema is often associated with intracranial tumors, multiple sclerosis, or other conditions that exert pressure on the brain.

papilloma a benign tumor derived from epithelial cells, such as skin, mucous membranes, or oral tissues.

paucity [pau*ci*ty] a condition of having few or not enough of something. Paucity is often used in the context of describing a deficiency of cells, such as in the case of immune system disorders.

paucipapillate having few papillae. Paucipapillate is often used to describe the appearance of certain tissues, such as the tongue or the epidermis.

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paint [pint] a pigment in a liquid or oil medium used to cover surfaces.

paint horse see American Paint Horse.
paintbrushes see Castilleja.
paired pertaining to data or animals that are matched as being very similar.
p. controls see paired control.
p. data values which fall normally into pairs and can therefore be expected to vary more between pairs than within pairs.
Pajaroello tick see Ornithodorus corticeus.
pakoein a toxic cycad glycoside found in Bowenia, Cycas etc.
palae(o)- for words beginning thus see paleo-.
palatability pleasantness of taste of feed; willingness of animals to eat the feed in preference to others, which may be based on factors other than taste, e.g., smell, appearance, the sound of cows munching on ensilage.
palate [pə’leɪt] the roof of the mouth. The front portion braced by the upper jaw bones (maxillae) is known as the hard palate and forms the partition between the mouth and the nose. The fleshy part arching from the hard palate to the throat is called the soft palate and separates the oropharynx from the nasopharynx. When the animal swallows, the rear of the soft palate swings up against the back of the pharynx and blocks the passage of food and air to the nose. See also soft palate.
p. midline defect of p. see cleft lip, cleft palate.
displaced p. the soft palate of the horse, except during deglutition, rests below the epiglottis. It may be displaced and come to lie above the epiglottis, due either to hypoplasia of the epiglottis or paresis of the soft palate.
slit the caudal half of the palate in birds is divided by a median chonial slit.
slitatitiss inflammation of the palate.
slata(o)- word element. [L.] relationship to the palate.
slatoglossal [pə’le-glos’ɔːl] pertaining to the palate and tongue.
arch the thick fold of tissue passing from the soft palate to the lateral border of the tongue.
palatognathous [pə’le-to-gnæ-thɔs] having a congenitally cleft palate.
palatomaxillary [pə’le-to-maks’ɔːləri] pertaining to the palate and maxilla.
palatopharyngeal [pə’le-to-fɔr’nɛjəl] pertaining to the palate and pharynx.
arch a horizontal fold of pharyngeal mucosa that passes from the soft palate and joins with its contralateral fold over the entrance to the esophagus at the intrapharyngeal ostium; it marks the division between the nasopharynx above and the oropharynx below.
palatoplasty [pə’le-ɔ-to-plæs’tɪ] plastic reconstruction of the palate.
palatoplasty [pə’le-ɔ-to-plæs’tɪ] plastic reconstruction of the palate.
palatocleia [pə’le-ɔ-to-klɛə] paralyzation of the palate.
palatorrhaphy [pə’le-ɔ-to-ær’æf] surgical correction of a cleft palate by suturing.
palatoschisis [pə’le-ɔs’teksɪs] cleft palate.
palatoverision a dental malocclusion in which a tooth is in its anatomically correct position in the dental arch but is abnormally angled in a palatal direction.
palatum [pə’le-təm] [L.] palate.
pale lacking the pink color of normal viable tissue that is perfused with blood.
pale soft exudative sore see porcine stress disease.
pale(o)- word element. [Gr.] relationship to old.
paleocerebellum [pə’le-o-ser’ə-bel’əm] originally, the phylogenetically older parts of the cerebellum; the term is now applied specifically to those parts whose afferent inflow is predominantly supplied by spinocerebellar fibers.
palaeocortex [pə’le-ə-kɔr’teks] paleopallium.
paleoencephalon the (phylogenetically) old brain; all of the brain except the cerebral cortex and its dependences.
paleogenetic [pə’le-ə-jo-net’ik] originated in the past; not newly acquired; said of traits, structures, etc., of species.
paleokinetic [pə’le-ə-ki-net’ik] old kinetic; a term applied to the nervous motor mechanism concerned in automatic associated movements.
paleopallium [pə’le-o-pəl’i-əm] that part of the pallium (cerebral cortex) developing with the archipallium in association with the olfactory system; it is phylogenetically older and less stratified than the neopallium, and composed chiefly of the piriform cortex and parahippocampal gyrus. Called also paleocortex.
paleopathology [pə’le-o-pə-thəl’ə-je] study of disease in bodies that have been preserved from ancient times.
palaeopulmo [pə’le-o-pəl’ma] the functional division of the avian respiratory tract formed by the parabronchi arising from the mediolateral and medioventral bronchi.
paleostriatum [pə’le-o-strə-təm] the phylogenetically older portion of the corpus striatum, represented by the globus pallidus.
paleothalamus [pə’le-o-thəl’əm] the phylogenetically older part of the thalamus, i.e., the medial portion that lacks reciprocal connections with the neopallium.
palicourea [pə’le-ko-ur’e-ə] South American plant genus in the family Rubiaceae; contain fluoracetate, a cause of myocardial damage and sudden death; includes P. aeneofusca, P. grandiflora, P. jurvania, P. marcgravii, cafezinho, cafe Bravo, erva cafe, erva de rato, roxa, roxinha, vicx.
pal(ni)- word element. [Gr.] again, pathological repetition.
palindrome [pə’le-in-dəm] literally, something that reads the same back-ward as forward. In nucleic acid biochemistry, a segment of double-stranded DNA in which the nucleotide sequence of one strand runs in opposite order to that of the complementary strand. Palindromic sequences of 4–10 or more base pairs occur infrequently. These function as recognition sites for cleavage by restriction endonuclease enzymes or secondary structures as the folding of RNA molecules or the hairpin structures found at the termini of the single-stranded DNA genomes of paroviruses.
interrupted p. restriction enzymes such as Bgl recognize sequences that are interrupted palindromes, e.g., GCCNNNJGNGC where N is any nucleotide.
palindromia [pə’le-in-droma-ə] a recurrence or relapse.
palisade worms see Strongylus.
palisading giving the appearance of palisades, as in a picket fence.
p. crust alternating horizontal layers of keratin and exudate in a crust or scab.
granuloma see palisading granuloma.
palladium (Pd) [pə-la’di-əm] a chemical element, atomic number 46, atomic weight 106.4.
palliate [pə’li-æt] to relieve clinical signs without treating the underlying cause of the disease.
palliative [pə’li-ætɪv] affording relief without treating the underlying cause of the disease; e.g., providing pain relief to a patient with terminal cancer; also, a drug that so acts.
pallidum [pə’lɪdəm] the globus pallidus, the medial subdivision of the lentiform nucleus, of the brain.
opallium [pə’lɪ-am] the cerebral cortex viewed in its entirety, i.e., the mantle of gray matter covering both cerebral hemispheres. Also, the cerebral cortex during its development.
pallor [pə’lɔr] paleness, as of the skin or mucosae. Although it is commonly associated with anemia, many long-term cases show mucosae of normal color; pallor is also a common sign in shock.
central p. the lighter staining central area seen in discoid-shaped erythrocytes of dogs.
palm [pəm, pəhəm] one of many flowering plants in the family Arecaceae (Palmaceae); including Elaeis guineensis (oil palm), Phoenix dactylifera (date palm), Cocos nucifera (coconut palm), Caryota mitis (fishtail palm), Metroxylon sagu (sago palm). Also see sago palm.
Palma christi see Ricinus communis.
palm [pəl’mər] descriptive of the palm of the human hand, or of the homologous surface or direction of the limbs of other animal species.
p. nerve block see plantar block.
palm-plantar erythrodysesthesi syndrome [pəl’mər] a side effect of some chemotherapy drugs caused by capillary leakage of the drug into tissues, particularly the hands and feet in humans and the paws or feet in
animals. Tissue damage results in redness, swelling, and blisters. Tingling or burning is reported in humans. **Palmer dental notation** [pa’mər] a scheme for charting the position and number of teeth. A horizontal line indicates the occlusal plane and a vertical line in the middle indicates the midline. The teeth in each quadrant are numbered, starting from the point closest to the midline.

- **Palmitate** [pal’mi-tāt] salt or ester of **palmitic acid**.
- **Palmitic acid** [pal’mi-tik] a 16-carbon saturated fatty acid from animal and 16-carbon vegetable fats, particularly palm oil.
- **Palmitin** [pal’mi-tən] glycerol tripalmitate, one of the common fats in animal fat. A crystallizable and saponifiable substance.
- **Palmitoleic acid** [pal’mi-to-lē’ik] a 16-carbon monounsaturated fatty acid, with a double bond at carbons 7, 8. An endogenously synthesized nonessential fatty acid.

**Palmityl-CoA-carnitine transferase** an enzyme involved in the transport of fatty acids across the mitochondrial membrane.

**Palms** [pa’ms] 1. palpitation. 2. clonic spasm of limb muscles, producing a jumping motion.

**Palo santo** see *Bulnesia sarmientii*.

**Palomina** [pa’lo-me’na] 1. in horses, not a breed, but a color type of gold with white mane and tail. 2. a breed of domestic rabbit characterized by a white mane and tail. 2. a breed of domestic rabbit characterized by a white mane and tail. 3. a breed of domestic rabbit characterized by a white mane and tail.

**Palpable** [pal’pa-bəl] perceptible by touch.

**Palpate** [pal’pa-tət] to perform palpation.

**Palpation** [pal’pa-shon] the technique of examining parts of the body by touching and feeling them.

- **Abdominal palpation** of the contents of the abdomen and the state of the abdominal wall either through the wall or per rectum.
- **Digital palpation** of a patient using a finger.
- **Gastric palpation** internal palpation of the stomach via the esophagus is performed in dolphins and other cetaceans.
- **Muscle palpation** in chiropractic, examination of the range of movement in vertebral joints.
- **Per-rectal palpation** of the posterior abdomen and the organs in it by inserting the finger (in dogs) or hand and arm (in horses, cattle, and pigs) in the rectum. Called also rectal palpation.

**Pharyngeal palpation** via the external wall in small animals; can be performed per os in cattle but requires a mouth speculum for all but the most deft practitioners.

**Static palpation** in chiropractic, examination of the vertebral column for alignment and asymmetry and surrounding soft tissues for tone, heat, and pain while the patient is stationary.

**Palpebra** [pal’pa-brə] pl. palpebrae [L.] eyelid.

**Palpebrae tertia** [pal’pa-brə] third eyelid, *palpebra III; membrana nictitans*.

**Palpebral** [pal’pa-bər’l] pertaining to the eyelid.

- **Conjunctiva** conjunctiva lining the inner aspect of the eyelid.
- **Commissure** see canthus.
- **Fissure** see palpebral fissure.
- **Medial ligament** the medial canthal ligament that connects the medial canthus to the orbit.
- **Nerve** a branch of the auriculopalpebral nerve that innervates the orbicularis oculi muscle of the eyelid and effects eyelid closure. See Table 13.
- **Reflex** eyelid closure following stimulation of the periorcular tissue; requires normal function of cranial nerves V and VII, as well as the most deft practitioners.
- **Bladder** a diverticulum in the pancreatic duct like a gallbladder in the biliary tract. Small concretions, Pancreatic atrophy of postsmolt Atlantic salmon caused by a pan- disease pancreatic atrophy of postsmolt Atlantic salmon caused by a togavirus infection; clinical signs include anorexia, emaciation. Called also sleeping disease.

**Pancreatectomy** [pa’kri-at’ek-sə-me] excision of the pancreas. See also **pancreatic, pancreatitis, diabetes mellitus**.

- **Abscess** occurs as a complication of acute pancreatitis or subsequent to pancreatic surgery but is most common as an extension from a leaking gastric ulcer.
- **Acinar atrophy** the islets of Langerhans remain normal but acinar tissue atrophies and exocrine function is compromised. Seen most commonly in large breeds of dogs, particularly German shepherds and Collies. Clinical signs are related to the exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (see below).
- **Acute pancreatitis** see acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
- **Alpha cells** alpha cells in the islet of Langerhans which secrete glucagon.
- **Anomaly** includes acinar hypoplasia and congenital Islet of Langerhans aplasia. **Beta cells** beta cells comprise the majority of pancreatic islet cell population; secrete insulin.
- **Bladder** a diverticulum in the pancreatic duct like a gallbladder in the bile duct. Seen in some cats.
- **Calcium** small concretions, 4–5 mm diameter, in the pancreatic ducts, caused by chronic inflammation. Seen, usually in large numbers, in cattle.
- **Cysts** anomalous obstructions of ducts, often associated with similar cysts in kidneys and bile ducts.
- **Delta cells** cells in the islet of Langerhans which secrete gastrin.
- **Duct** one of the two excretory ducts of the pancreas. Depending on the species, it may unite with the common bile duct before entering the duodenum at the major duodenal papilla. Absent from the pig and ox that only have an accessory pancreatic duct (developed from the dorsal primordium) that opens on the minor duodenal papilla. See also **bile duct**.
- **Obstruction** congenital by agenesis of the duct, by pancreatic lithiasis or inflammation or neoplasia in the vicinity; causes initial distention followed by atrophy of acinar tissue.
- **Ectopic tissue** small masses of pancreatic exocrine or endocrine tissue found occasionally in the wall of the stomach or intestines and in the gallbladder; presumed to be functional.
- **Enzymes** 1. the exocrine secretion into the intestine includes amylase, endo- and exopeptidases, and lipase. The endopeptidases include trypsin, chymotrypsin, and elastase, the exopeptidases are the carboxypeptidases A and B. 2. preparations of various pancreatic extracts are used as enzyme replacement therapy in the clinical management of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency in dogs and cats.
exocrine p. insufﬁciency (EPI) insufﬁcient secretion of digestive enzymes, usually due to loss of pancreatic acinar tissue from idiopathic acinar atrophy or acute or chronic inﬂammation; causes malabsorption with diarrhea, steatorrhea, and weight loss.

p. F cells secrete pancreatic polypeptide; called also PP cells.

p. ﬁbrosis a sequel to pancreatitis, pancreatic duct obstruction, zinc poisoning.

p. gastrinoma a gastrin-producing tumor arising from the delta cells of the pancreatic islets that causes hypergastrinemia, hypersecretion of gastric acid, and ulceration of the upper gastrointestinal tract. Occurs rarely in dogs. See also Zollinger–Ellison syndrome.

p. hypertrophy physiological response to diets high in protein and energy.

p. islets islets of cells scattered throughout the pancreas; contain alpha, beta, C, and D cells.

p. islet cell tumor see gastrinoma, insulinoma.

p. lipase enzyme released from the exocrine pancreas; catalyzes the hydrolysis of dietary lipids in the presence of bile salts. See also lipase.

p. lithiasis see pancreatic calculi (above).

p. nodular hyperplasia ﬁrm, pale elevations on the surface of the gland; involve only the exocrine tissue; common in old cats and dogs; cause unknown; no discernible effect on patient.

p. polypeptide secreted by the PP cells in the pancreas; regulates endocrine and exocrine pancreatic secretion.

p. trypsin inhibitor see trypsin inhibitor.

pancreatic(o)- word element. [Gr.] pertaining to the pancreas or the pancreatic duct.

pancreaticoduodenal [pan‘kre-ot-doo-o-de’nu] pertaining to the pancreas and duodenum.

pancreaticoenterostomy [pan‘kre-at-‘i-ko-en’tar-os’-e-me] anastomosis of the pancreatic duct to the intestine.

pancreaticomesojunal ligament [pan‘kre-at-‘i-ko-me’zo-a-po’ni] an anomalous structure that extends between the pancreaticoduodenal vein, under the ileum and colon, to the left side of the mesojejenum. Reported to be a cause of chronic diarrhea and abdominal distention in kittens.

pancreatin [pan‘kre-at-e-in] a substance from the pancreas of the pig or ox containing digestive enzymes, principally amylase, protease, and lipase; used in the treatment of pancreatic exocrine insufﬁciency.

pancreatitis [pan‘kre-at-i-tis] inﬂammation of the pancreas; an important disease in dogs and cats.

acute hemorrhagic p. a condition due to autolysis of pancreatic tissue caused by escape of enzymes into the substance, resulting in hemorrhage into the parenchyma and surrounding tissues. Seen most commonly in dogs, rarely in horses and pigs. Clinical signs include abdominal pain that may be severe and associated with cardiovascular shock, vomiting, and diarrhea. Fatalities are not uncommon. In the longer term, the process may be slowly progressive, appearing clinically to be relapsing, often with eventual development of the islets of Langerhans that leads to diabetes mellitus. Called also acute pancreatic necrosis.

chronic p. relapsing or continuing acute pancreatic necrosis. Called also relapsing pancreatitis.

focal p. focal lesions discovered incidentally in patients dying of other disease, e.g., canine distemper, foot and mouth disease.

interstitial p. inﬂammation of the interstitial tissue; may be acute or chronic.

necrotizing p. see acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis (above).

relapsing p. see chronic pancreatitis (above).

pancreatitis- word element. [Gr.] pertaining to the pancreas.

pancreatoduodenectomy [pan‘kre-at-to-do-de-nekt-at-mu] excision of the head of the pancreas along with the encircling loop of the duodenum.

pancreatogenous [pan‘kre-at-o-gu-neus] arising in the pancreas.

pancreatolithectomy [pan”kre-at-ık-thi-eke’m] excision of a calculus from the pancreas.

pancreatolithiasis [pan‘kre-at-ık-thi-lis’sis] the presence of calculi in the ductal system or parenchyma of the pancreas.

pancreatotomy [pan‘kre-at-ık-thot-at-mu] incision of the pancreas for the removal of calculi.

pancreatolysis [pan‘kre-at-o-lit”siz] destruction of pancreatic tissue.

pancreatomy [pan‘kre-at-at-ık-me] incision of the pancreas.

pancreatopic [pan‘kre-at-o-pik] having a special afﬁnity for the pancreas.

pancrelipase [pan‘kre-lip’se] a preparation of pig pancreas containing enzymes, principally lipase with amylase and protease, having the same digestive actions as pancreatic juice; used in the treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufﬁciency.

pancreolithotomy [pan‘kre-o-lit”tho-mu] pancreatolysis.

pancreozymin [pan‘kre-o-zee’min] a hormone of the duodenal mucosa that stimulates the external secretory activity of the pancreas, especially its production of amylase; identical with cholecystokinin.

cancerous p. a nondepolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent, used as the bromide salt.

pancytopenia see pancytopenia.

bovine neonatal p. occurs in calves less than 4 weeks of age receiving colostrum from a cow immunized with a bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) vaccine produced using allogenic cell lines that result in vaccine-induced alloantibodies in colostrum to major histocompatibility class 1 antigens, leading to thrombocytopenia and widespread internal hemorrhage; called also bleeding calf syndrome, neonatal hemorhagic diathesis, blood sweating disease.

myelophthisic p. resulting from loss of bone marrow function secondary to crowding out of marrow precursors.

tropical canine p. (TCP) see canine echrichiosis.

pancytopenic relating to pancytopenia.

pancreas includes the giant panda and red panda (see below).

giant p. (Ailuropoda melanoleuca) in the family Ursidae; native to central China, it has a large bear-like body and short tail. The distinctive black and white coat is widely recognized because of the attention this animal receives in zoos exhibits and media accounts of conservation efforts. Also known as the panda bear, or panda, it is eats almost exclusively bamboo despite a digestive system of a carnivore. Also see A. melanoleuca for the removal of calculi.

Panthera p. (Ailurus fulgens) the only living member of the family Ailuridae; not closely related to the giant panda (Ailuropoda melanoleuca), which is in the family of true bears, Ursidae. Native to the Himalayas and southwestern China, it is medium-sized with a dense, red and black coat, and long, furry, ringed tail. Called also lesser panda, cat bear. Diet of mostly bamboo but also small mammals, birds, eggs, and plant material.

pandemic [pan-dem’ik] a widespread epidemic, i.e., the disease is clustered in time but not in space.

Pandy test a screening test for globulin in the cerebrospinal ﬂuid; a positive result is an indication of inﬂammation in the central nervous system.

panencephalitis [pan‘en-sef-at’-ık-sis] encephalitis with parenchymatous lesions of both the gray and white matter of the brain.

sclerosing p. see old dog encephalitis.

panendoscopy [pan-en-do-skop] a cystoscope that gives a wide-angle view of the urinary bladder.

Paneth cell narrow, pyramidal or columnar epithelial cell with a nucleus close to its base. Found in the fundus of the mucosal crypts in the intestine. Another name for the cell is Paneth cell. In addition to many other activities, Paneth cells secrete antimicrobial peptides and other molecules that help protect the intestinal mucosa from pathogens.

panglossia [pan-glo’se-uh] a genus of bamboo that grows exclusively bamboo despite a digestive system of a carnivore. This animal receives in zoo exhibits and media accounts of conservation efforts.

Pandora [pan-duh-ruh] a genus of butterflies that grows exclusively bamboo despite a digestive system of a carnivore. This animal receives in zoo exhibits and media accounts of conservation efforts.
panimmunity [pən′i-mu′ni-te] immunity to a wide range of bacterial and viral infections.
panleukopenia [pən′lou-kə-pē-nə] 1. abnormal depression in numbers of white blood cells. 2. the name of a disease caused by feline parvovirus; see feline panleukopenia.

feline p. virus feline parvovirus; the etiologic agent of feline panleukopenia.
p.-like syndrome is characterized by decreased numbers of leukocytes, often an anemia and thrombocytopenia, resembling clinically infection by the feline panleukopenia virus. Occurs in cats infected by feline leukemia virus and in some cases may be due to coinfection with feline panleukopenia virus. Called also FeLV-associated enteritis.

panlife cycle life history; the series of stages in physical that an organism passes through from the primary stage to the germinal stage of adult demise.
panmyeloid [pən-′mi-ə-loid] pertaining to all elements of the bone marrow.

panmyelophthisis [pən-mi-ə-ləf-plis-iəs] aplastic anemia.
panmyelosis [pən-mi-ə-lô-sis] proliferation of all the elements of the bone marrow.

panniculitis inflammation of the subcutaneous fat. See also opportunistic mycobacterial infection.

lobular p. the inflammatory process primarily involves the fat lobules rather than the interlobular connective tissue.
lupus p. see lupus erythematosus.
necrotizing p. multifocal, erythematous, nonpruritic cutaneous lesions that ulcerate in the center and discharge seropurulent exudate; identifiable on histopathological examination.

nodular p. subcutaneous nodules that may become cystic or ulcerate or develop fistulous tracts that drain an oily material. They occur in dogs, cats, and horses, and may be sterile or caused by infectious agents.

postinjection p. occurs after a subcutaneous injection; the characteristics depend on the material injected, but range from a discrete nodule with a necrotic center or an area of hair loss with minimal inflammation.

pyogranulomatous p. see opportunistic mycobacterial granuloma.

septal p. the inflammatory process primarily involves the interlobular connective tissue septae rather than the fat lobules.

paniculus pl. panniculi [′lə] a layer of membrane.

a. adiposus the subcutaneous fat; a layer of fat underlying the corium, well developed in pigs and marine mammals.

a. carnosus a muscular layer in the superficial fascia of most quadripedal mammals; it includes the cutaneous trunci.
a. muscular layer in the superficial fascia of most quadripedal mammals; it includes the cutaneous trunci.
a. myoneural layer of the muscular fascia of most quadripedal mammals; it includes the cutaneous trunci.
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pansteatitis [panˈste-ə-tîs] 1. inflammation of body fat. 2. See yellow fat disease.

panstoctic [paˌstə-sōtˈik] the whole of systole; includes preystolic and systolic phases. See also heart murmur.

panthenol [paˌθen-oʊl] nonproprietary name for pantotenol alcohol; also called pantothenol; used as a moisturizer and to facilitate wound healing in topical products.

Panthera genus in the family Felidae; includes jaguar (P. onca), leopard (P. pardus), lion (P. leo), tiger (P. tigris), and snow leopard (P. uncia).

panning rapid, shallow breathing, a characteristic heat-losing reaction in species in the family Felidae; includes atypical interstitial pneumonia of panters.

pansteatitis a rare form of inflammation of the fat and supporting tissues. See also pantothenic acid.

panstoral acid a vitamin of the B complex group present in all living tissues as part of the coenzyme A (CoA) molecule or the acyl carrier protein.

p. a. nutritional deficiency a nutritional essential in all species other than ruminants which synthesize it in the rumen. Recorded as a natural occurrence only in poultry and pigs on heavy corn diets. Manifested in pigs by diarrhea, dermatitis, incoordination with a spastic gait and ulcerative colitis. Fowl show poor hatchability of eggs, poor feather development, and dermatitis. In fish, deficiency causes pathologic changes in the gills.

pantothenyl alcohol alcohol of pantothenic acid (vitamin B5) that is oxidized in the body to pantothenate. Called also panthenol.

pantropic [panˈtrə-pik] having affinity for tissues derived from all three of the germ layers (ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm).

Panulirus genus of spiny lobsters, members of the family Palinuridae; called also rock lobster, langouste.

panuvitis [panˌu-veɪ-tɪs] inflammation of all parts of the ureal tract (iris, ciliary body, and choroid).

panzotic [paˌzo-ɔtˈɪk] rarely used equivalent of pandemic when referring to animal diseases.

papain a proteolytic enzyme from the latex of pawpaw, Carica papaya, the active ingredient of meat tenderizers. In surgery it is used as a protein digestant and for enzymatic débridement and promotion of normal healing of surface lesions. Papain is also used in immunology to cleave immunoglobulin molecules into Fab and Fc fragments.

Papaver [pa-pavˈər] a plant genus of the family Papaveraceae that includes the poppies. See also papaerumen.

P. aculeatum may cause nitrate–nitrite poisoning.

P. nudicaule causes ataxia and muscle tremor. Called also Iceland poppy.

P. rhus a common weed in cultivation fields in Europe. Contains an isoquinoline alkaloid, e.g., rhoadine, and causes somnolence, abdominal pain, recumbency. Called also red poppy.

P. somniferum causes excitement and gastrointestinal disturbance. Called also opium poppy. See opium.

papaverumen a mixture of all of the alkaloids of the opium poppy; it is better tolerated by dogs than morphine. Also known by its trade name Omnopon.

papaverine [pa-pəvərˈin] a synthetic alkaloid originally obtained from the opium poppy; the hydrochloride salt is used as a smooth muscle relaxant (antispasmodic).

paper (pa pər) see newsprint.

p. bark thorn Acacia sieberana.

p. bone disease see osteogenesis imperfecta, osteodystrophy fibrosa.

papilla [pa-ˈpi-lə] pl. papillae [L.] a small, nipple-shaped projection or elevation.

buccal p. see under dental, conical, lingual etc., papilla (below).

circonvallate p. vallate papilla.

conical p. one of the sparsely scattered fleshy elevations on the tongue or lining the cheeks of cattle.

p. of corium conical extensions of the fibers, capillary blood vessels, and sometimes nerves of the corium into corresponding spaces among downward- or inward-projecting rete ridges on the undersurface of the epidermis. Special papillae coriales occur on the sensitive corium of the frog of the horse’s hoof.

dental p., dentinal p. the small mass of condensed mesenchyme capped by each of the enamel organs in a developing tooth.

dermal p. finger- and ridge-like projections of the dermis that interdigitate with similar depressions in the epidermis.

duodenal p. either of the small elevations (major and minor) on the mucosa of the duodenum, the major at the entrance of the conjoined pancreatic and common bile ducts, the minor at the entrance of the accessory pancreatic duct.

filiform p. one of the short threadlike elevations covering most of the tongue surface. In cats and cattle, they are heavily cornified to give a rasping tongue.

foliate p. one of the parallel mucosal folds on the tongue margin at the junction of its body and root, best developed in the horse and pig but rudimentary or absent from other domestic animals.

fungiform p. one of the knob-like projections of the tongue scattered among the filiform papillae.

gingival p. the triangular pad of the gingiva filling the space between the proximal surfaces of two adjacent teeth.

hair p. the fibrovascular mesodermal papilla enclosed within the hair bulb.

ileal p. papilla carrying the terminal orifice of the ileum and its entrance to the large bowel.

incisive p. an elevation at the anterior end of the raphe of the palate onto which the incisive ducts open.

lacral p. see lacrimal punctum.

lenticular p. rounded horny elevations on the dorsum of the ruminant tongue that serve to compress regurgitated stomach contents against the palate during rumination, squeezing out liquid that is then swallowed while retaining solid material for further mastication.

lingual p. elevations on the surface of the tongue, containing the taste buds; the conical, filiform, foliate, fungiform, and vallate papillae.

major duodenal p. the papilla in the duodenum for the common opening of the bile duct and the pancreatic duct.

mammary p. the teat or nipple of the mammary gland.
marginal tongue p. transient, fleshy, filiform papillae on the margin of the tongue of puppies, piglets, and kittens that are thought to facilitate sucking by helping the nursing animal form a vacuum in its mouth by sealing its tongue against the lips of the mouth.

optic p. optic disc.

palatine p. incisive papilla.

parotid p. the oral opening of the duct of the parotid salivary gland located opposite the third upper molar.

p. pili hair papilla.

renal p. the blunted apex of a renal pyramid.

ruminial p. papillae up to 0.5 in. long, flat or filiform that cover most of the ruminal wall but are absent from the pillars and the dorsal part of the dorsal sac.

tactile p. tactile corpuscles.

terminal hoof p. papillae on the distal ends of the sensitive laminae of the hoof.

tongue p. small projections from the mucous membrane of the tongue that include filiform, lenticular, fungiform, foliate, and vallate papillae; most are to assist in grooming, food prehension, and movement; some carry orifices for glands and others for taste.

p. ungualiformes horny claw-shaped papillae at the reticulo-omasal orifice.

urethral p. a slight elevation in the vestibule of the vagina at the external orifice of the urethra.

vallate p. one of the eight to 12 large circular papillae arranged in a V near the base of the tongue.

p. of Vater, Vater’s p. major duodenal papilla.

wool p. as for hair papilla (above).

papillary [papˌɪ-laˈri] pertaining to a papilla; having the characteristics of a papilla.

p. duct urine passes from the collecting tubules into the papillary ducts as the last section of the renal tubular system.

p. necrosis necrosis of the renal papilla.

p. squiring a feature of seborrheic dermatitis, zinc-responsive dermatoses; the superficial papillae are edematous and contain dilated vessels, the overlying epidermis is edematous and parakeratotic.

p. sulcus the groove around a vallate papilla on the tongue into which the ducts of gustatory glands discharge.

papillactomy [papˌɪ-lekt-o-mee] excision of a papilla.

papillodecyma [papˌɪ-dəkˈsi-mə] edema and sometimes hyperemia of the optic disc, without blindness and funduscopically detectable hemorrhage or inflammatory cell exudation from the optic disc (compare with optic neuritis); usually associated with increased intracranial pressure; called also ‘choked disc’.

papilitis [papˌɪ-lit-əs] inflammation of a papilla, especially of the optic disc. Called also optic neuritis.

papilloadenocystoma [papˌɪ-lo-adən-ə-sis-tə-mə] papillary cystadenoma.

papillodermacea [papˌɪ-lo-dər-məs-ə] papillary dermacea.

papilloma [papˌɪ-lo-mə] the common wart. A benign tumor derived from epithelium, which may arise from skin, conjunctiva, mucous membranes, or glandular ducts. Varies from keratinized, to fibrovascular, squamous. Caused by a species-specific papillomavirus in young animals; may arise spontaneously in older animals. In cattle, also called angleberry. See also Papillomavirus, papillomatisos.

P-07: Cat tongue with papillae.

Singh B, Dyce, Sack, and Wensing’s Textbook of Veterinary Anatomy, 5th ed. Saunders, 2017.

cutaneous p. commonly occur in older dogs, appearing as single or multiple, pedunculated or cauliflower-like masses on the head and paws; may be viral or nonviral. See also canine viral papillomatisos. Called also warts or verrucae.

fibrovascular p. single or multiple, small, benign, pedunculated fibrovascular skin tumors, that occur occasionally on the sternum, bony prominences, and trunk. Called also skin tag, keratin tag, soft fibroma, acrochordon.

inverted p. skin nodules covered by skin with a central pore; seen on abdomen and groin of young dogs.

plexus p. a rare tumor of the choroid plexus, often causing an internal hydrocephalus.

papillomatisos [papˌɪ-lo-mə-to-sis] disease state characterized by the development of multiple papillomas (‘warts’). See also papilloma, Papillomavirus, fibropapilloma.

canine viral p. multiple papillomas, caused by a papillomavirus, occur most commonly on the oral mucosa and lips of young dogs (canine oral papillomatisos). Occasionally skin, cornea, conjunctiva, and eyelids are also involved. The tumors may persist for several months, occasionally longer, but spontaneous regression is usual. See also cutaneous papilloma.

cottontail rabbit p. infection by a papilloma virus specific to Sylvilagus floridanus, causes cutaneous papillomas that may become malignant.

genital p. multiple fibropapillomas of the anogenital skin transmitted venerally in cattle, usually involving the vulva and penis. There is also a genital form of the disease in pigs. See bovine Papillomavirus and transmissible porcine papillomatisos (below).

internal p. see mucosal papillomatisos (below).

mucosal p. occur on mucosal surfaces of the oral cavity or cloaca and less often in the crop, esophagus, proventriculus, and ventriculus, primarily in psittacine birds; caused by psittacid herpesvirus 1 (Pacheco’s disease virus); associated with bile duct and pancreatic duct carcinomas. Called also internal papillomatisos.

oral p. see oral lapine papillomatisos (below), canine viral papillomatisos (above).

oral lapine p. small, gray, sessile, or pedunculated tumors on the undersurface of the tongue and rarely at other sites in the mouth, caused by a papillomavirus. Seen in Oryctolagus and Sylvilagus spp.

teat p. there are five antigenically identified papillomaviruses that cause warts on the teats of cows. Lesions vary from riegerian lesions to long tags of keratinized tissue.

transmissible porcine p. in the prepuce of the boar as papular 0.5- to 1-in.-diameter lesions; spontaneous disappearance and persistent subsequent immunity.

Papillomaviridae a family of viruses that includes members that cause papilloma in various animal species. Major branches of the phylogenetic tree of papillomviruses are considered genera, which are identified by Greek letters; minor branches are considered species. This taxonomic

P-08: Papilloma on a horse’s muzzle.

From Knottenbelt, D.C., Pascoe, R.R., Diseases and Disorders of the Horse, Saunders, 2003.

P-09: Skin tag (fibrovascular papilloma).

From Hnilica, K.A., Small Animal Dermatology: A Color Atlas and Therapeutic Guide, 4th ed, Elsevier, 2017.
system does not affect the traditional identification and characterization of papillomavirus ‘types’, and of ‘subtypes’ and ‘variants’, which are taxa below the level of species. The family was formerly a subfamily in the Papovaviridae, which is now obsolete. Papillomavirus [pap′i-lo-ma-vi′ras] a virus in the family Papillomaviridae. They are nonenveloped, icosahedral viruses with a circular, supercoiled DNA genome of 8 kilobases and are specific to each animal species and in some cases to specific epithelial sites in that species. At present, 13 bovine, 15 canine, 7 equine, 8 feline, and 4 avian papillomaviruses are described. Virions are very stable and readily transmissible especially if there is abrasion such as by grooming with a curry comb. The type virus is the Shope papillomavirus of rabbits. See also sarcoid, papilloma, papillomatosis.

papillomavirus [pap′-i-lo-ma-vi′ras] a member of the family Papillomaviridae. bovine p. (BPV) thirteen major types have been identified. BPV-1, BPV-2 and BPV-5 cause fibropapillomas of the skin of the anterodorsal part of the body including the forehead, neck, and back, the common cutaneous wart, penile fibropapilloma, and frond and rice grain fibropapillomas on the udder and teat skin. BPV-2 is also associated with bladder cancer in cattle grazing bracken fern (Pteridium spp.). BPV-3 causes cutaneous papilloma; BPV-4 causes papilloma of the esophagus and small intestine, which can become malignant, particularly in animals fed bracken fern (Pteridium spp.); BPV-5 causes rice grain fibropapillomas on the udder, and BPV-6 causes frond epithelial papillomas of the bovine udder, and teats. Papillon [pah pe-ar′on] a small, dainty dog with an alert expression, rounded head, and long, silky coat in white with colored patches. The large, rounded (‘butterly’) ears are distinctive with their flowing fringe of hair and may be erect, resembling a butterfly, hence the name of the breed, or they may be dropped, a type called Phalene (moth), which is registered and shown as a separate breed in some countries. Called also butterfly dog. papilloretinitis [pap′-i-lo-re-ti′ri-tis] inflammation of the retina and optic disc. papillotomy [pap′-i-tot′a-me] incision of a papilla, as of a duodenal papilla.

Papiloviridae [pa-po′va-vi′-rid-e] an obsolete family name now replaced by Papillomaviridae and Polyomaviridae. papovavirus [pa-po′va-vi′ras] a virus in the family Polyomaviridae. Pappenheimer body see Pappenheimer body. papule-shaped abdomen an abdomen pear-shaped on the right side and apple-shaped on the left. papular characterized by the development of epidermal or oral mucosal papules. bovine p. stomatitis a benign stomatitis caused by a poxvirus in the genus Parapoxvirus related to the orf virus. Lesions occur in young cattle and are characterized by round papules that develop a roughened center that expands and may merge with other adjacent lesions to give a network effect. The lesions are on the buccal mucosa and the adjoining skin of the muzzle and occasionally esophagus and stomaches. Occasionally manifest with lesions on the teat of milking cattle; also causes infections in humans with lesions characterized by large nodules on the hands and sometimes face. papulation [pa-pu′la-shan] the formation of papules. papule [pa-pul] a small circumscribed, solid, elevated lesion of the skin. follicular p. one arising from a hair follicle; hair projects from the center. lichenoid p. one that is elevated and flat-topped. papulopustular [pa-pu′lo-pus′tu-lar] marked by papules and pustules. papulousis [pa-pu′lo-sis] the presence of multiple papules. papulosquamous [pa-pu′lo-ku-sam′as] both papular and scaly. papulovescicular [pa-pu′lo-ve-sik′u-lar] marked by papules and vesicles. papyraceous [pa-pi-ras′e-as] like paper. p. fetal mumification the commonest form of fetal mumification; fluids are resorbed, the placenta being reduced to paper-like sheets. par [L.] pair. para [par′a] 1. [L.] used with numerals to designate the number of pregnancies that have resulted in the birth of viable offspring, as para 0 (nullipara), para I (one—unipara), para II (two—bipara, secundipara), para III (three—tertippara), para IV (four—quadrupara). The number is not indicative of the number of offspring produced where multiple offspring occur with a pregnancy. 2. Stem used to indicate adjacency as in paraovarian cyst. para- [par′a] 1. word element. [Gr.] beside, beyond, accessory to, apart from, against. 2. in chemistry, a prefix indicating the substitution in a derivative of the benzene ring of two atoms linked to opposite carbon atoms in the ring; abbreviated p.-para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) [par′-a-a-mi-no-ben-za-o′ik] a compound that is a growth factor for certain bacteria that use it to synthesize folic acid. Sulfonamides act by competing with it, thus inhibiting the action of dihydropteroate synthase, an enzyme in the folate synthesis pathway. para-aminohippuric acid (PAH, PAHA) [par′-a-a-mi-no-hi-pur′ik] a derivative of para-aminobenzoic acid used to measure the effective renal plasma flow and to determine the functional capacity of the renal tubular excretory mechanism. Called also aminohippuric acid. para-aminophenol a substance used in the manufacture of dyes and drugs. May cause skin sensitization and methemoglobinemia. para- derivative analogues include acetanilid, acetyphenetidin, and acetyaminophen. para-aminophenylarsenic acid arsanic acid. See also organic arsenic poisoning. para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS, PASA) see p-aminosalicylic acid. para-aortic [par′-a-o-ar′tik] beside the aorta. p. bodies see para-aortic body. para-astral surrounding the ear. p. abscess infection in the external ear canal or middle ear that extends to the surrounding soft tissues and forms a draining sinus through the skin.
because of obstruction of the external ear canal by atresia, neoplasms or proliferative tissue.

paraglossia Brachyria mutica, Panicum purpurascens.

paradiseno see hydroxybenzoate.

parabiosis [par"a-bi-o-sis] 1. the union of two individuals, as conjoined twins, or of experimental animals by surgical operation. 2. temporary suppression of conductivity and excitability.

parabacillary bacillus see malignant edema.

parabronchi [par"a-bron-chi] tertiary bronchi in the avian lung. The domestic fowl has some 500 parabronchi each 1–2 mm diameter with the wall of each containing the complex respiratory epithelium.

Parabronema a genus of spirurid nematodes found in large alimentary tract of wild animals. Includes P. africium, P. rhodesiense (in African elephants), P. rhinocerotis (rhinoceros, elephant).

parabacillus one of the toxic alkaloids found in the plant Buxus sempervirens.

paracasei [par"a-ca-sei] casein. The insoluble product of rennin acting on caseinogen. In American terminology, the term for casein; not identical with the European term for casein.

paracentesis [par"a-sen-te-sis] surgical puncture of a cavity for the aspiration of fluid.

abdominal p. insertion of a trocar through a small incision or a needle into the abdominal cavity, to remove ascitic fluids, inject a therapeutic agent, or to collect a sample for cytological and chemical examination. It is an important technique in the examination of horses for colic and in investigation of causes of ascites in all species. Called also abdominocentesis.

anterior chamber p. aspiration of aqueous humor from the anterior chamber. Indicated as a diagnostic procedure in anterior uveitis and for intraocular masses. Called also aqueocentesis.

pericardial p. see pericardiocentesis.

thoracic p. surgical puncture for drainage of the thoracic cavity and for collection of a sample of fluid for clinical pathology examination. See also thoracentesis.

vitreous p. aspiration of vitreous to aid in the diagnosis of diseases of the posterior segment of the eye, e.g., intermediate uveitis, endophthalmitis, chorioretinitis, panophthalmitis, and intraocular neoplasia. See also hyaloceles and vitreocentesis.

paracelphalus [par"a-sel-fe-las] a uterus with a defective head and imperfect sense organs.

paracervical [par"a-ser-vik-al] beside the neck, such as adjacent to the uterine cervix.

paracetamol [par"as-te-äm-oal] an analgesic and antipyretic drug; see acetaminophen.

parachordal [par"a-kor-dal] beside the notochord.

paradichnial [par"a-ki-nial] pertaining to abnormalities (e.g., morphological or biochemical) underlying clinical manifestations (e.g., abdominal pain or fever). Used also as a collective term for the sciences that deal with pathology, including clinical pathology and immunology, and pathogenic agents including microbiology, parasitology, and toxicology.

p. tests laboratory tests in the area of pathology, clinical pathology, immunology, microbiology, parasitology, toxicology.

paracoccidioides [par"a-kok-sid-i-o-dz] a genus of dimorphic fungi in the phylum Ascomycota that proliferate by producing multiple budding yeast cells in the tissues. P. brasiliensis is the etiological agent of paracoccidioidomycosis. Previously called Blastomyces brasiliensis.

paracoccidioidomycosis [par"a-kok-sid-i-o-dz-o"de-ri-mo-ko-sis] an often fatal, chronic granulomatous disease of humans, dogs, cats, and most mammals caused by Paracoccidioides brasiliensis and P. lutzii. The disease is endemic in South America, particularly Brazil. Infection primarily involves the lungs, but spreads to the skin, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, and internal organs. Called also South American blastomycosis.

paracolitis [par"a-kol-i-tis] inflammation of the outer coat of the colon.

Paracolobactrum not a valid genus. These bacteria rightly belong in Escherichia, Klebsiella, Salmonella, Edwardsiella spp. For P. arizonae, see Salmonella arizonae.

paracolon bacteria [par"a-kol-on] see Paracolobactrum.

Paracoccidia a genus of nematodes in the super-family Trichostrogyloidea. Found in ruminants in Africa.

Paracolobactrum [Par"a-co-lub-ak'trum] occurs in the intestines of buffalos and other wild animals and may cause nodules in the intestinal wall.

Paracotopotes allanopethicus [par"a-kot-oh-peth'i-kus] a mange mite species in the family Psoroptidae.

Paracortech [par"a-kor-tek'tis] the thymus-dependent part of the lymph node.

paracrine [par"a-krin] indicative of the action of the secretion of one kind of endocrine cell on another kind that is not the normal effector cell.

p. hormones in contrast to true endocrine these hormones are not released into the bloodstream but into the surrounding tissues and act in the immediate vicinity, e.g., intestinal mucosal hormones.

paracystitis [par"a-sis-tis] inflammation of tissues around the bladder.

paradidymis [par"a-di-dim'sis] remnants of mesonephric tubules sometimes found as a small body near the head of the epididymis.

paradigm [par"a-dim] a pattern of thought, a similarity of conception.

paradistemper [par"a-di-stem-per] an old term for clinical syndromes that are now known to be manifestations of canine distemper, e.g., hardpad disease, or that have been shown to be separate diseases, e.g., infectious canine hepatitis.

paradoxical [par"a-dok-si-kal] different from what is expected; at variance with the established laws.

p. motion see paradoxical respiration (below).

p. respiration a type of breathing in which all or part of a lung inflates during inspiration and blows out during expiration; the opposite of normal chest motion. Called also paradoxical motion. The condition seriously inhibits the movement of gases during respiration and can produce severe and even fatal cardiovascular disturbances and respiratory insufficiency if not quickly relieved by emergency treatment. Paradoxical respiration or paradoxical motion of the lung usually results from traumatic injury to the thorax (flail chest) in which several ribs are fractured in two or more places and are no longer attached by bony cartilage to the rest of the rib cage. The condition can also be seen following surgical removal of several ribs and in paralysis of the diaphragm.

p. septal motion in echocardiography, the interventricular septum moves away from the left ventricular free wall during systole. Normally, it would move toward the wall. It is seen in right ventricular hypertrophy.

Paralepophlostrogylos a correct spelling of Paralephostrogylos. It is the genus of the esophagus.

parasoeophageal hernia see paraesophageal hernia.

Parafasciocilosis a genus of flagellates (digenean trematodes) in the family Fasciolidae.

P. fasciolaemorpha found in the digestive tract and gallbladder of the elk and deer.

paraffin [par"a-fin] 1. kerosene. 2. petrolatum. 3. a purified hydrocarbon wax used for embedding histological specimens.

p. embedding technique the most commonly used technique for the preparation of slides of tissue for light microscopic examination.

paraffinoma [par"a-fin-o-ma] a chronic granuloma produced by foreign body reaction to injected mineral oils or silicone.

Parafilaria [par"a-fi-lar-e-a] a genus of nematodes in the filarioid family Filaridae.

P. antipoda found in deer.

P. benedix causes hemorrhagic nodules in the skin of cattle and buffaloes.

P. multipapillosa (syn. Filaria haemorrhagica) causes nodules in the subcutaneous and intermuscular tissues of horses. The nodules break open and discharge blood and then heal. They reappear each summer.

parafilarisis [par"a-fi-lar-i-sis] see Parafilaria multipapillosa.

Parafilaroides a genus of nematodes in the metastrongylid family Filaroididae; causes lesions in the lungs of aquatic mammals. Includes P. decorus (sea lions), P. gymnura (harbor seals), P. nanus and P. prolificus (Steller’s sea lion).

parafolicular [par"a-fol-i-kur-lar] close to a follicle.

p. cell a C cell of the thyroid gland.

paraformaldehyde [par"a-for-mal-da-hid] a polymer of formaldehyde with many of the same properties. It is used in preparing tissue fixatives for special tissue preparations, particularly electron microscopy. Called also poloxyethylene.

paragnostic [par"a-gag-ni-sis] a tumor of the tissue composing the paganglia.

paraganglion [par"a-gang-lion] pl. paraganglia [Gr.] a collection of chromaffin cells derived from neural ectoderm, occurring outside the adrenal medulla, usually near the sympathetic ganglia and in relation to the aorta and its branches. Most secrete epinephrine (adrenaline) or norepinephrine (noradrenaline).

Paragangliosis an anthomyiid fly that lays its eggs in canine feces.

paragoniiosis [par"a-gon-i-o-sis] inflammation with lung fulness of the genus Paragonimus. Characterized by lethargy, cough, dyspnea. On autopsy there is an eosinophilic peritonitis, pleurisy and myositis, and a chronic bronchitis and granulomatous pneumonia.
Paragonimus [par-ә-’gon-’ma] a genus of digenetic trematode parasites in the family Paragonimidae. Causes paragonimiasis.

P. africanus, P. catenians, P. iloktsuenensis, P. mexicanus, P. ohirai, P. peruvianus, P. uterobilateralis found in the lungs of a large number of animal species.

P. kellicotti found in the lungs of cat, dog, and pig. Mink and muskrat are the probable primary hosts.

P. westermani found in the lungs and other organs of most animal species, and humans.

Paraherquamide an antihelmintic effective against nematode parasites in ruminants, but not in use due to low safety margin. See also derquantel.

Parahistomonas a genus of protozoa in the family Monocercomadidae.

P. wenrichi some similarity to Histomonas spp. but is nonpathogenic in gallinaceous birds, especially pheasants.

Parahormone [par-ә-hor’-mәn] a substance, not a true hormone, that has a hormone-like action in controlling the functioning of some distant organ.

Parainfluenzavirus [P. virus] one of the three genera of viruses in the family Paramyxoviridae.

p. 1 causes mild to severe respiratory disease in young mice. Also called Sendai virus. Occurs also in humans, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigs, and nonhuman primates.

p. 2 a group of viruses, closely related to canine parainfluenza virus 5 and simian virus 5. This virus affects primarily humans.

p. 3 involved in the complex etiology of shipping fever in cattle and similar respiratory tract infections in sheep, goats, and possibly horses.

p. 4 respiratory disease in humans.

p. 5 1, 2. This group causes inapparent respiratory infections to mild-severe respiratory disease in dogs. Associated with kennel cough in high density, close contact dogs. Usually polymicrobial with other viruses and bacteria.

Parakeella, parakeelya see Calandrinia.

Parakeelia one of the bird groups known as typical parrots in the family Psitacidae. Small parrots with long tails and includes the budgerigar.

Parakeratosis [par-ә-’ker-ә-tos-әs] persistence of the nuclei of keratinocytes as they rise into the horny layer of the skin; it occurs normally in the cornifying stratified squamous epithelium of the mouth, esophagus, and vagina. When it occurs on the keratinizing external skin it indicates disordered keratinization. Affected skin is scaly and thickened to some degree. Occurs as a specific disease in pigs fed on rations deficient in zinc; the effect is exacerbated on diets high in calcium.

inherited p. an autosomal recessive disorder, occurs in calves, which are normal at birth but develop parakeratosis all over the body, especially on the legs and die after a long illness. Responds to treatment with zinc given orally. See also thymic hypoplasia. Called also lethal trait A46, adena disease.

nasal p. a rare genodermatosis of Labrador retrievers inherited as an autosomal recessive trait; from a young age, the nasal planum becomes dry, thickened, and develops proliferative changes with crusts and fissures. There may be focal depigmentation. Hyperkeratosis may also occur on the footpads. A DNA test is available.

ruminal p. the ruminal papillae are enlarged, leathery, and adhered in clumps. The lesion is most severe in the dorsal part of the sac. Occurs principally in animals fed pelleted feed.

Parakeratotic pertaining to parakeratosis.

p. caps foci of parakeratotic hyperkeratosis.

Parakinesis [par-ә-’ki-ne’-ze-ә] perversion of motor powers causing strange and unnatural movements; in ophthalmology, irregular action of an individual ocular muscle.

Paralagenidiosis a cutaneous oomycete infection of dogs in the family Peronosporales; similar in clinical appearance to cutaneous pythiosis; solitary or multiple nodules, thickening or ulcers in the skin are slowly progressive over years and rarely extend deeper than the subcutis.

Paraldehyde [par-al-’do-hид] a sedative and hypnotic that has an unpleasant taste and imparts an unpleasant odor to the breath. Because of its low therapeutic index, it is now little used.

Parallama [par-ә-’lag-mә] displacement of a bone or of the fragments of broken bone.

Parallegy [par-al-’ar’-je] a condition in which an allergic state, produced by sensitization to a specific allergen, predisposes the body to react to other allergens with clinical manifestations that differ from the original reaction.

Paralumbar [par-ә-’lu-mәr’-bar] next to the lumbar area.

p. fossa see paralumbar fossa.

Paralysis [par-ә-’lә-sәs] loss or impairment of motor function in a part due to a lesion of the neural or muscular mechanism; also, by analogy, impairment of sensory function (sensory paralysis). Called also palsy. Motor paralysis may be expressed as flacid, with loss of motor tone in the case of a lower motor neuron lesion, or spastic, in the case of an upper motor neuron lesion. See also paraplegia, quadriplegia, hemiplegia, and paralyses of individual cranial and peripheral nerves.

p. of accommodation paralysis of the ciliary body muscles; used to reduce accommodation and pain due to ciliary body spasm.

anal p. manifested by flaccidity and lack of tone of the anal sphincter, and loss of house training restraint in companion animals.

antepartum p. pressure on sciatic nerves by a large fetus in late pregnancy in a cow can cause posterior paralysis that is cured by a cesarean section.

ascending p. spinal paralysis that progresses forward involving first the hindlimbs then the forelimbs, then the intercostal muscles, then the diaphragm, and finally the muscles of the neck.

birth p. that due to injury received by the neonate at birth.

bladder p. manifested by fullness of the bladder and response to manual pressure. See also motor paralytic urinary bladder.

cage p. see thiamine nutritional deficiency.

central p. any paralysis due to a lesion of the brain or spinal cord.

cerebral p. paralysis caused by some intracranial lesion.

Chasteck p. see thiamine nutritional deficiency.

compresion p. that caused by pressure on a nerve.

congenital p. paralysis of the newborn. Many cases are due to birth trauma especially when lay persons exert excessive traction. Other causes are enzootic ataxia, inherited congenital paraplegias in calves and pigs, spina bifida and spinal dysraphism, and occipito-alanto-axial malformations in foals and puppies.

conjugate p. loss of ability to perform some parallel ocular movements.

coonhound p. see polyradiculoneuritis.

crossed p. paralysis affecting one side of the head and the other side of the body.

curved toe p. a disease of poultry caused by a nutritional deficiency of riboflavin. See also curled toe paralysis.

decubitus p. paralysis due to pressure on a nerve from lying for a long time in one position.

esophageal p. manifested by inability to swallow, and regurgitation.

facial p. weakening or paralysis of the facial nerve. See also facial paralysis.

flacid p. paralysis characterized by loss of voluntary movement, decreased tone of limb muscles, absence of tendon reflexes and neurogenic atrophy.

immunological p. the absence of immune response to a specific antigen. See also tolerance.

infectious bulbar p. see Aujeszky’s disease.

inherited posterior p. congenital paraplegia recorded in cattle and pigs. There are other nervous signs, e.g., opisthotonos, in some forms.

ischemic p. local paralysis due to stoppage of circulation.

lambing p. maternal obstetric paralysis in the ewe.

laryngeal p. see laryngeal hemiplegia.

mixed p. combined motor and sensory paralysis.

motor p. paralysis of the voluntary muscles.

nerve p. paralysis caused by damage to the local motor nerve supply. See also peripheral nerve paralysis (below).

obstetric p. a common abnormality after a difficult calving, especially in a heifer. It is caused by pressure on peripheral nerves, and manifests itself as weakness, paresthesia in one hindleg, or difficulty or inability to rise. The ligaments, joints, and muscles are normal. See also obturator paralysis.

partial p. see paresis.

peripheral nerve p. the part deprived of its peripheral nerve supply shows flaccid paralysis, absence of spinal reflexes, muscle atrophy, and a subnormal temperature.

postcalving p. see maternal obstetric paralysis.

posterior p. paralysis of the hindlimbs, tail, and perineum. See also paraplegia.

progressive posterior p. see progressive ataxia.

range p. see Marek’s disease.

sensory p. loss of sensation resulting from a morbid process.

spastic p. paralysis with rigidity of the muscles and heightened deep muscle reflexes.

tongue p. see hypoglossal nerve paralysis.

transient p. syndrome a syndrome in birds affected with Marek’s disease. Ataxia and paralysis last for several days followed by recovery and subsequently, after a lapse of several months, a fatal outcome from MD.
paralytic [par-*ə-ˈlər-tik] 1. pertaining to paralysis. 2. an animal affected with paralysis.
p. bladder see atomic neurogenic urinary bladder.
p. rabies see rabies.
p. shellfish poisoning see shellfish.
paralyzant [par-*ə-liz-*ənt] 1. causing paralysis. 2. an agent that causes paralysis.
paramastitis [par-*ə-mas-*tətis] inflammation of tissues around the mammary gland.
parametal [par-*ə-mē-*ətəl] situated near or around a meatus.
Paramaecium [par-*ə-mē-*sik-əm] a genus of ciliate protozoa, known also as Lady Slippers due to their appearance. These organisms are widespread in freshwater, marine, and brackish water; often found in stagnant ponds.
paramedian [par-*ə-mē-*de-an] beside the midplane.
paramesonephric see müllerian duct.
paramedian [par-*ə-mē-*de-an] beside the midplane.
parametorchis [par-*ə-mē-ˈtər-kis] a method of testing a hypothesis that requires the user to in displacement of the nasal septum in a signiﬁcant proportion of cases.
paramyxovirus [par-*ə-mi-ˈkə-vər-*əs] a member of the order Mononegavirales subfamily Paramyxovirinae.
paramyxoviridae [par-*ə-mi-*vər-*i-de] a family of viruses in the order Mononegavirales containing two subfamilies, Paramyxovirinae and Pneumovirinae. Viruses in the family are large (180 nm diameter), enveloped, and contain a genome that is a single molecule of single-stranded negative sense RNA. Paramyxovirinae comprises five genera: (1) Avulavirus (type species Newcastle disease virus); (2) Henipavirus (type species Hendra virus; includes Nipah virus); (3) Morbillivirus (type species measles virus; others include rinderpest virus, canine distemper virus, phocine distemper virus, cetacean morbillivirus (dolphins and porpoises), Peste des petits ruminants virus); (4) Pseudorabies virus (type species Sendai virus; others include human parainﬂuenza viruses 1 and 3); (5) Rabulavirus (type species mumps virus; others include human parainﬂuenza viruses 2 and 4, canine parainfluenza 5, simian virus 5, Menangle virus, Tioman virus, and an unnamed genus that contains Tupia paramyxovirus). Pneumovirinae which contains two genera: (1) Pneumovirus (type species human respiratory syncytial virus; others include bovine respiratory syncytial virus) and (2) Metapneumovirus (type species avian pneumovirus; also human metapneumovirus), there are several other viruses that are unassigned.
paramyotonia congenita see hyperkalemic parathyroidism.
paramyotonic [par-*ə-mi-*tən-*ik] 1. pertaining to paralysis. 2. an animal affected with paralysis.
paranatural sacs see anal sacs.
Paranaturalism an obsolete name for some members of the genus Anaplasm. P. caudata is now classiﬁed as A. caudatum.
paranasal [par-*ə-nə-*səl] beside the nasal cavity.
paranasal sinuses mucosa-lined air cavities in the bones of the skull, communicating with the nasal cavity. See also sinus.
paranasal sinus polyps occur in horses primarily in the caudal maxillary sinus and occasionally in the frontal or rostral sinus. Very young or old horses are affected. They present with nasal respiratory obstruction, facial swelling, and nasal discharge. An increase in intramaxillary sinus pressure results in displacement of the nasal septum in a signiﬁcant proportion of cases.
paranephros [par-*ə-nē-*fros-*əs] one of the kidneys.
paranephritis [par-*ə-nē-*frət-*əs] 1. inﬂammation of the adrenal gland. 2. inﬂammation of the connective tissue around the kidney.
paraneoplastic [par-*ə-nē-*ə-pləs-*tik] auxiliary to neoplasia.
p. syndrome a collective term for disorders arising from metabolic effects of cancer on tissues remote from the tumor; such disorders may, for example, appear as primary endocrine, hematological, or neuromuscular disorders. See also pseudohyperparathyroidism.
paranephroma see Equinina.
paranephritis [par-*ə-nē-*frət-*əs] 1. inﬂammation of the adrenal gland. 2. inﬂammation of the connective tissue around the kidney.
paranephros [par-*ə-nē-*frəs] pl. paranephroi [Gr.] an adrenal gland.
paranephrosis [par-*ə-nē-*frəs-*əs] a genus of tapeworms in the family Anoplocephalidae. Paraanoplocephalum Gigantocotyle, Cotylophoron, Kambechus, Plagiocephala, Equinia. P. mamillana see Equinina.
p. mamillana a genus of ruminal nematodes in the family Notocotylidae; belonging to genera such as Cotylophoron, Ceylonocotyle, Gigantocotyle, Phoron, and Calicophoron. P. ichikawai periodic paralysis in horses, feline hypokalemic polymyopathy.
Parasites in the family are large (180 nm diameter), enveloped, and contain a genome that is a single molecule of single-stranded negative sense RNA. Paramyxovirinae comprises five genera: (1) Avulavirus (type species Newcastle disease virus); (2) Henipavirus (type species Hendra virus; includes Nipah virus); (3) Morbillivirus (type species measles virus; others include rinderpest virus, canine distemper virus, phocine distemper virus, cetacean morbillivirus (dolphins and porpoises), Peste des petits ruminants virus); (4) Pseudorabies virus (type species Sendai virus; others include human parainﬂuenza viruses 1 and 3); (5) Rabulavirus (type species mumps virus; others include human parainfluenza viruses 2 and 4, canine parainfluenza 5, simian virus 5, Menangle virus, Tioman virus, and an unnamed genus that contains Tupia paramyxovirus). Pneumovirinae which contains two genera: (1) Pneumovirus (type species human respiratory syncytial virus; others include bovine respiratory syncytial virus) and (2) Metapneumovirus (type species avian pneumovirus; also human metapneumovirus), there are several other viruses that are unassigned.
P. cyst vestige of embryological tissue in ligaments (especially mesosalpinx) and uterine tube close to the ovary. Includes epoophoron, paroophoron, fimbrial cyst; usually not detrimental to fertility. Large cysts may undergo torsion and cause pain.

paraparesis [pərəˈpərəsɪs] weakness or partial paralysis of the hindlimbs. Commonly used to denote an unsteady or ataxic hindlimb gait.

paraphimosis [pərəˈfɪməs] inability to retract the extended penis back into the preputial cavity because of its swollen state, or because of constriction of the preputial orifice.

paraplectic [pərəˈplektɪk] paraplegic.

paraplegia [pərəˈplejə] paralysis of the hindlimb and, in some cases, the posterior part of the body caudal to the last cervical vertebra. The paralysis may be acute in onset as in fracture of a lumbar vertebra, or gradual; it may be spastic or flaccid. Paraplegia is a form of central nervous system paralysis, in which the paralysis affects all the muscles of the parts involved. In the majority of cases, paraplegia results from disease or injury of the spinal cord that causes interference with nerve paths connecting the brain and the muscles.

p. cart a two-wheeled cart into which a paraplegic dog can be strapped so that its hindquarters are supported and its front limbs rest normally on the ground to provide a motor system. Used for short periods to give the animal exercise. A wheelchair for dogs.

inherited congenital p. is observed in cattle and pigs. The paralysis may be flaccid or spastic, and there may or may not be degenerative lesions in the spinal cord.

paraplegiform [pərəˈplejɪfərm] resembling paraplegia.

Parapoxvirus [pərəˈpɒksərɪvəs] a genus in the order Poxviridae, family Poxviridae; includes viruses that cause bovine papular stomatitis, contagious ecthyma (scabby mouth) of sheep.

paraprofessional [pərəˈprəfəˈʃənəl] 1. a person who is specially trained in a particular field or occupation to assist a veterinarian. 2. allied animal health professional; see veterinary assistant, nurse, animal health technician, technologist.

prostatic [pərəˈprostɪk] beside the prostate.

p. cyst arise from mesonephric duct remnants, outside the prostatic parenchyma. In dogs, they can be sizeable before producing clinical signs related to compression of the colon or urethra.

paraprotein [pərəˈproʊtɪn] immunoglobulin produced by a clone of neoplastic plasma cells proliferating abnormally, e.g., myeloma proteins and cryoglobulins. See also monoclonal gammopathy.

paraproteinemina [pərəˈproʊtɛnˈiːmənə] the presence in the blood of paraproteins.

paraproteinemuria [pərəˈproʊtɛnˈjʊrəs] the presence in the urine of paraproteins.

parapsoriasis [pərəˈpɒsɪˌrəsɪəs] a disease resembling psoriasis of humans. There are erythematous, scaly plaques on the body, with hair loss and secondary bacterial infection.

paraquat [pərəˈkwɑːt] a dipyridilium herbicide that initially causes stomatitis, colic, vomiting, and diarrhea, then 2–10 days later causes pulmonary edema and hemorrhage, which leads to a fibrosing pneumonitis and death in all species if given in sufficiently large doses. Renal damage can also occur. Its use is banned in most countries.

parareflexia [pərəˈrɛfleks ˈsɪə] any disorder of the reflexes.

pararosaniline [pərəˈroʊsəˌnɪlən] a basic dye; a triphenylmethane derivative, one of the components of basic fuchsin.

pararrhythmia [pərəˈræθrəˈmiə] parasystole. Persistence of normal pacemaker activity complicated by the emergence of extrasystoles such that two pacemakers are firing independently of one another.

parasacral [pərəˈsækrəl] situated near the sacrum.

Parascaris [pərəˈskaːrɪs] a genus of roundworms in the family Ascarididae.
body to either excite or inhibit certain activities. For example, stimulation of the parasympathetic system causes constriction of the pupil of the eye and contraction of the ciliary muscle; increase of the glandular secretion of enzymes, as in the case of the pancreas; increased peristalsis; and a slowed heart rate. Excitation of the sympathetic nervous system often results in an effect opposite to that of the parasympathetic system; however, most organs are predominantly under the control of either one or the other of the two nervous systems that compose the autonomic nervous system.

p. outflow the total of parasympathetic nerves that leave the central nervous system. Includes the cranial and sacral outflows.

parasympatholytic [pərˈsɪməθˈɒlɪtɪk] an agent that inhibits or induces effects opposite to those of the parasympathetic nervous system; see anticholinergic.

parasympathomimetic [pərˈsɪməθˈɒmɪmɪtɪk] an agent that stimulates or induces effects resembling those of the parasympathetic nervous system; also called a cholinergic agent.

parasynovitis [pərˈæsɪnəʊˈvɪtɪs] inflammation of the tissues about a synovial sac.

parasytostole [pərˈ æsɪtəˈstoʊl] a cardiac irregularity attributed to the interaction of two foci independently initiating cardiac impulses at different rates. Called also pararrhythmia.

paratenic [pərˈætenɪk] see paratenic host.

parateno [pərˈætenən] loose connective tissue filling the interstices of the fascial compartment in which a tendon is situated and that allows it to move freely. Is not organized into discrete tendon sheaths, although not as freely as within a true synovial tendon sheath.

parathion [pərˈæθiən] see organophosphorus compound.

parathyroid [pərˈæθiərɔɪd] 1. situated beside the thyroid gland. 2. one of the parathyroid glands. 3. a preparation containing parathyroid hormone from animal parathyroid glands; used for diagnosis and treatment of hypoparathyroidism.

parathyroid hormone [pərˈæθiərɔɪd hərməʊn] parathyroid hormone.

parathyroidectomy [pərˈæθiərɔɪd ɛkˈtɛmətɪk] excision of a parathyroid gland.

parathyroiditis [pərˈæθiərɔɪd ɪˈtɪs] usually a diffuse lymphocytic lesion, probably immune-mediated, and terminating in loss of most of the chief cells and replacement with fibrous tissue. Hypocalcemia may result.

parathyrotopic [pərˈæθiərɔˈtɒpɪk] having an affinity for the parathyroid glands.

paratope [pərˈætəp] the site in the variable region of an antibody or T cell receptor that binds to an antigenic epitope. Called also antigen-binding site.

paratrichial [pərˈætrɪkʃəl] literally beside the hair or hair follicle; used to refer to the areolar sweat glands.

p. cystic dilation cystic dilation of the apocrine sweat gland occurs with or without hyperplasia of the glandular tissue.

p. sweat gland see sweat glands.

paratrophic dystrophy.

paratuberculosis [pərˈætəˌtʃɜːˈbɛrəkələsəs] see Johne’s disease.

paratyphoid [pərˈætɪˈfɔɪd] infection with any Salmonella sp. other than S. typhi in humans. See salmonellosis.

p. nodule very small, yellow, necrotic foci in the liver in calves and pigs with salmonellosis.

paravaginal [pərˈævəɡˈvænəl] near the urethra.

paravaccinia [pərˈævəvəˈsɪnəˌsiə] a synonym for Parapoxivirus.

paravaginitis [pərˈævəvæɡəˈnɪtɪs] inflammation of the tissues alongside the vagina.

paravertebral [pərˈævəˈvɜːtrəl] near the vertebrae.

p. ganglia postganglionic sympathetic nervous synapses in these ganglia close to the aorta.

p. block see paravertebral block.

paraveterinary allied to the veterinary profession. See paraprofessional.

parabendazole [pərəˈbenˈdɛzoʊl] a broad-spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic effective against the common parasites of cattle, pigs and horses. It acts quickly, reaching peak blood concentrations 6–8 hours after administration. Its use in pregnant animals is contraindicated because of its teratogenicity; the defects are largely skeletal. Like other benzimidazoles, it suffers from the problem of resistance developing in the resident worm population if it is used persistently.

paregoric [pərəˈɡərɪk] opium tincture; a mixture of powdered opium, anise oil, benzoic acid, camphor, and glycerin, in diluted alcohol, previously used as an antiperistaltic, especially in the treatment of diarrhea.

paraloxostrongylus see Parelaphostrongylus tenuis.

Parelaphostrongylus [pərəˈlæθoˈstrɒŋɡəlɪs] a genus of nematodes belonging to the family Prostomylidae, in the superfamly Metastrongylidea, which contains the ‘lungworms’.

P. andersoni found in the musculature, especially in the longissimus dorsi, in white-tailed deer.
P. odocoilei found in connective tissue around blood vessels and lymphatics of musculature below the vertebral column, abdomen, and proximal parts of the limbs in mule and black-tailed deer and in moose. P. tenuis (syn. Pneumostrongylus tenuis, Odocoileostrostrongylus tenuis, Elaphostrongylus tenuis, Neurofilaria coronellensis) found in the cranial venous sinuses of white-tailed deer but is nonpathogenic in this species. Infection also occurs in moose, elk, caribou, red deer, black-tailed deer, llama, sheep, and goat. In these species, the migrating larvae cause serious damage in the spinal cord and posterior paralysis, often in a number of animals at the one time. Called also moose sickness. Some infected goats also develop a local, linear dermatosis over the shoulders, thorax, and flanks, believed to be caused by migrating P. tenuis larvae irritating nerve roots that leads to pruritus and self-trauma along dermatomes.

parentchyma (par-reng′ki-ma) the essential or functional elements of an organ, as distinguished from its stroma or framework.

parenchymatous (par-en′ki-ma-təs) pertaining to, resembling, or composed of parenchyma.

parenchymatosis (par-en′ki-ma-tō-sis) inflammation of a parenchyma.

parent generation the immediate parents of the F₁ generation. Denoted by P₁.

parentage the animal's sire and dam. In animal circles, the dam is usually evident, the sire is often a subject of conjecture.

p. determination see parentage testing (below).

p. exclusion testing see parentage testing (below).

p. testing a test using DNA profiling, also called DNA fingerprinting, to determine whether two individuals are biologically parent and offspring. DNA profiling via microsatellites or restriction fragment polymorphisms (RFLPs) are the most advanced and accurate technologies to determine parentage. Offspring can only have alleles possessed by one or both of its parents; therefore, identification of the offspring’s alleles allows exclusion of some possible sires because they carry alleles not possessed by the potential sire. Called also parentage determination, parentage exclusion testing, and paternity testing.

parental (par-en′tal) emanating from or pertaining to a parent.

parenatal (par-en′tal-at) not through the alimentary canal, e.g., by subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal injection, e.g., parenteral fluid therapy.

p. alimentation see parenteral nutrition (below).

p. hyperalimentation see parenteral nutrition (below).

p. nutrition the provision of adequate carbohydrate, protein, vitamins, minerals, and fluids parenterally to maintain the animal over a relatively long period of several weeks. Called also parenteral alimentation, parenteral hyperalimentation. See also parenteral nutrition.

p. therapy treatment by the parenteral route is limited to those substances that are soluble in a solvent that can be injected into tissues including the bloodstream. The choice of routes may depend on the nature of the vehicle used, e.g., oily preparations are injected into tissues, irritant substances are injected intravenously slowly.

papideridynism (par ep-er-i-din′is-m) paraplegia.

parer see hoof. knife.

pareisis (par-é′si-is) weakness as a result of neurological or muscular disease with motor function still present. Includes the animals that can make purposeful attempts to rise without being able to do so, those that are able to rise with assistance, those that are able to rise and walk with major difficulty including frequent falling, and those able to stand and walk without assistance but with slight errors, e.g., stumbling.

hypocalcemia hypercalcemia a stage or form of hypocalcemia in which the patient remains ambulatory. See parturient hypocalcemia fever, ovine hypocalcemia.

inherited spastic p. a suspect inherited defect of cattle that appears several months after birth and occurs in most breeds of cattle. A hindleg is stiff and straight on rising, with the limb thrust out behind, and the hoof does not reach the ground. After several minutes, the gastrocnemius muscle relaxes and the animal walks normally, although the leg is still abnormally straight. Gradually the stiffness worsens until the animal is unable to walk. Called also Elso heel, so named after a bull of that name believed to have been the genetic source of the defect in Holstein cattle.

parturient p. see parturient hypocalcemia.

progressive canine p. see dural ossification, degenerative myopathy of German shepherd dogs.

paresis ′par-ә-sis′ morbid or perverted sensation; an abnormal sensation, as burning, prickling, formication, etc. Difficult to define in animals because of its subjectivity. Sensations that give rise to itching or rubbing in animals are probably best classified as pruritus.

pargyline a monoamine oxidase inhibitor, used to treat hypertension.

Parhadjelia neglecta a habronematid nematode found in the proven-tricular submucosa of ducks in Brazil.

Parker retractor (pahrk′er re-trak′tor) a suture that is used to close the stump of a limb or organ, especially to close wounds of the lower leg and foot. Called also Lembert pattern 1. Used to oversew the layers of the wound. A layer of Lembert pattern is then used to oversew the first row.

Parker retractor (pahrk′er) a shaped piece of flat metal with rounded ends both of which are curved back against the main blade. Used for holding a laparotomy incision open.

Parkinsonia aculeata (pahrk″in-so-′ne-an) plant in the legume family Caesalpiniaeae; causes nitrate–nitrite poisoning; called also horse bean, Jerusalem thorn, retama.

paroccliptal (par-ә-klip′təl) near the occipital bone.

paromomycin (par-ә-mo-mi′sin) a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic derived from Streptomyces rimosus var. paromomycinus; poorly absorbed after oral administration, it is used for the treatment of bacterial and protozoal enteric infections.

parophallocele (pahr om-fa-lo-se′le) hernia near the navel.

paronychia (par-o-ni′ki-a) inflammation involving the folds of tissue surrounding the nail or claw. Causes much pain and often results in loss of the nail or abnormalities in its growth such as grooves, discoloration, or fragility. Called also perionychia, perionychitis.
parophoron (par‘o-of‘or-on) an inconstantly present, small group of coiled tubes between the layers of the mesosalpinx, being a remnant of the excretory part of the mesonephros.

paropthalmia (par‘of-thal‘me-a) inflammation of the connective tissue around the eye.

parorchidium (par‘or-kid‘i-a-m) displacement of a testis or testes.

paroat (par‘ot-ı-a) pertaining to the outer surface of the peristomeum, e.g., paroat osteosarcoma.

parostasis (par‘os-to-sıs) ossification of tissues outside of the peristomeum.

parotid (par‘ot-i-d) near the ear. p. adenitis inflammation of the parotid gland characterized by regional swelling, pain, and heat. p. duct see parotid glands (below). p. duct transposition a surgical procedure in which the parotid duct is redirected so that it discharges into the lower conjunctival cul-de-sac. Used in the treatment of keratoconjunctivitis sicca.

parotidectomy (par‘ot-i-dek ta-mé) excision of a parotid salivary gland.

parotitis, parotitis (par‘ot-i‘ti-s) inflammation of the parotid gland.

contagious p., epidemic p. mumps, an acute, communicable viral disease of humans involving chiefly the parotid gland, but frequently affecting other oral glands or the pancreas or gonads.

parous (par‘o-as) having produced offspring.

parovarian (par‘o-var“e-a-n) 1. beside the ovary. 2. pertaining to the parovarium (epoophoron). p. cyst developmental remnants of the mesonephric duct system; thin-walled sacs distended with clear fluid located in the mesosalpinx and the infundibulum of the oviduct. They appear to have no effect on fertility. p. parovarium (par‘o-var“e-a-m) epoophoron.

paroxetine (par‘o-rok’sa-tén) a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used in the treatment of behavioral problems in dogs and cats.

paroxysm (par‘o-kis-sm) 1. a sudden recurrence or intensification of clinical signs. 2. a spasm or seizure.

paroxysmal (par‘o-kis-mal) having the characteristic of a paroxysm.

p. syndrome clinical neurological signs not due to lesions within the nervous system, but involving abnormal neurotransmitter function. Includes Scotty cramp, episodic falling of Cavalier King Charles spaniels, and narcolepsy.

parr a juvenile salmonid, especially Salmo spp., at a stage before it becomes a smolt; characterized by parallel transverse bands on its sides.

PARR (PCR for antigen receptor rearrangement). A test performed on body fluid or tissue aspirates that uses PCR to amplify the variable regions of immunoglobulin genes and T-cell receptor genes from lymphoid cells in order to differentiate inflammation from cancer; it can detect the presence of a clonal population (cancer) and determine the T- or B-cell phenotype of lymphoma and lymphoid leukemias.

parrot birds of the order Psittaciformes; which is divided into three super-families: Psitacoidea (true parrots); Cacatuidae; and Strigopoidea (NZ parrots). All are characterized by curved beaks. The typical parrots are the macaws, parakeets, lovebirds, and budgerigars. They are characterized by their bright plumage, their gift of mimicry, and their popularity as pets.

p. fever see psittacosis.

p. mouth serious malocclusion of the incisors with the upper arcade protruding beyond the lower. Called also overshoot. See also brachygnathism.

p. pox see parrot pox.

parrot pox a pox disease caused by a poxvirus in the genus Avipoxvirus. Occurs in South American and Australian psittacine birds. several syndromes recognized; 'dry' pox, as dry scabs around the mouth, eyelids, face, and legs; 'weet' pox, or diptherite, form with white plaques in the oral cavity and with blunting of the choanal papillae; a septicemic form; and a form where viral induced neoplastic lesions develop.

pars pl. partes [L.] a division or part.

p. ciliaris retinae the dual epithelial layer lining the ciliary body.

p. distalis the major part of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, the adenohypophysis. It is separated from the neurohypophysis by the intraglandular cleft, the residual lumen of Rathke’s pouch. p. disseminata the thin layer of the prostate that surrounds the urethra; as distinct from the body of the gland.

p. flaccida the small, triangular portion of the tympanic membrane lying between the lateral process of the malleus and the margins of the tympanic incisure.

p. infundibularis the neural stalk that connects the neurohypophysis with the hypothalamus.

p. intermedia the part of the adenohypophysis consisting of a layer of cells contiguous with the neurohypophysis. The source of melanocyte-stimulating hormone.

p. iridica retinae the dual epithelial layer lining the posterior aspect of the iris.

p. longa glandis the long, cylindrical part of the dog’s glans penis; distinct from the bulbur part.

p. major uteri the section of the bird’s oviduct in which the egg is held while the shell is formed.

p. mastoidea the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, being the irregular, posterior part.

p. nervosa of the pituitary gland. See neurohypophysis.

p. optica retinae the major part of the retina that contains the neurosensorial elements extending from the ora to the optic nerve head.

p. petrosea the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing the inner ear.

p. pigmentosa the pigmented part of the retina; the retinal pigment epithelium.

p. plana the thin flat part of the ciliary body; the orbicularis ciliaris.

p. plicata the folded part of the ciliary body; corona ciliaris.

p. pylorica distal segment of the stomach or abomasum, curved behind the omasum.

p. pylorica ventriculi the distal (aboral) third of the stomach.

p. squamosa the flat, scale-like, anterior and superior portion of the temporal bone.

p. tensa the drumlike part of the tympanic membrane.

p. tuberalis a layer of cells surrounding the stalk of the pituitary gland and forming part of the adenohypophysis.

p. tympanica the tympanic portion of the temporal bone, forming the anterior and inferior walls and part of the posterior wall of the external acoustic meatus.

parsley see Petroselinum, Chaeophyllum, Aethusa, Cymopterus.

Parson Russell terrier a small (13–17 lb), very active dog, with a short, smooth- or wire-haired (broken, rough) coat in white with tan or black markings or tricolor. The ears are small and dropped, and tail may be docked. There is a confusing variation in names applied to a range of similar, small working terriers in different countries, this one being recognized by the American Kennel Club and the UK Kennel Club for dogs that are called by others as Jack Russell terrier and sometimes the Parson Jack Russell terrier, although those may vary slightly in their breed standard, particularly in body size, length of legs, and texture and length of coat. The ‘group’ is affected by an inherited form of myasthenia gravis and a progressive ataxia.

part–film distance [pahr’] the distance between the part being x-rayed and the film; the greater the distance the less definition of the image. See object–film distance.

Parthenium hysterophorus plant member of Asteraceae family; contains Accida; the greater the distance the less de-inition of the image.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia garden plant in the family Vitaceae; contains unidentified toxin poisonous to birds. Called also parthenium weed.

Parthenogenesis [pahr‘the-no-jen’ə-sis] asexual reproduction in which an egg develops without being fertilized by a spermatozoon, as in certain lower animals, especially arthropods; it may occur as a natural phenomenon or be induced by chemical or mechanical stimulation (artificial parthenogenesis).

parti-color variegated in two or more colors; used to describe coat color in dogs.

partial pertaining to or having the characteristics of a part of something.

particulate [pahr‘tik’u-la] composed of separate particles.
parting of hair where hairstreams of hair diverge, exposing the skin.

partridge two genera of gallinaceous game birds (Perdix, Alectoris) in the pheasant family Phasianidae. They are ground feeders and tree perchers. They are poor fliers but can run quickly when disturbed. The common species are the red-legged and the common partridges.

parts per million mg/kg or ml/L; see ppm.

parturient [paehr-tu re-ant] giving birth or pertaining to birth.

p. disease related to parturition that occurs during or in close relationship to parturition.

p. injury sustained during birth, to the neonate or to the dam, not necessarily restricted to the birth canal or even the reproductive system, e.g., hip dislocation.

p. paresis see parturient hypocalcemia.

p. recumbency recumbency in a female that has just borne young. May be due to hypocalcemia, toxemia, physical injury or to being unable to find suitable footing.

parturimeter [paehr-tu-re-om-ťa-tar] a device used in measuring the expulsive power of the uterus.

parturition [paehr-tee-ush-ən] the act or process of giving birth to a calf, foal, lamb, puppy, etc.

p. acceleration used most commonly in sows with uterine inertia; usual medication is oxytocin; carazolol a recent introduction to the list. Also called p. augmentation.

p. delaying attempted to give more time for relaxation of the cervix; clenbuterol the common medication.

difficult p. see dystocia.

p. induction is a common management practice in dairy herds in order to synchronize calvings and lactations. It is also used for therapeutic reasons when large fetas are expected or in sows when mastitis–metritis–agalactia is a problem in the herd. The usual method is the injection of a suitable corticosteroid, oxytocin, or PGE2. Undesirable side-effects include high calf mortality rate, retained placenta, photosensitive dermatitis and unusual metabolic diseases. Called also calving induction, parturition initiation.

p. initiation see parturition induction (above).

p. injury includes laceration of the cervix, vaginal wall or vulva, uterine rupture, fat hernia through the vaginal wall, uterine prolapse, rupture of middle uterine artery, sciatic nerve injury, maternal obstetric paralysis.

prolonged p. prolongation of parturition beyond the normal for the species is attended by risks to the dam and the fetuses.

p. psychosis see farrowing hysteria.

synchronized p. control of the date of parturition by controlling the date of estrus and or mating, or by the induction of parturition.

parulis [pa-ro-o-lis] a subperiosteal abscess of the gum originating from a periapical infection; called also gum boil.

parvumbilical [parv-wem-bil-ə-kal] alongside the navel.

parvaunique an antiprotozoal agent.

parvicellular [paehr-vik-sel-ur-lə] composed of small cells.

parvo [paehr-vo] slang for parvovirus infection.

parvo viral [paehr-vo-vir-ul] pertaining to a parvovirus.

Parvoviridae [paehr-vo-vir-i-də] a family of small (20 nm diameter) icosahedral single-stranded DNA viruses that are nonenveloped. There are three genera of veterinary importance: Parvovirus, which includes feline panleukopenia virus, canine, bovine, and porcine parvoviruses and Aleutian mink disease virus; Densovirus, which occur in insects; Erythrovirus, which infect primates; and Dependovirus, which are defective, requiring adenoviruses to complete their replication, and are nonpathogenic (called also adenovo-associated viruses). Autonomously replying parvoviruses replicate only during S phase of the cell cycle, i.e., they attack dividing cells.

parvovirus [paehr-vo-vir-əs] a virus of the family Parvoviridae, sub-family Parvovirinae.

bovine p. a Bovavirus of the family Parvoviridae that commonly infects the intestinal tract of cattle, but does not cause clinical disease.

canine p. type 1 (CPV1) is not associated with clinical disease. Called also minute canine virus (MCV).

canine p. type 2 (CPV2) the cause of enteritis and a panleukopenia-like disease in dogs, particularly puppies. Clinical signs include vomiting and diarrhea, often with blood, high fever, dehydration, and a leukopenia. Perinatal or in utero infection may result in generalized disease or acute myocarditis. There is a high mortality rate in young puppies, but vaccines are available for prevention of the disease. The original parvovirus (CPV-2) was joined by an antigenic variant, CPV-2a in the early 1980s and a second variant, CPV-2b, emerged soon after. A strain, CPV-2c, has been reported in Europe, Asia, and South America.

canine p. see feline panleukopenia.

porcine p. a cause of stillbirths, abortion, mummification, embryonic death, and infertility in young sows (SMEDI), which become infected with a parvovirus in early gestation.

PAS 1. p-aminosalicylic acid, used at one time in the treatment of tuberculosis in humans; also abbreviated PASA. 2. periodic acid–Schiff stain.

pas-de-côte the sidestep in horse dressage.

cascal (Pa) the SI unit of pressure, which corresponds to a force of one newton per square meter.

Pascalia glauca see Wedelia glauca.

Paschen bodies, Paschen’s corpuscles inclusion bodies in the cells of tissues infected with vaccinia or variola viruses.

Paso a Spanish breed of horse that has given rise to related breeds through the Americas. Characterized by a smooth, even, four-beat symmetrical gait done at varying speeds, known as the paso.

paspallotremns tremorgens produced by Claviceps paspali that parasitize Paspalum spp. grasses.

Paspalum [pas-pa-lam] a grass genus of the Poaceae family, containing a number of valuable pasture grasses, all of which are capable of causing poisoning if Claviceps paspali (paspali ergot) infests their seed heads; includes P. commersonii, P. compressum, P. conjugatum (hilograss), P. dilatatum (paspali, Dallis grass), P. distichum (P. vaginatum, knotgrass, salt water couch), P. notatum (bahiagrass), P. orbiculare (ditch millet), P. paspalodes (water couch), P. scrobiculatum (kodomilet), P. urvillei ‘water couch’.

paspali ergot [pas-pa-lam] the ergot fungus that grows on the seed-heads of members of the Paspalum genus of grasses. See also paspali staggerers. Two different species can be involved, Claviceps paspali or C. cinerea.

paspali grass [pas-pa-lam] see Paspalum.

paspali staggerers [pas-pa-lam] caused by the ingestion of paspallotremns in Claviceps paspali, C. cinerea, the ergot of Paspalum. Characterized by ataxia, gross muscular tremor, frequent falling, hypermetria, hyperesthesia. Recovery is spontaneous.

passage [pas a] introduction followed by recovery of an infectious agent in an experimental animal or culture medium.

blind p. passage of an infectious agent through an experimental animal or medium without there being any evidence, clinical or cultural, that the agent is present.

serial p. repeated passage through a series of experimental animals or media, often with the objective of altering the virulence of the agent or adapting it to grow better.

Passaluridaus a genus of nematodes in the family Oxyuridae. P. ambiguus found in the cecum and colon of rabbits, hares, and other lagomorphs. They appear to be harmless even in very large numbers.

Passeriformes the largest order of birds including all of the 5500 or more perching birds, including the finches, sparrows, buntings, mynahs, canaries, and serins.

passerines [pas-ər-ən] birds belonging to the order Passeriformes, includes over half of all bird species.

Passeromyia a genus of screw-worm flies of birds; parasitizes nestlings.

Passiflora [pas-ə-flə-rə] a plant genus of vines in the family Passifloraceae. Includes P. edulis (passion fruit, granadilla) and P. mollissima (babana passion flower) valued for their edible fruits. Most of the plants in the genus that have been tested have high concentrations of cyanogenetic glycosides and are potential causes of cyanide poisoning, and there is good field evidence of poisoning of livestock by some of them. Suspected species are P. aurantia, P. cinnabarina, P. foetida, P. herbetiana, P. suberosa. P. subpeltata contains an unidentified toxin causing clonic seizures and blindness in cattle. Called also P. alba, white or wild passion flower.

passion flower see Passiflora.

passivation [pas-ə-və-shən] the final stage in instrument manufacture, passing the finished instruments through a bath of nitric acid that removes foreign particles and promotes the formation of a protective coating of chromium oxide.

passive [pas′iv] neither spontaneous on the part of the patient, nor active response by the patient, the stimulus having been applied externally.

p. cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) test see passive cutaneous anaphylaxis. p. diffusion passage of electrolytes to all parts of a solution, including through a permeable membrane. Plays some part in intestinal absorption.

p. hemagglutination test see hemagglutination test.

p. immunization see passive immunization.

p. neonatal immunity see passive immunity.

p. transfer 1. see passive diffusion (above), 2. the transfer of immuno-globulins from the dam to the neonate; usually refers to colostral transfer.
The immunity is passive, the transfer is not, being an energy dependent process. Correct term is transfer of passive immunity.

**p. venous congestion** noninflammatory distention of vessels with blood. Caused by simple accumulation resulting from obstruction or failure of the heart to eject the full volume of blood returned to it.

**paste** [pæst] highly viscous or thick, moist preparation in which powder is mixed with a small amount of liquid.

**pastern** [pəstərn] in ungulates the segment of the limb between the fetlock and hoof, supported by proximal and middle phalanges; in dogs the metacarpal region.

**equine p. dermatitis** see greasy heel.

**congenital p. flexure** a common neonatal deformity in all species. If it is the only deformity it commonly corrects itself spontaneously or with minimal interference. Occurs also as part of multiple deformities, e.g., Akabane virus disease.

**p. folliculitis** folliculitis of the posterior pastern in horses from which Staphylococcus hyicus has been isolated.

**p. joint** in ungulates, the articulation between the proximal and middle phalanges. Called also proximal interphalangeal joint.

**long p. bone** first phalanx of ungulates; Called also large pastern bone, os coronale, proximal phalanx.

**short p. bone** second phalanx of ungulates. Called also small pastern bone, os metapodium.

**slack p.** too much slope in the pastern.

**Pasteter** [pəsˈtɛtər] named after Louis Pasteur, French microbiologist and chemist.

**P.–Chamberland filter** see Pasteur–Chamberland filter.

**P. effect** the decrease in the rate of glycolysis and the suppression of lactate accumulation by tissues or microorganisms in the presence of oxygen.

**Pasteur–Chamberland filter** [pəsˈtɛr-ˌtʃer-] a hollow column of unglazed porcelain through which liquids are forced by pressure or by vacuum on one side and on the other side pass a patch of cloth or paper which is wetted with a weak solution of ammonia, sodium bicarbonate, or formaldehyde.

**Pasteurella** [pəsˈtɛr-əl] a genus of gram-negative facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria. Commonly exhibit bipolar staining and often susceptible to penicillin G.

**P. aerogenes** found in pigs. A cause of wound infections from pig bites.

**P. anatipestifer** now classified as *Riemerella anatipestifer*.

**P. anatis** now classified as *Gallibacterium anatis*.

**P. avium** now classified as *Avibacterium avium*.

**P. caballi** causes respiratory infections in horses.

**P. canis** commensal in dogs. Can cause bite wound infections and also pneumonia in cattle and sheep.

**P. dogmatis** commensal of dogs and cats. Cause of bite wound infections.

**P. gallinarum** now classified as *Avibacterium gallinarum*.

**P. haemolytica** biotype A now classified as *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *M. glaciosa*.

**P. haemolytica** biotype T now classified as *Bibersteinia trehalosi*.

**P. langaensis** a commensal of birds.

**P. lymphangitis** a cause of lymphangitis in cattle.

**P. mairii** a cause of abortion in sows.

**P. multocida** the cause of hemorrhagic septicemia in cattle, sheep, and pigs, fowl cholera of birds, pasteurellosis of rabbits, and gangrenous mastitis of ewes. It is also commonly found in atrophic rhinitis of pigs. Divided into three subspecies, *gallicida, multocida, and septica*, but these do not appear to have any host species predilection. Also classified into capsular serotypes types A, B, D, E, and F.

**P. oralis** cause of dog and cat bite wound infections. A commensal of the oral cavity of multiple animal species.

**P. pestis** now classified as *Yersinia pestis*.

**P. piscicida** now classified as *Photobacterium damselae* subsp. *piscicida*.

**P. pneumotropica** now classified as *Rodentibacter pneumotropicus*.

**P. salpingitidis** now classified as *Actinobacillus salpingitidis*.

**P. skytensis** cause of mortalities in farmed Atlantic salmon.

**P. species** A now classified as *Avibacterium* species A. Cause of sinusitis and conjunctivitis in birds.

**P. species A** now classified as *Avibacterium* species A. Cause of sinusitis and conjunctivitis in birds.

**P. species B** now classified as *P. oralis*.

**P. stomatis** commensal in dogs and cats, but can cause bronchitis in dogs and wound infections.

**P. testudinis** associated with respiratory disease in tortoises.

**P. trehalosi** now classified as *Bibersteinia trehalosi*.

**P. tularensis** now classified as *Francisella tularensis*.

**P. volantium** now classified as *Avibacterium volantium*.

**Pasteurellaceae** [pəsˈtɛr-əl-ə-ˌsi-e] a family of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, relatively fastidious rod-shaped bacteria that are mostly commensals of mucosal surfaces but are capable of causing opportunistic infections and disease. Includes the genera *Haemophilus, Actinobacillus, Pasteurella* (hence sometimes called the HAP group), *Aggregatibacter, Avibacterium, Bibersteinia, Gallibacterium, Histophilus, Glaeserella*, and *Mannheimia*.

**pasteurellosis** [pəsˈtɛr-ə-ˈlo-ls] infection with organisms of the genera *Pasteurella* and *Mannheimia*. In animals, includes septiemic pasteurellosis, pneumonic pasteurellosis, both of cattle, swine and rabbits, and pasteurellosis of swine, sheep, and goats. The causative bacteria include *M. haemolytica* and *M. haemolitica*. Infections in humans often occurs as a result of dog and cat bites.

**epidemic p.** see hemorrhagic septicemia.

**ovine, porcine and caprine p.** the more common pneumonia disease is caused by *M. haemolytica* and the septicemic disease by *P. trehalosi*.

**pneumonic p.** the common pasturellosis of cattle caused by *Mannheimia haemolytica* serotype A1 and A6 (shipping fever) and sometimes *Pasteurella multocida* type A (enozootic pneumonia calves). Occurs in weaned beef calves recently placed in feedlots (shipping fever) and unweaned dairy calves (enozootic pneumonia). Characterized by acute bronchopneumonia with fever, dyspnea, abnormal breath sounds, weak cough, severe toxaemia, and death in 24–48 hours.

**septicemic p.** see hemorrhagic septicemia.

**pasteurization** [pəsˈtɛr-ə-ˈzɪr-ən- ʃən] the process of heating milk to destroy pathogenic microorganisms and delay the development of spoilage organisms. The holding method heats milk to at least 62.8°C (145°F) and holds it at that temperature for not less than 30 minutes. High-temperature short-time (HTST) pasteurization heats to 71.7°C (161°F) for at least 15 seconds. Ultrapasteurization heats to 88.3°C (191°F) for 1 second or 100°C (212°F) for 0.01 seconds.

**Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO)** regulations approved by the Food and Drug Administration (US) governing the design and maintenance of dairy farms and processing and packaging plants to make sanitation and milk quality uniform across state lines. see also Grade A milk.

**Pastinaca sativa** the domestic parsnip; causes primary photosensitization, due to furocoumarin produced in response to the fungal or bacterial infection of the plant.

**pastoral** emanating from or pertaining to the use of land for pasture.

**p. rearing** raising of young, after weaning, on pasture where they are more susceptible to nutritional deficiencies and parasitic infestation than young reared indoors.

**pasture** fields or paddocks carrying a permanent or semipermanent growth of grasses and clovers or other legumes and usually some volunteer herbaceous plants. It is used as a complete or partial diet for herbivores and in some economies for omnivores. It may be permanent or temporary, even annual, irrigated or dry, native or improved.

**clean p.** refers to the status of the pasture as a source of infective helminth larvae and implies relative freedom. The degree of freedom from parasitic larvae is important as a factor in prevention of parasitoses.

**p. ley** see ley.

**p. meter** device for measuring the amount of feed remaining; based on a design in which a flat metal plate traverses up a central spindle when the spindle is inserted through the plants so that it reaches the ground, the plate floating on top of the plants; measures in cow days.

**native p.** consists of the plants normally found growing wild in the area. Agriculturally speaking, this usually refers to areas with an annual rainfall of less than 20 in. (500 mm). Areas with larger rainfall usually carry improved pastures.

**p. plants** plants which occur naturally or are cultivated especially for growing in pasture to provide feed for grazing animals, with excess growth made into hay or ensilage.

**p. rotation** see rotational grazing.

**pasturing** the system of management based on the use of pasture as the principal source of dietary energy.

**pasteveer process** the channel aerated method of sewage disposal in which the effluent is passed along deep channels 3 to 7 ft deep to undergo aeration.

**patagia** sheets of skin where the neck, wings, and legs join the body. The main components of the wing patagia are the propatagium between the shoulder and corpus, and the metaphatagium between the thorax and wing.

**patagectomy** [pətəˈɡɛktə-mi] excision of a section of the patagia, the propatagium, or wing membrane. A surgical procedure performed on one side to prevent flight in large captive birds.

**patagium** the strip of skin on each side of body that stretches between the front and hind legs of sugar gliders; called also gliding membrane.

**patch** [pætʃ] circumscribed flat area of skin changes >1 cm in diameter. see patch graft.
serosal *p.* creation of an adhesion between serosal surfaces in order to cover a defect or perforation of bowel, often accomplished by suturing another section of bowel over the area.

**p. test** a test of contact hypersensitivity in the skin. The test substance is applied to the skin, either under a dressing (closed patch test) or without a covering (open patch test). The site is examined at regular intervals for 3–5 days to detect any inflammatory reaction of the skin.

**patching** antibody induced clustering of plasma membrane molecules, usually proteins or glycoproteins. Patching can also be induced by lectins.

**patella** pl. *patellae* [L.] a large sesamoid bone at the femorotibial joint. See also Table 9.

**p. cubiti** an anomalous sesamoid over the extensor aspect of the elbow; commonly seen in bats.

**patellar** of or pertaining to the patella.

**p. cartilage** a cartilaginous process borne on the medial side of the patella of horses and cattle.

**p. fossa** the depression in the anterior face of the vitreous humor in which the lens sits. Called also hyaloid fossa.

**p. ligament** the continuation of the central portion of the tendon of the quadriceps femoris muscle distal to the patella, extending from the patella to the tuberosity of the tibia; it is single in carnivores, pigs and sheep and trifurcated in horses and cattle, the medial being the largest of the three. Called also patellar tendon.

**p. ligament desmotomy** section of the medial patellar ligament for relief of upward luxation of the patella in horses (and rarely, cattle).

**p. luxation, p. dislocation** a common, congenital, or acquired orthopedic abnormality in dogs, causing mild to severe, continuous, or intermittent lameness. **Medial luxation** is more common in toy or miniature breeds, often as an inherited defect and frequently associated with structural abnormalities of the distal femur and proximal tibia. **Lateral luxation** is less frequent, and occurs more often in large breeds associated with genu valgum. **Upward luxation and fixation** in cattle presents with temporary or permanent stiffness and extension of the affected hindlimb and the animal drags the tip of the toe. More common in Brahman cattle. The cause is not known. Correction is by medial patella desmotomy. Not common in foals and when seen usually in miniature horse foals. May be unilateral or bilateral and intermittent or complete. Most commonly occurs in a lateral direction.

**p. reflex** involuntary contraction of the quadriceps muscle and jerky extension of the stifle when the patellar ligament is sharply tapped. It is often used as a test of nervous system function. Absence of the reflex, together with deficient muscle tone in the limb, suggests paralysis or paresis of the limb due to a lower motor neuron lesion affecting the femoral nerve. Called also quadriceps reflex.

**p. tendon** see patellar ligament (above).

**patellectomy** [paˈtelikoʊmi] excision of the patella.

**patelliform** [paˈtelɪfɔrm] shaped like a small plate.

**patellofemoral** [paˈteləˌfoːmərəl] pertaining to the patella and femur.

**patency** [paˈtensi] the condition of being open.

**p. ductus arteriosus (PDA)** abnormal persistence of the left sixth aortic arch after birth leaving an open lumen in the ductus arteriosus, between the descending aorta and the pulmonary artery. The ductus arteriosus is open during prenatal life, allowing most of the blood of the fetus to bypass the lungs, but normally this channel closes shortly before birth. When the ductus arteriosus remains open, it places special burdens on the left ventricle and causes a diminished blood flow in the aorta. May remain open for up to 5 days in foals. One of the most common congenital heart defects in dogs, but less common in cats. Causes a continuous ‘machinery’ murmur that is loud in systole, soft in diastole, and a ‘bounding’ pulse. Correction is commonly carried out in dogs by surgical ligation of the structure or, more recently, transcatheter occlusion using coil embolization or deployment of various self-expanding devices.

**p. ductus venosus** see ductus venosus.

**p. foramen ovale** see foramen ovale (1).

**p. medicine** a drug or remedy protected by a trademark, available without a prescription; often a secret remedy, not considered effective. Called also a nostrum.

**p. period** the period during a disease in which the causative agent can be detected by clinicopathological tests, e.g., for helminth eggs.

**p. ventricular septum** includes several entities characterized by incomplete closure of ventricular wall. Characterized by palpable cardiac thrill and audible pansystolic murmur on both sides of the chest at birth, accompanied...
by exercise intolerance and developing dyspnea at rest. See also ventricular sepal defect.

**paternity testing** see parentage testing.

**Paterson’s curse** Echium plantagineum.

**path** [path] a course for a procedure, especially in statistical matters.

p. analysis an analytical method suitable for the study of multiple variables. It has the advantage over the usual stepwise multiple regression analysis in that it allows the epidemiologist to decide the order in which the independent variables enter the regression equations, thus improving the chance that the modeled sequence of events will approximate the pattern in nature.

**pathergasia** [path-ar’-gá’-zhé-a] mental malfunction, implying functional or structural damage, marked by abnormal behavior.

**pathergy** [path’-ä-je] 1. a condition in which the application of a stimulus leaves the organism unduly susceptible to subsequent stimuli of a different kind. 2. a more prominent and extensive tissue response to a noxious stimulus (e.g., hyperreactivity of the skin at sites of minor trauma such as a needle prick).

**pathfinder** [path’-find-ər] 1. an instrument for locating urethral strictures.

2. a dental probe for tracing the course of root canals.

**path(o)-** word element. [Gr.] relationship to disease.

**pathoanatomic diagnosis** [path’-o-an’-a-tom’-ik] a diagnosis that defines the type and location of the disease without identifying the cause, e.g., polioncephalomalacia.

**pathobiology** [path’-o-bi’-ol’-ə-je] pathology.

**pathocision** [path’-o-ki’shən] a specific sensitivity to specific toxins, or a specific affinity of certain toxins for certain systems or organs.

**pathogen** [path’-o-jên’] any disease-producing agent or microorganism.

p. risk factors risk factors dependent on the characteristics of the pathogen, e.g., virulence or persistence in the environment of a bacterium or virus.

**pathogenesis** [path’-o-gén’-ə-sis] the combination of mechanisms that operate at biochemical, cellular, and physiological levels to cause pathoanatomic lesions and clinical disease. Pathogenetic studies aim to elucidate these mechanisms and their interactions.

**pathogenic** [path’-o-jên’-ik] capable of causing disease, e.g., bacteria, fungi, protozoa.

**pathogenicity** [path’-o-jen’-i-tē] the ability of a pathogenic agent to produce disease in a host. See also virulence.

**pathogeny** [path’-o-jên’-ē] pathogenesis.

**pathognomonic** [path’-o-nō’-mən’-ik] specifically distinctive or characteristic of a disease; denoting a sign or other indicant on which a diagnosis can be made.

**pathological, pathologic** [path’-o-lā’-tik] pertaining to or emanating from pathology.

p. anatomy see morbid anatomy.

**pathologist** [path’-o-lə-je] a specialist in pathology.

**pathology** [path’-o-lō’-je] 1. the study of disease, in particular its pathogenesis, and diagnosis by accurate interpretation of the associated biochemical, cellular, and pathoanatomic changes. 2. the structural and functional manifestations of a disease.

**clinical p.** see clinical pathology.

**comparative p.** that which considers human disease processes in comparison with those of animals.

**experimental p.** the study of artificially induced pathological processes.

surgical p. the pathology of disease processes that are surgically accessible for diagnosis or treatment.

**pathomorphism** [path’-o-mōr’-fiz-əm] perverted or abnormal morphology.
patulin [pat′ə-lin] a mycotoxin and antibiotic substance derived from a group of fungi, including Aspergillus, Typhula, Myrothecium, and Penicillium spp. While not a particularly potent toxin, it is considered genotoxic, so potentially carcinogenic. It is found on damaged fruit such as apples and in grains such as barley, wheat, and corn.

patulous [pə-tə-lus] spread widely apart; open; distended.

Pauilina cupana [paw-o-nil-eau ˈkap-nə] a South American plant in the family Sapindaceae; contains caffeyne; included are some herbal medicines that have poisoned dogs. Called also guarana.

pawch [paw-ch] see rumen.

pause [pawz] an interruption, or rest.

compensatory p. the pause after a premature ventricular systole that occurs as the result of the impulse from the normal pacemaker conducting to the ventricle during its refractory period.

Pautri microabscess [paw-tree-ə-absəs] see Pautri microabscess.

PAVE Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence. See American Association of Veterinary State Boards.

pavetamine the polyamine toxin which causes a myocarditis and sudden death syndrome in livestock in South Africa called gousiekte. See Fadogia homblei, Pacystigma, and Pavetta.

Pavetta [pə-ˈvə-tə] an African plant genus in the family Rubiaceae; plants contain the polyamine toxin, pavetamine, which causes myocarditis and sudden death (gousiekte). Includes P. harbordi, P. schumanniana. Called also pavetabosset, tarntbossett, gousiekte tree, poison bride bush.

pawthionitis inflammation of the fimbriated end of the oviduct.

Pavlovian conditioning see conditioning classical.

Pavo [paw-vo] see peafowl.

paw [paw] foot; especially of carnivores and other digitigrade animals.

p. and mouth disease see paw and mouth disease.

pawing a form of behavior in horses characterized by persistent use of one forelimb to dig in the ground, or to thump it, or to scratch at a fixed object such as a door; stimulated by subacute pain or as a stereotypic behavior in stalled horses. Can be also a sign of colic in horses, usually accompanied by other signs of the disease.

pawpaw [paw-paw] see Carica papaya.

PB Pharmacopoeia Britannica (British Pharmacopoeia).

Pb chemical symbol, lead (L. plumbum).

PBB polybrominated biphenyl.

PBFD psittacine beak and feather disease.

PBG-D porphyrinogen diaminase.

PBI protein-bound iodine.

PBS phosphate buffered saline.

PBZ phenylbutazone, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

p.c. (L.) post cibum (after meals). Abbreviation used in medical records and nursing notes.

PCA passive cutaneous anaphylaxis.

PCB polychlorinated biphenyl.

PCD primary ciliary dyskinesia.

PCG phonocardiogram.

PCNB pentachloronitrobenzene.

PCP pentachlorophenol.

PCR1 polymerase chain reaction. The amplification of a specific DNA sequence, termed target or template sequence, that is present in a complex mixture, by adding two or more short oligonucleotides, also called primers, that are specific for the terminal or outer limits of the template sequence. The template–primers mixture is subjected to repeated cycles of heating to separate (melt) the double-stranded DNA and cooling in the presence of nucleotides and DNA polymerase such that the template sequence is copied at each cycle. Thermostable polymerases such as those obtained from a hot springs bacterium Thermus aquaticus, commonly termed Taq polymerase, are used. At the end of 20–30 such cycles, the amplified target sequence, which may have been present in as few as a single copy in the original mixture, can be readily detected, for example, by electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining in an agarose gel.

multiple PCR the simultaneous amplification and detection of more than one specific template in a mixture by addition of more than one set of oligonucleotide primers.

nested PCR the primers used in the first round of amplification are replaced in a second round of amplification with a second set of primers that hybridize to a region located within the amplified sequence of the first PCR reaction. It can be used to increase the sensitivity and specificity of the reaction.

quantitative PCR a means for quantifying the copy numbers of template DNA present in the original mixture. Can be achieved by use of real-time PCR (see below) or by the addition of a known amount of a target sequence that is amplified by the same primer set but can be differentiated, usually by size, at the end of the reaction and that compete for amplification. More amplification of the target sequence indicates relatively fewer template molecules. By running multiple PCR reactions with differing known amounts of the target sequence, the copy number of template molecules can be estimated.

real-time PCR a method for the detection and quantitation of an amplified PCR product based on incorporation or unquenching of a fluorescent reporter dye; the fluorescent signal increases in direct proportion to the amount of PCR product produced and is monitored at each cycle, ‘in real time’, such that the cycle number at which a significant increase in the amount of PCR product is first detected inversely correlates with the initial amount of target template.

reverse-transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) a PCR technique applied when the target sequence is RNA, such as viral RNA or messenger RNA. The reverse transcription reaction, in which complementary DNA (cDNA) is synthesized from an RNA template by reverse transcriptase, is performed before the conventional PCR reaction is carried out.

PCR2 protein-calorie ratio.

PCT prothrombin consumption time.

PCV packed-cell volume, the volume of packed red cells in milliliters per 100 ml of blood.

PCV2 porcine circovirus 2.

PD 1. pregnancy diagnosis. 2. predicted differences.

Pd chemical symbol, palladium.

PDr potential difference; prism diopter.

PDQ the median protective dose of antiserum or vaccine; that which protects 50% of the animals challenged.

PDA patent ductus arteriosus.

PDGF platelet-derived growth factor; interacting with cell surface receptors and stimulating hydrolysis of inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (IP3).

PDS polyoxadiazone suture.

PDNS porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome.

PDW platelet distribution width.

PE abbreviation for physical examination; used in medical records.

PE4 see cyclonite.

pea [pē] leguminous plants, members of the family Fabaceae. The plants may be used as green feed but are usually too succulent to make into hay. Silage is made from the crop residue after harvesting canning peas but is very subject to fungal infestation. Peas used for livestock feed include canning peas (Pisum sativum), field peas (P. sativum var. arvense), chick peas (Cicer aritinum), and cow peas (Vigna sinensis, syn. V. catjang, V. unguiaculata). See also Lathyrus.

angular p., slender wild p. Lathyrus angustulus.

Austian p. Pisum sativum var. arvense.

bluebush p. Crotalaria evansae.

Brazilian glory p. Sesbania punicea.

Broughton p. Swainsona procumbens.

budda p. Aescynonyme indica.

coral p., rosary p. Abrus precatorius.

Darling p. specifically Swainsona greyana but used to refer to any Swainsona spp.

everlasting p. Lathyrus sylvestris, L. latifolius.

flat p. Lathyrus sylvestris.

flat-pod p. Lathyrus cicera.

Gambia p. Crotalaria goreensis.

garden p. Pisum sativum.

grass p., green p., Indian p. Lathyrus sativus.

gray swainson p. Swainsona canescens.

p. hulls a source of dietary fiber in manufactured pet foods.

kaley p., wild winter p. Lathyrus hirsutus.

perennial p. Lathyrus latifolius.

scarlet p. Cullen spp.

singletary p. Lathyrus pusillus, L. hirsutus.

p.-struck poisoning by Darling peas. See Swainsona.

sweet p. Lathyrus odoratus.

Tangler p. Lathyrus tingitatus.

p. vine ensilage is made from the commercial green pea plants after harvesting and removal of pods. It is now more common to harvest pods from the standing crop, which livestock then graze. Ensilage can be poisonous. Lambs show nervous signs soon after birth, an abnormal gait and intermittent recumbency with exercise, and there are degenerative lesions in the cerebral and cerebellar cortices at autopsy.

wild p. Lathyrus incanus, L. sylvestris.

peach the fruiting tree of the genus Prunus in the family Rosaceae. The leaves and pips of this and other members of the family contain cyanogenic glycosides and are potentially poisonous. Engorgement on
the fruit may cause lactic acidosis and in occasional cases an entire fruit lodges in the esophagus and obstructs it. Called also Prunus persica.

**poison p.** *Trematomentosa*. Called also peach-leaf poison bush.

**peach-leaf poison bush** see *Tremat*.

**peacock** see peafowl.

**peafowl** three species of the family family Phasianidae, dramatically colored and extremely long-tailed birds. *Pavo cristatus*, the Indian peafowl or blue peafowl, is native to the Indian subcontinent and introduced to regions of the world; also known as the common peacock. *Pavo muticus*, the green peafowl or Java peafowl, is distributed through southeast Asia. The Congo peafowl (*Afropavo congensis*), native to the Congo Basin, is the other species of peafowl. The male is referred to as a peacock and the female a peahen.

**Péan forceps** compression forceps with ratchet handles and long, wide, slightly bowed blades with longitudinal grooves.

**peanut** (*pey'nut*) seed kernels of the plant *Arachis hypogaea* cultivated as a commercial crop. Made into peanut meal after the oil is extracted. The kernels and meal are subject to fungal growth and may cause aflatoxicosis. Called also groundnut.

**p. bulbs** a source of supplemental fiber in manufactured pet foods; it is high in lignin.

**p. meal** residue after the extraction of peanut oil; a high protein (40–50%) feed supplement; low in methionine, lysine, and tryptophan. May be mixed with hulls when it becomes of less value because of the high (30%) fiber.

**p. oil** a refined fixed oil extracted from peanuts; used as a solvent for drugs.

**pearl 1.** a small medicated granule, or a glass globule with a single dose.

**pearl 2.** a round mass of tough sputum, as seen in the early stages of an attack of bronchial asthma.

**p. disease** calcification of the nodular lesions of pleural tuberculosis in cattle.

**epidermic p's** rounded concentric masses of epithelial cells found in certain papillomas and epitheliomas and as epithelial remnants of the dental lamina in the gingiva and jaws where they may give rise to cysts and tumors. Called also epithelial pearls.

**epithelial p's** see epidermic pearls (above).

**keratin p.** a concentrically laminated nodule of keratinized squames that occurs often in squamous cell carcinomas as a result of their dysplastic manner of growth. Called also squamous pearl.

**squamous p.** see keratin pearl (above).

**pearled** a method of processing grain feeds to increase digestibility; the grain is hulled and broken into small, smooth, pearl-like pieces. A process more suited to human nutrition where the appearance of the grain is more important.

**Pears porcine** epidemic abortion and respiratory syndrome.

**Pearson's chi-square test** see chi-square test.

**Pearson saw** (*per'san*) a chain saw used in large animal obstetrics. It is safe in operation but limited to making cuts in a longitudinal direction.

**Pearson square** (*per'san*) a quick, simple method of calculating the amount of a supplement required to achieve the desired composition of a ration. Copies of tables of feed standards and feed compositions are necessary to carry out the sums involved.

**peat, peat moss** formed from decayed vegetable matter, particularly heavy peat, peat moss formed from decayed vegetable matter, particularly

**Pearson saw** see Pearson.

**Pecten** *Pecten yessoensis* original name for *Mizuhopecten yessoensis*. A farmed scallop in the family Pectinidae; called also Japanese scallop.

**pectenitis** (*pek'tn-iti's*) inflammation of the pecten of the anus.

**pectenosis** (*pek'tn-o'sis*) stenosis of the anal canal due to an inelastic ring of tissue between the anal groove and anal crypts.

**pectin** (*pek'shin*) a homosaccharide polymer of sugar acids of fruit, which forms gels with sugar at the proper pH; a purified form obtained from the acid extract of the rind of citrus fruits or from apple pomace is used as a protectant and in cooking. Has a gelatinizing capacity and may be important in stabilizing the foam in frothy bloat.

**p. methyl esterase** a plant enzyme thought to have significance in the cause of bloat in cattle because of its role in the digestion of pectin and liberation of frothing agents pectic and galacturonic acids.

**pectinate** (*pek'tn-it') comb-shaped.

**imperforate p. ligament** a cause of primary glaucoma; considered to be an inherited defect in a number of breeds of dogs. See also pectinate ligament dysplasia (below).

**p. ligament** the comb-like trabeculae spanning the iridocorneal angle and, deep to that, the trabecular meshwork.

**p. ligament dysplasia** goniodysgenesis; anomalous development of the pectinate ligaments such that they fail to rarely and obstruct the iridocorneal angle. A major contributing factor to closed-angle glaucoma in veterinary species.

**p. line** see pectinate line.

**pectineal** (*pek-tin'e-al) pertaining to the pectineus muscle. See pectinotomycosis.

**pectineus muscle** see Table 12.4. See also pectinotomycosis.

**pectiniform** (*pek'tin-i-form') comb-shaped.

**pectinotomy** (*pek'tn-o-tom'ë) surgical transection (myotomy) or removal (myectomy) of the pectineus muscle are procedures used to provide symptomatic improvement in the treatment of canine hip dysplasia.

**pectoral** (*pek'tor-al*) 1. of or pertaining to the chest. 2. relieving disorders of the respiratory tract, as an expectorant.

**p. girdle** see pectoral girdle.

**p. limb** the forelimb.

**p. muscles** extrinsic muscles of the forelimb arising from the brisket (ventral chest). See also Table 12. Outbreaks of defective development of these muscles are recorded in cattle.

**p. myopathy** a meat hygiene term for the lesions found in turkey and meat chicken breasts causing rejection of the meat. Called also green muscle disease.

**pectoralis** (*pek'tor-al'is*) [L.] pertaining to the chest or breast; pectoral.

**pectoralis** [827] interphalangeal arthritis. From Blowey, R.W., Weaver, A.D., Diseases and Disorders of Cattle, Mosby, 1997.

**pectoralis** [827] interphalangeal arthritis. From Blowey, R.W., Weaver, A.D., Diseases and Disorders of Cattle, Mosby, 1997.
pectus [L.] breast, chest, thorax.

pectinatum a congenital deformity in which the sternum is angled caudoventrally and protrudes; less common than pectus excavatum (below). Called also pigeon breast.

pectus excavatum a congenital deformity in which the caudal sternum is angled dorsally, protruding into the thoracic cavity thus compressing the heart and lungs.

PED porcine epidemic diarrhea.

pedal [ped'al] pertaining to the foot or feet.

pediatrics [pe'de-at'i-kis] a branch of human medicine that deals with the diseases of children; the name is also used in describing the medicine of young animals.

pedicelation [ped'il-ə-shan] the development of a pedicle.

Pediculus a genus of sucking lice that infests monkeys. Members of the family Pediculidae. *P. eurygaster* (macques), *P. miobergi* (howler monkeys), *P. obtusus* (leaf and green monkeys, and baboons), *P. patas* (colobus monkeys).

pedicle [ped'il] a footlike, stem-like, or narrow basal part or structure, such as a narrow strip by which a graft of tissue remains attached to the donor site.

pediculid a surgical technique, commonly used in the repair of skin defects and defects in eyelids, in which a pedicle of tissue, usually skin, is formed and moved forward to fill a defect, without lateral movement. Various forms include the single or sliding flap, bipedicled flap, and V-Y technique. See also flap (1).

pediculotomy surgical removal of portions of vascular pedicles at the level of the intervertebral foramen.

pediculicide [pa-dek'li-sid] 1. destroying lice. 2. an agent that destroys lice.

Pediculoides ventricosus the grain itch mite that infests cereal crops and *Pediculoides ventricosus* a genus of plants in the family Scrophulariaceae that contain poisons for animals. Called also louseworts.

*Pediculicide* [pa-dek'lu-sid] a stemlike connecting part, especially: (1) a collection of nerve fibers coursing between different regions in the central nervous system, or (2) the stalk by which a non sessile tumor is attached to normal tissue.

cerebellar p's three pairs of thick, white fiber trunks that arise from the midbrain, pons and medulla and pass into the cerebellum on either side of the fourth ventricle.

cerebral p. the ventral half of the midbrain, divisible into a dorsal part (segmentum) and a ventral part (the paired *crua cerebri*), which are separated by the substantia nigra.

doculicary a caudal continuation of the ocular bulb of the brain.

pincal p. see habenula (2).

peduncle disease historical name for coldwater disease.

pedunculated [ped-un-kə-lət] having a peduncle or stalk.

pedunculus [pe'don-kə-loo's] (L.) peduncle.

peeP positives and expiratory pressure. Used in respiratory therapy and anesthesia to maintain oxygenation in the presence of alveolar collapse (atelectasis).

peer review evaluation of the merits of work produced by other scientists who work in the same field; includes papers submitted for publication, applications for research funding.

pflloxacin a third-generation fluoroquinolone antibiotic with a broad range of activity against gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria, including anaerobes.

peg [peg] a projecting structure; usually a small diameter, pointed piece of wood or metal, driven into a solid object.

rete p's see rete pegs.

p. sticking see tent pegging.

peg- [pel] osteomalacia. See phosphorus nutritional deficiency.

Pega ass Brazilian roan or dark gray donkey.

Peganum [peg's-nəm] a genus of plants in the family Zygophyllaceae. The plants contain β-carbol ine alkaloids, e.g., harmine, harmalol that cause incoordination and paralysis; includes *P. harmala* (African rue), *P. mexicana* (Mexican rue).

pegleg see osteomalacia.

PEG polyethylene glycol; percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy.

PEI pancreatic exocrine insufficiency.

Peke-faced a longhaired Persian cat with a very short, flattened face, resembling that of a Pekinese dog.

Pekin a deep-corn meat duck with bright orange legs, which also has a fair egg output.

Pekingese a very small, compact dog with a large head, very short nose and undershot jaw, prominent eyes, and pendulous ears. The coat is long, straight, and profuse over the body, particularly around the neck where it forms a ‘mance’, and on the tail, which is carried over the back. Called also Peke, Foo dog, Lion dog. The breed is predisposed to distichiasis, hemivertebrae, intervertebral disc disease, prophosis, central corneal ulceration, facial fold pyoderma, and structural anomalies of the upper respiratory tract.

pelada A Spanish term to describe a variety of llama characterized by low follicular density on the body and limited fiber growth on the extremities and face. Called *k'ara* or *q'ara* in Quechua. Compare to the woolly variety of llama, called *lanuda* or *ch'aku* (chaku).

pelage [pe'laژ] (Fr.) the hairy coat of mammals; the hairs, fur, or wool of the body, limb, and head, collectively.

pelagic living in the middle or near the surface of large bodies of water such as lakes or oceans.

Pelagia roemeri filarial nematode found in subcutaneous tissues, especially around the stifle joints, of wallabies and kanga roos. Formerly also Dirofilaria roemeri.

Pelger-Huët anomaly [pe'luζ] an inherited anomaly of neutrophils and eosinophils in which there is hyposegmentation of the nucleus. Seen rarely in dogs, cats, and Arabian horses with no clinical significance.

pseudo-P.-H. a. a transient hyposegmentation in neutrophils and eosinophils seen in cows with inflammation, occasionally in dogs and in cats with FeLV-induced myeloid leukemia. May be mistaken as the congenital anomaly.
pelvis [pel'sis] purplish discoloration, usually due to vascular dilatation rather than hemorrhage.

p. hepatis irregular, blood-filled, cystic spaces in the liver.

Pelistega europaea a genus of nematodes in the family Rhabditida.

pellagroid pellagra.

peliotic resembling pellagra.

Pellet [pe'lət] a small pill or granule.

pellagra a small pill or granule.

pellagra a syndrome in humans caused by a diet seriously deficient in niacin (or by failure to convert tryptophan to niacin). In dogs called blacktongue. See also niacin nutritional deficiency.

p. ulcerative stomatitis, especially of the tongue, and conjunctivitis.

pellagroid resembling pellagra.

pelvis [pe'lis] a small pill or granule.

pellicule [pe'lıkəl] 1. a thin scum forming on the surface of liquids. 2. a thin, nonliving outer covering.

dental p. a thin, acellular membrane of salivary proteins adsorbed to the enamel or cementum.

pellucid [pa'lı-kid] translucent.

Pelodera a genus of nematodes in the family Rhabditida. P. strongyloides a freeliving worm that invades broken skin, usually from a thin scum forming on the surface of liquids. P. strongyloides a freeliving worm that invades broken skin, usually from a thin scum forming on the surface of liquids.

peliosis [pe'li-o'sis] purplish discoloration, usually due to vascular dilatation rather than hemorrhage.

p. splanchnic nerves see nervi erigentes.

p. symphysiotomy surgical separation of the symphysis in immature animals as an aid in dystocia due to maternal pelvic inadequacy.

p. urethra that part of the urethra that passes through the pelvis.

p. viscera includes urinary bladder and pelvic ureters and urethra, rectum, prostate, vesicular glands (seminal vesicles), vas deferens, and ampullae in males, and vagina cervix and uterus, possibly ovariies, in the female.

pelvic, pelvical, pelvicalyceal pertaining to the pelvic pelvis and calices.

pelvicosacral pertaining to the pelvic pelvis and calices.

pelviscopeometry [pe'lv-ik-sə-lə-mə-trē] measurement of the fetal head in relation to the maternal pelvis.

pelvicvization [pe'lv-ik-sə-lə-shən] surgical fixation of a displaced pelvic organ.

pelvimetry [pe'lv-imə-trē] measurement of the capacity and diameter of the pelvis, either internally or externally or both, with the hands or with a pelvimeter.

pelvotomy [pe'lv-ə-tə-mə] 1. incision or transection of a pelvic (hip) bone. 2. pyelotomy; incision of the renal pelvis.

pelviperitonitis [pe'lv-i-pə-rə-ton-i'tis] inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

pelvirectal [pe'lv-i-rek-təl] pertaining to the pelvis and rectum.

pelvis [pe'lvis] pl. pelvis the caudal portion of the trunk of the body, forming a basin. The ring of bone formed by the sacrum and the first few coccygeal vertebrae as the roof, the pubis, and ischia as the floor and the ilia and the acetabular part of the ischia as the walls. Bounded ventrally and laterally by the hip bones and dorsally by the sacrum and coccygeal vertebrae. Also applied to any basin-like structure, e.g., the renal pelvis.

android p. a type of pelvis typically found in the male. It is less easy to distinguish the sexes of domestic animal pelvises than it is in humans.

extrarenal p. see renal pelvis (below).

rachitic p. one distorted as a result of rickets.

renal p. p. a funnel-shaped expansion of the cranial end of the ureter; it is usually within the renal sinus, but under certain conditions, a large part of it may be outside the kidney (extrarenal pelvis).

spleen p. one with a congenital separation at the symphysis pubis.

spilled p. a tilted pelvis as occurs in cows and causes the external urinary meatus to be higher than the anterior pelvic floor so that urine accumulates in the vagina. See also urovagina.

pelviureteral [pe'lv-i-u-rə-tər-al] relating to the pelvis and the ureter.

pelviospondylitis [pe'lv-ə-spon-də-lə'tis] inflammation of the pelvic portion of the spine.

Pemphigus Vulgaris see Pemphigus.

pemphigus [pe'm-fə-gəs] [Gr.] pemphis (blister); a group of uncommon immune-mediated diseases of the skin and mucous membranes caused by autoantibodies targeting adhesion molecules within the epidermis and the caudal hemorrhoidal plexus, located on the ventrolateral surface of the rectum. It innervates the urinary bladder, prostate, ductus deferens and cranial urethra. It is supplied by the hypogastric and pelvic splanchnic nerves.

p. splanchnic nerves see nervi erigentes.

p. symphysiotomy surgical separation of the symphysis in immature animals as an aid in dystocia due to maternal pelvic inadequacy.

p. urethra that part of the urethra that passes through the pelvis.

p. viscera includes urinary bladder and pelvic ureters and urethra, rectum, prostate, vesicular glands (seminal vesicles), vas deferens, and ampullae in males, and vagina cervix and uterus, possibly ovariies, in the female.

pelvicicalceal, pelvicalyceal pertaining to the pelvic pelvis and calices.
characterized histologically by acantholysis and clinically by vesicles, bullae, erosions, and ulcerations; occurs in dogs, cats, goats, and horses. Different forms are distinguished by the different adhesion molecules targeted. The major subsets are pemphigus foliaceus and pemphigus vulgaris; rare variants are pemphigus vegetans, paraneoplastic pemphigus, and pemphigus erythematosus. Drug reactions may also be a cause. See also desmogleins.

**p. erythematous** a form with features of both pemphigus foliaceus and lupus erythematosus; occurs in dogs and cats. There are erythematous, pustular lesions, mainly on the nose, periocular skin and pinnae, and hypopigmentation of the planum nasale. Believed to be exacerbated by exposure to light; occurs most often in Collies where it is one of the diseases called ‘collie nose’. **p. foliaceus** results from autoantibodies directed against the desmosomal antigen, desmoglein I, found in the superficial layers of the epidermis, paw pad, and nasal planum. There are pustular, sometimes preceded by papular, eruptions that rupture, leaving a scaling disease, which may be generalized or limited to the face, ears, nasal planum. Pruritus is variable, and there may be systemic signs of illness. Horses present multifocal to generalized crustation, scaling, and alopecia, occasionally painful and/or pruritic, affecting the face, neck, trunk, and extremities. Rare in goats, it results in pustules, crusting, scaling, and alopecia, occasionally painful and/or pruritic, affecting or limited to the face, neck, trunk, and extremities. More frequent checks are made in the early period of a feeding program.

**crowding p.** situated at the entrance to the milking shed. Pen can continually be made smaller so that the entry of cows into the milking parlor is facilitated. Called also push pen.

**p. deads** feedlot term for cattle found dead in the pen as opposed to being found dead in the hospital pen. Suggest inadequate observation of the cattle.

**p. design** includes materials for floor and walls, floor drainage and warmth, disposal of feces and urine, sleep area versus feeding area, troughage and drinking facilities, space and number of occupants proposed.

**pen-fed** fed in small, compatible groups in pens to optimize feed utilization.

**holding p.** a pen, paddock, or yard for holding a group of sheep or cattle temporarily, e.g., before slaughter, after shearing. A pen to which animals are added one by one until a group of sufficient size is accumulated.

**maternity p.** accommodation provided to encourage the establishment of the maternal-neonatal bond, to maximize the chances of survival of both the dam and the return to a breeding status for the dam, and a good start for the growth period in the young animal. Includes maternity box stall, maternity barn.

**push p.** see crowding pen (above).

**space** space allocation per head of livestock proposed to be accommodated.

**sweeps** wool swept up from pens, shearing board, races.

**wash p.** a corrall or pen with a solid floor and permanent sprinklers or other washing devices that jet upwards for cleaning cows collectively prior to milking. Usually associated with a holding pen.

**Peneaus** genus of farmed crustaceans in suborder Penaeidae; includes *P. chinensis* (fleshy or white prawn), *P. indicus* (Indian white prawn), *P. monodon* (giant tiger prawn), *P. vannamei* (whiteleg shrimp), *P. merguiensis* (banana prawn), *P. vannamei* (whiteleg shrimp).

**pencil bush** *Eremophila* deserti.

**pencil caustic** *Sarcostemma australis*.

**pendulous** (pen du-las) hanging loosely; dependent.

**penectomy** (pe-nek’sa-mé) surgical removal of the penis.

**penetration** (pen’ə-trans’i-ty) the frequency with which a particular gene or set of genes is expressed as a phenotype. Called also genetic penetrance.

**incomplete p.** when penetrance is less than 100%.

**penetrating** (pen’ə-trat-ing’) breaching the tissues of the body.

**penguin** completely marine, aquatic flightless bird inhabiting only the southern hemisphere, of the family Spheniscidae. There are six genera, all of them gregarious, monogamous, and piscivorous. Includes King penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonicus*), Emperor penguin (*A. forsteri*), Crested penguin (*Eudyptes spp.*), Fairy penguin (*Eudyptula spp.*), and Adelie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*).

**penicillamine** (pen’ik-il’a-mén) a product of penicillin that chelates copper and other metals; used in the treatment of copper-storage disease and lead poisoning. Called also D-penicillamine.

**penicillanic acid** (pen’ik-il’i-nik) a mycotoxin with antibiotic and carcinogenic activity produced by various species of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*.

**penicillin** (pen’ik-il’in) any of a large group of natural or semisynthetic antibacterial drugs derived directly or indirectly from strains of the genus *Penicillium* and other soil-inhabiting fungi grown on special culture media. Penicillins exert a bactericidal or bacteriostatic effect on susceptible bacteria by interfering with the final stages of peptidoglycan synthesis, a component of the bacterial cell wall. Despite their relatively low toxicity for the host, penicillins are active against many bacteria, especially gram-positive pathogens such as streptococci, some staphylococci, and clostridia, as well as certain gram-negative bacteria, spirochetes (*Treponema pallidum* and *T. pertenue*), and fungi. Certain strains of some target species, for example, staphylococci, secrete the enzyme *penicillinase*, which inactivates penicillin and confers resistance to the antibiotic. Some of the staphylococcal penicillins, for example, methicillin, are more effective against penicillinase-producing organisms. An additional class of extended-spectrum penicillins has been approved for use; it includes piperacillin, ticarcillin, and mezlocillin. Penicillins are time-dependent antibiotics; they exert their optimal bactericidal effect when drug concentrations are maintained above the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for the pathogen. A typical target is to maintain drug
concentrations 2–4 times the MIC throughout the dosing interval. Unlike the concentration-dependent antibiotics, higher concentrations do not result in greater bactericidal activity, and there is little or no postantibiotic effect (PAE). There are four groups of penicillins: (1) the natural penicillins, penicillin G and penicillin V, have a relatively narrow spectrum of activity, mainly against gram-positive bacteria; (2) the aminopenicillins, including amoxicillin, ampicillin, and meticillin, are semisynthetic derivatives that have a broad spectrum of activity against gram-positive and many gram-negative organisms, but are susceptible to penicillinase; (3) penicillinase-resistant penicillins, which include cloxacillin, methicillin, nafcillin, and oxacillin; and (4) the extended-spectrum penicillins (azlocillin, carbenicillin, mezlocillin, pipercillin, and ticarcillin), which are effective against gram-positive and gram-negative organisms (aerobes and anaerobes), including Pseudomonas aeroginosa. Allergic reaction to penicillin occurs with repeated exposure in some animals and ranges from urticaria to anaphylaxis, which may be fatal. (An acute systemic response, notably hyperactivity or panic, following inadvertent intravascular injection of procaine penicillin G in horses may occur with the first dose and is caused by procaine toxicity rather than penicillin allergy.)

p. allergy degradation products of the penicillins act as haptons, binding to proteins and stimulating an immune response. p. G benzylpenicillin, the most widely used penicillin; used principally in the treatment of infections caused by gram-positive bacteria. Procarne penicillin is a parenteral preparation for intra-muscular injection—that can maintain therapeutic concentrations for 12–24 hours; benzathine penicillin G is a very slow-release, parenteral preparation that maintains blood concentrations for several days but may not achieve therapeutic concentrations (2–4 times MIC for target pathogens) so it is best suited for prophylactic antibiotic therapy in relatively low-risk situations.

p.-induced hemolytic anemia rare problem in horses that develop IgG anti-penicillin antibodies. phenoxymethyl p. a biosynthetically or semisynthetically produced antibiotic, similar to penicillin G; not affected by gastric acid so it is suitable for oral administration. Its antibacterial spectrum is the same as for penicillin G. Called also penicillin V.

p. V see phenoxymethyl penicillin (above).

penicillinase [pen-i-sil-in'-a-sis] an enzyme produced by bacteria that inactivates penicillin by hydrolyzing the beta-lactam ring, thus increasing resistance to the antibiotic; a purified form from Bacillus cereus is used in the treatment of reactions to penicillin. penicillosis [pen-ri-sil-oh-sis] infection by the blue-green mold, Penicillium; causes a necrotic rhinitis and sinusitis that occasionally extends to the mouth or orbit. The disease is similar to aspergillosis. Penicillium [pen-i-sil'-e-um] a genus of mold-forming fungi in the phylum Ascomycota that grow on stored feed and in growing plants. Some produce antifungal toxins, some can be opportunistic pathogens and some produce mycotoxins, including patulin. P. chrysogenum, P. notatum cultures of these fungi produce penicillin. Now regarded as a single species, P. chrysogenum.

P. citre-viride produces the neurotoxin citreoviridin that causes paralysis, convulsions, and death in humans eating contaminated yellow rice. Resembles beriberi, thought originally to be due to thiamine deficiency. P. citrinum produces ochratoxin, citrinin, causes growth retardation, hepatic necrosis, and nephropathy.

P. claviforme, P. cyclopium, P. divergens, P. equinum, P. expansum, P. griseofulvum, P. lapiolosum, P. leucopus, P. melinii, P. novaee-zeelandiae, P. patulum (syn. P. urticae) produce the antibiotic patulin.

P. crustosum produces tremorgens that cause incoordination and recumbency and was thought at one time to cause ryegrass staggers. P. cyclopium, P. fahnenstiel, P. nigricans (syn. P. janczewskii), P. palitans, P. piscarium, P. puberulum are soil fungi and produce tremorgens that cause tremor, ataxia, and muscular rigidity in animals grazing infested pasture. The fungi were once thought to be involved in causing ryegrass staggers.

P. estingnem produces tremorgens and causes incoordination and recumbency. P. islandicum causes hepatic necrosis and has carcinogenic properties. P. purpurogenum produces rubrotaxin and causes anemia and widespread hemorrhages in chickens. P. roseforti grows on stored grain and ensilage; suspected of causing bovine abortion and retained placenta via an unidentified toxin. Produces roquefortine that causes tetanic convulsions in dogs.

P. rubrum contains rubrotaxin that causes abdominal pain, jaundice, convulsions. Now classified as P. purpurogenum.

P. simplicissimus fungus that produces tremorgens, causing incoordination and recumbency. P. viridicatum grows on stored grain and produces ochratoxin that causes nephrosis mostly in pigs. Also produces citrinin and viomellin.

penicilloloy-polysylne [pen-i-sil'o-al pol-e-li-sen] a diagnostic agent prepared from polysylne and a penicillic acid; intradermal reaction elicits a wheal and erythema response in patients sensitive to penicillin. penicillus [pen/i-sil'-us] pl. penicilli [L.] brushlike in appearance; e.g., groups of arterial branches in the lobules of the spleen.

penile [pe-nil] of pertaining to the penis.

p. abscess usually secondary to penile hematoma, causes apparent swelling of the ventral body line of affected bulls. The lesions are moderately painful to touch, are firm and hard and persist for long periods. Associated adhesions make it impossible for the bull to extrude the penis.

p. amputation carried out in horses for treatment of extensive neoplasms and granulomas and for paralysis of the penis. Called also phallectomy.

p. apical ligament a fibrous band along the dorsal surface of the distal part of the penis of the bull which helps to produce a slight twist (with a left-hand spiral) in the erect state. Abnormality may contribute to the development of deviation of the penis during erection.

p. bulb a swelling at the origin of the corpus spongiosum penis. Distinguish from bulbus glandis, or bulb of the glans of the penis.

p. crura [pen/i-sul'ra] corkscrew penis.

p. erection see erection.

p. erosion see penile prolapse.

p. frenulum see penile preputial frenulum.

p. glans see glans penis.

p. hair-ring long hairs from the preputial orifice pack up around the penis of the bull and cause pressure necrosis occasionally creating a hypospadias. Can occur in any species carrying preputial hairs.

p. hematorna in bulls, in which it is a common event, it is caused by trauma while the bull is mating a cow resulting in rupture of the penile tunica albuginea of the corpus cavernosum and local hemorrhage. It occurs typically laterally or dorsal-laterally at the level of implantation of the retractor penis muscle, distal to the distal curve of the sigmoid flexure, resulting in an obvious swelling and an inability to breed cows. p. hypoplasia occurs as a congenital anomaly, as part of an intersex deformity, or as a sequel to preputial castration.

inadequate p. protrusion due to congenital shortness of the penis, adhesions caused by injury and hematoma, and persistence of the penile frenulum.

p. ossification a radiological finding in aged dogs; ossification caudal to os penis.

p. paralysis common only in stallions, due to local neurological lesion, or as a rare occurrence after the administration of phenothiazine-derived tranquilizers or severe debility.

persistent p. frenulum see penile preputial frenulum. p. protrusion failure caused by persistent frenulum, adhesions to prepuce, fibropapilloma.

p. sigmoid flexure the S-shaped bend in the penis of ruminants, camelds, and pigs; effacement of this flexure is the principal means of creating an elongation of the penis during erection; the subsequent detumescence of the penis brings about a return of the S-shape and retraction of the now flaccid organ to its resting position in these species. See Table 12.2 retractor penis. p. tiedown an adhesion of the penis to the prepuce created artificially to prepare the animal as a teaser. p. translocation surgical procedure to prepare teaser bulls or rams; the prepuce and its orifice are displaced laterally in order to eliminate any chance of copulation. p. tunica albuginea the dense connective tissue covering of the corpus cavernosum penis.

penis [pe/nis] the external male organ of urination and copulation. Its structure varies a great deal between the species. In carnivores and horses, the bulk of the organ is erectile tissue (cavernous penis); in cats and dogs, there is a bone included in the glans. In cats, the penis is directed backward (retromingent). In ruminants and pigs, the bulk of the penis is connective tissue (fibroelastic penis), and the organ is long and firm and has a large sigmoid flexure that disappears when the penis is in the erect state. In rams and goat bucks, the penile urethra is continued beyond the glans as the urethral process. See also penile.
broken p. see penile hematoma.
cork screw p. see corkscrew penis.
corpus cavernosum p. one of the two bodies that make up the dorsal compartment of erectile tissue of the penis, grooved below to carry the corpus spongiosum penis (syn. corpus cavernosum urethrae). It arises from each side of the ischial arch as the crus penis and at its anterior end is enclosed by the glans, which is an extension of the corpus spongiosum; in many species, the two bodies fuse in the midline, and in carnivores, the bodies are continued cranially as an os penis that supports the surrounding glans penis.
corpus spongiosum p. a column of erectile tissue around the urethra of the penis and extending into the glans penis.
double p. diphallus.
short p. an uncommon, possibly inherited, defect in some breeds of cattle. supernumerary p. a rare deformity, usually eutopic. p. urethral process detached the free end of the penis has a bifid structure. penitis [pen-i-tis] inflammation of the penis. See also balanitis.
penitrem-A an indole-diterpenoid tremorgen produced by several species, but primarily P. crustosum. A potent tremorgen causing nervous signs and renal damage. Intoxication characterized by tremors and seizures is recorded in dogs consuming moldy human food.
Penn State particle separator stacked series of sieves with different aperture sizes used to determine the particle size distribution in total mixed rations.
PennHIp a radiographic screening method for measuring hip joint laxity in dogs; requires a series of different projections of the hips taken by veterinarians specially trained in the methodology. See also distraction index.
penifrom [pen'i-form] shaped like a feather.
Pennisetum a genus of grasses in the family Poaceae. P. americanum a fodder crop. Can be poisonous if infested with the fungus Claviceps fusiformis, known to cause ergotism in sows. Called P. glaucum, also bulrush, Indian, horse, or pearl millet.
P. ciliare a grass of the family Poaceae; called also Cenchrus ciliaris, buffalo grass. Grazing of pure or near-pure swards of this pasture plant by horses can cause nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism because most of the calcium in the grass is in the form of oxalate crystals and unavailable for absorption. In very lush pasture, it can cause acute oxalate poisoning in a lamb or cattle, but only if they are very hungry.
P. clandestinum perennial, creeping grass with hairy leaves and inconspicuous flowers. Has a rapid summer growth period; suitable for green chop, silage or grazing. May have a low fiber content and cause depression of fat content of milk. A very valuable grass producing an enormous bulk of feed in suitable climates. It can be poisonous, causing so-called kikuyu poisoning of cattle, a high case-fatality ratio syndrome of salivation, dehydration, sham drinking, ruminal distention and stasis, staggering and a high-stepping gait, kidney dysfunction, rumen microvesication, and nephrosis. Various causes have been suggested, the currently most promising being wortmannin, a viridian-like furanosteroid mycotoxin produced by Fusarium tolmusum. Trichothecene mycotoxins from Myrothecium spp. and Phoma herbarum growing on plant debris after a period of lush growth or infestation with army cuteworms is unlikely as the cause. P. clandestinum can also cause oxalate and nitrite poisoning. Called also Kikuyu grass.
P. glaucum see Pennisetum americanum (above).
P. polystachyon P. purpureum. Called also mission grass.
P. purpureum its oxalate content is known and is associated with the occurrence of nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism in horses. Called also elephant or Napiyer grass.
P. typhoide see Pennisetum americanum (above).

Penny cress see Thlaspi arvense.
pennyroyal [pen'e-rai'al] Mentha pulegium. p. oil an aromatic extract of several mint plants, particularly Mentha pulegium and M. canadensis. Sometimes used as an insecticide or insect repellent on dogs and cats, but can be a cause of hepatotoxicity, particularly in birds.
Penrose drain see Penrose drain.
Penstemon a North American genus of plants in the family Scrophulariaceae which act as facultative selenium converters; the selenocompounds produced by the plant cause alopecia, lameness, laminitis; called also beard tongue.
pen(ta)- word element. [Gr.] five.
pentachloronaphthalene see chlorinated naphthalenes.
pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) a soil fungicide used extensively in agricultural crops and not known to cause illness, but it is of environmental concern because of its capacity to enter the human food chain and cause tissue residues in all species.
pentachlorophenol (PCP) [pen'ta-klor'o-fe-nol'] principal use is as a wood preservative but also an insecticide and herbicide. Has great capacity to enter the body by any route, including percutaneously; causes weight loss, low milk production, and general debility. PCP can uncouple oxidative phosphorylation in exposed animals, leading to hyperthermia, tremors, and seizures. Now a restricted use chemical in most countries.
pentadamantyl having five digits.
pentadiene isomers compounds used as preemergence herbicides; can cause excitability, incoordination, and prostration.
pentagastrin a synthetic pentapeptide consisting of β-alanine and C-terminal tetrapeptide of gastrin; once used in a test of gastric secretory function.
Pentalinon luteum Central American plant in the family Apocynaceae; causes sudden death, generalized haemorrhage, and cardiomyopathy in cattle. Called also Urechites lutea, bejuco marrullero, wild allamanda, yellow nightshade.
pentamer [pen'ta-mәr] a polymer formed from five molecules of a monomer.
pentamidine isethionate [pen-tam'i-den] a diamidine derivative effective against protozoa. Used in the treatment of Babesia, Leishmania, and Pneumocystis spp.
pentaploidy the state of having five sets of chromosomes (5n).
pentasomy [pen'tә-so'mә] a type of polyploidy characterized by the presence of three additional chromosomes of one type in an otherwise diploid cell (2n + 3) (e.g. pentasomy X).
pentastome [pen'tә-stәm] arthropod parasite belonging to the class Pentastomida. Currently classified as Crustacea. Includes Linguatula, Poroccephalus, and Armillifer spp. Usually found in the respiratory system of birds, mammals, and many aquatic species. Pentastomiasis [pen'tә-stә-m'i-sәs] infection by parasites of the class Pentastomida; found in the respiratory tract of reptiles, mammals, or birds.
Pentastomida [pen'tә-stә-m'i-dә] see pentastome.
pentatrichomoniasis [pen'tә-tri-kә-tәr-mә-nәs] a genus of protozoan parasites with five flagella.
P. hominis (syn. Trichomonas hominis. T. intestinalis) found in dogs, primates, and humans but appears to be nonpathogenic.
penta-valent [pen-tә-va'lәnt] having a valence of five.
pentavalent compounds see antimony.
p. organic arsenicals includes the pharmaceuticals arsenic acid, roxarsone, nitarsone. See also organic arsenical.
pentazocine acetate [pen-tә-tәk'sәn] a synthetic narcotic agonist (kappa and sigma) /antagonist (mu) used as an analgesic.
pentetic acid [pen-tә-tәk'sәn] diethylentramine penta-acetic acid, an iron-chelating agent.
pentobarbital [pen-tә-bar'bә-tәl] a short- to intermediate-acting barbiturate; used as a hypnotic and sedative in the treatment of certain psychological and psychiatric disorders.
pentobarbital see pentobarbitone.
Pentobarbitone [pen-tә-bar'bә-tәn] British name for pentobarbital.
pentosan polysulfate [pen-tә-sә'fәt] a polysulfated xylan used in the treatment of osteoarthritis and also in feline lower urinary tract disease.
pentosans pentose polysaccharides found in fruits and other foods; form pentons on hydrolysis.
pentose a monosaccharide containing five carbon atoms in a molecule.
p. cycle see pentose phosphate pathway (below).
p. phosphate pathway called also pentose cycle; see pentose phosphate pathway.
pentoside [pen-tә-sid] a compound (glycoside) of pentose with another substance.
pentosuria [pen'tә-su'ri-a] high concentration of pentose in the urine.
pentoxifylline an oxo derivative of caffeine; used as a vasodilator; increases blood flow; used in the treatment of peripheral circulatory disorders.
pentoxifylline see leptocephalus.
penumbra [pa'num-bә] a blurred edge to an image, a halo effect, in an x-ray film caused usually by an overlarge focal spot exaggerated by a long object-to-film distance.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) an activist animal rights group that is active in garnering political and public support and funding against the mistreatment of animals. It is considered a radical organization by some, and its goal is that animals are not available to humans for food, clothing, entertainment, or medical advancement.
Peptostreptococcus Peptoniphilus indolicus

peptide

peptidase [peptid-] any of a subclass of proteolytic enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of peptide linkages.

peptide [peptide] any of a class of compounds of low molecular weight that yield two or more amino acids on hydrolysis; known as di-, tri-, tetra-, etc., peptides, depending on the number of amino acids in the molecule. Peptides form the constituent parts of proteins. See also polypeptide. leader p. peptide coded for by a leader sequence in the regulation of transcription by attenuation in bacteria. m. map a pattern of peptide fragments, characteristic of a particular protein. Produced by using either proteolytic enzymes such as trypsin or chemicals such as cyanogen bromide to cut proteins at a relatively small number of particular sites, the peptide fragments are then separated by chromatographic or electrophoretic procedures. Called also fingerprint. p. para-aminobenzoic acid test see BT-PABA test. signal p. see signal sequence. peptidergic [peptid-] or pertaining to neurons that secrete peptide hormones. p. neurons a group of enteric interneurons that contain peptides; the peptides include enkephalins and somatostatins.

peptidoglycan [peptido-glykan] a glycan (polysaccharide) attached to short cross-linked peptides; found in bacterial cell walls and responsible for their structural rigidity.

peptidolytic [peptid-] capable of splitting up peptide bonds. peptidomma see apudoma. peptidy] site see peptidyl-tRNA binding site. Peptococcus [pept-] a genus of non-spore-forming, gram-positive anaerobic cocci that have been recovered from infected dog bite wounds. The type species is P. nigri. peptogenic [peptogen-] 1. producing pepsin or peptones. 2. promoting digestion.

peptolysis [pept-ol'-sisis] the splitting up of peptone. peptone [pept-] protein derivative formed by partial hydrolysis of a protein. Peptophilus indolicus [pept-phi'lis] a coccoid gram-positive anaerobic bacterium implicated in the etiology of mastitis in cattle, especially in summer mastitis. Previously called Peptostreptococcus indolicus. Peptostreptococcus [pept-] a genus of Gram-positive facultative anaerobic cocci that include P. heliotropha, P. heliotrichi and P. indolicus. P. heliotropha isolated from abscesses in dogs and cats. P. heliotrichi now called Slackia heliotrichi.
position, and density of the underlying parts by the sound obtained. Percussion is most commonly used on the chest and back for examination of the heart and lungs. For example, since the heart is not resonant and the adjacent lungs are, when the examiner’s fingers strike the chest over the heart the sound waves will change in pitch. This serves as a guide to the precise location and size of the heart. The value of percussion in animals is limited by their haircoat, their reluctance to cooperate, and their anatomy. Radiology and ultrasonographic imaging have pretty much supplanted the percussionist.

**auscultatory p.** auscultation of the sound produced by percussion. See also auscultation with percussion.

**immediate p.** that in which the blow is struck directly against the body surface.

**mediate p.** that in which a pleximeter is used.

**palpatory p.** a combination of palpation and percussion, affording tactile rather than auditory impressions. See also ballottement.

**percussion** [par-kus'ən] an instrument for performing percussion.

**percutaneous** [pər'ku ta'ni-əs] performed through the skin, e.g., percutaneous cystocentesis.

**Père David’s deer** (Elaphurus davidianus) a Chinese deer; apart from small populations reintroduced into the wild, found only in zoos or park reserves. It has a long tail and branched antlers. Also known as the milu or elaphure.

**perencephaly** [pər'an-sēf'ə-lā] pereocerephaly.

**Perendale** a dual-purpose, polled, New Zealand sheep, produced by crossing the Romney Marsh and Cheviot breeds; wool 28–32 microns. It has a head clear of wool and a profile and stance like the Cheviot.

**perennial** [pə-ren'ē-əl] a plant with a life cycle of more than one year.

**perfect state** [pər'fikt] the sexual stage in the life cycle of fungi.

**perfoxicin** pefloxicin.

**perform** [pər'furm] L. penetrating; a term applied to various muscles and nerves.

**performing canals** canals in bone through which blood vessels pass.

**perforation** [pər'fərā'shən] a hole or break in the containing walls or membranes of an organ or structure of the body. Perforation occurs when erosion, infection, or other factors create a hole in the organ, and internal pressure causes a rupture. It also may result from a deep penetrating wound caused by trauma or as a result of diagnostic or therapeutic interventions, such as rectal perforation during rectal examination.

**bladder p.** usually the result of obstructive urolithiasis with eventual leakage of urine into the peritoneal cavity. See also congenital urinary bladder rupture.

**cardium p.** occurs when an infectious process erodes the tympanic membrane or leads to increased pressure in the middle ear.

**esophageal p.** causes local cellulitis and obstruction of the esophagus and can cause life-threatening pneumomediastinum, mediastinitis, or pneumothorax.

**gallbladder p.** sometimes occurs as a complication of cholecystitis and gallstones. When the gallbladder is infected, necrosis can progress to the point of destroying the wall so that the bile spills out into the abdominal cavity causing biliary peritonitis.

**intestinal p.** a complication of ulcerative colitis (see colitis), intestinal obstruction, ulceration, and other disorders in which there is inflammation of the intestinal wall or obstruction of the intestinal lumen.

**urethral p.** is usually a result of obstructive urolithiasis; urine collects in a ventral subcutaneous site.

**perforin** [pər'fə-rin] a protein in cytotoxic T lymphocytes that creates transmembrane pores that act as ion channels in the target cell. Structurally and chemically related to C9 protein of complement that performs a similar function.

**performance** [pər-fər'mans] in the context of animals, a comprehensive term including productivity, racing performance, reproductive efficiency, and any other form of activity that contributes to the owner’s financial and psychological welfare.

**p. diet** one formulated to be high in energy, fat, and protein, and highly digestible. Used not only for performance animals, but also suitable for other above-maintenance requirements such as reproduction, lactation, growth, stress, and after surgery or trauma.

**performing animals** animals trained to perform unusual acts as an entertainment for humans. The practice could be subject to cruel procedures, and the animals could be brutalized to perform painful movements.

Of some importance is the imposition by humans of training in tricks that are demeaning to the animals and hold them up to ridicule.

**perfusate** a liquid that has been subjected to perfusion.

**perfusion** [pər'fə-zhan] 1. the act of pouring through or over; especially the passage of a fluid through the vessels of a specific organ. 2. a liquid poured through or over an organ or tissue.

**p. pressure** the gradient between arterial blood pressure and venous pressure in a comparable location in the vascular tree.

**pulmonary p.** blood flow through the pulmonary capillaries.

**renal p.** the rate of perfusion in the kidney is much higher than in any other organ. The rate of formation of urine depends to a large extent on the perfusion rate.

**p. scan** using pulmonary scintigraphy, radionucleotide agents injected into a peripheral vein can be detected where they are trapped in the pulmonary capillary bed. Used to assess pulmonary blood flow.

**p. technique** maintenance of blood circulation to tissues during cardio-pulmonary bypass.

**p. ventilation ratio** see ventilation: perfusion ratio.

**pergolide** [pər'gō-lid] a dopamine receptor agonist used in the treatment of equine Cushings’s disease (ECD), also known as equine pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID) in horses.

**peri-** word element. [Gr.] around, near. See also words beginning para-.

**pericardium** [pər'i-kar'dē-əm] see acinar, centrilobular.

**periadnexal** [pər'i-ad-'nē-sef-ə-lā] inflammation of tissues around a gland.

**periarteriolar** [pər'i-a-tur'e-ə-lər] situated around or in the vicinity of pilosebaceous units (hair follicles and sweat glands). See also periglandular infiltrates.

**periamputary** [pər'i-am-pu-'tā-rē] situated around an amputa.

**perianal** [pər'i-a-nəl] around the anus.

**p. abscess** under the skin outside the anal canal. Causes sufficient pain to inhibit defecation.

**p. fistulae** a syndrome of inflammation, ulceration, and draining sinuses and fistulae in the perianal region of dogs, particularly German shepherds.

The lesions include fistulae of the anal sinuses, anal sac rupture and fistulae, submucous fistulae, and sinuses and fistulae of the rectum. Clinical signs include painful defecation and unpleasant odor. A variety of medical treatments and surgical techniques have been developed, but the condition can be very resistant to treatment. Called also anal furunculosis.

**p. gland** modified sebaceous glands found in skin around the anus of dogs.

Other regions also contain modified glands, e.g., the perineum, prepuce, thigh, dorsal lumbosacral area, and tail base. Called also circumanal glands, hepatoid glands.

**p. gland hyperplasia** focal perianal swellings in male dogs are commonly due to hormone-dependent hyperplasia and regress following castration.

**p. gland tumors** nodular hyperplasia, adenomas, and carcinomas are common in older male dogs, occurring occasionally in females.

**p. pyoderma** see perianal fistulae (above).

**p. sinus** see perianal fistulae (above).

**p. warts** papilloma around anus, virus possibly transmitted by veterinarian performing rectal examination.

**periangiitis** [pər'e-a-n'jē-ətis] inflammation of the tissue around a blood or lymph vessel.

**periangiocholitis** [pər'e-an'jē-ə-kō-lī'tis] inflammation of tissues around the bile ducts; pericholangitis.

**periarteritis** [pər'e-a-or'tī-tis] inflammation of tissues around the aorta.

**periapical** [pər'e-a-ə-p'ə-lā] surrounding the apex of the root of a tooth.

**periauricular** [pər'e-oör'ə-ki-lər] a core of gray matter nervous tissue surrounding the cerebral aqueduct in the midbrain.

**periarterial gray** [pər'e-a-'ōr Brit-ər'tē-ər-ə-lā] nerve or around an artery.

**periarteriolar lymphoid sheath** [pər'e-a-ə-tē-rē-ər-ə-lā] splenic white pulp, containing mainly T lymphocytes, surrounding arteries.

**periarteritis** [pər'e-a-ər'tī-tis] inflammation of the outer coat of an artery and of the tissues surrounding it.

**p. nodosa** an inflammatory disease of the coats of small and medium-sized arteries, marked by a variety of systemic signs. Seen sporadically in domestic animals. See also collagen diseases. Called also Kussmaul’s disease, polyarteritis, panarteritis nodosa.

**periarticular** [pər'e-a-ər'ti-kəl] situated around a joint.

**p. osteophytes** bony excrescences around the periphery of a joint.

**periarticular cyst** [pər'e-a-ər'ti-kəl] dentigerous cyst.
globoid heart.

Thoracic radiograph of a dog with pericardial effusion. There is a large, pericardial effusion, with a large, globoid heart.

**Periatrial** ([perˈe-əkˈse-o-l] around an axis.

**Periaxillary** ([perˈe-əkˈsi-lər] around the axilla.

**Periblast** ([perˈe-blast] the portion of the blastoderm of telencephalic eggs, the cells of which lack complete cell membranes.

**Peribronchial** ([perˈe-brɒŋk ke-o-l] around a bronchus or bronchi.

**Peribronchiolar** ([perˈe-brɒŋk-ki-o-lər] around the bronchioles.

**Peribronchitis** ([perˈe-brɒŋkˈke-ə-lɪtɪs] inflammation of the tissues around the bronchioles.

**Peribronchitis** ([perˈe-brɒŋkˈki-tɪs] a form of bronchitis consisting of inflammation and thickening of the tissues around the bronchi.

**Pericallosal** ([perˈe-kə-lɒsəl] situated around the corpus callosum.

**Pericalycal, pericaliceal** ([perˈe-kə-ˈlɪs-e-o-lə] situated near or around a renal calyx.

**Pericardectomy** ([perˈe-kərdəkˈte-mə] surgical excision of part of the pericardium to provide drainage of the pericardium, usually to relieve cardiac tamponade.

**Pericardiocentesis** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌsɛn-tɛs] pericardiocentesis.

**Pericardiectomy** ([perˈe-kərdəkˈte-mə] excision of a portion of the pericardium. A form of treatment for pericardial effusion and cardiac tamponade. See also pericardiectomy.

**Pericardiocentesis** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌsɛn-tɛs] surgical puncture of the pericardial cavity with aspiration of fluid, usually for the purpose of obtaining fluid for cytological examination or to relieve cardiac tamponade.

**Pericardialysis** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌlɪsɪs] the operative freeing of adhesions between the visceral and parietal pericardium.

**Pericardiophrenic** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌfren-ɪk] pertaining to the pericardium and diaphragm.

**Pericardiopleural** ([perˈe-kərdə-ˌplər-o-lə] pertaining to the pericardium and pleura.

**Pericardiorrhaphy** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌrɒr-ə-fə] suture of the pericardium.

**Pericardiomyotomy** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌme-ə-tə-mə] creation of an opening into the pericardium, usually for drainage of effusions.

**Pericardiomyotomy** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌme-ə-tə-mə] incision of pericardium.

**Pericarditis** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] inflammation of the pericardium. Initially there is an audible friction rub on auscultation. Later as fluid accumulates there is a muffling of the heart sounds and sometimes a washing machine sound on auscultation especially if gas produced by bacteria is present. Congestive heart failure develops terminally. Classified according to exudate produced as fibrinous, fibrinohemorrhagic, hemorrhagic, purulent.

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**Pericardiophrenic** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌfren-ɪk] pertaining to the pericardium and diaphragm.

**Constrictive**([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] adhesions between the epicardium and pericardium may limit filling of the heart sufficiently to cause congestive heart failure. See also cardiac tamponade.

**Niche**([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] an abattoir finding in normal cattle; small red velvety patches on the outside of the great vessels.

**Traumatic**([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] occurs in cattle and goats, rarely sheep, when a sharp foreign body is swallowed and lodes in the rectum, subsequently perforating its wall. The perforation may go as far forward as the pericardial sac, especially if the animal is pregnant. The animal dies of a combination of congestive heart failure and toxemia due to the bacterial infection and restrictive pericarditis. See also traumatic reticulopericarditis.

**Pericardium** ([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌdəm] the fibrous sac enclosing the heart and the roots of the great vessels, composed of external (fibrinous) and internal (serous) layers; the serous layer is, in turn, divided into a parietal part that lines the fibrous pericardium, and a visceral part that coats the heart muscle. See also pericardial adherent.

**Adherent**([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] one abnormally connected with the heart by dense fibrous tissue.

**Congenitally absent**([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] the heart lies free in the pleural sac; recorded in dogs.

**Fibrous**([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] the external layer of the pericardium, consisting of dense fibrous tissue.

**Parietal**([perˈe-kərdɪ-ˌtɪs] the parietal layer of the serous pericardium, which is in contact with the fibrous pericardium.
pericellular
pericecal
pericecal bone.

pericardium
the outer layer of the bilaminar fetal epidermis, investing all cartilage except the articular cartilage of synovial joints.

pericellular
pericellular (per'e-se'l'u-lär) surrounding a cell.

pericervical
pericervical (per'i-sèr'vik-əl) around the cervix, especially the uterine cervix.

pericoronitis
pericoronitis (per'i-kor'o-ni'tis) inflammation around a tooth.

pericranial
pericranial (per'i-kran'e-al) pertaining to or composed of periosteum.

peri-derm
peri-derm (per'i-derm) outer layer of the bilaminar fetal epidermis, generally disappearing before birth. Called also epithrichium.

peridesmisis
peridesmisis (per'i-dez-mi'sis) peridysplasia.

perijduritis
perijduritis (per'i-de-zhur'i-tis) inflammation around a duct.

perijunctional
perijunctional (per'i-jün-(deg)k'shən-əl) situated around the islets of Langerhans.

perijalactic
perijalactic (per-i-jā-lak'ti-kəl) around the liver.

perijunctionitis
perijunctionitis (per-i-jün-(deg)k'shən-i'tis) inflammation around the jejunum.

periadnexal
periadnexal (per-i-ad-neck'shəl) around the duodenum.

periadnexitis
periadnexitis (per-i-ad-neck'shə-tis) inflammation of tissues around the duodenum.

periadnexitis
periadnexitis (per-i-ad-neck'shə-tis) inflammation of the perineum.

periadnexitis
periadnexitis (per-i-ad-neck'shə-tis) inflammation of the bladder.

periadnexitis
periadnexitis (per-i-ad-neck'shə-tis) inflammation of connective tissue around a muscle.

periadnexitis
periadnexitis (per-i-ad-neck'shə-tis) inflammation of the perineum.

periadnexitis
periadnexitis (per-i-ad-neck'shə-tis) inflammation of the periadnexitis.

periadnexitis
periadnexitis (per-i-ad-neck'shə-tis) inflammation of the perineum.

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is also tearing through the rectovaginal septum, the muscles of the vagina only the mucosa of the vulva and vagina are involved.

It is necessary to reconstruct the rectal content, particularly the prostate and urinary bladder. Clinical signs showing tearing of the perineal area such as by the birth of a foal.

Gelpi p. retractor a small self-retaining tissue retractor. More commonly simplified to Gelpi retractor.

p. hernia a defect in the pelvic (perineal) diaphragm that permits deviation of the rectum and protrusion of pelvic fat and abdominal contents, particularly the prostate and urinary bladder. Clinical signs include a uni- or bilateral ventrolateral perianal swelling with constipation or straining. Seen most often in middle-aged, entire male dogs, but occurs rarely in females and in cats.

p. laceration laceration of the perineal area such as by the birth of a foal. Three degrees of severity are recognized. First degree laceration is when only the mucosa of the vulva and vagina are involved. Second degree is when the submucosa and muscularis layers of the vulva, the anal sphincter, and the perineal body are involved. Third degree is when there is also tearing through the rectovaginal septum, the muscles of the vagina and rectum, and the perineal body.

p. reconstruction various surgical techniques used to repair perineal lacerations. It is necessary to reconstruct the rectal floor and vaginal roof in addition to closing the space (the perineal body) between these structures.

p. reflex stimulation of the perineum causes contraction of the anal sphincter and flexion of the tail. It is a test of the integrity of the caudal spinal segments and the pudendal nerve. Called also the anal reflex.

p. sling a surgical technique that uses a fascial strip under the urethra to increase resistance to urine flow in the treatment of urinary incontinence.

perinecele [per ‘ine-o-sèl] a hernia between the rectum and the prostate or between the rectum and the vagina.

perineomelia [per ‘ine-o-mèli-a] an ectopic limb which projects from the perineum.

perineoplasty [per ‘ine-o-plas’tè] plastic repair of the perineum.

perineorrhaphy [per ‘ine-ór’a-fè] suture of the perineum.

perineotomy [per ‘ine-o-tè] incision of the perineum.

perineovaginal [per ‘ine-o-va-jèn-nèl] pertaining to or communicating with the perineum and vagina.

perinephric [per ‘i-nef’rik] around the kidney.

p. pseudocyst see feline perirenal pseudocysts.

perineuritis [per ‘i-ne-o-rät’sis] inflammation of the perineurium.

perinephrium [per ‘i-nef’ri-am] the perineal envelope and other tissues around the kidney.

perineum [per ‘i-ne-am] the region between the tail and the ischiatic arch, especially the region between the anus and genital organs made up of the pelvic diaphragm and associated structures occupying the pelvic outlet, bounded ventrally by the pelvic symphysis, laterally by the ischial tuberosities, and dorsally by the coccygeal vertebrae. During parturition the perineum may be torn, resulting in possible damage to the anal sphincter and impartment of the vulvar seal, which serves to prevent infection of the more cranial reproductive tract. To avoid a perineal laceration, the veterinarian may cut the perineum just before delivery and suture the incision after delivery. See also episiotomy, perineorrhaphy.

perineal [per ‘i-noo’l] around a nerve.

p. block see perineural block.

perineuritis [per ‘i-ne-o-rät’sis] inflammation of the perineum.

perineurium [per ‘i-ne-o-ré-ó-um] the connective tissue sheath surrounding each bundle (fascicle) of nerve fibers in a peripheral nerve.

perineal hernia a hernia between the rectum and the prostate or between the rectum and the vagina.

perineorrhaphy [per ‘i-ne-ór’a-fè] suture of the perineum.

perineotomy [per ‘i-ne-o-tè] incision of the perineum.

perinuclear space [per ‘i-noo-kú-lær] the space between the inner and outer nuclear membranes.

periocutics [per ‘i-o-soo’tiks] topical application of medication into the periodontal pockets.

periorcular [per ‘i-o-k’w-lér] around the eye.

p. hemorrhage a sign of viral hemorrhagic septicemia, several systemic bacterial infections, and vitamin C deficiency in fish.

periodic repeated or recurring at intervals. See also cyclical.

periodicity [per ‘i-dis’tè] recurrence at regular intervals of time.

circadian p. every 24 hours.

diurnal p. twice daily.

periodontal [per ‘i-od-on-tal] around a tooth; pertaining to the periodontium.

p. abscess a localized, acute infection that may drain into the gingival pocket or directly through the gum. There is often local bone destruction. See also malar abscess.

p. charting recording the periodontal indices in dental records.

p. disease any disease or disorder of the periodontium. See also gingivitis and periodontitis.

p. fibrous hyperplasia see periodontal fibromatous epulis.

p. indices indicators of periodontal health; includes amount of plaque and calculus, changes in the gingiva, probing depth, evaluation of attachment, and grade of mobility.

p. ligament the connective tissue that occupies the space between each tooth and its socket and that suspends the tooth.

p. pocket a deep space between the gingiva and the crown or root of a tooth. It can be the result of hyperplasia of the gingiva (pseudopocket or false pocket) or migration of the epithelial attachment toward the apex (true pocket).

p. probe a round or flat instrument with markings on the side to measure the depth in millimeters of the gingival sulcus or periodontal pocket. See also periodontal probing (below).

p. probing measuring the depth of a gingival sulcus or periodontal pocket in millimeters, using a periodontal probe. Increased probing depth occurs with attachment loss.

p. pseudopocket gingival hyperplasia or swelling causes increase in gingival height and thereby increased sulcus depth, but the periodontal ligament and alveolar bone are normal. Called also false pocket.

periodontics [per ‘i-od-on-tik’s] the branch of dentistry dealing with the study and treatment of diseases of the periodontium.

periodontist [per ‘i-od-on-tist] a dentist who specializes in periodontics.

periodontitis [per ‘i-od-on-ti-tis] the more severe form of periodontal disease, resulting in attachment loss, gingival recession, furcation exposure,
periodontium [per'e-∂on'ti-əm] pl. periodontia [L.] the tissues investing and supporting the teeth, including the periodontal ligament, cementum, alveolar bone, and gingiva.

periosteal [per'i-o-st'ē-əl] situated around the umbilicus.

periosteum [per'i-o-st'ē-əm] the epidermis bordering a nail or claw.

periosteoma [per'i-o-sté-ə-mə] a specialized connective tissue covering all bones of the body, and possessing bone-forming potential. It is made up of an outer tough fibrous layer and a deeper more succulent osteogenic layer. Periosteum also serves as a point of attachment for certain muscles, tendons, and ligaments. The connective tissues fuse with the fibrous layers of periosteum.

periostitis [per'i-o-sti-tis] inflammation of the periosteum.

dental p. periodontitis.

diffuse p. widespread periostitis of the long bones.

periostosis [per'i-o-stō-sis] abnormal deposition of periostal bone; the condition manifested by the growth of periostomas.

periodic [per'i-o-dik] 1. situated about the ear, especially the internal ear. 2. the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone, at one stage a distinct bone.

periovular around the ovary, e.g., periovular adhesions, cysts.

peripachymeningitis inflammation of the substance between the dura mater and the bone of the cranium.

peripancreatitis [per'i-pa-n'kret-a-tis] inflammation of tissues around the pancreas.

periapillary [per'i-ap'i-lar] around a papilla, such as the optic papilla.

p. conus a small zone of tapetal hyper-reflectivity immediately surrounding the optic disc due to normal thinning of the retina at this point. Sometimes abbreviated to conus.

peripartum [per'i-pär'təm] occurring during the last 10% of the gestation period or the first few weeks after delivery, with reference to the mother.

periparturient [per-i-pär'tər-ənt] see peripartum.

p. rise the phenomenon of increase in number of nematode eggs produced by ewes and sows in the period 4-8 weeks before and after parturition. A reduction in the resistance of the dam permits greater establishment and fecundity of the worms.

periphactitis inflammation about the capsule of the crystalline lens.

peripharyngeal [per'i-fa-rin'jē-ə-l] around the pharynx.

peripheral [pa-rif'ə-rəl] toward the periphery.

peripheral [pa-rif'ə-rəl] pertaining to or situated at or near the periphery.

p. circulatory failure see circulatory failure.

p. gangrenous ergotism see ergotism.

p. giant cell granuloma see giant-cell epulis.

p. lymphatics see lymphatic.

p. nerve see peripheral nerve.

p. nerve degeneration see axonal degeneration, Wallerian degeneration.

p. paralysis see peripheral nerve.

p. nervous system see peripheral nervous system.

p. proteins see membrane proteins.

p. sinus the peripheral lymph space just beneath the capsule of a lymph node.

peripheralization [per-i-fər'i-lə-za'shən] colonization of other tissues by T lymphocytes from the thymus that populate specific regions of lymph nodes and the periarteriolar zone of splenic corpuscles.

periphery [pa-rif'ə-rē] an outward structure or surface; the portion of a system outside the central region.

perihlebitis [per'i-fil'ə-bītis] inflammation of the tissues around a vein, or the external coat of a vein.

periplasmic [per'i-plaz'mik] around the plasma membrane; between the plasma membrane and the cell wall of a gram-positive bacterium and between the cytoplasmic and outer cell membrane in a gram-negative bacterium.

peripetal [per'i-pə-təl] hepatic parenchyma immediately adjacent to the portal triads.

p. necrosis necrosis of peripetal hepatocytes; much less common than periacinar necrosis. Caused by some hepatotoxins.

periproctitis [per'i-prok'tə-tis] inflammation of tissues around the rectum and anus.

periprostatic [per'i-pro-stə-tik] around the prostate.

periprostatis [per'i-pro'stə-tis] inflammation of the tissues around the prostate.

peripylphlebitis [per'i-pil'ə-flə-bī-tis] inflammation of tissues around the portal vein.

peripyloric [per'i-pil'o-rɪk] around the pylorus.

perirectal [per'i-rek'təl] around the rectum in the tissues of the pelvic cavity.

p. abscess caused usually by minor perforation of vagina or rectum.

perirenal [per'i-re'nəl] around the kidney.

p. edema an exaggeration around the kidney of generalized subserous edema; seen mostly in pigs and cattle.

feline p. pseudocysts uni- or bilateral accumulations of fluid in cyst-like masses between the renal parenchyma and capsule or entirely extracapsular occur in aged, often male, cats, causing a progressive abdominal enlargement. They may be associated with chronic kidney disease. Called also perinephric pseudocyst, renal capsular cyst, capsulogenic renal cyst, perirenal hygroma, perirenal cyst, capsular hydrohymrosis, and retroperitoneal perirenal cyst.
perichinal  [perˈe-nərəl] around the nose.
perisalpingitis [perˈe-solˈpin̩-jətis] inflammation of tissues around the uterine tube.
periscopeic  [perˈi-skəp̩-ik] affording a wide range of vision.
perisinusitis  [perˈe-siˈnas-oʊtis] inflammation of the tissues around a sinus.
perisinusoidal space  [perˈe-siˈnəs-oʊdəl] the space separating sinusoids from hepatocytes; it is occupied by cells, reticular fibers, and hepatocytic microvilli.
periplanchitic  [perˈi-plənk̩-tik] around a visscus or the viscera.
periplanchnitis  [perˈi-plənk̩-nətis] inflammation of tissues around the viscera.
perisplenic  [perˈi-sple-nık] around the spleen.
perisplenitis  [perˈi-sple-nətis] inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the spleen.
perispondylitis  [perˈi-sponˌda-ˌlətis] inflammation of tissues around a vertebra.
perissoactyl, perissoactylyd  [pər-i-səˈskəl] any member of the order Perissodactyla, animals that have an odd number of toes. Includes the pentadactyls, e.g., elephants, tridactyls, e.g., tapir (but only on the order Perissodactyla, animals that have an odd number of toes. Includes the pentadactyls, e.g., elephants, tridactyls, e.g., tapir (but only on the order Perissodactyla).
peristalsis  [perˈi-stəl-sis] the wormlike movement by which the alimentary canal or other tubular organs with both longitudinal and circular muscle fibers propel their contents, consisting of a wave of contraction passing along the tube. Increased peristalsis means faster movement of ingesta through the gut and less absorption of fluid, both tending to diarrhea. Reduced peristalsis means a longer alimentary sojourn, greater insippsation of ingesta and a tendency to constipation. See also peristaltic, paralytic ileus.
reverse p. peristalsis directed orally is a result of intestinal obstruction and acute, significant distension of the intestinal lumen; it is a major contributing mechanism in vomiting.
p. reflex onward movement of a bolus of ingesta in the intestine is preceded by a reflex dilatation of the intestine.
p. rush a rapid movement of intestinal contents that results in diarrhea caused by an absence of peristaltic rhythm and sphincter tone.
p. sounds made by the vigorous and rapid mixing of fluid and gas by peristaltic movement in the intestines and forestomachs. Are loudest and evocative in the rumen of the cow and the colon and cecum of the horse.
perisynovial  [perˈi-siˌnaʊ-əvəl] around a synovial structure.
peritendineum  [perˈi-tenˈdi-nəm] connective tissue investing larger tendons and extending between the fibers composing them.
peritendinitis, peritenonitis  [perˈe-tenən′di-nətis] inflammation of the sheath of a tendon; tenosynovitis.
peritenon  [perˈi-tenən] the connective tissue structures attached to and surrounding a tendon.

perithelio...
calculi. A chemical peritonitis results and may be fatal unless surgical repair is accomplished.

chemical p. may be caused by leakage of bile, urine, gastric juices, or pancreatic enzymes in acute pancreatitis. Infusion of irritant materials can cause a similar chemical irritation.

chronic p. is manifested by chronic toxemia, bouts of colic due to adhesions and an accumulation of exudate which may cause a visible distention of the abdomen. See also retroperitoneal abscess.

egg p. peritonitis in birds or reptiles due to release of an egg into the coelomic cavity with subsequent infection, for example, by *Escherichia coli*, which have ascended via the oviduct.

*Feline infectious peritonitis* (FIP) see *feline* infectious peritonitis.

idiopathic p. one caused by a primary infection of the peritoneal cavity, e.g., feline infectious peritonitis, or hematogenous spread from a non-contiguous site.

poststripping p. fatal peritonitis occurring in cultured salmonid fish soon after stripping, sometimes before. Caused by a number of gram-positive cocci and coccobacilli; *Carnobacterium piscicola* considered to be the most important infection.

primary p. see idiopathic peritonitis (above).

septic p. secondary to disruption of the abdominal cavity or a hollow viscus, particularly leakage from the gastrointestinal tract.

silent p. asymptomatic peritonitis.

starch granulomatous p. talcum powder, and to a lesser extent, other powders used on surgical gloves can cause a granulomatous reaction on the peritoneum.

traumatic p. perforation of the gut wall or abdominal wall introducing infection into the peritoneal cavity. May result from stage or bite wound, inexpert passing of urinary or insemination catheter, sadistically by a broom handle in the vagina, or stabbing of the rumen as an emergency measure in acute ruminal tympany. See also traumatic reticuloperitonitis.

urine p. prolonged exposure of the peritoneum to urine, usually due to leakage from the bladder or a ureter, results in a peritonitis and the development of uremia. Bacterial infection may also be introduced.

*Peritonitis* *per*′e-ton′i-tis* around a tonsil.

p. abscess a localized accumulation of pus in peritonsillar tissue subsequent to suppurative inflammation of the tonsil. Called also quinsy.

*Peritonitis* *per*′e-ton′i-tis* inflammation of peritonsillar tissues.

*Peritrichota* *per*′e-tri-kə-tə* around the trachea.

*Peritrichous* *per*′i-tri- ′kəs* 1. having flagella around the entire surface; said of bacteria. 2. having flagella around the cytoplasmic only; said of *Ciliophora*.

*Peritomectomy* *per*′i-tom- ekt′a-me* excision of a ring of conjunctiva from behind the corneoscleral limbus followed by cautery of the trench. Not done in veterinary medicine.

*Peritubular* *per*′e-tu-bu-lər* investing the uriniferous tubules.

p. plexus a plexus of capillaries formed by the renal intertubular arterioles around cortical uriniferous tubules.

p. space water and electrolytes resorbed by tubular epithelium passes into this space.

*Periumbilical* *per*′i-umb′i-lık*′əl* around the umbilicus.

*Periureteral* *per*′i-u-ter′a-rəl* around the ureter.

*Periureteritis* *per*′i-u-ter′i-tis* inflammation of tissues around the ureter.

*Periurethral* *per*′i-u-rē-thrəl* around the urethra.

*Periuterine* *per*′i-u-tə-rin*′ə* around the uterus.

*Perivaginal* *per*′i-vag′i-nəl* around the vagina.

p. needle see gerlach needle.

*Perivaginitis* *per*′i-vag′i-nə-tis* inflammation of tissues around the vagina; pericelitis.

*Perivascular* *per*′i-vas′ku-lər* around a vessel.

p. cellulitis may be caused by the introduction of infection at the time of an injection or the injection of an irritant substance such as thiacetarsamide into tissues while attempting an intravenous injection.

p. cutting the accumulation of lymphocytes or plasma cells in a dense mass around the vessel. An indication of inflammation or of an immune reaction. In the brain, it is indicative of viral infection.

p. dermatitis a classification of inflammatory skin disease in which the reaction is centered around superficial or deep dermal blood vessels.

*Perivascularitis* *per*′i-vas′ku-lətis* inflammation of a perivascular sheath and surrounding tissue.

*Periventricular* *per*′e-ven′tri-kə-lər* a diffuse mass of neurons and fiber tracts that surrounds the spinal canal and the ventricular system cranial to the mid-cervical region in the medial part of the reticulär formation.

*Perivenuous* *per*′e-ven′u-rə-lər* around a vein; in the connective tissue about a vein.

*Perivesical* *per*′e-ve-sə-kə-lər* around the bladder.

*Perivesiculitis* *per*′e-ve-sĭ-kə-lĭtis* inflammation of tissues around the vesicular glands (seminal vesicles).

*Perikline* *per*′i-klin*′əl* see *Vinc. Includes bigleaf perikline (V. major), Madagascarian perikline (*Catharanthus roseus*).

*Perkinus* genus of protozoan parasites of molluscan tissues. Includes *P. marinus* (a major pathogen of the American oyster), *P. aleseni* (a pathogen of abalone in warm waters). The disease is notifiable to the OIE (see Table 20).

*Perileche* *per*′i-le-š*′e* inflammation with exudation, maceration, and fissuring at the labial commissures.

*Periosteal* alkaloid produced in tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) infected with fungal endophyte (*Neotyphodium sp.*).

*Permanganate* *per*′mang′ə-nät salt of permanganic acid; the potassium salt is an old-fashioned, out-of-favor, weak disinfectant compound that used to be used topically for a variety of skin conditions; historically, used to disinfect water. The purple crystals were also known as Condy’s crystals.

*Permeability* *per*′me-ə-bil′i-te* the level or degree of the state of being permeable.

*Permeable* *per*′me-a-bal* not impassable; pervious; permitting passage of a substance.

*Permease* *per*′me-e-s* in any of a group of transmembrane proteins involved in transporting substances across cell membranes.

*Permeate* *per*′me-at* 1. to penetrate or pass through, as through a filter. 2. the constituents of a solution or suspension that pass through a filter.

*Permethrin* *per*′meth-rin* a third-generation synthetic pyrethroid widely used in the control of ectoparasites. Topically applied products are used on dogs, but those with higher concentrations of permethrin are toxic to cats.

*Permissible dose* see *dose* equivalent limits.

*Permissible medication* treatments that are permitted of animals before racing or performing or just appearing at shows, race meetings.

*Perna canaliculus* *pur*′nə* scientific name for the New Zealand green-lipped mussel.

*Pernicious* *per*′nish′əs* tending to a fatal issue.

p. anemia a form of anemia in humans caused by a genetically determined lack of the intrinsic factor, which normally is produced by the stomach mucosa. The deficiency results in inadequate and abnormal formation of erythrocytes, and failure to absorb vitamin B₁₂. Not reported in animals.

*Pero-* word element. [Gr.] relationship to dermofyti.

*Perobrachius* *per*′o-brā′kəs* a fetus with deformed forelimbs.

*Peroccephalus* *per*′o-sef′ə-ləs* a fetus with a deformed head.

*Perochirus* *per*′o-kirəs* a fetus with deformed forelimb extremities.

*Percomorpha* *per*′ō-mər-fəs* obsolete term for abnormalities in the spine, see *Perosomus clumbus*.

*Perodontium* *per*′o-don′tə-mə* periodontium.

*Peromelia* *per*′o-me′li-a* congenital deformity of the limbs.

*Peromelus* *per*′o-me-ləs* a fetus with deformed limbs.

*Peroneal* *per*′o-ne-əl* pertaining to the fibula or to the outer side of the legs or shank; fibular.

*Peroneal nerve* a nerve originating in the sciatic nerve; innervates parts of the calf and foot. See also Table 13.

p. muscles see Table 12.4.

*Peroneal block* see peroneal block.

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P. 36: *Peromelia* in a newborn lamb. Both hind limbs and the left forelimb are affected. The right forelimb is normal. From Thompson, KG., Piripi, S.K., Dittmer, K.E.: Inherited abnormalities of skeletal development in sheep. Vet J 177:324–333, 2008. Elsevier.
peroxide

peroxidase

perosis

peroral

peroxylic

peroxide

Persea americana

Perthes disease

Perro de Presa Canario

Peruvian worm

Peruvian violin

Peruvian woolly monkey

Peruvian yellow-tailedormouse

Persian cat

persimmon

pesticide

Persicaria

perspiration

persing

Persicas

persistent

Persimmon

Persistin

Peters disease

Peters disease

pesticide

pesticides

pestle

pet

petechial

petechial hemorrhage

petechial hemorrhage

petic

peteuchergy

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Peru balsam see balsam.

peruke bizarre collection of velveted antlers developed by male caribou and roe deer males castrated as adults. Called also wigged.

Peruvian bark tree see Alstonia constricta.

Peruvian guinea pig one of the original varieties of guinea pig, characterized by a very long, flowing coat that covers the face. See guinea pig.

Peruvian Inca orchid a rare hairless sighthound originating in Peru. There are three varieties: small, medium, and large and, as with other hairless dog breeds, there is also a coated variety. Called also Peruvian hairless dog.

PERV porcine endogenous retrovirus.

pes pl. pedes [L.] foot; the terminal organ of the lower limb; any footlike part; the tarsus, metatarsus, and digits (the phalanges and sesamoid bones). See also dipes.

p. varus a rare condition in Dachshunds associated with distal tibial phyeaseal closure.

pessary [pes's-rē] 1. an instrument placed in the vagina to support the uterus or rectum or as a contraceptive device. 2. a medicated vaginal suppository.

pessulus a wedge-shaped cartilage in the syrinx of the fowl, lying at the bifurcation of the trachea and dividing it into the two bronchi.

pest [pest] 1. an organism that injures, irritates, or damages livestock or crops. 2. a highly fatal, rapidly spreading disease with an acute course. See also plague, peste des petits ruminants, peste du porc, peste suina.

fowl p. see avian influenza. Newcastle disease was at one time known as new fowl pest and is pseudo fowl pest.

integrated p. management the use of all suitable methods of pest (insect, weed, rodent, etc.) control to keep populations below the economic level. Methods include farming practices and the use of biological, physical, and genetic control agents and selective use of pesticides.

peste des petits ruminants [pest] [Fr.] a highly infectious and fatal disease of sheep and goats caused by a paramyxovirus in the genus Morbillivirus that closely related to the rinderpest virus. Typical signs are purulent nasal discharge, erosive stomatitis, diarrhea, and bronchopneumonia. The spread is rapid and the mortality rate high, and it has spread extensively through the developing world. There are effective vaccines and good diagnostics, and the virus is being targeted for global control and eventual eradication. See also rinderpest.

p. resistance continued use of a single agent, or a group of closely allied agents, can cause selective survival of insects with innate tolerance of the agent and lead to the development of a resistant population.

p. tissue residues some pesticides have had to be withdrawn from use because of their relative safety for humans and animals. It is likely that they will poison these species if they are used in sufficient quantity or in special circumstances.

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pesticide [pes't-sid] a poison used to destroy pests of any sort. See arsenical, carbamates, chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphorus compound, pyrethroids.

p. poisoning pesticides are selective poisons chosen for use because of their relative safety for humans and animals. It is likely that they will poison these species if they are used in sufficient quantity or in special circumstances.

petrochemical p. compound produced from crude oil.

petroleum p. crude oil.

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pestilence [pes't-lans] a virulent contagious epidemic or infectious epidemic disease.

pestis [pes'tis] see plague.

pestis equorum [pes'tis erō'rōm] see African horse sickness.

Pestivirus [pes'ti-vī'ras] a genus in the family Flaviviridae. Four different species or genotypes have been identified in the genus: bovine virus diarrhea virus (BVDV) types I and II, classical swine fever virus (CSFV), and border disease virus (BDV). Isolates from border disease predominantly fall within the BVDV genotype, but sheep and goat isolates also fall in the BVDV genotypes. An atypical pestivirus group includes giraffe, pronghorn antelope, and Bungowannah.

pestle [pes'tl] a small, heavy, club-shaped instrument with a rounded end, used in a mortar to grind or pulverize solids or produce a homogeneous mixture of crushed solids; for example, a mortar and pestle may be used to crush tablets into a powder to be mixed with food.

PET positron emission tomodiaphography, a nuclear medicine technique that combines computed tomodiaphography and radioisotope scanning.

pet a nonfood animal included in a human household. Called also companion animals. Includes dogs, cats, cage birds, aquarium fish, and exotic species such as monkeys, alligators, tortoises, monkeys, big cats, axolotls, newts, yabbies, seahorses, snakes, gerbils, hamsters, mice, rats, and spiders.

p.-assisted therapy, p. facilitated therapy the use of animals in a specific medical program as an adjunct to conventional therapy, especially for seriously ill and recuperating persons and persons with psychological problems. See also animal facilitated therapy.

children’s p.’s those pets that can be properly cared for by children; usually taken to include the common companion pets, dogs, cats, and cage birds, and the unusual species such as lizards, tortoises, terrapins, hamsters, guinea pigs, mice, rats, gerbils, rabbits, and even snakes and spiders.

exotic p.’s those other than the conventional dogs, cats, aquarium fish, and cage birds.

PET CT positron emission tomodiaphography and computed tomodiaphography.

PETA People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

peta- [pē'ta-] a prefix used in the metric system of naming units of measurement to designate a quantity 1015 (a thousand-million-million or a quadrillion) times the unit.

péta"l word element [L.] directed or moving toward.

petechia [pe-te-kē′ə] pl. petechiae [L.] a small (1–2 mm), nonraised, purplish red spot on serosal, mucosal, or cutaneous surfaces. They are small local hemmorhages and indicate a hemorrhagic disorder such as thrombocytopenia or, less often, a paroxysmal increase in blood pressure such as might be associated with convulsions. See also purpura and diathesis.

petechial fever [pe-te-kī′əl] see bovine petechial fever.

petechiation [pe-te-kī′ə-shən] a state in which petechiae are present.

Peterbald a Russian breed of cats with a build similar to oriental shorthairs, but with a distinctive hair coat, which varies widely from hairlessness to normal. In between, there may be coats resembling ‘peach fuzz’ or may be wiry and kinky.

Peter’s anomaly a range of abnormalities of ocular development in which the cornea, lens, and anterior uvea fail to completely or appropriately cleave to form the anterior chamber.

Peterson block a method for desensitizing the bovine eye and its associated structures for surgery by depositing local anesthetic near the foramen orbito-turbinum and over the auriculopalebral nerve.

petfood usually refers to commercially prepared food such as canned, semimiso, dry, kibbled, biscuits, and loaves or butcher’s scraps provided for dogs and cats in various forms.

convenience p. commercial pet foods.

p. the meal or biscuit type dog and cat foods that contain approximately 10% water. Economical, easily transported and stored; in many countries, this is the most commonly used form of mass-produced pet food.

expanded p. a form of dry pet food production in which the ingredients are cooked, then forced through a die under pressure, resulting in expansion.

generic p. commercially prepared pet foods without a brand name; usually of low cost and possibly of poor quality. High concentrations of calcium in generic dog foods have reportedly been the cause of copper, zinc, and iodine deficiency in a syndrome called generic dog food disease.

premium p. a commercially prepared dog or cat food, sold through selected outlets and at higher prices than other pet foods, suggesting a superior quality. The formula is generally constant, irrespective of variations in cost and availability of ingredients.

private label p. a product marketed under the label of the retailer; the house brand.

puréed p. foods of a gruel-like consistency; designed for enteral feeding.

variable formula p. manufactured pet foods in which the ingredients vary according to their availability and cost; the type most commonly marketed.

petidine [pē'ti din'] meperidine.

petiolate p. the pointed caudal end of the petiolar cartilage, attached to the thyroid cartilage. Called also petioles epiglottici.

Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen [pe-tē′] a short-legged, compact scent hound with a slightly elongated body and head, pendulous, narrow ears, and straight tail. The coat is long and harsh and can be any solid color, bicolor, or tricolor. In the UK, called the Basset Griffon Vendéen (Pett). Called also Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen and PBGV.
petit mal [pa-ˈteɪ ˈmɑː] a relatively mild seizure contrasting with grand mal, a major seizure. Occurs in humans where the patient loses consciousness only momentarily, and there are few motor signs. Petit mal seizures in animals are more correctly referred to as partial, or focal seizures. See also focal seizure.

petits poussins chickens approximately 1.5 lb (650–700 g) in weight, and fattened on a special diet. A gourmet delicacy.

Petroveria alliacea South American plant in the family Phytolaccaceae; causes digestive disturbance, muscular atrophy, and glucorenalnephritis. Contains an unidentified garlic-colored, carabolic-like toxin. Called also ananamu.

Petri dish [peˈreɪ] a shallow, circular, glass or disposable plastic dish used to grow bacteria on solid media such as agar.

Petriellidium boydii a bacterial name no longer in use.

Pezzer’s catheter [ˈpiːzərɪz] [Gr.] relationship to a surgical pexy – pexis

Palestine evacuation and transportation standards act 2006, PETS Act

Petros- pertaining to the pars petrosa, or petrous portion of the temporal bone. See ™ bone.

petrosphenoid [ˌpɛtrəʊˈʃɛnoid] pertaining to the pars petrosa, or petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petroselinum crispum cultivated plant in family Apiaceae; contains furanocoumarins that cause primary photosensitization. Called also P. hortense, P. sativum, parsley.

petrositis [ˈpetrəʊˈsɪtɪs] inflammation of the pars petrosa or petrous portion of the temporal bone.

petrosofemoral [ˈpetrəʊˌsoʊˈfɛmərəl] pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone.

petrosquamous [ˌpɛtrəʊˈskwɔːməs] pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone.

petrous [ˈpetrəs] resembling rock or stone; stony.

p. bone the pars petrosa, or petrous portion of the temporal bone. See also Table 9.

PETS Act Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act 2006, ensures that state and local emergency Management Reform Act, ensures that state and local emergency

petroleum jelly [ˈpetrləm ˈdʒel] see petrolatum.

petromastoid [ˈpetrəˌmæsˈtoʊd] 1. pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and its mastoid process. 2. otocranium (2).

petrosal [ˌpɛtrosəl] pertaining to the pars petrosa, or petrous portion of the temporal bone.

petrosus [ˈpetrəs] resembling rock or stone; stony.

p. bone the pars petrosa, or petrous portion of the temporal bone. See also Table 9.

PETF Act Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act 2006, subsequently codified and strengthened with the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, ensures that state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals in order to qualify for Federal funding.

pexis [ˈpɛksɪs] 1. the fixation of matter by a tissue. 2. surgical fixation, usually by suturing.

-pexy word element. [Gr.] relationship to a surgical fixation.

Peyer’s patches oval, elevated patches of closely packed lymph follicles in mucous and submucous layers of the small intestine. Called also lymphoid nodules.

continuous p. p. found in the terminal ileum in calves, lambs, piglets. Thought to be a primary site for B-cell generation; involute with age.

peyote [ˈpɛjət] see Lophophora williamsii, hallucinogen.

Peyronellea glomerata a fungus isolated from hyperkeratoses on the ears of wild goats.

Pezzer’s catheter a self-retaining urinary catheter with a bulbous extremity.

PF-3 platelet factor-3.

Pfeifferella a bacterial name no longer in use.

P. anatripositer see Riemerella anatipesiter.

P. mallei see Burkholderia mallei.

Pfiesteria [ˌfiːˈsetər-iə] a genus of dinoflagellates associated with toxic algal blooms which cause death in fish.

PFK phosphofructokinase.

PFU plaque-forming unit, in virology, areas of cytopathic effect (CPE) in monolayer cell culture, under overlay conditions, initiated by adsorption- entry with a single infectious virus particle.

PG prostaglandin.

pg picogram.

PGA pteroylglutamic (folic) acid.

PGF2α prostaglandin F2α.

PGI2 prostacyclin.

PGK phosphoglycerate kinase.

PGM-2 phosphoglucomutase-2.

pH the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration [H+]; a measure of the degree to which a solution is acidic or alkaline. An acid is a substance that can give up a hydrogen ion (H+); a base is a substance that can accept H+. The more acidic a solution, the greater the hydrogen ion concentration and the lower the pH; a pH of 7.0 indicates neutrality; a pH of less than 7 indicates acidity, and a pH of more than 7 indicates alkalinity.

p.-bicarbonate diagram an aid to the assessment of an acid–base problem; expresses the relationship between bicarbonate ions and the pH of the plasma.

blood p. normal blood pH varies a little between species but is of the order of 7.32 to 7.5. See also acid-base balance, acidosisis, alkalosis.

p. partition the partition that occurs in the degree of ionization of electrolytes, including soluble drugs, about semipermeable membranes depending on the pH of the medium.

skin p. in haired mammals, the pH of skin is usually acidic. In dogs it is from 5.5 to 7.2; in cats from 5.6 to 7.4; in cattle from 5.4 to 5.75; and in the horse from 4.8 to 6.8.

Ph. Eur. European Pharmacopoeia.

PHA phytohemagglutinin, a plant lectin found primarily in certain beans.

Phacocystectomy [ˈfaˌkəsɪstəkˈtəmɪ] excision of part of the lens capsule for cataract; capsulotomy.

Phacosis [ˈfəkəs-tɪs] inflammation about the crystalline lens of the eye.

Phacoemulsification [ˈfɑkoʊˌiːməlˈsɪfɪkæʃən] surgical removal of the cataractous lens by aspiration; largely replaced by phacoemulsification.

Phacoemulsification [ˈfɑkoʊˌiːməlˈsɪfɪkæʃən] see phacoemulsification.

Phacoit [ˈfɑkoʊˌiːt] shaped like a lens.

Phacoititis [ˈfɑkoʊˌiːtɪtɪs].

Phacolysis [ˌfɑkoʊˌlɪsɪs] disruption of the lens as a cataract becomes hyaline.

Phacomalacia [ˈfɑkoʊˌmələˈʃə] softening of the crystalline lens; a soft cataract, that is, one without a hard nucleus.

Phacometachoresis [ˈfɑkoʊˌmeɪtəˈkoʊˌrɛsɪs] displacement of the crystalline lens.

Phacosclerosis [ˈfɑkoʊˌskloʊriˈsɛs] hardening of the crystalline lens; more commonly called nuclear sclerosis.

Phacoscope [ˈfɑkoʊˌskəʊp] an instrument for viewing accommodative changes of the crystalline lens.

Phaeoacanthoma [ˌfeɪəʊəˌkeɪnθəˈmə] see phaeochromocytoma.

Phaeoacanthoma see phaeochromocytoma.

Phaeohyphomycosis [ˌfeɪəˈhɔɪfoʊmɪˈkɒsɪs] opportunistic infections caused by the pigmented (dematiaceous) fungi, including Alternaria, Aureobasidium, Bipolaris, Cladosiphon, Curvularia, Drechslera, Exophiala, Exserohilum rostratum, Moniliella, and Phialophora, Wangiella spp.

Subcutaneous p. subcutaneous nodules containing yellow-brown fungal hyphae, and that may ulcerate and produce a sinus tract. Can cause a mycetoma if the lesions develop to a granuloma.

Phage [ˈfɑɡ] see bacteriophage.

p. type a group of bacteria within a species with the same susceptibility to a panel of bacteriophages; called also lysotype and phagotype.

p. typing characterization of bacteria, extending to strain differences, by demonstration of susceptibility to one or more (a panel) bacteriophages; widely applied to staphylococci, salmonellae, and some other species for epidemiological purposes.

phagedena [ˈfɑɡəˌdeɪnə] rapidly spreading and sloughing ulceration.

Phagedenic [ˈfɑɡəˌdenɪk] pertaining to or emanating from phagedena.
Phagosome, Lysosome, Damage and digestion

**Phagocytosis.** From Roitt, I.M., Brostoff, J., Male, D., Immunology, 5th ed, Mosby, 2001.

- **Phagia, phagy** word element. [Gr.] relationship to eating, swallowing.
- **Phag(o)-** word element. [Gr.] relationship to eating, ingestion.
- **Phagocyte** ([a-go-st]) any cell that ingests microorganisms or other cells and foreign particles.
- **Phagocytic** ([a-go-sit]) pertaining to phagocytes.
- **Phagocyte** ([a-go-st]′) usually related to a deficiency in opsonization or a failure of intracellular killing.
- **Phagocytosis** ([a-go-st]′) engulfment of foreign particles by phagocytes.
- **Phag(o)-** word element. [Gr.] relationship to eating, swallowing.
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**Phalanges.** The feet of birds have digits I, II, III, and IV with 2, 3, 4, and 5 phalanges, respectively. See also Table 9.

- **Phalanx** ([a-lan]ks) pl. phalanges. [Gr.] any of the principal bones of a digit. Commonly referred to as P1, P2, and P3, being numbered from proximal to distal. Called also proximal, middle, and distal. In horses, called also long, short, and very short, ear, and cannon bone. In some aquatic animals (some turtles and Cetacea) the number of phalanges is often increased (hyperphalangy) in some digits. The feet of birds have digits I, II, III, and IV with 2, 3, 4, and 5 phalanges, respectively. See also Table 9.

- **Phalangeal** ([a-lan]′) pertaining to a phalanx.
- **Phalangectomy** ([a-lan-je-se]′) excision of a phalanx.
- **Phalanger** marsupials from the family Phalangeridae. See possum.
- **Phalanges** ([a-lan]zez) plural of phalanx.

- **Congenital reduced p.** Incomplete limbs in newborn animals; they may have an inherited defect or may have been exposed to a noxious environmental influence such as irradiation in early pregnancy.

**Phalangiada** see harvestmen.

- **Phalangitis** ([a-lan-gi-tis]′) inflammation of one or more phalanges.
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**Phaleness a small, drop-eared dog, usually included as a variant of the Phalene, but in some countries is regarded as a separate variety.**

- **Phalene** any of the five species included in the genus Phalaris. Australian p. *P. aquatica*. **Phalaris stagger** ([a-lar-is]′) see Phalaris.

**Phallus** ([a-lor]s) the penis.

- **Phallic** ([a-lrik]′) pertaining to the penis.
- **Phallus** ([a-lor]s) the penis.
- **Phallic** ([a-lrik]′) pertaining to the penis.

- **Phallologist** ([a-lor-log-ist]′) a pathological swelling of the penis.

**Phalloexy** ([a-lo-ek-see]′) surgical fixation of the penis, e.g., as performed to create a teaser bull, or to correct a chronically prolapsed penis in a horse or dog.

- **Phallic** ([a-lrik]′) pertaining to the penis.
- **Phalia** ([a-li-ah]′) surgical fixation of the penis, e.g., as performed to create a teaser bull, or to correct a chronically prolapsed penis in a horse or dog.

**Phallosis** ([a-lo-sis]′) excision of the penis, e.g., as performed to create a teaser bull, or to correct a chronically prolapsed penis in a horse or dog.
pharmacognosy [farhˈma-kɔɡ-nə-si] the branch of pharmacology dealing with natural drugs and their constituents.

pharmacokinetics [farhˈma-ko-ki-nɛtɪks] the study of the movement of drugs through the body, including the processes of absorption, distribution, localization in tissues, biotransformation and excretion. Whereas pharmacodynamics is concerned with the mechanism(s) of action, or what the drug does to the body, pharmacokinetics is concerned with what the body does to the drug.

pharmacologic [farhˈma-ko-lə-jɪk] pharmacological.

pharmacological [farhˈma-ko-lə-jɪk] pertaining to pharmacology.

p. antagonism the relationship between drugs in which an antagonist inhibits the activity of an agonist by reacting with the receptor or other part of the effector mechanism. The antagonist has no other pharmacological function. It may be a competitive or noncompetitive antagonist.

pharmacologist [farhˈma-kɔ-la-jɪst] a specialist in pharmacology.

pharmacology [farhˈma-ko-lə-je] the science that deals with the origin, nature, effects, and uses of drugs; it includes pharmacognosy, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, pharmacotherapeutics, and toxicology.

pharmacopeia [farhˈma-ko-pɛ-ə] an authoritative treatise on drugs and their preparations. Outside the US, spelled pharmacopoeia. See British Pharmacopoeia, European Pharmacopoeia, International Pharmacopoeia, United States Pharmacopeia.

pharmacophore [farhˈma-ko-fɔr] the group of atoms in the molecule of a drug responsible for the drug's action.

pharmacotherapy [farhˈma-ko-ther-ə-pɛ] British spelling of pharmacopoeia.

pharmacovigilance [farhˈma-ko-vɪɡɪl-əns] the surveillance of a drug's performance, particularly of adverse drug reactions (ADRs), after it has been released onto the market; also known simply as drug safety.

pharmacy [farhˈma-se] 1. the branch of the health sciences dealing with the preparation, dispensing, and proper utilization of drugs. 2. a place where drugs are stored, compounded or dispensed.

pharyngeal [far-rinˈɛ-əl] pertaining to the pharynx.

p. abscess an abscess in the wall of the pharynx causing painful and difficult swelling, pain on palpation, cough, and if sufficiently large, the signs of pharyngeal obstruction.

p. cyst subepithelial cysts (remnants of thyroglossal duct) and cysts on dorsum of pharynx and soft palate (remnants of cranio-phyargyinal ducts) may cause obstruction of the pharynx in the horse.

p. diverticulum a small, 3–4 cm, midline diverticulum dorsal to the pharyngeal opening of the esophagus. Found only in pigs. It can become impacted with dried food and cause dysphagia. It also needs to be circumvented when passing an esophageal-gastric cannula for artificial feeding of neonatal piglets.

p. dysphagia see oropharyngeal dysphagia.

p. hypophysis cyst a distended remnant of the pharyngeal anlage of the pituitary gland. It may protrude into the nasopharynx and obstruct respiration.

p. lymphadenopathy enlargement of the pharyngeal lymph nodes, due to abscess, neoplasia, e.g., bovine viral leukosis, or hyperplasia and granuloma in chronic pharyngitis, is a possible cause of pharyngeal obstruction.

p. lymphoid hyperplasia there is hyperplasia of lymphoid follicles evident on the mucosa of the nasopharynx of horses. The lesions can be observed via a fiberendoscope, are more commonly found in young horses and resolve with age. No clear association with reduced performance or respiratory disease.

p. neoplasia a high incidence of squamous cell carcinoma in the mouth, pharynx and rumen is recorded in several countries, some associated with grazing on bracken. Chronic dysphagia and tympany result.

p. obstruction characterized by noisy breathing, difficult swallowing, coughing and the coughing up of food. In dogs and cats pawing at the mouth is usual. There is no regurgitation through the nostrils. Manual or endoscopic examination of the interior of the pharynx is necessary. A common cause is foreign body impaction. See also throat abscess (1), pharyngeal cyst and pharyngeal lymphadenopathy (above), pharyngeal polyp (below), and impaction of the pharyngeal diverticulum (above) in pigs.

p. paralysis presents a syndrome similar to pharyngeal obstruction with coughing, inability to swallow, but with no signs of pain or respiratory obstruction. See also cud dropping. A feature of acute doxycycline poisoning in calves.

p. phlegmon a peracute pharyngitis, most commonly of cattle, characterized by profound toxemia, respiratory distress, swelling and pain of the throat area, painful cough, and high fever. Fusobacterium necrophorum is usually present in the lesion. Called also intermandibular cellulitis.

p. polyph a fibrous or mucoid, usually pedunculated mass that causes intermittent pharyngeal obstruction.

p. pouch one of the paired bilateral outpockets of the embryonic pharynx located opposite external branchial clefts and separated from each other by the developing visceral or branchial arches.

p. reflex gag reflex.

p. swab nasopharyngeal swab.

pharyngectomy [farrˈin-ɛk-tə-me] excision of part of the pharynx.

pharyngeal block obstruction of the pharynx.

pharyngismus [farrˈin-iz-məs] muscular spasms of the pharynx.

pharyngitis [farrˈin-je-ə-lis] inflammation of the pharynx, characterized by coughing, painful swallowing, and lack of appetite. The throat is sore on palpation. In severe cases, food and saliva may be regurgitated through the nostrils.

chronic equine p. is relatively common after viral infections. There is persistent coughing and moderate dyspnea on exercise. Training cannot be done. Endoscopic examination shows lymphoid infiltration and follicular hyperplasia.

equine laryngitis [fɛrinˈlɛ-rin-je-i-tis] see feline laryngitis (above).

plasma cell p. see feline lymphocytic-plasmacytic gingivitis-stomatitis.

pharyngitis (p.)- word element. [Gr.] relationship to the pharynx.

Pharyngolygosus a genus of parasitic flies in the family Oestridae. The larval stages resemble those of Oestrus ovis.

P. africanus found in the pharynx of African elephants. Called also elephant throat bot fly.

pharyngocoele [far-rinˈgo-se-ə] a herniation or cystic deformity of the pharynx.

pharyngoesophageal [far-rinˈgo-əsə-fə-je-əl] pertaining to the pharynx and esophagus.

pharyngoglossal [far-rinˈgo-glosə-əl] pertaining to the pharynx and tongue.

pharyngogram a radiograph of the pharynx aided by the administration of contrast agent.

pharyngokeratosis [far-rinˈgo-ker-ə-to-ə-sis] keratosis of the pharynx and larynx.

pharyngolaryngitis [far-rinˈgo-ə-lar-ən-je-ə-lis] inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.

pharyngomycosis [far-rinˈgo-mi-kə-sis] any fungal infection of the pharynx.

pharyngonasal [far-rinˈgo-nə-sal] pertaining to the pharynx and nose.

pharyngoparalysis [far-rinˈgo-pə-rə-lizis] paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles; pharyngoplegia.

pharyngoperistole see pharyngostenosis.

pharyngoplasty [far-rinˈgo-plasˈti] plastic repair of the pharynx.

pharyngoplasia [far-rinˈgo-plasˈje-ə] pharyngoplastic.

pharyngohinitis [far-rinˈgo-nin-je-ə-lis] inflammation of the nasopharynx.

pharyngorrhhea [far-rinˈgo-re-ə] mucous discharge from the pharynx.

pharyngoscope [far-rinˈgo-skəp] an endoscopic instrument for examining the pharynx.

pharyngoscopy [far-rinˈgo-skə-pəl] direct visual examination of the pharynx, usually with the aid of an endoscope.

pharyngospasm [far-rinˈgo-spazəm] spasm of the pharyngeal muscles.

pharyngostenosis [far-rinˈgo-stə-nə-sis] narrowing of the pharynx; pharyngoperistole.

pharyngostomy [far-rinˈgo-stə-me] creation of an artificial opening into the pharynx.

p. intubation an opening created through the skin of the neck or throat can be used to insert (1) an esophagostomy tube for feeding when the oral cavity must be bypassed following injury or surgery or (2) an endotracheal tube.

pharyngotomy [far-rinˈgo-tə-me] incision of the pharynx.

pharyngotympanic tube [far-rinˈgo-təmˈpæni-k] the narrow channel that connects the middle ear with the nasopharynx; called also auditory tube, eustachian tube. The tube serves to equalize pressure on either side of the tympanic membrane (eardrum). Called also tuba auditiva.

pharynx [farˈiks] the throat; the mucolmembranous crossroads of the digestive and respiratory systems, found behind the nasal cavities and mouth, and rostral to the larynx and esophagus. The pharynx includes many individual structures and may be divided into three parts: the nasopharynx (above), oropharynx (below) and laryngopharynx (behind). The nasopharynx, connected with the nasal cavities, provides a passage for air during breathing; it also contains the openings of the auditory tubes through which air enters the middle ear. The oropharynx and laryngopharynx provide passageways for both air and food. The pharynx also functions as a resonating organ in vocalization. The pharynx is subdivided by the soft palate. In swallowing, the palate lifts up, closing off the nasopharynx as food passes from the mouth to the esophagus.
phascogales (Phascolagale spp.) small, carnivorous Australian marsupials, consisting of three species. Like their close relatives, the antechinus, almost all males die after their first breeding season.

**phase** (fāz) 1. one of the aspects or stages through which a varying entity may pass. 2. In physical chemistry, a component that is homogeneous of itself, bounded by an interface, and mechanically separable from other phases of the system.

**continuous p.** in a heterogeneous system, the component in which the disperse phase is distributed, corresponding to the solvent in a true solution.

**disperse p.** the discontinuous portion of a heterogeneous system, corresponding to the solute in a true solution.

**p. plate** a critical component of a phase microscope.

**phase variation** alternate expression of two or more genes in bacteria, effected by a genetic rearrangement or by insertion or deletion of one or more bases. One example occurs in *Salmonella* enables two alternative forms of the flagellin gene, H₁ and H₂, are expressed.

**phaseolunatin** [fa's-o-loo-nah'-tin] a cyanogenic glycoside found in *Phaseolus lunatus*, the Java bean.

**Phaseolus** [fa's-o-loo'-las] a genus of bean plants in the family Fabaceae, contain a number of phytoxins including phaseolus hemolytic agent, lunatin, a cyanogenic glycoside, and a hemagglutinating lectin that causes vomiting, diarrhea. Includes garden kidney beans (*P. vulgaris—*French beans, *P. coccineus—*scarlet runner climbing bean) and crop beans such as Lima and Java beans (*P. lunatus*).

**phaseolus hemolytic agent** [fa's-o-loo'-las] hemolytic agent found in members of the genus Phaseolus.

**Phasianus** see pheasant.

**p. phasmatid** either of the two caudal chemoreceptors occurring in certain nematodes (Phasmidia or Serrimentina).

**Phe** phenylalanine.

**pheasant** gallinaceous birds that are members of the family Phasianidae, which also includes partridge, quail, and peafowls. They are ground feeders and tree roosters, with profuse, brightly colored plumage and a long tail and are a popular game bird. There are very many species, the best known being *Phasianus colchicus*, the common ringneck pheasant. Others include blue-crowned pheasant (*Crossoptilon auratum*), golden pheasant (*Chrysolophus pictus*), Reeves pheasant (*Syrmaticus reevesii*), silver pheasant (*Lophura nycthemera*).

**pheasant’s eye** *Adonis annua, A. microcarpa*. Includes red-flowering summer p’s e. A. aestivalis, yellow p’s e. A. vernalis.

**phenerol** [fē-mor-öl] see benzethonium chloride.

**phenacetin** [fē-nas'-ā-tin] a para-aminophenol-derivative analgesic, similar to acetaminol. Its toxicity is much higher than that of the salicylates and other analgesics, especially for cats, so it is not used much in veterinary medicine. Called also acetophenetidin.

**phenamid isethionate** an aromatic diamide used as an antiprotozoal agent, particularly in the treatment of infections by *Babesia, Leishmania* and *Pneumocystis* spp.

**phenanthrene** [fē-nan-thrēn] a colorless, crystalline hydrocarbon used in industry. Has caused photosensitization.

**phenanthridium, phenanthridine** a group of chemotherapeutic agents used in the treatment of trypanosomiasis. Includes isometamidium, homidium, pyridium (Prothidium), and quinaparymine.

**phenobarbital** a histamine type 2 (H₂) receptor antagonist (antihistamine) with anticholinergic and sedative properties.

**phenobarbitalone** [fē-no-barb-ī-tōn] phenobarbital.

**phenol** [fē-nōl] 1. an extremely poisonous compound obtained by distillation of coal tar or produced synthetically; used as a disinfectant and antiseptic in humans. Causes hemolytic anemia and hepatic injury in cats.

**phenethicillin** a semisynthetic acid-resistant penicillin, administered orally.

**phenidiol** [fē-nō-dī-ol] a long-acting barbiturate; widely used as an anticonvulsant and sedative.

**phenol-sulphophthalein** (PS) [fē-nōl-sul-fō-θāl-een] an acid–base indicator dye; it is colorless below pH 8.5, but turns red above pH 9.0. 2. in monogastric animals, a catheric administered orally, usually with a bulk laxative such as agar. When ingested by ruminants causes the urine to change color to red on exposure to air.

**phenol-sulphophthalein (PSP)** [fē-nōl-sul-fō-θāl-een] an acid–base indicator dye. (PSP) clearance test see phenol-sulphophthalein (PSP) clearance test.

**phenoltrichlorophthalein** a dye once used intravenously as a liver function test.

**phenomenon** pl. *phenomena* [Gr.] any observable occurrence or fact of which the cause is not immediately evident. In veterinary science usually relates to laboratory findings but can relate to clinical signs. Typical examples are Berry–Dedrick phenomenon, CAMP phenomenon, Koch phenomenon, rickettsial interference phenomenon, satellitism, swarming (1).

**phenacemide** [fē-nas'-ē-mid] an anticonvulsant drug.

**phenothiazine** the first broad-spectrum veterinary anthelmintic and the market leader in all agricultural animals for many years. Now largely superseded by more efficient compounds. Used now only in horses. Not recommended for use in pregnant mares because of the risk of causing abortion. Its principal use is in mixtures with piperazine and in small daily doses to inhibit egg-laying by resident worms. It must be supported by...
regular dosing at full dose rates. The name is also used to denote a group of major tranquilizers resembling phenothiazine in molecular structure.

**phenotype** [fɛnəˈtiːp] 1. the outward appearance of the animal in all of its anatomical, physiological, and behavioral characteristics as dictated by the genetic and environmental influences in its environment; in contradistinction to genotype in which only the inherited factors are taken into account. 2. an individual exhibiting a certain phenotype; a trait expressed in a phenotype.

**phenoxycetic acids** [fɛn-ə-kə-sē-ik ˈæksɪd] phenoxy derivatives of fatty acids used as herbicides; are largely innocuous to animals. They may make poisonous plants temporarily more palatable and increase their content of cyanide or nitrate. The common members of the group are 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, MCPA, 2,4-DB, MCPP, and fenoprop. Myotonia can be seen in dogs poisoned with phenoxy herbicides.

**phenoxbenzamine** [fɛn-ə-bɛn-ˈziːnm] a long-acting α-adrenergic antagonist; used as a vasodilator, as a relaxant in functional urethral obstruction associated with urinary retention (‘reflex’ or ‘upper motor neuron’ bladder), and for relief of urethral spasm in cats with cystitis or mechanical urethral obstruction (‘blocked cat’). Has proved useful in some cases of chronic diarrhea in horses.

**phenoxymethyl penicillin** [fɛn-ə-kə-mɛlˈθɪl ˈpɛn-əlˈsɪnəl] see phenoxy-methyl penicillin.

**phenylnopropionate** [fɛn-ə-proʊ-ˈprə-nət] United States Adopted Name (USAN) contraction for 3-phenylpropionate, an ester used in the manufacture of certain medicinal drugs.

**phenylquinone** [fɛn-əlˈkwɪnən] an anticonvulsant. See succinimides.

**phenylalanine** [fɛn-əlˈæ-lənən] the 21st letter of the Greek alphabet, Φ or φ.

**phenylalanine** [fɛn-əlˈæ-lə-nən] an open-ended, tubular or an open-ended, tubular or open-ended, tubular or p. salicylate a salicylic acid ester used as an analgesic and antiseptic.

**phenylalanylalane** (Phe) [fɛn-əlˈæ-lə-nən] a naturally occurring amino acid essential for optimal growth in young animals and for nitrogen equilibrium in adults.

p. deaminase test a biochemical test used for the identification of bacteria, based on the formation of phenylpyruvic acid and ammonia from phenylalanine.

**phenylbutazone (PBZ)** [fɛn-əlˈbʌtəˌzɔn] a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) widely used to treat inflammation involving the musculoskeletal system in horses. In the US it extra-label use is restricted in all food animals and prohibited in dairy cows. Its use in dogs has been superseded by safer NSAIDs such as carprofen, meloxicam, and firocoxib. It is often called by its common name, ‘bute’, and occasionally still by its early tradename, Butazolidin (BTZ).

**phenylephrine** [fɛn-əlˈɛfən] an α-adrenergic agonist or sympathomimetic used as the hydrochloride salt as a nasal decongestant and in ophthalmology to induce mydriasis.

**phenylhydrazine** [fɛn-əlˈhaɪd्रəˌzɛn] a chemical reagent for detection of reducing substances such as sugars, ketones and aldehydes.

**phenylmercuric** [fɛn-əlˈmər-kərɪk] denoting a compound containing the radical $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Hg}^+$, forming various antiseptic, antibacterial, and fungicidal salts; compounds of the acetate and nitrate salts are used as bacteriostats, and the former is also used as a herbicide.

p. acetate used as a bacteriostatic preservative in pharmaceutical preparations, as a topical fungistatic agent, and as a herbicide.

p. chloride used as a bacteriostat in pharmaceuticals.

p. nitrate used as an antibacterial preservative in pharmaceutical preparations, and as a topical antiseptic.

**phenylpropanolamine** [fɛn-əlˈprə-ˈpɔlnəlˈmən] an α-adrenergic agonist used in the treatment of urothelial sphincter incompetence in bitches.

**phenylpyruvic acid** [fɛn-əlˈpɪrəˌvɪk] an intermediate product of the metabolism of phenylalanine in the body.

**phenylurea** a chemical compound on which relatively nontoxic herbicides are based. Very high intakes of these cause loss of appetite and weight and weakness of the hindquarters.

**phenytoin** [fɛn-ɪˈtoʊn] an anticonvulsant used as the sodium salt. Used infrequently in animals due to its short half-life in dogs and cats but used in humans to control seizures and status epilepticus; also used for the control of cardiac arrhythmias, especially those caused by digitalis intoxication. Formerly called diphenylhydantoin.

**phee** a word element meaning brown, dun or dusky.

**phenechrome** [fɛn-ə-ˈkɹəm] see phenoxy-methyl penicillin.

**phenechromoblast** [fɛn-ə-ˈkrəmˌbɔl스트] any of the embryonic structures that develop into chromaffin (pheochromocyte) cells.

**phenechromocyte, phaeochromocyte** [fɛn-ə-ˈkrəmˌsɔt] a small chromaffin cell, usually located in the adrenal medulla but occasionally occurring in chromaffin tissue of the sympathetic paranganglia. It occurs most often in dogs and cattle; in bulls it develops concurrently with C-cell tumors of the thyroid gland. Functional tumors secrete catecholamines, causing arteriolosclerosis and mediastinal hyperplasia and clinical signs of hypertension: tachycardia, edema, and cardiac hypertrophy.

**pheneomelanin** [fɛn-ə-ˌmelˈənən] yellow to red-brown pigment produced by melanocytes. See also eumelanin.

**pheneomelanosomes** [fɛn-ə-ˌmelˈə-ˌnəms] a melanosome producing melanin.

**pherase** [fɛrˈrɛs] any procedure in which blood is drawn from a donor, a portion (plasma, leukocytes, etc.) is separated and retained, and the remainder is retransfused into the donor. It includes plasmapheresis, plasmapheresis, etc.

**pheronontherapy** [fɛrˈənəθrəˈpi] the use of pheromones in the treatment of behavioral disorders of dogs and cats. See also pheromone.

**phereome** [fɛrˈəmən] a substance secreted to the outside of the body and perceived (as by smell) by other individuals of the same species, releasing specific behavior in the percipient. Feline and canine pheromone products are marketed commercially for the management of inappropriate urination (spraying), anxiety, and aggression.

**phil** the 21st letter of the Greek alphabet, Φ or φ.

**phialide** [fɪəˈlɪd] an open-ended, tubular or an open-ended, tubular or p. salicylate a salicylic acid ester used as an analgesic and antiseptic.

**phialides** in the 21st letter of the Greek alphabet, Φ or φ. Has proved useful in the treatment of behavioral disorders of dogs and cats. See also pheromone.

**philaphorophyx** [fɪləˈfoʊrəfɨk] a genus of dematiaceous fungi in the phylum Ascomycota that are associated with phaeohyphomycosis and chromoblastomycosis.

**philadelphia chromsome** the result of a translocation between the long arms of chromosomes 9 and 22 and results in the juxtaposition of the c-ABL tyrosine kinase gene on chromosome 9. The 9;22 translocation is found in bone marrow cells of more than 95% of human patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. Named for the city in which it was discovered.

**philaenon grandidierii** a leech that invades the dorsal lymph sac of New Guinea frogs.

**philia** word element. [Gr.] affinity for.

**Phillips technique** a method of teat stripping of dairy cows before commencing milking. Aimed at reducing the rate of new quarter infections. The top of the teat is clamped off with one hand, and the teat is stripped with the other, preventing reflux of infected milk into theudder cistern.

**philodendron** plant genus in the family Araceae and popular house plants. Toxin is insoluble calcium oxalate raphide crystals. Causes stomatitis and suspected to cause renal damage in cats.

**philometridae** (digenetic nematodes) in the family Philometridae; found in the peritoneal cavity of ruminants. Very high intakes of these cause loss of appetite and weight and weakness of the hindquarters.

**philometrura** [fɪləˈmətrə] found in the conjunctival sacs of birds causing congestion and erosion of the conjunctiva. Called also oriental avian eye fluke.

**philtrum** [fɪlˈtɾʌm] the junction between the left and right upper lips; not distinctive in many animal species. In some, such as dogs, the term also applies to the noticeable junction between the two sides of the nose pad.
Phyldrum languinosum  Australian plant in the family Phyllydrace.; contains an unidentified toxin that causes diarrhea; called also woolly water lily.

phimosis  [fi-mo-sis] constriction of the orifice of the prepuce so that it cannot be drawn back over the glans or, conversely, that the penis cannot be extended beyond the prepuce.

phlebangioma  [fle-bang-i-o-ma] a venous aneurysm.

phlebarteriectasia  [fle-bar-tex-eh-ta-sis] general dilatation of veins and arteries.

phlebectomy  [fle-bek-tom-i] excision of a vein, or a segment of a vein.

phlebedema  [fle-be-de-ma] edema resulting from venous insufficiency.

phlebomphraxis  [fle-be-mo-frak-sis] stoppage of a vein by a plug or clot.

phlebismus  [fle-be-mus] obstruction and consequent turbulence of veins.

phlebitis  [fle-bi-tis] inflammation of a vein. Phlebitis is not serious when the inflammation is located in a superficial vein since these veins are numerous enough to permit the flow of blood to be rechanneled, so that the inflamed vein is bypassed. When a deep vein is involved, however, phlebitis is potentially more dangerous. It can also have serious consequences if it leads to thromboembolism or metastatic infection. Phlebitis of the jugular vein, as a result of intravenous medication at this site, can lead to endocarditis and pulmonary infects. The common causes in animals are omphalophlebitis (inflammation of the umbilical veins) and injection phlebitis caused by the inadvertent injection of irritant substances or the prolonged use of intravenous catheters. The vein is swollen and painful, and the blood flow obstructed.

phlebolithiasis  [fle-bol-i-thi-as-is] the development of phlebitis.

phleboplasty  [fle-bo-plas-te] plastic repair of a vein.

phleborraphy  [fle-bo-rap-fa] suture of a vein.

phleborrhexis  [fle-bo-kehr-sis] rupture of a vein.

phlebsclerosis  [fle-be-sko-ler-sis] fibrous thickening of the walls of veins.

phlebostasis  [fle-bo-sta-sis] temporary sequestration of a portion of blood from the general circulation by compressing the veins of an extremity.

phlebothrombosis  [fle-bo-thro-mob-oh-sis] the development of venous thrombus in the absence of associated inflammation of the vessel wall, as opposed to thrombophlebitis, in which there are inflammatory changes in the vessel wall. See also venous thrombosis.

Phlebotomus  [fle-bot-o-mus] a genus of biting flies, called sandflies, the females of which are blood-sucking. They are vectors of various human diseases, including kala-azar (P. argentipes, P. chinensis, P. martini, P. perniciosis), Carrion’s disease (P. noguei, P. verrucarum, P. columbianum), cutaneous leishmaniasis (P. sergenti, P. papatasi, P. major, P. caucasicus), and phlebotomus or sandfly fever (P. patasini, P. chinensis, P. mosselis). Phlebotomosis  [fle-bo-to-mo-sis] incision of a vein. See venesection.

Phlebovirus  [fle-bo-vo-rus] a genus in the family Bunyaviridae.

phlegm  [flej-gem] viscid mucus excreted in abnormally large quantities from the respiratory tract.

phlegmasia  [flej-ma-si-a] inflammation.

phlegmon  [flej-mon] diffuse inflammation of the soft or connective tissue due to infection. See also cellulitis.

phlegmonous  [flej-mon-us] pertaining to or emanating from phlegmon.

Phleum pratense  [flue-em-pra-tense] a genus in the family Poaceae that can be infested with Claviceps purpurea and cause ergotism. Historically has been claimed to be a good hay for horses. Called also timothy grass.

phlogistic  [fle-jis-tik] inflammatory.

phlog(o)-  word element. [Gr.] relationship to inflammation.

phlogogen  [flou-jen-ik] producing inflammation.

Phloridzin, phlorizin  [flor-id-zi-n] a dihydrochalcone extracted from the root bark of the apple tree. Thought at one time to be present in cherry, plum, and pear. Blocks the renal tubular reabsorption of glucose hence promoting the development of glycosuria.

Phlyctena  [flit-kite-na] 1. a small blister made by a burn. 2. a small vesicle containing lymph seen on the conjunctiva in certain conditions.

Phlyctenoid  [flit-ten-oid] resembling a phlyctena.

Phlyctenular  [flit-ten-ur-ahl] associated with the formation of phlyctenules, or nodules of the cornea or conjunctiva.

Phlyctenulosis  [flit-ten-oo-losis] a nodular hypersensitive disease of the corneal and conjunctival epithelium of the eye caused by an endogenous toxin.

Phoca vitulina  see harbor seal.

Phocanae  the former name of a genus of nematodes in the family Anisakidae, now belonging to Podocoterran taxon.

Phocidae  [floe-ki-de-eh] a family of the oceanic mammals. B. decipiens found in the South American sea lion and fur seals. This species parasitizes pinnipeds (definitive hosts) and codfish (intermediate hosts) and may be transmitted to humans who eat the fish.

Phocine  pertaining to or emanating from seals.

p. distemper  see phocine distemper.

Phocitremata fusiforme  a liver fluke found in fur seal, ringed seal, and otter.

Phocemelus  [floe-ken-uhl-ehs] a congenital anomaly of the proximal portion of a limb or limbs, the distal parts being attached to the trunk by a small, irregularly shaped bone.

Phoculus phalangoides  an arachnid of the family Pholcidae, commonly known as baby-long-legs; crane fly or harvester. Cosmopolitan.

Pholedrine  an adrenergic vasopressor and cardiac stimulant.

Phomis  [floe-mis] cyclic hexapeptide hepatotoxic mycotoxins produced by the fungus Diapistora toxica.

Phomopsis leptostromiformis  [floe-mop-sis-lep-tro-stro-me-form-is] see Diapistora toxica.

Phonai  [floe-nai] pertaining to the voice.

Phonasthenia  [floe-nas-the-ne-a] weakness of the voice; difficult phonation from fatigue.

Phonation  [floe-na-shun] the utterance of vocal sounds.

Phonatory  [floe-na-tor-e] subsering or pertaining to phonation.

Phonendoscope  [floe-en-do-skop] a sotthoscope device that intensifies auscultatory sounds. Consists of a flat chamber closed at its contact with the skin by a thin plastic diaphragm. It is most useful in picking up higher-frequency sounds from the respiratory tract and heart. The classical bell stethoscope is more suited to picking up the lower-pitched heart sounds.

Phonic  [floe-nik] pertaining to the voice.

Phon(o)-  word element. [Gr.] relationship to sound, voice.

Phonangiography  [floe-an-ji-o-graf-uh] the recording and analysis of arterial bruits to estimate the extent of arterial occlusion.

Phonocardiogram  [floe-no-kahr-de-o-grom] the record produced by phonocardiography.

Phonocardiography  [floe-no-kahr-de-o-graf-uhl-uh] the graphic recording of heart sounds and murmurs; by extension, the term includes pulse tracings (carotid, apex, and venous pulse). Phonocardiography involves picking up, through a highly sensitive microphone, sonic vibrations from the heart, which are then converted into electrical energy and fed into a galvanometer, where they are recorded on paper. The procedure is most useful when there is evidence of heart murmurs or unusual heart sounds, such as gallops, that are difficult to discern by the human ear. Most recordings are made through an externally applied microphone but intracardiac recordings, made through a phonocatheter, are possible.

Phonocatheter  [floe-no-kahr-the-uh-tar] a catheter with a device in its tip for picking up and transmitting sound.

Phonendoscopy  [floe-en-do-skop-uh] a stethoscope with a large diameter flat head sealed by a thin plastic or cellulloid diaphragm. Most useful for picking up small sounds from lung.

Phonomysogram  [floe-no-miz-uh-grom] a graphic record of a sound.

Phonomycosins  [floe-no-mi-koh-sins] mycosins in which a sound is heard on auscultation of an affected muscle; indicating fibrillar contractions.

Phonomysography  [floe-no-miz-uh-graf-uh] the recording of sounds produced by muscle contraction.
phonophoresis (fōˈnō-fōrə-sēs) ultrasonic energy used to facilitate absorption of drugs across the epidermal barrier.
phonophotography (fōˈnō-fō-lōgˈfō-fē) photographic recording of the movements of a diaphragm set up by sound waves.
phonoceptor (fōˈnō-re-septˈō) a receptor for sound stimuli.
phonogram (fōˈnō-re-nō-grəm) a record of the sounds produced by pulsation of the renal artery obtained by a phonocatheter passed through a ureter into the renal pelvis.
phonostethograph (fōˈnō-stē-thōrˈō-graf) an instrument by which chest sounds are amplified, filtered, and recorded.
Phoradendron a genus of parasitic plants that grow on other trees; known in North America as mistletoes. Contain the toxic substance, phenethylamine, also lecithin.
phonazetim (fō-ˈnō-zet-im) a very toxic organophosphorus compound used as an insecticide and capable of causing poisoning.
phonazetin a very toxic organophosphorus compound used as a rodenticide.
-phore word element. [Gr.] a carrier.
-phoresis word element. [Gr.] transmission.
phoresy (fōˈrē-sē) a method of dispersal, e.g., of insect pests, in which the insect cling to a moving animal or another insect. Includes transmission of a parasite by a parasite, e.g., Hithomonas melaguides by Heterakis gallinarum and transmission of a parasite by free-living organisms, e.g., spread of Oesophagostomum dentatum eggs by flies.
Phormia (fōrˈmē-a) a genus of blowflies. P. regina and P. terra-novae are involved in cutaneous myiasis in North America.
phosdrin see mevinphos.
phoxim a organophosphorus insecticide used as a spray or pour-on to control ectoparasites. Called also phthalophos.
phosphatase (fōˈsī-fō-tās) any of a group of enzymes capable of catalyzing the hydrolysis of esterified phosphoric acid, with liberation of inorganic phosphate, found in practically all tissues, body fluids, and cells, including erythrocytes and leukocytes.
phosphodiesterase ([foksiditāˈsidərˈeɪs] any of several univalent groups derived from phosphatidic acid; includes phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidyl inositol, and phosphatidylserine.
phospholipid (fōˈsī-fō-līpˈid) one of the phospholipids concerned in the structure of cell membranes. Usually found in the inner (cytosolic) half of the lipid bilayer.
phosphatidylcholine (fōˈsī-fō-tālˈkō-lōnˈī) a member of the phospholipid family, the largest amount being in the bones and teeth. They are continually excreted in the urine and feces, and must be replaced in the diet. Inorganic phosphates function as buffer salts to maintain base balance in blood, saliva, urine, and other body fluids. The principal phosphates in this buffer system are monosodium and disodium phosphate.
phosphate (fōˈsī-fāt) any salt or ester of phosphoric acid. 1. Phosphates are widely distributed in the body, the largest amounts being in the bones and teeth. They are continually excreted in the urine and feces, and must be replaced in the diet. Inorganic phosphates function as buffer salts to maintain the acid–base balance in blood, saliva, urine, and other body fluids. The principal phosphates in this buffer system are monosodium and disodium phosphate.
phosphofructokinase (fōˈsī-froktˈōk-i-nəs) an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of phosphofructose to creatine and orthophosphate. Called also creatine phosphatase.
phosphoglyceride (fōˈsī-fō-gliˈser-id) one of the phospholipids concerned in the structure of cell membranes. Usually found in the inner (cytosolic) half of the lipid bilayer.
phosphoglyceraldehyde (fōˈsī-fō-gliˈser-əld-ˈal) a member of the phospholipid family, the largest amount being in the bones and teeth. They are continually excreted in the urine and feces, and must be replaced in the diet. Inorganic phosphates function as buffer salts to maintain base balance in blood, saliva, urine, and other body fluids. The principal phosphates in this buffer system are monosodium and disodium phosphate.
phosphoglyceric acid (fōˈsī-fō-gliˈser-ik) one of the phospholipids concerned in the structure of cell membranes. Usually found in the inner (cytosolic) half of the lipid bilayer.
phosphoglycerol (fōˈsī-fō-gliˈser-əl) a member of the phospholipid family, the largest amount being in the bones and teeth. They are continually excreted in the urine and feces, and must be replaced in the diet. Inorganic phosphates function as buffer salts to maintain base balance in blood, saliva, urine, and other body fluids. The principal phosphates in this buffer system are monosodium and disodium phosphate.
phosphoglycerol kinase (fōˈsī-fō-gliˈser-əlˈkīnˈsəs) a phosphatase enzyme known to activate glycogen synthesis or inactivate glycogen breakdown. Need to themselves be phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent kinases before they are effective in their inhibitory activity.
phosphocreatine (fōˈsī-fō-krēˈtīn) an energy storage molecule in muscle, being the major storage form of chemical bond energy when excess ATP donates a phosphate group to ADP to form ATP; both reactions catalyzed by creatine kinase. Called also creatine phosphate.
phosphodiesterase (fōˈsī-fō-diˈes-tərˈeɪs) a group of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of a phosphodiester.
phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) (fōˈsī-fō-ənˈół-piˈro-vāt) an intermediary metabolite in the Embden–Myerhof glycolytic pathway and in gluconeogenesis.
phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) (fōˈsī-fō-ənˈół-piˈro-vāt) an intermediary metabolite in the Embden–Myerhof glycolytic pathway and in gluconeogenesis.
phosphoenolpyruvate–carboxykinase (PEP-CK)

phosphoribulokinase [fos-'fo-ri-bū-lok-o-nās] the rate-controlling enzyme in glycogenesis. It catalyzes the conversion of oxaloacetate to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) and carbon dioxide.

6-phosphofructokinase 1 an enzyme of the glycolytic (Embden–Meyerhof) pathway that catalyzes the conversion of fructose-6-phosphate to fructose-1,6-bisphosphate using ATP as the source of the phosphate. Allosteric enzyme regulating glycolysis.

p. (PK) deficiency an inherited autosomal recessive disorder of glucose metabolism in English spriger spaniels and American cocker spaniels. Affected dogs have exercise intolerance and develop a chronic hemolytic anemia. Caused by a point mutation in the M-type phosphofructokinase gene. A DNA test is available. Called also Type 7 glycogen storage disease, glycogenesis type VII, Tarui disease.

6-phosphofructokinase 2 enzyme catalyzing the phosphorylation of fructose-6-phosphate to fructose-2,6-bisphosphate using ATP as the source of the phosphate. Fructose 2,6-bisphosphate is a key allosteric influence of the activity of 6-phosphofructokinase 1.

phosphoglucomutase [fos-'fo-gloom-o-mō-tās] a glycolytic pathway enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of glucose-1-phosphate to glucose-6-phosphate in a reversible reaction.

p.-2 a minor histocompatibility system in dogs; genetic polymorphism of this enzyme has been associated with graft-versus-host reactions.

6-phosphogluconate pathway see hexose monophosphate shunt, pyruvate, is very rare pathway.

phosphoglycerate kinase [fos-'fo-gly-sär-ät] an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of high-energy phosphate from 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate to ADP, forming ATP and 3-phosphoglycerate.

phosphoglyceride [fos-'fo-gly-sir-i德] a class of phospholipids, including lecithin and cephalin, consisting of two fatty acids esterified to a glycerol backbone. The third position of the glycerol molecule is esterified to a phosphate group which is bouded to a head group e.g., choline, ethanolamine, serine or inositol. They are a major component of cell membranes.

phosphoglyceromutase [fos-'fo-gly-sär-o-mō-tās] an enzyme that converts 3-glycerophosphosphate to 2-glycerophosphate in one of the steps in the Embden–Meyerhof pathway. A dimeric protein existing as two isoforms, the M (muscle) and B (brain) forms.

phosphokinase [fos-'fo-kī-nās] see kinase.

phospholipase [fos-'fo-lip-ās] any of four enzymes (phospholipase A to D) which catalyze the hydrolysis of a phospholipid.

p. A1, A2 phospholipases catalyzing the hydrolysis of phospholipids at the sn-1 (A1) or sn-2 (A2) position to form free fatty acids and lysophosphatides.

p.B also known as lysophospholipase, an enzyme that catalyzes the cleavage of acyl chains from both the sn-1 and sn-2 positions of a phospholipid.

p.C a group of enzyme catalyzing the cleavage of the glycerophosphate bond of a phospholipid. Animal forms selectively hydrolyze membrane phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine to ethanolamine and choline.

p.D enzyme catalyzing the removal of the head group from phospholipids, e.g., phosphatidylcholine is hydrolyzed to choline and phosphatidic acid.

phospholipid [fos-'fo-lip-īd] any lipid that contains phosphorus, including those with a glycerol backbone (phosphoglycerides and plasmalogens) or a backbone of sphingosine or a related substance (sphingomyelins). They are the major lipids in cell membranes.

p. bilayer a double layer of phospholipid molecules in which the hydrophobic fatty acid tails face the center and the hydrophilic head groups face the aqueous environment; forms the basic structural unit of all biological membranes.

phospholipidosis [fos-'fo-lip-ī-da-sōs] a lysosomal storage disorder characterized by the excess accumulation of phospholipids in tissues.

phosphoprotein [fos-'fo-pro-tren] a conjugated protein in which phosphoric acid is esterified with a hydroxy amino acid.

phosphorated [fos-'fo-rāt-'a-tēd] charged or combined with phosphorus.

phosphorescence [fos-'fo-res-āns] the emission of light without appreciable heat; it is characterized by the emission of absorbed light after a delay and at a considerably longer wavelength than that of the absorbed light. Caused by a number of bacteria, especially in seawater. One of them, Photobacterium phosphoreum, may infect coldrooms via infected fish but does not constitute decomposition so that phosphorescent meat is still edible.

phosphoribulokinase an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of ATP and d-ribulose 5-phosphate to ADP and d-ribulose 1,5-diphosphate. Participates in carbon fixation.

phosphoric acid [fos-for-ik] a crystalline acid H₃PO₄ formed by oxidation of phosphorus; its salts are called phosphates. Used in dentistry in the acid etch technique.

phosphorylation [fos-'fo-rāl'-zhān] cleavage of a chemical bond resulting in the formation of a phosphate. Analogous to hydrolysis using inorganic phosphate functions in a manner similar to that of water.

phosphorus (P) [fos-fō-rōr-éz] a chemical element, atomic number 15, atomic weight 30.974. Phosphorus is an essential element in the diet. In anabolic processes, it is a major component of the mineral phase of bone and is involved in almost all metabolic processes. It also plays an important role in cell metabolism. It is obtained by the body from milk products, cereals, meat, and fish, and its use is controlled by vitamin D and calcium.

p.-32 (³²P) a radioisotope of phosphorus having a half-life of 14.3 days and emitting only beta rays; used in the form of sodium phosphate P-32 for treatment of polycythemia vera, chronic myelocytic leukemia, and chronic lymphocytic leukemia, and in localizing certain tumors during surgery.

calcium p. ratio see calcium: phosphorus ratio.

phosphorylated glycerolipids [fos-'fo-rāl-gler-o-lip-ids] chief constituents of the lipid bilayer of cell membranes in which apolar acyl chains face each other in the membrane interior. Called also glycerophospholipid.

phosphorylation [fos-'fo-rāl-shān] the process of introducing a phosphate group into an organic molecule.

p.-32 (³²P) a major component of the phospholipid bilayer of the inner mitochondrial membrane to the intermembrane space that is coupled with the transfer of electrons along a chain of carrier proteins, with molecular oxygen as the final acceptor.

substrate-level p. formulation of high-energy phosphate bonds in a reaction in which the phosphorylation of ADP or GDP to ATP or GTP is directly coupled to the splitting of a high-energy metabolite, e.g., in glycolysis and the tricarboxylic acid cycle.

phosphorylated glycolipids a subset of sphingolipids that is characterized by a phosphorylated hydroxyl group at C1 of a sphingoid base and can be additionally modified at the sphingoid base, as well as at the phosphate group. Species with unmodified phosphate group are involved in various cell signaling pathways, those carrying phosphate group modifications are part of biological membranes. Ceramide phosphocholine (sphingomyelin) is the most abundant member of the group found in mammalian tissues.

phosphotransacetylase an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of an acetyl group between acetylphosphate and acetylcoenzyme A.

phosphotransferase [fos-'fo-trans-fə-rās] any of a class of enzymes that catalyze the transfer of a phosphate group.

photic [fo-tik] pertaining to light.

phototaxin a gene of garden plants in the family Rosaceae; some species can cause cyanide poisoning; called also Christmas berry, Chinese photinia.

photon [fo-'tōn] word element. [Gr.] relationship to light.

photo timer a timer connected with the optical detector, used to control x-ray exposure time automatically for spot filming or photo-fluorography.
photoactivated  see photoaggravated.
photoactive  [foʊˈtoʊ-æktɪv] reacting chemically to sunlight or ultraviolet radiation.
photoaggravated  [foʊˈtoʊ-æg-ər-væt-əd] condition produced when a pre-existing condition worsens on being exposed to sunlight. Called also photoactivated.
photodynamic  [foʊˈtoʊ-dyn-əm-ɪk] a substance that, when activated by light, causes damage to tissue. 
photodisruptive  [foʊˈtoʊ-dɪs-rəp-tɪv] in laser treatment, the laser energy is converted into chemical energy.
photodynamic agents  porphyrins and phylloerythrin. The principal photodynamic agents are porphyrins and phylloerythrin.
photophthalmia  [foʊˈtoʊ-fəl-mɪ-ə] ophthalmia caused by exposure to intense light.
photodynamic  treatment by means of a photodynamic agent, administered into the body in a controlled manner.
photoreception  [foʊˈtʊrɪ-sɛptʃən] perception of light waves that are in the range of visible light.
photoreceptor  [foʊˈtʊrɪ-sɛptʃər] a nerve end organ or receptor sensitive to light. In the retina of the eye, the rods, and cones.
photorefractoriness  [foʊˈtʊr-ɪr-ɪ-fræk-tɔr-ə-nes] the state of being refractory to the stimulus of light; an important feature of sexual non-receptivity in some species.
photoretinitis  [foʊˈtʊr-ɪt-nɪ-tɪs] retinitis due to exposure to intense light.
photosensitive  [foʊˈtʊs-ɛn-ʃəs] exhibiting abnormally heightened sensitivity to sunlight. See also photosensitive dermatitis.
photosensitivity  [foʊˈtʊs-ɛn-ˈsɛn-tɪs] the state of being photosensitive.
photosensitization  [foʊˈtʊs-ɛn-ˈsɛn-ti-zaʃən] the development of abnormally heightened reactivity of the skin to sunlight. In food animals the principal photodynamic agents are porphyrins and phylloerythrin.
photosensitization   dermatitis. Called also light sensitization. There is a long list of drugs that can cause photosensitization reactions. Antineoplastics, antimicrobials, diuretics, hypoglycemic agents, and even antihistamines are capable of triggering photosensitivity reactions in certain individuals.
corticosteroid-induced  p. photosensitive dermatitis of the teats in cows injected with corticosteroids to terminate pregnancy.
inherited p. in Corriedale and Southdown sheep is caused by an inherited liver transport defect. The liver is histologically normal but phylloerythrin excretion is impeded. Photosensitive dermatitis appears as soon as the lambs begin to eat grass.
photodynamic  agent or substance that, when activated by light, causes damage to tissue.
phylloerythrin  [foʊˈfɪl-ә-rɪ-thrɪn] and darkness, e.g., in reproductive activity, shedding of hair. Birds respond to longer daylight hours by increased sexual activity. Use is made of the phenomenon by using artificial light to stimulate egg production.
photophagia  [foʊˈtoʊ-fəg-ɪ-ə] abnormal visual intolerance to light. Expressed in animals by excessive closing of the eyelids when exposed to light.
photophagia  [foʊˈtoʊ-thɪl-mɛ-ə] ophthalmia caused by exposure to intense light.
photorefractoriness  [foʊˈtʊr-ɪ-ref-ræk-tɔr-ə-nes] the state of being refractory to the stimulus of light; an important feature of sexual non-receptivity in some species.
photodynamically  see photoactivated.
photodynamic  moving in response to the stimulus of light.
photolysis  [foʊˈtoʊ-lɪ-ə-sɪs] chemical decomposition by light.
photolyte  [foʊˈtoʊ-lɪt] a substance decomposed by light.
photometric  [foʊˈtoʊ-mɪ-tɪk] a device for measuring the intensity of light.
photometry  [foʊˈtoʊ-mɪ-trɪ-ə] an analytic chemistry technique to measure the concentration of substances and the activities of enzymes by measuring the intensity of light passing through it.
photorefractory  [foʊˈtʊr-ɪ-ref-ræk-tɔr-ə-nes] the state of being refractory to the stimulus of light; an important feature of sexual non-receptivity in some species.
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photosensitizing  causingsensitization.

p. plants, some plants contain primary photodynamic agents, e.g., diethanolamine and furanocoumarins. Others are hepatotoxic or carry hepatotoxic mycotoxin-producing fungi and are indirectly photosensitizing by interfering with the excretion of phyloerythrin through the animal’s biliary system.

photostable unchanged by the influence of light.

photostimulator  [o-t-o-stim-u-la-tar] a source of an intense flash of light of very short duration that serves as the light stimulus for electroretinography.

phototropism  [o-t-o-tro-piz-am] 1. the tendency of an organism to turn or move toward (positive phototropism) or away from (negative phototropism) light. 2. change of color produced in a substance by the action of light.

phototaxis  [o-t-o-tak-siz] the movement of cells and microorganisms toward light.

phototherapy  [o-t-o-ther-a-pe] treatment of disease by exposure to light. Malignant tumors are treated by using photosensitizing drugs and laser light.

photothermal  [o-t-o-thur-mal] in laser treatment, the laser light is absorbed and converted to heat in the tissues.

phototoxic  [o-t-o-tok-sik] having a toxic effect triggered by exposure to light.

phototoxicity  [o-t-o-tok-siz-i-te] pertaining to phototoxic.

primary p. see solar dermatitis, sunburn.

phototrophic  [o-t-o-tro-fik] capable of deriving energy from light.

phototropism  [o-t-o-tro-piz-am] 1. the tendency of an organism to turn or move toward (positive phototropism) or away from (negative phototropism) light. 2. change of color produced in a substance by the action of light.

photuria  [o-t-u-re-a] excretion of urine having a luminous appearance.

PHPV persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous.

phrenic  [fren-ek] maniacal.

phrenic  [fren-ik] pertaining to the diaphragm.

p. nerve one of the paired nerves to the diaphragm that arises from the caudal cervical nerves (4–7, the specific branches vary with species), passes through the thoracic inlet and in the mediastinum and adjacent structures to the diaphragm.

phrenectomy  [fren-i-sek-ta-nee] resection of the phrenic nerve.

phrenicocerebral  [fren-i-ko-ser-a-ral] extraction of a portion of the phrenic nerve, producing one-sided paralysis of the diaphragm and partial collapse of the corresponding lung.

phrenicotomy  [fren-i-kot-uh-me] surgical division of the phrenic nerve.

phrenicotripsy  [fren-i-kot-trips] phrenectomy.

phrenitis  [fren-i-tis] 1. delirium or frenzy, 2. diaphragmitis.

phren(o)- word element. [Gr.] referring to diaphragm, phrenic nerve or mind.

phrenocolic  [fren-i-kol-ik] pertaining to the diaphragm and colon.

phrenogastic  [fren-o-gas-tik] pertaining to the diaphragm and stomach.

phrenohepatic  [fren-o-hep-a-tik] pertaining to the diaphragm and liver.

phrenoplegia  [fren-o-pli-jea] paralysis of the diaphragm.

phrenosin  [fren-o-sin] a cerebroside containing cerebroside attached to the sphingosine.

phthalalamic  [tha-lam-i-ik] an organic herbicide with low toxicity for animals.

alpha-phthalic acid esters, o-phthalic acid plasticizers in polyvinyl products and also used in paints, varnishes, personal cares, cosmetics, paper coatings, and adhesives, act as endocrine disrupting agents and are linked to neural, reproductive, and developmental toxicity.

phthalaldehyde  an anesthetic, a derivative of benzeneacrylic acid, used especially for the treatment of whipworm (Trichuris vulpis) in dogs.

phthalophos  see phosmet.

phthalylsulfacetamide a sulfonamide antibacterial agent with high solubility; used for topical application to the skin and the conjunctiva.

phthalylsulfathiazole the thionyl form of sulfathiazole; it is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. When administered orally it is hydrolyzed to sulfathiazole, which is the effective antibacterial agent.

phthia  [fri-ti-ah] 1. a wasting of the body. See also myelophthisis. 2. tuberculosis.

p. bulbi shrinkage and disorganization of the eye due to scar formation following severe or chronic uveitis or more commonly chronic glaucoma.

phyco- word element. [Gr.] relationship to seaweed, algae.

phycolysis the scientific study of algae.

phycomycetes  [fri-kom-i-se-tz] any of a group of acute fungal diseases caused by members of the Phycymycetes. See pythiosis, lagenidiosis, and zygomyces.

phyllanthus  [fi-lan-thus] a genus in the plant family of Euphorbiaceae.

P. abnormis  North American plant; contains an unidentified toxin that causes liver and kidney damage manifested by compulsive walking, tenesmus, rectal prolapse, petchiation, and death. Called also spurge.

P. lacunarius causes gastriculitis.

phyloerythrin  [fi-lor-ith-riz-n] an end-product of chlorophyll metabolism normally excreted in the bile. It is a photodynamic agent and its accumulation in the tissues in animals on a diet of green feed and with liver insufficiency leads to the development of photosensitization.

phyloquinone  [fi-lo-kwin-on] see phytomenadione.

phylogeny  [fi-log-ne] the evolutionary history of a race or group of organisms.

phyllum  [fi-lum] pl. phyta [L., Gr.] a primary division of the plant or animal kingdom, including organisms that are assumed to have a common ancestry.

phyuma  [fi-ma] pl. phymina [Gr.] a skin tumor or tubercle.

Physalia physalis  [fiz-sa-li-az] see Portuguese man-of-war.
Physalis [fis’-a-lis] genus of plants in the family Solanaceae; suspected of poisoning livestock. Includes P. minima, P. peruviana. Called also wild or ground cherry.

Physaloptera [fis’a-lop’tar-a] a genus of spirurid worms in the family Physalopteridae found in the stomachs of their hosts. The gastric mucosa may become eroded, inflamed, and produce much mucus. Clinically there may be vomiting, melena, anorexia, and weight loss. P. alata found in the gizzard and intestines of doves and other birds. P. varius found in the stomach of cats and dogs. P. caucasia found in the esophagus, stomach, and intestines of simian primates. P. clausa, P. dispar, P. erinacea found in hedgehogs.
P. diliata found in the stomach of simian primates. P. felidis found in the stomach and intestines of cats. P. gemina found in fowl and cat. P. maxillaris found in skunks and Procyon and Mustela spp. P. ocellometra found in simian primates. P. praepatialis found in the stomach of cats and wild cats. P. pseudopaepatialis found in the stomach and larynx of cats and coyotes. P. rara found in the stomach and duodenum of dogs and wild dogs and cats.
P. tumefasciens found in the stomach of simian primates.

Physconelloides zenaudiae [fis’ko-nel’o-i-dez] a biting louse of the family Philopteridae, found on pigs.

Physceal [fis’-e-əl] pertaining to growth or to that part of a bone that is responsible for lengthening—the physis.

p. delayed closure occurs when there is inadequate growth hormone, as in hypopituitarism.

p. dysplasia essentially a disease of horses that consists of a self-limiting disturbance of endochondral ossification affecting the metaphyseal physis of young horses; called also physitis, ephysitis.
p. local closure occurs as a result of damage to or displacement of the growth plate; bony bridges develop uniting the epiphysis and the metaphysis, many leading to bone deformities.
p. premature closure usually the result of injury and seen most often in dogs. Causes abnormal development of the bone, the type and severity of which depends on the age of the animal and the particular location. The most vulnerable are the radius and ulna, mainly because closure of one physis results in unequal growth of the two parallel bones, often resulting in an angular deformity.
p. scar on imaging, the faintly radiopaque line seen in bones of mature animals representing the closed physis.

Physic [fis’ik] 1. the art of medicine and therapeutics. 2. a medicine, especially a cathartic. See also purging ball.
p. nut Jatropha curcas, J. multifida.

Physic ball see purging ball.

Physical [fis’i-kal] pertaining to the body, to material things, or to physics.

p. findings results of a physical examination. Observations made visually, by auscultation, palpation, smell, percussion, succession, and ballottement.
p. map in genetics, determination of the array of genes within a DNA segment of a chromosome.
p. therapist one who is skilled in the physical and therapeutic techniques of helping to alleviate suffering from muscle, nerve, joint and bone diseases and from injuries and to overcome or prevent disabilities. Among the procedures used by the physical therapist are exercise to increase strength, endurance, coordination, and range of motion; electrical stimulation to activate paralyzed muscles; massage; vibrators and many other patented devices to try to improve the circulation and condition of a part. Called also physical therapist.

Physician [fis’i-s’n] in human medicine, a licensed medical graduate who practices medicine as distinct from surgery; a term not used in veterinary medicine.

Physicochemical [fis’i-kə-ki’-məl] pertaining to both physics and chemistry.

Physics [fis’ikz] 1. the study of the laws and phenomena of nature, especially of forces and general properties of matter and energy.

physiology word element. [Gr.] pertaining to nature.

Physicochemical [fis’i-ki’-me-chn] pertaining to both physiology and chemistry.

Physiologic, physiological [fis’a-log’ık] 1. pertaining to physiology; 2. normal; not pathological. Conforming to the normal function of an organ or the body as a whole.
p. saline 0.9% solution of sodium chloride. See also normal saline.

Physiologist [fis’a-log’ist] a specialist in physiology.

Physiology [fis’a-loydʒ-e] 1. the science that deals with the functions of the living organism and its parts, and of the physical and chemical factors and processes involved. 2. the basic processes underlying the functioning of a species or class of organism, or any of its parts or processes.
cell p. the scientific study of phenomena involved in cell growth and maintenance, self-regulation and division of cells, interactions between nucleus and cytoplasm, and general behavior of protoplasm.
morbid p., pathological p. the study of disordered functions or of function in diseased tissues.

Physiopathological pertaining to the physiology, or derangement of normal physiology, underlying disease states.

Physiotherapist [fis’ə-ther’a-pist] physical therapist.

Physiotherapy [fis’s-o-thə’-ræ-pi] use of physical therapy employing mechanical force and movements, manual therapy, exercise therapy, and electrotherapy, to promote and restore mobility function.

Physique [fiz’ik] the body organization, development, and structure. In animals it is more customary to speak of conformation.

Physis [fis’a] the segment of a bone that is responsible for lengthening. There are four zones within the physis, the resting cartilage zone, the proliferating cartilage zone, the zone of hypertrophy, and the zone of calcification. Called also the growth plate. See also physial.

-physis [fis’is] word element. [Gr.] to grow, growth. See physis.

Physitis [fis’tis] see physial dysplasia.

Phys(o)- word element. [Gr.] relationship to air, gas.

Physcephalus [fis’so-sef’o-las] a spirurid nematode in the family Spiruroidea. Causes gastritis manifested by anorexia, increased thirst, loss of weight, and rarely death. Includes P. crassus (dromedary) and P. sexualis (pig).

Physohematometra [fis’-so-hem’ə-to-me’tra] gas and blood in the uterine cavity.

Physohydrometra [fis’-so-hi’do-me’tra] gas and serum in the uterine cavity.

Physostigmine [fis’o-stig’ma-nin] an alkaloid usually obtained from the dried ripe seed of Physostigma venenosum; it is used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis and in treating overdose of atropine, scopolamine and other anticholinergics; used also as a topical miotic in the form of the base and of the salicylate and sulfate salts.

P. challenge test a test for the diagnosis of cataplexy; after increasing doses of physostigmine, affected dogs show a dose-related severity of reactions when offered food.

Phytase [fis’tas] a hydrolyase enzyme found in plants; catalyzes the hydrolysis of phytic acid to inositol and phosphoric acid.

Phytate [fis’tet] inositolhexaphosphoric acid; a source of phosphorus for ruminants and horses but indigestible to carnivores. Present in large amounts in plants.

Phytate-phosphorus relatively unavailable phosphorus combined with phytic acid, in feeds with a high fiber content. See also phytate.

Phytic acid [fis’tik] used synonymously with phytate. See also phytin.

Phytin the calcium and magnesium salt of phytic acid.

Phyt(o)- word element. [Gr.] relating to plant or vegetation.

Phytoagglutinin an agglutinin of plant origin.

Phytalexins [fis’o-alk’seinz] defense chemicals produced by plants in response to tissue damage by microbes (fungi, bacteria) or herbivores, usually insects. Such chemicals may be toxic to vertebrate animals that eat the affected plants, e.g., furanocoumarins in fungus-infected parsnips may cause primary photosensitization in pigs.

Phytobezoar [fis’o-bé’zor] a bezoar composed of vegetable fibers. Common in cattle as abomasal inclusions. Important as a cause of pyloric or intestinal obstruction. See intestinal obstruction, Rumenia, bovine colic.

Phytoestrogens [fis’o-es’trə-jenz] substances with activity as estrogens produced in plants. Includes isoflavones and coumestans. Most of these agents undergo major changes in the rumen, the agents becoming much more potent as a result of the change, e.g., formononetin, which has very little activity is converted to a potent estrogen.

Phytohormones [fis’to-hör’mənz] derived from plants, or caused by a vegetable growth.

Phytohemagglutinin [fis’o-hem’ə-gloö’ni-nin] a lectin found in beans that agglutinates both red and white blood cells and exhibits mitogenic activity.

Phytois [fis’toid] resembling a plant.

Phytolaccaceae genus of plants in the family Phytolaccaceae; suspected to contain a toxic saponin that causes enteritis with vomiting,
abdominal pain, and diarrhea. The illness may be fatal. Includes *P. americana* (*P. dodecandra* poke or pokeweed), *P. dioica*, *P. octandra* (ink weed). **Phytomedicine** see herbal medicine. **Phytoenamide** vitamin K; the major form of vitamin K found in plants; used as an antidote in poisoning by warfarin and other anticoagulant rodenticides. Called also phylloquinone and phytonadione. **Phytonadione** vitamin K. **Phytoparasite** any plant parasitic organism. **Phytogamous** plant-eating. **Phytophagous** plant-eating. **Phytophotocontact dermatitis** photosensitization following skin contact with plants that leads to absorption of poralens. **Phytophotodermatitis** photosotoxic dermatitis due to contact with certain plants and subsequent exposure to sunlight. **Phytoplankton** see plankton. **Phytoprecipitin** a precipitin formed in response to vegetable antigen. **Phytosis** any disease caused by a phytoparasite. **Phytotrichobezoars** to-fo-′tī-ko-′zhō-bo-e-zō′-rōz fiber balls found in the intestines. They are light compared with enteroliths, being composed of plant or animal fiber cemented by some phosphate salt. They are smooth and usually have a hairy surface. They are usually innocuous. **Pi** inorganic orthophosphate. **Pi** isoelectric point. **Pi** the 16th letter of the Greek alphabet, Π or π. **Pi-3 virus** parainfluenzavirus 3. **Pi lines** thin, black lines running longitudinally across the x-ray film caused by chemical deposits on the rollers in the automatic developer tank. **Pia mater** the innermost of the three meninges covering the brain and spinal cord. **Pia-arachnoid** leptomeningitis; inflammation of the leptomeninges, or pia mater, and arachnoid. **Pia-arachnoid** the pia mater and arachnoid considered together as one functional unit; the leptomeninges. **Piaffe** a horse dressage gait in which the horse moves a strut; a picoravine (It.) small; prefix used in the metric system of measurements to designate 10^{-12} (one-million-millionth) part of the unit, picogram. **Picobirnaviruses** a name provisionally applied to small (35 nm) double segment, double-stranded RNA viruses, commonly found in feces of numerous species; a putative cause of diarrhea and respiratory disease. **Picogram** one million-millionth (10^{-15}) gram. **Picolinic acid** a base compound from which a number of derivatives are produced and used as herbicides. **Picomum, picometre** a unit of length, 10^{-12} meter. **Picomavirus** a family of small (25 nm diameter), nonenveloped single-stranded, plus sense RNA viruses, the members of which cause a variety of diseases including polyomiyelitis of humans (*Enterovirus*), respiratory disease in cattle (*Rhinovirus*), encephalomyocarditis in pigs (*Cardiovirus*), foot-and-mouth disease and equine rhinitis A (*Apthovirus*), porcine encephalomyelitis (*Teschovirus*), avian encephalomyelitis and hepatitis A of humans (*Hepatovirus*), and equine rhinitis B viruses (*Erboviruses*), bovine and porcine kobuviruses (*Kobuviruses*). **Picornavirus** a member of the virus family Picornaviridae. **Pikr** any salt of picric acid. **P.** test a field test for cyanogenetic compounds in plants and gut contents. Based on the conversion of yellow sodium picate to a brick red color in contact with hydrocyanic acid. Called also Henrici test. **Alkaline p. test** a method of creatinine assay based on the orange-red color produced by creatinine reduction (alkaline reaction). **Picric acid** a substance used as a dye, tissue fixative, antiseptic, astringent, and stimulant of epithelialization. Caution: it can be ignited on percussion or by heating to above 50°F (300°C). Also called trinitrophenol. **Picrocarmine** a histological stain consisting of a mixture of carmine, ammonia, distilled water, and aqueous solution of picric acid. **Picrotoxin** a central nervous system and respiratory stimulant formerly used in barbiturate and other anesthetic poisonings; extracted from the seeds of the plant *Anamirta cocculus*. **Picton disease** Canadian term for pyrrolizidine alkaloidosis in cattle eating *Senecio jacobaea*. **Picture frame theory** a theory of wound healing and contraction stating that mitotically active cells migrate inward from the margin of the wound, pulling on the material within the margins of the defect. See also pull theory. **Pie syndrome** pulmonary infiltrates with eosinophils; see eosinophilic bronchopneumopathy. **Piebald** horse coat color of large, distinct patches of black and white. The patches are irregular in shape. **Piebaldism** a condition in which the skin is partly brown and partly white, as in partial albinism and vitiligo. See also Waardenburg’s syndrome. **Piebald patchy, e.g., nerosis of the liver in which individual hepatocytes are attacked by small groups of inflammatory cells and fine, fibrous septa follow extension of the inflammatory process beyond the limiting plate. **Pieces** a wool-classer’s term; when classing fleecy wool preparatory to sale, these are the inferior pieces of wool, including skirtings from around the edge and broken wool. **Pied** coloring of haircoat or feathers that consists of uneven patches or spots of color on a white or cream background. **Piedmont, Piedmontese** a breed of dual-purpose cattle, white or pale gray, with black points. They have short horns and a deep forehead, like other brachyceros-type cattle. **Pieris** a temperate zone garden plant genus in the family Ericaceae. Contains grayanotoxin (andromedotoxin). Includes *P. brassicae*— the cabbage butter fly, *P. japonoica*— *Andromeda japonica*, Japanese pieris), *P. jacobaea*— a wool-classer’s term; when classing fleecy wool preparatory to sale, these are the inferior pieces of wool, including skirtings from around the edge and broken wool. **Piedmont, Piedmontese** a breed of dual-purpose cattle, white or pale gray, with black points. They have short horns and a deep forehead, like other brachyceros-type cattle. **Pieris** a temperate zone garden plant genus in the family Ericaceae. Contains grayanotoxin (andromedotoxin). Includes *P. formosanum*, *P. japonicum* (*Andromeda japonica*, Japanese pieris), *P. ovalifolia*. **Pieris** an insect genus in the order Lepidoptera. **P. brassicae** the cabbage butterfly of which the caterpillars are cryptic, causing colic, stomatitis, and paraplegia. **P.** word element. [Gr.] pressure. **Pietrain** semi—lop-eared pig with white color body and black or red spots around which are rings of lighter pigmentation. **P.** creepers inherited myopathy with atrophy of type-1 myofibers in the Pietrain breed of pigs; characterized by progressive muscular weakness in young pigs, progressing to recumbency. An autosomal recessive trait. Called also creeper pigs. **Piezoelectric** the generation of electricity in response to mechanical stimulation. See ultrasonography.
PIF prolactin inhibitory factor.

pig [pig] an even-toed nonruminant ungulate with a simple stomach. A member of the suborder Suiformes of the order Artiodactyla. Includes domestic pigs, which are very prolific, heavy, ponderous, rapid-growing, grunting creatures bred predominantly for meat, leather, and hair (for brushes) but increasingly kept as pets, especially domesticated miniature breeds. Also used in medical research. There are many breeds and colors, the ears may be erect or lop, there are a large number of mammary glands, and they have a characteristic snout, thin skin, and heavy bristles. They are descendants of the wild boar, Sus scrofa. Called also hog. There are many indigenous domesticated breeds. Popular commercial breeds include Berkshire, Chester white, Duroc (Duroc Jersey), Gloucester old spot, Hampshire, Lacombe, Landrace, Large white, Pietrain, Poland China, Tamworth, Wessex saddleback, Yorkshire. Wild genera include wild boar, wild pigs (both Sus spp.), bush pigs (Potamochoerus spp.), wart hog (Phacochoerus aethiopicus), forest hog (Hylochoerus meinertzhageni), babirussa (Babyrussa babyrussa). Pigs are becoming popular as companion animals, especially miniature pig breeds.

bearded p. (Sus barbatus) a medium-sized, wild pig of Southeast Asia; it has distinctive hairs on the face that form the beard. A meat source for indigenous people.

p. ears dried ears (pinnae) marketed as a chew toy for dogs; have been a source of Salmonella infection in humans handling them.

miniature p. developed in the early 1960s as research animals by interbreeding local American farmed pigs with natural dwarf pigs of Yucatan, Vietnamese, Taiwanese breed origin. Pet pigs called ‘miniature pet pigs’ may be purebred Vietnamese pot-bellied pigs (black, short-nosed, heavy-jowled, pot-bellied, with straight wagging tail), or Yucatan, straight-back, no pot belly, short- to medium-length hair, kinky tail, black, sometimes with white markings).

pot-bellied p. not a specific breed; originate from dwarf, pot-bellied indigenous Chinese and South East Asian pigs.

p. pox see swinepox.

p. typhoid see salmonellosis.

pig’s ear Cotyledon orbiculata.

pig-sticking the so-called sport of hunting wild pigs on horseback and stabbing them to death with spears.

pigCHAMP commercial swine database program produced by University of Minnesota.

pigeon [pi'jen] a member of the family Columbidae that includes the doves. The domestic pigeons are generally gray, medium-sized, short-legged birds that exist in a large number of breeds and races including Romans, Jacobsins, tumblers, fantails, pouters, racing pigeons, and turtle-doves. p.-breeder’s lung see bird-fancier’s lung.

carrier p. pigeon with strong homing instincts used to carry messages over relatively long distances. Produced by breeding and selection between races of domestic pigeons. See also homing pigeon and racing pigeon (below).

domestic p. subspecies of pigeon domesticated over 10,000 years ago, known as Columba livia domestica.

p. circovirus the cause of lethargy, respiratory, and gastrointestinal signs and poor racing performance in young pigeons.

p. fever deep-seat ed abscesses in the pectoral muscles of horses. See pectoral abscess.

p. herpesvirus the cause of respiratory disease (coryza) in domestic pigeons.

homing p. pigeon with strong homing instincts used in racing and as a carrier pigeon (above). Produced by breeding and selection between races of domestic pigeon.

p. pox see pigeonpox.

p. toed see pigeonpox.

p. toed see pigeonpox.

piggy condensate the liquid or dried condensate that collects on walls of piggeries in very cold climates; may be toxic because of its high nitrate content.

piglet baby pig from birth to conventional weaning age, usually 8 weeks but now more commonly 3 weeks.

p. anemia see iron nutritional deficiency.

hysterectomy-derived p. see HYPAR.

pigment [pig'ment] 1. any coloring matter of the body. 2. a stain or dyestuff. 3. a paint-like medicinal preparation applied to the skin.

abnutzen p. see lipofuscin.

age p. lipofuscin.

bile p. any one of the coloring matters derived from bile, derived from heme, including bilirubin, biliverdin, etc.

blood p. any one of the pigments derived from hemoglobin, including heme, hematoidin, hemosiderin, etc.

p. cells see melanocyte.

p. genes genes for each of the coat colors, e.g., white, gene black, orange gene.

respiratory p.’s substances, e.g., hemoglobin, myoglobin, or cytochromes, which take part in the oxidative processes of the animal body.

pigmentary [pig'man-ta'ri] pertaining to or emanating from pigment.

p. incontinence a histopathological lesion in which melanin granules are free in the dermis and within dermal macrophages; it is associated with damage to the stratum basale and basement membrane of the epidermis.

pigmentation [pig'man-ta'shan] the deposition of coloring matter; the coloration or discolouration of a part by a pigment. See also hyperpigmentation, hypopigmentation, melanosis.

bacterial p. production of pigment is a characteristic of some bacteria that may be useful in identification. Examples are Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Chromobacterium violaceum, and Serratia marcescens.

p. disorders see hyperpigmentation, leukoderma, leukotrichia, hypopigmentation.

hematogenous p. pigmentation produced by accumulation of hemoglobin derivatives, such as hematoidin or hemosiderin.

pigmented [pig'man-tad] colored by deposit of pigment.

pigmentolysin a lysin that destroys pigment.

pigmentophagia any pigment-destroying cell, especially such a cell of the reticuloendothelial system.

pigweed Amaranthus spp., Portulaca oleracea (inland pigweed), Trianthemum portulacastrum (black or giant pigweed).

P-45: Pietrain pig.

From Sambraus, H.H., Livestock Breeds, Mosby. 1992.

p. PI F prolactin inhibitory hormone.

pilits [pi'tis] inflammation of the pia mater.

pika (Ochotona spp.) small lagomorphs in the family Ochotonidae, native to Asia and North America, normally found in mountainous regions. They are herbivorous with short tails and dense fur. Also called rock rabbits or mouse hares.

pike a freshwater fish in the genus Esox. Includes northern pike (E. lucius).

p. fry rhabdovirus an RNA rhabdovirus that is pathogenic to pike and some other fish species.

pike-perch important food fish in Europe and the USSR, including Lucioperca, Perea, and Sander (formerly Sizostedion) spp. See also walleye (4).

pila [pi'la] pillar, e.g., pila coronaris dorsalis—one of the several pillars in the rump that divides it into semisseparate sacs.
pilar, pilyar (p’il/ər) pertaining to the hair or to bacterial flagella, as in pilar antigens.
p. cyst trichilemmal cyst.
pilar canal (p’il-ər) lumen of the hair follicle.
pili (p’il/ə) plural of pilus.
p. torti curvature of the hair follicle results in twisted, flattened hairs; may be caused by systemic disease or inflammation of the hair follicle. Reported in dogs and cats.
pill (p’il) a small granular or oval medicated mass to be swallowed; a tablet.
to enteric-coated p. one enclosed in a substance that dissolves only when it has reached the intestine.
pilar (p’il/ər) a supporting column.

p’s of the face two paired folds of mucous membrane–coated muscle at the sides of the throat; the palatoglossal arches (the anterior pillar) and the palatopharyngeal arches (the posterior pillar).

p. rens short reins attached to each side of a horse’s headstall and fixed to a pillar on each side of the horse, the ties at 5 ft above the ground and the pillars 3 ft apart; method of restraint while grooming or saddling a horse.

ruminal p. fleshy ridges that circle the rumen dividing it into dorsal and ventral sacs; lesser coronary pillars demarcate the caudal sacs. Called also pilula longitudinialis dextra, pilula longitudinalis sinistra, pilula accessoria dextra, pilula accessoria sinistra, pilula coronaria dorsalis, pilula coronaria ventralis, pilula cranialis pilula caudalis.

pillory (p’il-ər) a contrivance of pipe or wood that fits around the neck of the cow and stops the head from getting loose, but allows it to move up and down. Called also yokebail.

pilo(o)- word element. [L.] relationship to hair, composed of hair.

pilocalcine (p’il-kal’sin) hollow or cyst-like, and containing hair; said of dermoid tumors.

pilolection (p’il-o-lek’shən) erection of hair by arreector pili muscles; functions in thermoregulation, emptying of sebaceous glands and providing social signals. In some species, most noticeable on the neck and along the back (see hackles).

pilojection introduction of one or more hairs into an aneurysmal sac, to promote formation of a blood clot.

pilomatricomma (p’il-o-mat’ri-kə-mə) pilomatricoma.

pilomatricoma (p’il-o-mat’ri-kə-mə) a benign, circumscribed, calcifying epithelial neoplasm derived from hair matrix cells, manifested as a small firm, partly calcified intracutaneous spheroidal mass. Kerry blue terriers are predisposed to develop these. Called also epithelioma of Malherbe, pilomatricoma, pilomatricoma, pilomatrixoma, pilomatrixoma.

pilomotor (p’il-o-môt’ər) causing movement of the hairs, piloerection; pertaining to the arreector pili muscles.

p. nerves the nerves supplying the arreector muscles of the hair.

pilonidal (p’il-o-ni-dal) having a nidus of hairs.

p. sinus see dermoid cyst.

pilose (p’il/əs) hairy; covered with hair.

pilosebaceous (p’il-ə-so-bäsh’əs) pertaining to the hair follicles and sebaceous glands.

p. follicle sebaceous glands empty into the pilary canal.

pilot trials preliminary trial using a small number of animals to obtain general information without necessarily achieving statistical significance.

pilus pl. pili (L.) 1. a hair. 2. fine, filamentous appendage found on the surface of both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria, shorter and thinner than a flagellum. May play roles in bacterial conjugation, in secretion of bacterial proteins involved in virulence and in adherence of bacterial cells to epithelial surfaces. Composed of polymerized pilin proteins. Adherence is mediated by a separate adhesin protein on the tip of the pilus. Antipilus antibody can provide protection against disease. Called also fimbiae. See also secretion.

p. an nexi burrowing hair.

p. incarnatus ingrown hair.

p. lanus wool.

p. aestivus tactile hairs about the lips, nostrils, and eyes.

p. tortus twisted hair; see also pili torti.

pimecrolimus an immunosuppressive agent similar to tacrolimus.

Pimelea Australian genus of poisonous annual herbs and perennial shrubs in the family Thymelaeaceae; contain irritant diterpenoids; cause two major syndromes: (1) Pimelea poisoning of cattle, called also St. George disease or Marree disease, caused only in cattle only by a diterpenoid ester, simplexin; the syndrome is one of chronic, right-sided heart failure leading to hydrothorax, massive anasarca and jugular vein distention plus profound anemia and persistent diarrhea; (2) in species other than cattle the only sign is severe diarrhea and a fatal outcome. All species are considered toxic; those with most impact on animal health include P. decora (Flinders poppy), P. elongata, P. haematostachya (pimelea or red poppy), P. latifolia (P. altior), P. microcephala, P. neo-anglica, P. pauciflora, P. prostrata (Strathmore weed), P. simplex, P. trichostachya. Called also many common names, mostly some variation on riceflower, flaxweed.

pimelea plants in the genus Pimelea. Includes poison pimelea (P. pauciflora).

pimelitis (p’il-ə-li’tis) inflammation of the adipose tissue.

pimelosis (p’il-ə-lō’sis) 1. conversion into fat. 2. obesity. 3. accumulation or proliferation of fatty tissue.

pimobendan phosphodiesterase inhibitor used in dogs for its positive inotropic effect and vasodilation in the management of preclinical myxomatous mitral valve disease, clinical congestive heart failure, and dilated cardiomyopathy. See inodilator.

pimozide butyrophenone tranquilizer in humans; has been used for its long-acting central antiepileptic effect in dogs.

Pimpinella (p’il-pin’ə-lə) genus of plants in family Apiaceae; includes P. anisum. See anise.

pimple (p’il-pəl) slang term for pustule.

pimpily gut see esophagostomiasis.

pin (pìn) a slender, elongated piece of metal used for securing fixation of parts.

p. bone the triangular ischial tuber; a term used almost exclusively in cattle.

p. cutter a sophisticated, surgical version of a bolt-cutter, usually with multiple scissors joints.

p. drill a sterilizable drill chuck can be fitted to a surgical power drill and fitted with a surgical bit to match plating screws or orthopedic pins.

intramedullary p. see internal skeletal fixation.

Steinmann p. a metal rod for the internal fixation of fractures. See also Steinmann pin.

p. teat inverted nipple, seen mostly in sows.

p. toes toes turned inward. Called also pigeon toes.

transarticular p. a pin placed across the articular surfaces of a joint. Most commonly used to stabilize hip luxation in dogs and cats.

p. vise a device for attaching to the end of an intramedullary pin to provide a grip for placement in bone. See also chuck.

p. cherry Prunus pennsylvanica.

pinch [Fr.] pinching of the flesh in massage.

Pincer emasculatome (p’in-sər) see Burdizzo emasculatome.

pinch biopsy (p’inch) a method for gastrointestinal biopsy using forceps, introduced by endoscopy, to grasp and cut small specimens of mucosa and lamina propria.

p. method (pinch) a method of correcting entropion in which forceps are used to crush enough skin of the lower lid to correct the abnormal position; it is then cut away and the defect sutured. Largely replaced now by the more controlled Hotz-Celsius procedure.

pindan poison Velleia panduriformis.

pindborg tumor [pind borg] see calcifying epithodontic tumor.

pindolol (p’in-dōl’əl) a partial β-agonist used to treat aggression in dogs.

pindone (p’in-dōn) one of a series of 2-aryl-1,3-indandiones that have potent anticoagulant activity. Can cause fatal hemorrhage in animals.

pine (pìn) 1. unfruitfulness of calves due to nutritional deficiency of copper. There is a stiff gait, painful joints, graying of the haircoat, and diarrhea in some. May also be used to describe the unfruitfulness caused by nutritional deficiency of cobalt. 2. trees in the genus Pinus. Many other trees are also called pine incorrectly, e.g., cypress pine, milky pine. Includes loblolly pine (P. taeda), ponderosa, western yellow or yellow pine (P. ponderosa), radiata pine (P. radiata).

p. needle abortion see pine needle abortion.

p. oil an extract from pine trees that is used as an astringent, antiseptic, antitussive, and in cattle, as an antifoaming agent to treat bloat.

pineal [p’in-e-əl] 1. shaped like a pine cone. 2. pertaining to the pineal body.

p. body, p. gland a small, conical endocrine gland attached by a stalk to the dorsal wall of the third ventricle of the cerebrum. In certain amphibians and reptiles, the gland functions as a light receptor. In most mammals, including humans, it appears to be the major or unique site of melatonin biosynthesis. The effect of melatonin on the body and the
exact function of the pineal body remain uncertain. There is an increasing body of evidence that the pineal body is inhibitory to the gonads and that it is the principal mechanism in the known effect of environmental illumination on estrous cycles. It is proposed that the retina perceives the changes in light intensity and stimulates the pineal gland via the sympathetic nervous system.

**p. extract** see melatonin.

**p. eye** in nonmammalian vertebrates, the pineal body is a third or pineal eye.

**p. gland** see pineal body (above).

**pinealism** [pin′e-al-iz′ən] the condition due to deranged secretion of the pineal body.

**pinealoblastoma** [pin′e-ə-la-blas′to-ma] pinealoma in which the pineal cells are not well differentiated.

**pinealocyte** [pin′e-a-lō-sit′] an epithelioid cell of the pineal body.

**pinealoma** [pin′e-ə-lō-mə] a rare tumor of the pineal body composed of neoplastic nests of large epithelial cells; it may cause hydrocephalus, precocious puberty, and gait disturbances.

**pinene** [pin′en] the principal component of turpentine oil.

**ping** clear, sharp, high-pitched, metallic, musical note created by a flicking percussion stroke over a viscus containing gas under moderate pressure and a small amount of fluid; used extensively in the physical examination of the abdomen in cattle and horses.

**pingue** [pin′g-ve] *Hynomenys richardsonii*; called also Colorado rubber-weed.

**piniform** [pin′t-fə-rm] conical or cone-shaped.

**pinging** [pin′ing] the state of having pine (1).

**pinion** rear section of a bird’s wing; holds the flight feathers.

**pinioning** a permanent alteration of a bird to prevent its flying. The standard operation is amputation of the distal wing including the carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal bones of one wing. Alternative procedures are tenotomy and ankylosis of a joint. Pinioning is restricted in some countries.

**pink disease** [pink] pink color of tissues in broiler chickens dying of fatty liver and kidney disease that responds to dietary supplementation with biotin. Called also fatty liver kidney syndrome.

**pink-eyed coat color series** the p allele series causes dilution mainly of dark colors, loss of retinal pigmentation, and sometimes male sterility.

**pink nose** [pink] *Lantana* poisoning.

**pink rot** [pink] see fleece rot.

**pink rot fungus** of celery *Sclerotinia* spp.; of parsnip *Ceratocystis* spp.

**pink slime** disparaging slang term for lean finely textured beef with fat removed a treated with ammonium-hydroxide or citric acid and used as meat, frequently sold in pounds. The Imperial pint is 568.26 ml and the American liquid pint is 473.17 ml.

**Pinta fever** [pin′tə] see Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

**pinto** a unit of liquid measure in the apothecaries’ system, 16 fluid ounces. The Imperial pint is 568.26 ml and the American liquid pint is 473.17 ml.

**Pink eye** [pin′k] see bovine keratoconjunctivitis, contagious.

**Pink eye** [pin′k] see Arabian pinkeye.

**pink tooth** [pin′k] any oxyurid, especially *Oxyuris equi* and *Prosthemayria vivipara* both in horses, *Passatocus ambigua* in rabbits, *Sphaceloma ovelata* in hamster and mouse.

**Pinkina** a multipurpose breed of central European cattle, red-brown color, colored, colored head. Called also Pinkzauer.

**Pinzgauer** 1. *Pinzgau* cattle. 2. *Noric horse*.

**Pipra** species, a local anesthetic, used as the hydrochloride salt.

**pinocytosis** [pin′o-sit′ə-sis] a mechanism by which cells ingest extracellular fluid and its contents; it involves the formation of invaginations by the cell membrane, which close and break off to form fluid-filled vacuoles in the cytoplasm. Occasionally also referred to as fluid-phase endocytosis.

**pinosomal** [pin′sō-məl] the small, fluid-filled intracellular vacuole formed in the process of pinocytosis.
pipestem long, thin, firm and rounded like the stem of a pipe.

p. feces loose feces passed as long tube-like stools through a stenotic or undilated sphincter.

p. liver bovine liver with the calcified, fibrosed bile ducts of chronic fascioliasis.

pipet (pi- pet) pipette.

pipette (pi- pet) [Fr.] 1. a volumetrically accurate glass or transparent plastic tube used in measuring or transferring small quantities of liquid or gas. 2. to dispense by means of a pipette.

Pipturus argenteus toxic plant in the family Urticaceae; an unidentified toxin causes diarrhea, dyspnea, recumbency.

pirbuterol [pi- bu- ter- ol] a synthetic β-receptor agonist, used as the acetate or hydrochloride salt in the treatment of bronchospasm (e.g., asthma, equine recurrent airway obstruction).

pirenzepine [pi- ren- ze- pen] a selective M1 cholinergic antagonist; used in treatment of gastric ulcers in dogs.

piriform [pi- fer- form] pear-shaped.

pirimiphos a heterocyclic organophosphate compound used in ear tags for control of horn flies and face flies on cattle.

piritrexin see tetroxprim.

pirilmix a lincosamide antibiotic active against gram-positive bacteria. Used as an intramammary infusion for clinical and subclinical mastitis in cattle.

Piroplasma [pi- ro- plaz- ma] an invalid generic name; see Babesia, Theileria.

piroplasmosis [pi- ro- plaz- mo- sis] see babesiosis.

equine p. caused by Babesia caballi and B. equi affecting horses, donkeys, mules, and zebras; transmitted from carrier animals via tick bites or through mechanical transmission by improperly disinfected needles or surgical instruments. Infection may be inapparent or manifest with signs including fever, anemia, hemoglobinuria, jaundice, dyspnea, and colic. Infection is present in most regions including, recently, North America.

picroxan [pi- rox- kan] a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent with antineoplastic activity, as well as being an effective analgesic; used in the treatment of transitional cell carcinoma in dogs.

Piry virus a rhabdovirus in the genus Vesiculovirus, a possible human pathogen.

Pisicnoodinium see Oodinium.

Piscirickettsia salmonis obligately intracellular gram-negative bacterial pathogen of fish. A member of the class Thiotrichales in the class Gamma-proteobacteria.

piscirickettiosis name of a disease caused by Piscirickettsia an intracellular bacteria. In salmonids, Piscirickettsia salmonis has been associated with severe losses in the aquaculture industry in Chile. See also rickettsial fish disease.

pisivorous [pi- si- vor- us] fisheating; said of birds.

pisiform [pi- si- form] 1. resembling a pea in size and shape. 2. the accessory carpal bone.

Pistacia spp ingestion of leaves suspected to cause acute hemolytic anemia characterized by red urine, jaundice, anemia, and hemoglobinemia in horses. Called also mastic tree, pistache.

pistol a weapon for delivery of a missile, usually a weapon to fire a bullet, used in euthanasia see captive bolt pistol.

balling p. a device shaped like a pistol but loaded with a medicinal bolus that is fired into the pharynx of a horse by the operation of a spring loaded pistol.

Pismum [pi- sum] a genus of plants in the legume family Fabaceae; an unidentified toxin causes lameness, incoordination, recumbency; deranged behavior has occurred in cattle grazing fallow fields; includes P. sativum (garden pea), P. sativum var. arvense (field pea or Austrian pea).

pit [pi] 1. a hollow fovea or indentation. 2. a pockmark. 3. to indent, or to become and remain for a few minutes indented, by pressure. 4. seed of a fruit, e.g., cherry. Strictly refers to the hard woody coating that surrounds the seed.

anal p. the proctodeum of the embryo.

auditory p. a distinct depression in each auditory placode, marking the beginning of the embryonic development of the internal ear.

lens p. a pit-like depression in the fetal head where the lens develops.

nasal p. a depression appearing in the olfactory placodes in the early stages of development of the nose. Called also olfactory pit.

occlusal p. indentation on the occlusal surface of a tooth, such as a molar.

olfactory p. see nasal pit (above).

otic p. early stage in the development of the embryonic inner ear.

p. of stomach the epigastric fossa or epigastric region.

pit bull a common term describing a type of small- to medium-sized, short-haired muscular dog with a powerful head and jaws. Usually associated with aggression toward other dogs and humans. Breeds commonly included in this stereotype are American pit bull and Staffordshire bull terrier.

pitch [pich] 1. a dark, more or less viscous residue from distillation of tar and other substances. 2. natural asphalt of various kinds. 3. the quality of sound dependent on the frequency of vibration of the waves producing it. coal tar p. see coal tar pitch.

pitchblending a black mineral containing uranium oxide; from it are obtained radium, polonium, and uranium.

pitchery Duboisia hopwoodii.

pith [pith] soft, spongy, plant tissue.

pithecoid [pi- the- ko- id] apelike.

pithing [pi- thin] 1. destruction of the brain and spinal cord by thrusting a blunt needle into the vertebral canal and cranium, done on animals to destroy sensitivity preparatory to experimenting on their living tissue. 2. an abattoir method of euthanasia; the animal is stunned by a captive bolt pistol, and a cane or coiled wire passed into the cranium through the hole. The brain is destroyed by moving the cane about.

Pithomyces chartarum [pi- thom- i- ces- sum] previously called Sporidiasis bakeri. Produces the mycotoxin sporidesmin, which causes facial eczema.

pithomyctotoxicosis [pi- thom- i- koi- to- sis] liver damage caused by the toxins of Pithomyces chartarum. See also facial eczema.

pits pitis see Sarcolobus globosus.

Pitressin [pi- tres- in] trademark and commonly used name for a preparation of vasopressin.

P. tannate test see antidiuretic hormone response test.

pitting [pi- thin] 1. the formation, usually by scouring, of a small depression. 2. the removal from erythrocytes, by the spleen, of such structures as iron granules, without destruction of the cells. 3. remaining indented for a few minutes after removal of firm finger pressure.

pituitary gland of dual origin at the base of the brain in the sella turcica, attached by a stalk to the hypothalamus; called also hypophysis. See also neurohypophysis.

Pituitary gland of dual origin at the base of the brain in the sella turcica, attached by a stalk to the hypothalamus; called also hypophysis. See also neurohypophysis.

pituitrin see vasopressin.

pituicyte [pi- too- si- sit] any of the distinctive fusiform cells comprising most of the neurohypophysis.

pituitocyta [pi- too- si- o- ma] a neoplasm of the neurohypophysis.

pituitary gland of dual origin at the base of the brain in the sella turcica, attached by a stalk to the hypothalamus; called also hypophysis. See also neurohypophysis.

p. abscess abscess in the rete mirabile of the pituitary is recognizable clinically in cattle. The syndrome begins with a characteristic inability to close the mouth. Saliva drools, the tongue is prolonged slightly, and there may be blindness, opisthotonos, loss of balance, and recumbency.

p. adrenal axis the interactions between hypothalamus, pituitary, and adrenal cortex, involving releasing factors, tropic hormones, and negative feedback mechanisms.

p. alopecia see alopecia X.
p. cachexia see pituitary cachexia.

p. dwarfism congenital dwarfism with all parts properly proportioned. Affected animals are miniatures of normals. There is delayed bone development and epiphyseal fusion is retarded. It is inherited in cattle and several breeds of dogs. See also German shepherd dog dwarfism.

p. giantism acromegaly.

p. gonadotropins follicle-stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone.

fetal p. hormones in sheep, cows, and goats fetal pituitary ACTH stimulates fetal adrenal cortisol production, inducing in turn placental estrogen secretion. Hence fetal placental hormone is important in the induction of parturition.

p. hypoplasia congenital absence (aplasia) or incomplete growth (hypoplasia) of gland. Occurs in one form of inherited prolonged gestation in cattle and in poisoning by the weed Salsola tuberculata var. tomentosa. It is an inherited trait in German shepherd dogs.

posterior p. 1. the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; the neurohypophysis. 2. a preparation of animal posterior pituitary having the pharmacological actions of its hormones, oxytocin, and vasopressin; used mainly as an antidiuretic in the treatment of diabetes insipidus and as a vasoconstrictor.

p. rete mirabile abscess see pituitary abscess.

p. tumor includes adenoma, carcinoma, and craniohypophyrgiomy. All "p. tumor" includes adenoma, carcinoma, and craniohypophyrgiomy. All cause pressure on surrounding tissue and some cause endocrinological disturbances.

p. pars intermedia dysfunction see equine pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction.

Pituitrin proprietary name of an extract of bovine pituitary gland containing oxytocin and vasopressin, now displaced by synthetic preparations containing only one of these hormones.

Pituranthos triradiatus see Deverra triradiata.

pituri, pitury Duboisia hopwoodii.

Pityriasis rosea [pi'te-ri-az'si-ros'e-a] a disease of pigs, most commonly white breeds such as Landrace, up to 3 months old characterized by circular lesions 1 in. (2–3 cm) diameter that often coalesce to produce large irregular lesions. The central area of the lesion is an area of comparatively normal skin, covered by thin brown scales and surrounded by a very narrow, 1- to 2-mm raised zone of erythema. There is no irritation or no bristle loss and spontaneous recovery is usual. The etiology is unknown. Called also porcine juvenile pustular psoriasisform dermatitis, pseudoringworm.

Pityrosporon [pi'te-ros'pa-ra-on] see Malassezia.

Pivolate [pi'v-o-lat] USAN contraction for trimethylacetate, an ester used in the manufacture of certain drugs.

Pivamidocillin [pi'v-am'i-sil'in'] an ester of aminocillin. Called also pivmecillinam.

Pivampicillin an ester of ampicillin with the same broad spectrum of antibiotic activity.

PIVKA proteins induced by vitamin K deficiency or antagonists; nonfunctional precursor forms of vitamin K-dependent coagulation factors, lacking carboxylation of glutamic acid residues, found in animals treated or poisoned with anticoagulants. The inactive precursors that accumulate in the circulation are called Proteins Induced by Vitamin K Antagonism or Absence (PIVKA).

Pivmecillinam [pi'v-ma-sil'n'am] pivamidocillin, an antibacterial drug in the β-lactam group.

pivoters a term used in the meat industry for animals that walk in circles.

pivoting said of the exercise demanded of a horse when testing a limb for weakness or lameness; the horse is forced to turn very tightly so that it actually pivots on the limb being examined.

Pixel [pi'k-se-l] a picture element such as a dot on a video or computer display screen. The greater the concentration of pixels the clearer the image. The total number of pixels is specified in megapixels (1 megapixel=1 million pixels). A computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and positron emission tomography (PET) scan image is composed of an array of pixels each of which is colored a uniform shade of gray or another color representing the data from a voxel.

Pixiebob a medium to large cat developed in northwestern US. With a long or short, thick, wooly coat with tabby markings and a bobtail, they resemble the wild bobcat in the area. Polydactyl.

Pizzle [pi'z-il] 1. prepuce. 2. penis.

p. dropping a farm procedure used in male sheep to reduce local wetting of the wool as a prevention against pizzle rot. The anterior attachment of the prepuce to the abdominal wall is severed.

p. rot see enzootic balanoposthitis.

p. stain wool stained by urine; in belly wool from male sheep.

PK pyruvate kinase.

PK the negative logarithm of the ionization constant (K) of an acid, the pH of a solution in which half of the acid molecules are ionized.

PKU phenylketonuria.

Placebo [pla-se-b'oo] [L.] a substance given to a patient as medicine or a procedure performed on a patient that has no intrinsic therapeutic value but meets the owner’s expectation that some form of treatment is being given. A placebo may be administered in the form of a sugar pill or an injection of sterile water. Placebos are also used in randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials (RPCCTs or RCTs) of new drugs. While some patients selected at random are given the new drug, others are given an identical appearing placebo. In double-blinded RCTs, neither the owners nor the researchers know which patients are receiving the study drug. The patients taking the study drug must show significantly greater relief of clinical signs than the control group taking the placebo for the new drug to be considered effective. Placebos can produce an effect that is positive, with improvement of signs; neutral, with no change in clinical signs; or negative, with worsening of signs or the appearance of adverse side effects.

Placenta [pla-sen'ta] pl. placentae, placentas [L.] an organ characteristic of true mammals during pregnancy, joining mother and offspring, providing endocrine secretion and selective exchange of soluble bloodborne substances through apposition of uterine and trophoblastic...
vascularized parts. Called also afterbirth. See also fetal membranes, placentalion. Domestic animals have a choioallantoic placenta in which the outer layer of the allantois is fused with the chorion, and the fetal umbilical vessels are distributed in the connective tissue between the two. Placentae are classified in several ways; based on the tissues of the dam and the fetus that contact each other; based on the proportion of the surface area of the fetal membranes that is in fact placentacular; based on loss of tissue at birth, etc., Thus, the bovine placenta is epithelio-chorial, cotyledonary, and nondeciduate. The major function of the placenta is to allow diffusion of nutrients from the dam’s blood into the fetus’s blood and diffusion of waste products from the fetus back to the dam. This two-way exchange takes place across the placental membrane, which is semi-permeable. The placenta also produces hormones such as progesterone and estrogen.

adeciduate p. see epitheliochorial placenta (below).

choriovitelline p. a placentation in which the yolk sac becomes involved in the fetal–maternal union.

cotyledonary p. distribution of the villi on the fetal chorion is localized in multiple circumscribed areas—the cotyledons.

diffuse p. the villi on the fetal chorion is diffuse over the entire placenta as in mares and sows.

discoid p. a placenta in which the choriocorial villi are arranged in a circular plate as in human and rodent placenta.

endotheliochorial p. the maternal vessels in the endometrium are bared to their endothelium, and these are in contact with the chorion of the fetal membranes. This occurs in the bitch and queen.

epitheliochorial p. the uterine epithelium and the chorion are in contact, and there is no erosion of the epithelium. Characteristic of cows, sows, and mares. Called also deciduate placenta.

hemochorial p. a type of placenta in which all maternal layers are lost so that fetal tissue is in contact with frank maternal blood, as occurs in insectivores, rodents, rabbits, and most primates.

nondeciduate p. no maternal tissue is lost when the pregnancy terminates.

retained p. the placenta has not been passed within a certain time (cow 12 hours, sheep and goat 6 hours, mare 8 hours, camelid 3 hours) after the fetus has been delivered. Represents a potential beginning for metritis and infertility. Often difficult to assess in carnivores as they rapidly eat the placenta, but of less concern than in other species. Called also retained fetal membranes.

syndesmochorial p. a type of placentation characterized by an endometrial attachment to the chorion with a limited amount of destruction of the endometrial epithelium. Formerly thought to be characteristic of the ewe and goat doe, these species are now known to have epitheliochorial placentae.

zonary p. a placenta in which the choriocorial villi are restricted to an equatorial girdle, as in the bitch and queen.

placental [pla-sen’tal] pertaining to or emanating from placenta.
placental disease.\[\text{placentophagia}\] act of ingesting the placenta of their young at parturition; common behavior in carnivores.

placing the way in which an animal places its feet when moving.

p. reflex a postural reaction tested by supporting the animal and approaching a surface such as a table to see how the animal positions its feet; performed with and without a blindfold to test its tactile and visual responses.

Placodella freshwater leeches from the family Glossiphoniidae, parasitizing birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, usually feeding on the blood of their host. They generally have a flattened appearance with a small anterior sucker, and some species exhibit parental nurturing.

Recorded species include *P. rugosa*, *P. parasitica*.

placode [plakˈoːd] a plate-like structure, especially a thickening of the ectoderm marking the site of future development in the early embryo of an organ of special sense, e.g., the auditory placode (ear), lens placode (eye), and olfactory placode (nose).

placenta any placental disease.

placophagy act of ingesting the placenta of their young at parturition; common behavior in carnivores.

plane the way in which an animal places its feet when moving.

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lens p. the ectodermal thickening that develops into the lens vesicle and later the lens.

nasal p. one of a pair of ectodermal thickenings that are the forerunners of the external nares and nasopharyngeal epithelium.

olfactory p. an ectodermal thickening of the embryo which ultimately provides the sensory nerves for the olfactory region of the nasal mucosa.

otic p. one of a pair of ectodermal thickenings in the vertebrate embryo that invaginates and is a major contributor to the internal ear.

placoid [plakˈoːd] plate-like or plaque-like.

Plagiobothrys genus of plants in family Boraginaceae; causes nitrate poisoning; called also popcorn flower.

plagiocephaly [pləˈjjḛ-ə-sel-aɪ] bizarre oblique distortion of the shape of the skull resulting from irregular, asymmetrical closure of the cranial sutures.

Plagiochelis a genus of flukes (digenean trematodes) in the family Plagiorchiidae.

*P. arcuatus* found in, and causes inflammation of, the oviducts of fowl.

*P. lutrae* found in otters.

*P. megalorchis* (syn. *P. laricola*) found in turkey poults and in wild birds.

Plagiorhynchus formosus see *Prosthorhyncus formosus*.

plague [plæg] 1. an epidemic of disease attended by great mortality. 2. an acute febrile, infectious, highly fatal disease caused by the bacillus *Yersinia pestis*. It is primarily a disease of rats and other rodents, dogs, and cats, and is usually spread to humans by fleas. The more common form of plague is the *bubonic*. There is also a *pneumonic* type in humans, which can be spread directly from person to person by droplet infection. The clinical signs in all species are fever, vomiting, and enlargement of lymph nodes, the buboes that give the disease its name. See also septicemic plague (below).

bubonic p. a highly contagious and severe disease caused by the bacillus *Yersinia pestis* carried in infected rats and transmitted to humans by fleas. See also plague.

cattle p. see rinderpest.

duck p. an acute infectious disease of ducks caused by a herpesvirus and characterized by tissue hemorrhages and blood free in body cavities, eruptions on the mucous of the digestive tract, degeneration of parenchymatous organs and lesions in lymph nodes. Called also duck virus enteritis.

equine p. see African horse sickness.

eyspemic p. hematogenous spread of infection to many organs may occur without the formation of buboes; occurs in the cat with pulmonary involvement, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, and death.
/swine p. see swine plague.

sylvatic p. bubonic plague in wild animals in uninhabited areas, including wild rats, ground squirrels, mice, marmots, owls, gophers, badgers, rabbits, prairie dogs, and chipmunks that serves as a reservoir for urban rats that are the origin, via the oriental rat flea (*Xenopsylla cheopis*), of bubonic plague in humans. Caused by *Yersinia pestis*, plain bodied said of a wool sheep with very few skin wrinkles.

plainhead in canaries, one with plain feathering on the head instead of a crest. The Australian plainhead, the only canary breed created in Australia, was developed from the *Norwich canary*.

plane [plæn] 1. a flat surface determined by the position of three points in space. 2. a specified level, as the plane of anesthesia. 3. to rub away or abrade. See also planing and plastic surgery. 4. a superficial incision in the wall of a cavity or between tissue layers, especially in plastic surgery, made so that the precise point of entry into the cavity or between the layers can be determined.
fertility, cow comfort, lameness, nutrition, and mastitis in dairy herds, and check productivity indexes, e.g., weight gains in beef cattle, followed by reports on achievement relative to targets and the application or recommendation about treatment or preventive measures.

**planoconcave** [pla‘-no-kən-kāv] flat on one side and concave on the other.

**planoconvex** [pla‘-no-kən-veks] flat on one side and convex on the other.

**planigraphy.** [pla-ni-gra-fe] study or practice of charting the surface of the earth or of any object or region.

**Planorbis** [pla-nor‘-biz] a genus of water snail, intermediate hosts to parasitic trematodes.

**plant** [plant] a member of the vegetable kingdom (Kingdom Plantae), living things characterized by cellulose in cell walls, absence of locomotion, absence of special senses, and feeding only on inorganic substances; most are autotrophs using photosynthesis through chlorophyll to acquire energy.

**abortigenic** plants that cause abortion include *Pinus, Cupressus,* and *Astragalus* spp.

**p. alkaloids** see alkaloid.

**annual p.** one that completes its life cycle within 1 year. A winter annual *plant* germinates in the fall (autumn), overwinters as a seedling and flowers and seeds in spring. The dominant grazing species in the early spring. Examples would be many mustard weeds of disturbed places incriminated in the congenital hypothyroid *dysmaturity* syndrome in foals.

**p. awns** sharp, long processes attached to seed casings of plants, mostly herbs and grasses; important causes of skin and oral lesions in grazing animals, and to housed animals when fed hay containing the plants.

**biennial p.** one that completes its life cycle in 2 years, generally germinating and growing in the first year and flowering, fruiting, and subsequently dying in the second year.

**p. eating** both dogs and cats may eat grass; indoor animals sometimes eat ornamental plants, some of which are poisonous. Common, protein-rich plants include alfalfa, the oilseed meals, e.g., soyabean, cottonseed, and linseed meals, clover, the legume seeds, e.g., peas, beans.

**p. hormones** organic substances produced by plants that are extracted and used as herbicides or plant growth stimulants. Some of them cause long-term ill health in animals if drunk in large quantities.

**perennial p.** one that completes its life cycle over more than 2 years.

**p. poisoning** the list of poison plants is very large, and it is necessary to know the suspect plant’s botanical name to begin an effective search for information about it. In order to exert an effect on an animal, the plant has, in most cases, to be eaten. There are a few plants that exert a toxic effect by inhalation or by skin contact.

**p. protein** the proteins in plants. Common, protein-rich plants include alfalfa, the oilseed meals, e.g., soyabean, cottonseed, and linseed meals, clover, the legume seeds, e.g., peas, beans.

**teratogenic p.** plants that cause congenital defects include *Lupinus,* *Lathyrus,* *Leucaena,* *Nicotiana,* *Conium,* *Astragalus,* *Oxytropis,* *Veratrum,* *Vicia,* *Salsola* spp.

**p. toxins** phytotoxins, elaborated by plants, in some cases incorporating an inorganic element, e.g., selenocompounds, and in some cases present in the plant in nontoxic state, requiring metabolism to activate it.

**Plantago** [plan-ta-gō] a large genus of plants in the family Plantaginaceae.

**P. psyllium** a plant whose seeds resemble fleas. Used at one time as a flea repellent. See also *psyllium.**

**P. varia** a common weed of native pastures providing scant feed. Called also plantain and sometimes lamb’s tongue.

**plantain** two plant species are called by this common name. See *Plantago varia.*

**plantar** [plan‘-tar] pertaining to the sole or caudal aspect of the digit.

**p. cushion** see digital cushion.

**p. ligament** strong ligaments running down the backs of the hind paws, or the plantar surface of the hock in ungulates. Strain of this ligament results in the condition known as ‘curb.’ Called also *ligamenta tarsi plantaria,* which includes the long plantar ligament, *ligamentum plantare longum,* and the calcaneocuboid ligament, *ligamentum calcaneocuboidum.*

**p. nerve block** see plantar block.

**plantaris** [plan-ta’-ris] [L.] 1. plantar. 2. the superficial digital flexor muscle of the hindlimb.

**plantation walk** [plan-ta’shan] the four-beat, running walk gait characteristic of the Tennessee walking horse.

**plant growth regulator** chemicals that depress plant growth. May be used as herbicides singly or in combination with other herbicides. Also used for growth suppression, for example, of grass, for suppression of sprouting of vegetables and stored food crops, control of sucker growth on tobacco plants, retardation of flowering, and prolongation of dormancy period.

**plantigrade** [plan‘tri-grad] a method of locomotion seen in bears, monkeys and humans, in which the animal walks on the phalanges, metacarpal and carpal or tarsal bones, as distinct from *digitigrade* and unguligrade.

**p. stance** seen in dogs and cats with various neuropathies and myopathies, particularly in diabetic neuropathy and hypokalemic polymyopathy.

**planaum pl. plana [L.] planae**

**p. nasal** see nasal plane.

**p. nasobagal** the plate of moist, highly cornified epidermis, completely hairless, containing tubular merocrine glands around the nostrils and upper lip, which is characteristic of the muzzle of cattle.

**p. rostrale** the front plate of the snout of pigs; highly cornified epithelium, contains many tubular merocrine glands and a few fine hairs.

**p. stance** 1. any patch or flat area; in the skin, a flat-topped, elevated lesion. 2. a clear area of cell lysis caused by viral replication on a cell monolayer.

**anniotic p.** small, 2 to 4 mm diameter, epithelial proliferations on the inside (fetal side) of the amnion. Normal structure on the bovine amnion during the middle trimester.

**annular p.** seen in equine lupus erythematosus panniculitis.

**p. assay** a method of quantifying the number of infectious units by inoculating serial dilutions of a viral suspension on a cell culture monolayer, overlaying with a medium containing agarose and after several days incubation, counting the number of plaques formed; recorded as plaque forming units/ml.

**atheromatosus p.** a deposit of predominantly fatty material in the lining of blood vessels occurring in atherosclerosis.

**cutaneous p.** an elevated, solid structure without a necrotic center, up to 1–2 in. in diameter with an unbroken surface.

**dental p.** a biofilm adhering to the enamel surface of a tooth, composed of a mixed colony of bacteria in an intercellular matrix of bacterial and salivary polymers and remnants of epithelial cells and leukocytes. It is important in the development of caries, dental calculus, and periodontal disease.

**drug p.** cutaneous, subcutaneous or subconjunctival deposits formed as a result of injection of some drugs, particularly repository steroid preparations. May be unsightly and a cause of conjunctivitis.

**ear p.** see ear plaque.

**cosinophilic p.** see cosinophilic plaque.

**p.-forming units** the number of plaques formed in the plaque assay; expressed as pfu/ml.

**p. index** an assessment used in dental charting to record the extent of plaque on the buccal surface of the tooth.

**pigmented epidermal p.** heavily pigmented hyperplastic epidermis seen in dogs and associated with papillomavirus infection. Intracellular inclusion bodies are seen in lesions that may occur as multiple macules, papules, and plaques. Comparisons have been made with epidermodysplasia verruciformis, a condition in humans.

**senile p.** described in the brain of old dogs.

**siderotic p.** nodules observed as waxy, gray-yellow encrustations on the surface of mucous membranes, particularly of the digestive system.

**plasm** plaz plasm, etc.

**plasma** [plaz‘-ma] the fluid portion of the blood in which corpuscles are suspended. Plasma is to be distinguished from serum, which is plasma from which the fibrinogen has been separated in the process of clotting.

**p. bound** many electrolytes exist in plasma in a form in which they are bound to protein that reduces their lability and liability to loss in the urine, e.g., protein-bound iodine.

**p. cell gingivitis-pharyngitis** see feline lymphocytic-plasmacytic gingivitis-stomatitis.

**p. cell myeloma** see multiple myeloma.

**p. clearing factor** see feline lymphocytic-plasmacytic gingivitis-stomatitis.

**p. exchange** the removal of plasma from withdrawn blood (plasmapheresis) and retransfusion of the formed elements and type-specific
fresh-frozen plasma into the donor; done for removal of circulating antibodies or abnormal plasma components. p. expanders see plasma volume expander.

fresh-frozen p. prepared from whole blood; a source of coagulation factors.

p. protein the heterologous group of proteins in circulating blood that includes albumin, lipoproteins, glycoproteins, transcortin, haptoglobin, ceruloplasm, cholinesterase, α2-macroglobulin, erythropoietin, transferrin, haptoglobin, fibrinogen, plasminogen, and the immunoglobulins (γ-globulins).

p. substitute a fluid suitable for use as a replacement for plasma in the animal body. Usually a solution of gelatin or dextran.

therapeutic p. concentration a therapy–response relationship determined only by experiment; the plasma concentration that is matched by the desired therapeutic response.

turbdity test a qualitative test for fat absorption, performed by comparing the turbidity of plasma before and after 2, 3, and 4 hours after the oral administration of fats, usually vegetable oil. Results are greatly influenced by delays in gastric emptying, so normally this test can only be relied upon to rule out malabsorption or maligestion when evidence of absorption is found.

p. volume the estimation of plasma volume is essential to a complete knowledge of a patient’s fluid status. The common technique is by the intravenous injection of a known amount of a dye such as Evans blue and the subsequent measurement of the dilution that it has undergone in a set time period.

plasmablast [plaz-m’b-last’ik] the immature precursor of a plasmacyte, or plasma cell.

plasmacyte, plasmocyte [plaz-mo-sit] see plasma cell.

plasmacytic [plaz-m’o-sit’ik] of the nature of or pertaining to plasma cells.

p. stomaticis see feline lymphocytic-plasmacytic gingivitis–stomatitis.

plasmacytic–lymphocytic see lymphocytic–plasmacytic.

plasmacytoma [plaz-ma-si’t-o-ma] any focial neoplasm of plasmacytes, including those of multiple myeloma (plasma cell myeloma). Isolated plasmacytomas may occur outside the bone marrow (extramedullary plasmacytomas), affecting such tissues as the nasal, oral, pharyngeal and gastrointestinal mucosa, and the skin; called also plasma cell tumor. oral p. an unusual benign oral neoplasm of older dogs; appears as a red, lobulated, raised mass on the gingiva.

plasmacytosis [plaz-ma-si’t-o-sis] 1, an excess of plasma cells in the blood.

2. a synonym for Aleutian mink disease.

plasmalemma [plaz-ma-len’a] plasma membrane.

plasmalogon [plaz-ma-l’o-jan] a member of one of three groups of glycerophospholipids found in lipid bilayer membranes, which is characterized by a vinyl ether linkage at the sn-1 position. Called also plasmenyl glycerophospholipid.

plasmapheresis [plaz-ma-fa-re’sis] the removal of plasma from withdrawn blood, with retransfusion of the formed elements into the donor; generally, type-specific fresh frozen plasma or albumin is used to replace the withdrawn plasma. The procedure may be done for purposes of collecting plasma components or for therapeutic purposes. See also plasma exchange.

plasmatic [plaz-ma’tik] pertaining to plasma; of the nature of plasma.

p. inhibition the process by which fluid from the recipient tissue bed provided nourishment for the donor tissue to maintain the viability of a skin graft in the initial 48–72 hours of grafting.

plasmatorrhaxis bursting of a cell from internal pressure.

plasmic [plaz-mik] plasmatic; pertaining to or of the nature of plasma.

plasmid [plaz-mid] an extrachromosomal self-replicating genetic element of a cell. In bacteria, plasmids are circular or sometimes linear DNA molecules that replicate independently from the chromosomes and are conserved through successive cell divisions. They can also be transmitted from one bacterium to another through conjugation; they include the F factor and R factor (resistance plasmid, contains antimicrobial resistance genes).

high copy number p. occurs in tens to several hundred copies per bacterium and are dependent solely on host enzymes for replication.

R factor p. see R factor.

relaxed p. a conformation in which the typical negative supercoiling of plasmid DNA has been enzymatically relaxed.

plasm in [plaz-min] the active principle of the fibrinolytic or clot-lysing system, a proteolytic enzyme formed from plasminogen that hydrolyzes fibrin, fibrinogen, factor V, and other proteins. It has the particular ability to dissolve formed fibrin clots. Called also fibrinolysin.

p. inhibitors include α2-macroglobulin, α1-antitrypsin, C1-inactivator, antithrombin III.

plasminogen [plaz-min’o-jan] the inactive precursor of plasmin, occurring in plasma and converted to plasmin by activators present in most tissues, blood, vessel walls, and body fluids; called also probrinolysin.

p. activator inhibitor can protect the fibrin clot from premature lysis; called also PA inhibitor.

p. activator serine proteases that catalyze the activation of plasmin via proteolytic cleavage of plasminogen.

plasmocyte [plaz-mo-sit] plasmacyte.

plasmacytoma [plaz-ma-si’t-o-ma] plasmacytoma.

plasmodesma [plaz-mo-des’mə] pl. plasmodesmata a small, membrane-lined channel that connects the cytoplasm of adjacent plant cells and acts as an intercellular bridge to allow exchange of molecules between cells.

plasmocidal [plaz-mo-di’sal] destructive to plasmodia; malarial, antimalarial.

Plasmodium [plaz-mo’di-um] a genus of apicomplexan protozoa in the family Plasmodiidae parasitic in the blood cells of animals and humans; malaria parasites. See also avian malaria.

P. berghei occurs naturally in tree rats; transmissible experimentally to other rodents.

P. brasiliannum occurs in several monkey species, transmissible experimentally to humans and marmosets.

P. catememerium occurs in passerine birds including sparrows, blackbirds.

P. chabaudi occurs in tree rats, transmissible to mice.

P. circumflexum parasitizes a wide range of birds including passersines and Canada goose.

P. coatneyi occurs in nymolagus monkey; transmissible to other monkeys.

P. cynomolgi occurs in a wide range of monkeys; transmissible to humans causing tertian type malaria.

P. durae occurs in turkeys, transmissible to ducks.

P. elongatum transmissible experimentally to swallows, canaries, and ducks.

P. cynesi found in gibbons.

P. falciiparum, P. malariae, P. ovale, P. vivax the causes of the four specific types of human malaria. They are transmitted to the bloodstream of humans by the bite of anopheline mosquitoes. The sporozoites migrate and are transported via the blood stream to the liver, where they develop and multiply within the parenchymal cells as merozoites, which then burst the liver cells and invade erythrocytes. Some of the merozoites develop into gametocytes, which are ingested by mosquitoes, beginning the sexual stage, which ends with the development of sporozoites.

P. fallax occurs in guinea fowl; transmissible to other birds.

P. gallinaeum occurs in fowls and transmissible to some other birds; many are resistant.

P. gonderi occurs in mandrills, mangabeys, rhesus monkeys.

P. griffithsi occurs in turkeys.

P. hexamerium found in passerine birds.

P. inui found in several species of monkeys.

P. juxtanucleare occurs in fowl; transmittted experimentally to turkeys.

P. knowlesi occurs in several species of monkeys and transmissible to humans in some countries.

P. lophurae occurs in pheasants; experimentally transmitted to chickens and ducklings.

P. reichenowi occurs in chimpanzee and gorilla.

P. relictum occurs in a variety of bird species.

P. rouxi found in sparrows and finches.

P. schwezitz occurs in chimpanzee and gorilla; transmissible experimentally to humans.

P. simium occurs in bowler monkeys and humans.

P. vaughani found in many bird species.

P. vinckeii occurs in a variety of rat species; transmissible to mice.

Plasmodium [plaz-mo-d’e-am] pl. Plasmodia [Gr.] 1. an apicomplexan protozoan parasite of the genus Plasmodium; including species that infect mammals, the causative agents of malaria, and birds. 2. a multicellular continuous mass of protoplasm.

plasmon [plaz-mo-jo’n] the more vital or essential part of the cytoplex; called also bioplasm.

plasmosis [plaz-mo-sis] contraction of cell protoplasm due to loss of water by osmosis.

plasmodia [plaz-mo’dia] all of the cytoplasmic or extranuclear genetic material in an organism.

plasmoschis [plaz-mo-skis] the splitting up of cell protoplasm.

plasmodotropism [plaz-mo-tro’piz-am] destruction of erythrocytes in the liver, spleen or marrow, as contrasted with their destruction in the circulation.

plaster [plas’tar] 1. a mixture of materials that hardens; used for immobilizing or making impressions of body parts. 2. an adhesive substance
spread on fabric or other suitable backing material, for application to the skin, often containing some medication, such as an anodyne or rubefacient.  
**p. cast** see cast (5).  
**p. of Paris** calcium sulfate dihydrate, reduced to a fine powder; the addition of water produces a porous mass used in making casts and bandages to support or immobilize body parts.  
**p. rolls** the dry material for constructing plaster casts is packaged as rolls of impregnated gauze that is thoroughly soaked in water before being applied by unrolling around the site of the fracture.  
**p. shears** special shears to cut plaster of Paris casts. Designed to cut upward away from the tissues to avoid injury. Called also plaster scissors, Esmarch plaster shears.  
**p. spreader** a reverse pincer device with flat blades that are fitted down into a cut made in a plaster cast that is to be removed. Opening the handles forces the plaster apart.  
**plastic** [plas/lik] 1. tending to build up tissues to restore a lost part, as in reconstruction surgery. 2. capable of being molded. 3. a substance produced by chemical condensation or by polymerization.  
**p. dish dermatitis** an inflammatory skin reaction on the muzzle of dogs caused by a hypersensitivity to plastic feeding dishes.  
**p. toy poisoning** nervous signs including ataxia, hyperexcitability, and muscle twitching sometimes occur in cats after eating children’s plastic toys made of rubber and polythene.  
**p. vinyl sheeting** a surgical drape made of synthetic material with the advantage of not being capillary and not abrasive to exposed tissue.  
**plasticity** [plas-tis’ité] the quality of being plastic, or capable of being molded.  
**nervous system p.** the ability of the nervous system to change its capabilities by experience; plays a major role in compensating for the loss of neurons with age and in recovery following neuronal damage.  
**plasticizers** [plas ili’sizərz] mostly triaryl phosphates, such as tricresyl, tripheyl phosphates, which are poisonous. See also triorthocresyl phosphate.  
**plastid** [plas’tid] 1. double-membrane bound organelle of plant and algal cells, as well as some other eukaryotic organisms. They include photosynthetic organelles (e.g., chloroplast) and nonphotosynthetic organelles that are derived from them (e.g., remnant plastid of Apicomplexa). 2.  
**plastination** a process of preserving tissues, organs, and whole bodies in which water and fats are extracted and replaced with polymers. Used to prepare anatomical specimens for teaching and controversially in exhibits as works of art.  
**plastron** [plas’trōn] skeletal and epidermal structure protecting the ventral surface of turtles and other cheloniens.  
**plasty** word element. [Gr.] formation, molding, shaping, plastic repair of.  
**plate** [plāt] 1. a flat structure or layer, as a flat layer of bone. 2. used as a fracture repair medium, including compression and locking plates. 3. to apply a culture medium to a glass plate. 4. to cultivate bacteria on such plates.  
**axial p.** the primitive streak of the embryo.  
**basal p.** primordial ventral horn of the spinal cord.  
**p. bender** a strong crimping device for manually bending a plate for a tricky bit of orthopedic repair.  
**battress p.** a metal plate used in fracture repair to bridge and support a diaphyseal gap filled with a cancellous bone graft.  
**cloacal p.** blind ending of the hindgut in the embryo.  
**cribriform p.** a sieve-like partition between the cranial and nasal cavities.  
**endothelial shell p.** a thickened band of ectoderm in the midbody region of the developing embryo, which develops into the neural tube; called also medullary plate.  
**endothelial shell p.** a thickened band of ectoderm in the midbody region of the developing embryo, which develops into the neural tube; called also medullary plate.  
**neural p.** a thickened band of ectoderm in the midbody region of the developing embryo, which develops into the neural tube; called also medullary plate.  
**neutralization p.** a bone plate placed to protect against the forces acting on the fracture site.  
**oral p.** separates the stomodeum from the pharyngeal cavity; subsequently breaks down to become the palatoglossal arch; called also oropharyngeal membrane.  
**orthopedic bone p.** a metal plate screwed to the two fragments of a fractured bone to provide fixation and permit healing in correct alignment.  
**roof p.** the unpaired ventral longitudinal zone of the neural tube; called also ventral plate.  
**foot p.** the flat portion of the stapes.  
**growth p.** the epiphyseal cartilage at which new bone formation occurs to lengthen long bones during their growth phase. Called also physis.  
**p. of Paris** see roof plate (below).  
**dorsal p.** see roof plate (below).  
**equatorial p.** the collection of chromosomes at the equator of the spindle in mitosis.  
**floor p.** the unpaired ventral longitudinal zone of the neural tube; called also ventral plate.  
**foot p.** the flat portion of the stapes.  
**growth p.** the epiphyseal cartilage at which new bone formation occurs to lengthen long bones during their growth phase. Called also physis.  
**p. dish dermatitis** caused by a hypersensitivity to plastic feeding dishes.  
**Esmarch plaster shears.**  
**toys made of rubber and polythene.**  
**a strong crimping device for manually bending a plate for a tricky bit of orthopedic repair.**  
**a metal plate screwed to the two fragments of a fractured bone to provide fixation and permit healing in correct alignment.**
platelet [plāt′lat] a small disc or plate-like structure, the smallest of the formed elements in blood. Blood platelets (called also thrombocytes) are disk-shaped, nonnucleated blood elements with a very fragile membrane; they tend to adhere to uneven or damaged surfaces. They average about 250,000 per cubic millimeter of blood and are formed in the red bone marrow by fragmentation of megakaryocytes, the largest of the bone marrow cells. Platelet production is controlled by a hormone, thrombopoietin, produced by the regulation of lymphocytes acting at the stem cell level. At any given time, about one-third of the total blood platelets can be found in the spleen; the remaining two-thirds are in the circulating blood. The functions of platelets are related to the clotting of blood. Because of their adhesion and aggregation capabilities, platelets can occlude small breaks in blood vessels and prevent the escape of blood. Platelets that have adhered to exposed collagen in damaged vessels release ADP in milliseconds, which in turn initiates the synthesis of thromboxane A2, a very potent prostaglandin that causes platelet aggregation and localized vasoconstriction. Fibrinogen, factors V and VIII, calcium ions, platelet phospholipid (PF-3), associated with the platelet membrane are also released. Substances contained within the platelet granules such as thromboglobulin, heparin neutralizing activity (PF-4) mitogens such as platelet derived growth factor, thrombospordin, ADP, serotonin, and calcium ions are also released by aggregated platelets. 

p.-activating factor (PAF) see platelet-activating factor. 

p. adhesion the adherence of platelets to exposed subendothelium; the first step in component of hemostasis. 

p. aggregation the progressive accumulation of platelets, attracted by other platelets once adhesion begins. Thromboxane A2 causes irreversible platelet aggregation. 

p. aggregation test a known platelet aggregating factor such as collagen, ADP or thrombin is added to a suspension of the platelets under test and the degree of aggregation measured by decrease in turbidity of the suspension. 

p. count platelet numbers are assessed by counting the platelets in a counting chamber, a hematology analyzer, or by estimating the number on a stained blood smear and reported as cells/μl. Counts less than 10,000–50,000 are likely to be associated with spontaneous hemorrhage. See also thrombocytopenia. 

p.-derived growth factor one of three growth factors released by platelets that undergo the release reaction; the growth factors stimulate endothelial cell proliferation. 

p. distribution width (PDW) an indication of variation in platelet size (anisocytosis), which can be a sign of active platelet release. 

p. factor 3 (PF-3) test, p. release test test the antiplatelet activity of serum; used to detect circulating antiplatelet antibodies. Antibody-antigen reactions involving platelets cause the release of PF-3 from platelets which in turn shortens the contact-activated clotting time of platelet-rich plasma (PRP). 

p. factors important in hemostasis that are contained in or attached to the platelets: platelet factor 1 is adsorbed clotting factor V from the plasma; platelet factor 2 is an accelerator of the thrombin–fibrinogen reaction; platelet factor 3 is a phospholipid with potent procoagulant activity; platelet factor 4 is capable of inhibiting the activity of heparin (heparin neutralizing activity). 

mean p. volume (MPV) the average size of circulating platelets, reported as fl (μm³). Greater size is an indication of increased megakaryocyte shedding of platelets. 

p. plug formation see platelet aggregation (above). 

p. release reaction measured by the degree of secondary ADP-mediated aggregation that occurs. This is assessed by the amount of PF-4, PF-3 or serotonin, etc., released. 

p. retention tested by testing the adhesiveness of a suspension of the subject platelets to a glass bead column or standard size filter. 

p. rich plasma plasma prepared by centrifugation to separate out red blood cells but not platelets for transfusion. 

p. storage-pool disease inherited autosomal thrombopathias characterized by deficiency of platelet storage granules; includes Chediak-Higashi syndrome of Persian cats, cyclic hematopoiesis of gray collies, and ADP deficiency in a family of American cocker spaniels. 

p. transfusion transfusion of fresh, nonchilled whole blood is the usual method of transfusing platelets to an animal with thrombocytopenia. 

platelet-rich plasma therapy a form of regenerative medicine in which preparations of concentrated autologous plasma, providing platelets and growth factors, is injected into the area of tissue injury. These act to enhance access of healthy inflammatory cells, the formation of new blood vessels and connective tissue, and regeneration of skin. Used particularly in musculoskeletal and tendon injuries in horses and osteoarthritis in dogs. Often shortened to PRP. 

plateletpheresis [plāt′i-l-fēr′i-sis] thrombocytapheresis. Removal of platelets from a collected blood sample and return of the remaining blood components to the donor. 

platform scales [plāt′fôrm] a weighing machine that has a platform on which animals can stand to be weighed. 

plating [plāt′ing] 1. the process of using a plate as in orthopedic surgery. 2. in bacteriology, the process of inoculating bacteria onto agar media for cultivation. 

bone p. a method of fracture stabilization in which one or more metal plates are applied across the fracture and anchored, usually by screws, in the fragments. 

duplication p. the transfer of cells from bacterial colonies on one plate to another plate, with a colony growing in the same position as in the original plate. 

platinum (Pt) [plāt′i-nam] a chemical element, atomic number 78, atomic weight 195.09. 

p. chemotherapy see platinum complexes (below). 

p. complexes inhibit DNA synthesis and have some alkylating activity. They are used in cancer chemotherapy, but they can have marked side effects of nausea, vomiting, nephrotoxicity, and bone marrow suppression. See also cisplatin, carboplatin. 

platy- word element. [Gr.] broad, flat. 

platybasia [plāt′i-ba-zi-ə] malformation of the base of the skull, with forward displacement of the upper cerebral vertebrae and bony impingement on the brainstem. It is accompanied by neurological signs referable to the medulla oblongata, cervical spinal cord, and cranial nerves. Called also basilar impression. 

Platycoelousa loxodontis a stomach bot of the African elephant. The fly lays eggs around the nostrils and the larvae migrate to the stomach through the tissues. 

platycoelous [plāt′i-se′ləs] having one surface flat and the other concave, referring to vertebrae. 

platyfishes popular and colorful aquarium fish (Xiphophorus spp.) They give birth to live young. Includes the common platy (X. maculatus) and many variations. 

platyhelminth a member of the phylum Platyhelminthes; the flatworms. Includes cestodes and trematodes, the tapeworms, and the flukes. 

platyonic [plāt′i-ə-nik] having a wide sacrum. 

platyonychia [plāt′i-nə-kī-ə] an arrangement of the longitudinal somatic muscles of nematodes in which the contractile part is wide and shallow and lies close to the epidermis. 

platynosomiasis [plāt′i-nō-sō′mə-sis] infection with trematodes in the genus Platynosomum. 

Platynosomum [plāt′i-nō-so′məm] a genus of digenetic trematodes in the family Dicrocoeliidae. 

P. arioides a nonpathogenic fluke found in the intestine of sheep. 

P. fastosum a nonpathogenic fluke that occurs in the liver and bile ducts of domestic cats in tropical and subtropical regions; causes a mild to severe disease, called lizard poisoning, characterized by vomiting, diarrhea, and jaundice. Cats become infested by eating infected lizards. Called also P. concinnum. 

platyonychia increased curvature of the claws in the long axis. 

platypleic, platypleild [plāt′i-pēl′i] having a broad pelvis. 

platyptus pl. platyptuses a semi-aquatic, carnivorous monotrete (Omnithor-hynchus anatinae), found only in Australia. It resembles a beaver, covered with fine red-brown to gray fur, with a broad, dorsally flattened tail, webbed and clawed feet, and a broad flat, duck-like beak. Adult males have a prominent tarsal spur, which is used defensively and can emit a venom. This semi-aquatic animal lives in a burrow with an underwater entrance. Like the echinadas, the only other members of the order Monotremata, it lays eggs, hatches them, and feeds the young from milk that is discharged through the skin in a skinfold. Called also duck-billed platypus. 

platyptuses or Platypus platypterus [plāt′i-pərəs] 1. having a broad nose. 2. member of the parvorder Platyrhini of primates. 

platy short name for platyfishes. 

platysma [pla-tiz′ma] the superficial sheet of cutaneous muscle over the face and neck. 

Play-Doh a child’s modeling medium useful in obliterating air spaces in superficial sites, e.g., clefs in the sole of the normal horse hoof, to improve the quality of the resultant image. 

PLE protein losing enteropathy. 

pledget [plēd′get] a small compress or tuft, usually of cotton, used to apply disinfectant or medicament to the skin. 

-pelia word element. [Gr.] paralysis.
pleiotropy, pleiotropism

Pleistophora [pли-әт-о-рә] a genus of microsporidian parasites, mostly of fish.

P. anguillarum occurs in the muscles of eels and causes body deformities when muscles atrophy.

P. cepedianae produces large cysts that protrude from the wall of affected fish.

P. hypnossobyconis found in the skeletal muscles of aquarium fish causing ‘neon fish disease’. The muscles are patchily transparent, and the fish lose their balance, and the fins degenerate.

P. macrozoarcidis causes the development of cysts and tumors in the muscles of marine fish.

P. ovariae infects the ovaries of minnows causing infertility.

P. salmonae infects the gills of trout causing clubbing and fusion.

Pleocytosis [pли-ә-ө-тө-ә] the presence of a greater than normal number of cells in cerebrospinal fluid.

Pleomastia [pли-ә-ә-мә-тә] the presence of supernumerary mammary glands or nipples; polymastia.

Pleomorphism [pли-ә-ә-мө-рә] having more than one shape or form.

Pleonasm [pли-ә-ә-ңә-мә] an excess of parts; see polymeria.

Pleonectic [pли-ә-ә-нә-ә] characterized by having a higher than normal O2 content at a given P02; said of blood.

Pleoneostosis [pли-ә-ә-ңә-ә-ә] abnormally increased ossification.

Plerocercoid [pли-ә-ә-рө-ә] the second larval stage of a bovinecephalid or diphyllolothicid (=pseudophyllidace) cestode that follows the procercoid. This larva infects a wide range of vertebrate hosts including fish, amphibia, reptiles, mammals, birds. They are elongated, have a solid body, and carry an adult scolex. As a migrating larva of a suitable fish, which are mainly found in fresh water, may be produced by gas-forming bacteria or be caused by leakage from thoracentesis or lesions of the airways.

P. anguillarum infects the gills of trout causing clubbing and fusion.

P. ovariae infects the ovaries of minnows causing infertility.

P. salmonae infects the gills of trout causing clubbing and fusion.

P. stripium 1. removal of the pleura at an abattoir when the tissue is discolored or superficially diseased, and the remaining of the carcass is suitable for human consumption. 2. surgical removal of excessive pleural fibrin deposits via thoracotomy.

Pleuraphophysis [pли-ә-ә-рө-ә-фә] a rib, or a vertebral process corresponding to a rib.

Pleurectomy [пли-ә-ө-кә-ә] excision of a portion of the pleura.

Pleuritic [пли-ә-ә-ри-тә] pertaining to or emanating from pleurisy. See also pleural.

P. perspicillata thoracic immobility with the chest expanded combined with abdominal respiration causes the costochondral arches to be more visible than usual. Called pleuritic ridge because of its occurrence in pleurisy as a response to pain on chest movement.

P. thrill palpable counterpart of the pleural friction rub.

Pleuritis, pleurisy [pли-ә-ә-ри-с] inflammation of the pleura; it can be caused by infection, injury, or tumor. It can be a sequela of lung diseases, particularly of pneumonia or lung abscess. Typical signs of acute pleurisy include painful respiratory movements causing grunting and rapid shallow breathing. Chronic pleurisy includes empyema with collapse of lung and dyspnea with toxemia, or interference with respiratory movements by adhesions.

Pleur(o)- word element. [Gr.] pleura, rib, side.

Pleurcele [pли-ә-ә-се] hernia of lung tissue or of pleura.

Pleuracentesis [пли-ә-ә-се-ә] aspiration of the pleural cavity.

Pleurocyclis [пли-ә-ә-рә-ә] injection of fluids into the pleural cavity.

Pleurodesis [пли-ә-ә-рә-ә] the production of adhesions between the visceral and parietal pleurae. May be produced intentionally by the presence…
installation of irritating drugs into the pleural cavity or by abrading the visceral and parietal pleural surfaces to achieve adhesions. Called also pleural symphysis, pleural scarification.

**pleurodont** (plərō′dônt) teeth with no roots or alveoli that are ankylosed to the jaw bones; seen in snakes and lizards.

**pleurodynia** (plōrō′dī-nə) paroxysmal pain in the intercostal muscles due to muscular disease or irritation of the pleural surface.

**pleurogenic, pleurogenous** (plōrō′jen-ik) originating in the pleura.

**pleuromutilins** (plōrō′mul-ti-linz) pleuromutilin, a glycopeptide antibiotic from Actinomadura pleuromutilina that is active against Gram-positive bacteria and mycoplasmas.

**pleurohepatitis** (plōrō′he-pa-ti-tis) hepatitis with inflammation of a portion of the pleura near the liver.

**pleurolith** (plōrō′lith) a concretion in the pleura.

**pleurolysis** (plōrō′lī-sis) surgical separation of the pleura from its attachments.

**pleuromutilins** a class of antimicrobials that inhibit bacterial protein synthesis; includes tiamulin and valnemulin; used to treat respiratory infections in pigs and poultry, and they are important in the treatment of swine dysentery.

**pleuropatietoplasty** (plōrō′pæ-tē-o-plōt′se) the operation of fixing the visceral pleura to the parietal pleura, thus bringing the lung to the chest wall.

**pleuropericardial** (plōrō′pər-er′i-kahr′de-āl) pertaining to the pleura and pericardium.

p. celom, p. coelom that part of the original body cavity in the fetus that subsequently divides into the pericardial and pleural cavities.

p. fold the beginnings of the pleuropericardial septum in the developing embryo.

p. septum the septum produced by the fusion of the two pleuropericardial folds; it divides the original pleuropericardial coelom into the pleural and pericardial coeloms, later the cavities of the same names.

**pleuropericarditis** (plōrō′pər-er′i-kahr′di-tis) inflammation involving the pleura and the pericardium.

**pleureritoneal** (plōrō′pər-er′i-to-ne-āl) pertaining to the pleura and peritoneum.

p. canal an embryonic, transient canal venting pleural and peritoneal cavities.

p. hernia herniation of abdominal viscera through a pleuroperitoneal hiatus defect.

p. hiatus defect faulty closure of the pleuropitoneal canals by the embryonic diaphragm.

p. membrane folds of tissue that extend into the peritoneal cavity of the abdomen and participate in the separation of the pleural and peritoneal cavities.

**pleuropneumonia** (plōrō′pə-nō′mē-ā) pneumonia accompanied by pleurisy.

contagious bovine p. see **contagious bovine pleuropneumonia**.

contagious caprine p. see **contagious caprine/ovine pleuropneumonia**.

porcine p. a highly contagious disease of growing pigs caused by Actinobacillus (Haemophilus) pleuropneumoniae (parahaemolyticus) with several serotypes with differing geographical distribution and virulence. Characterized by severe dyspnea, and a short course, and high mortality rates. A flood-stained frothy discharge from the nose and mouth is characteristic.

**pleuroscopy** (plōrō′skōp′se) visual examination of the pleural cavity and its contents via a rigid, or flexible, endoscope introduced through an incision in the chest wall.

**pleurothotonos** (plōrō′thō-thə-nōz) tetanic bending of the body to one side.

**pleurothotonos** (plōrō′thō-thə-nōz) pleurothotonos.

**pleurotomy** (plōrō′rōt′me) incision of the pleura.

**pleurovisceral** (plōrō′vi-sis′ar′e-āl) pertaining to the pleura and viscera.

**plexforn** (plēk′sifōrm) resembling a pleus or network.

**pleximeter** (plek′sim′e-tər) a plate to be struck in median percussion; preferably with a percussion hammer.

**plexitis** (plēk′si-tis) inflammation of a nerve plexus.

**plexogenic** (plēk′so-jen′i-kə) giving rise to a plexus or plexiform growth.

p. pulmonary arteriopathy pulmonary vascular lesions caused by pulmonary hypertension and hyperfusion in congenital cardiac defects such as patent ductus arteriosus.

**plexopathy** (plēk′so-pə-the) any disorder of a plexus, especially of nerves.
hypercalcemia associated with canine lymphosarcoma. Called also mithramycin.

pluri[n] [pluˈraɪ] plaited or folded.

plic[ae]t [plɪkˈæt] the operation of taking tucks in a structure to shorten it.

bowel p. suturing of one bowel segment to another; done to prevent recurrence of intussusception.

pli[co]tomy [plɪˈkɒtəmi] surgical incision of the posterior fold of the tympanic membrane.

Pliohippus the last three-toed horse in the evolution of Equidae; existed during the Pliocene era. The lateral toes were small and finally disappeared in this stage. The connecting link from the primitive horse to the modern day Equus.

plombage [plɒrnˈbædʒ] [Fr.] the filling of a space or cavity in the body with inert material; once a treatment for tuberculosis in humans.

Plott a medium-sized (40–60 lb), sturdy scent hound with large, pendulous ears. The distinctive black and brindle coat is short, and the tail is long and tapered. Developed in the US, the breed is used in packs for hunting bear, wild boars, and wolves, and mountains in traditionally in the Great Smoky Mountains. Called also Plout hound. Mucopoly saccharidosis I, an inherited metabolic storage disease, occurs in the breed. The official state dog of North Carolina.

plow harness a harness that consists of a collar and hames, a backstrap, and chains that run from the hames through the back strap to the swing bar of the plow.

plowshare bone see pygostyle, vomer.

PLP pyridoxal phosphate.

PLR pupillary light reflex.

PLT psittacosis-lymphogranuloma venereum-choloma (group); the Chlamydialae.

pluck 1. an abattoir term for the thoracic viscera plus the liver, after separation from the esophagus and the diaphragm. Includes the larynx, trachea, lungs, heart, and liver, plus the spleen in sheep. 2. removal of the feathers from birds during the preparation of the carcass for meat. Scalding for 2 minutes in water plus detergent at 134°F is a great aid. 3. removal of wool from the carcass of a sheep dead long enough for the wool to become loose.

plucking box restraint box used for feather harvesting of ostriches.

plug [plʌg] an obstructing mass.

epithelial p. mass of ectodermal cells that temporarily closes the external naris of the fetus.

mucous p. a plug formed by secretions of mucous glands, of the cervix uteri and closing the cervical canal during pregnancy.

plum Prunus domestica.

yellow plum see Ximenia americana.

plum pudding dog see Dalmatian.

‘plum pudding’ liver see telangiectasia.

plumage the feather coat of a bird for one molt.

nuptial p. the brightly colored feathers that are present on drakes and the feathers on female drake and hens during the mating season. These feathers are replaced during the eclipse molt.

plumbic [plʌmˈbɪk] pertaining to lead.

plumbism [plʌmˈbɪzəm] see lead poisoning.

plumbum (Pb) [L.] lead.

plumping absorption of fluid of the egg in the hen’s oviduct before investing it with the shell.

pluri- word element. [L.] several or more.

pluril glandular pertaining to several glands or their secretions.

plurigravida [plʊːˈɡrævɪdə] a female pregnant for the third (or more) time.

plurilocular [plʊːˈlɒkəˈlærə] multilocular; having many cells or compartments.

pluripara [plʊːˈrɪpərə] multipara; a female that has had more than two pregnancies that resulted in viable offspring.

pluriparity [plʊːˈrɪpərəti] multiparity; the condition of being a pluripara (multipara).

pluripotent [plʊːˈrɪpəˌtɒnt] (a cell with) the potential to differentiate into any cell type of the three embryonic germ cell layers (i.e., endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm).

p. stem cell. see stem cell.

pluripotential [plʊːˈrɪpəˈtɒnʃəl] characterized by pluripotentiality; the potential of giving rise to several different cell types.

pluripotentiality [plʊːˈrɪpəˈtɒnʃəltəri] having the ability to develop in any one of several different ways, or to affect more than one organ or tissue.

pluronic detergent [plʊr-ˈɒnɪk] used as an oral prophylactic against bloat in ruminants; overdosing can have toxic effects.

plus sense in RNA viruses, the genomic RNA is of the same polarity 3′ to 5′ as messenger RNA so that after adsorption, penetration, uncoating, and release of the viral RNA into the cytoplasm of the cell the viral RNA acts immediately as a messenger RNA for the synthesis of viral proteins, some of which are essential for the replication of the virus.

plutonium (Pu) [ˈplooʊ-ˈtoʊ-nəm] a chemical element, atomic number 94, atomic weight 242.

Plymouth Rock a black-and-white barred-colored fowl, with distinctive crossbands of black and white across the feathers, giving the bird a spangled look. A heavyweight meat bird with a single comb.

Pm chemical symbol, promethium.

abbreviation for post mortem.

pm picometer.

PNI point of maximal intensity.

PM polyomaviral nuclear neutral.

PMO Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.

PMS pregnant mare serum.

PMSG pregnant mare serum gonadotropin. Now equine chorionic gonadotropin (eCG).

PMSY pigs marketed per sow per year. A major determinant of profitability in farrow-to-finish swine units. 20 is a minimal target.

PMWS postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome.

PN parenteral nutrition.

-pnea word element. [Gr.] respiration, breathing.

pne(o) word element. [Gr.] relationship to breath, breathing.

pneogram spirogram.

pneograph spirograph.

pneometer spirometer.

pneoscope spirograph.

pneumato[r]graph [ˌnoʊˈmɑːrθrəˈɡrɑːf] a radiograph obtained by pneumography.

pneum[ato]graphy [ˌnoʊˈmɑːrθrəˈɡrafi] radiography of a joint after it has been injected with a gas as a contrast medium; called also pneumoarthrography.

pneum[ato]r[h]osis [ˌnoʊˈmɑːrθrəˈtɒsɪs] gas or air in a joint.

pneumatic [ˌnoʊˈmɑːtɪk] pertaining to air or respiration.

pneumat[ization] [ˌnoʊˈmɑːtɪˌzaʃən] the formation of air cavities in tissue, especially such formation in the temporal bone.

pneum[ato]r[o]- word element. [Gr.] related to air, gas or respiration.

pneumatocele [ˌnoʊˈmɑːtəˌsɛl] 1. hernia of lung tissue. 2. a usually benign, thin-walled, air-containing cyst of the lung. 3. a tumor or sac containing air, especially a gasous swelling of the scrotum.

pneumaton[ograph] [ˌnoʊˈmɑːtəˈmoʊˈɡrɑːf] a pneumatic planation tonometer or tonograph that measures intraocular pressure via a gas-suspended plunger.

pneumatorrh[achis] [ˌnoʊˈmɑːtəˈrɔrθəʃɪs] the presence of gas in the vertebral canal.

pneum[ato]s[is] [ˌnoʊˈmɑːtəˈsɪs] air or gas in an abnormal location in the body.

p. coli gas or air dissecting the tissues in the wall of the large intestine.

p. cytoides intestinalis a condition characterized by the presence of thin-walled, gas-containing cysts in the wall of the intestines in humans, a condition similar to intestinal emphysema in pigs.

pneumaturia [ˌnoʊˈmɑːˈtʊrəˈrɪə] gas or air in the urine.

pneumect[omy] [ˌnoʊˈmɛkˈtəˌme] pneumonectomy.

pneum[ol]o- word element. [Gr.] related to air, gas, lung, or respiration.

pneu[mo]acup[uncture] acupuncture in which air is injected into the subcutaneous space to stimulate an acupuncture point; used to treat muscle atrophy.

pneu[mo]angi[ography] [ˌnoʊˈməʊənˈæŋjəˈgrəfe] contrast radiography of the blood vessels of the lungs.

pneumo[ar]th[ro]graphy [ˌnoʊˈmɒərθrəˈthrəˈɡrɑːf] pneumoarthrography.

pneumo[bi]l[ia] [ˌnoʊˈmɒəˈbɪlɪə] gas in the biliary tree.

pneumo[ceph]al[us] [ˌnoʊˈmɒəˈsɛfəˌləs] air in the intracranial cavity.

pneumo[co]cus [ˌnoʊˈmɒkəˈkɒs] see Streptococcus pneumoniae.

pneumo[co]lon [ˌnoʊˈmɒkəˈlən] air in the colon; it may be placed there as an aid to endoscopic or radiological diagnosis.

pneumoc[ol]on[ography] [ˌnoʊˈmɒkəˈləŋəˈrəɡrəfi] radiography of the colon after air or gas has been introduced to aid in contrast.

pneumo[con]osis [ˌnoʊˈmɒkəˈnɒsɪs] any of a group of lung diseases resulting from inhalation of particles of industrial substances, such as...
pneumomyelography pneumomycosis physometra; air or gas in the uterus; occurs in mares with pneumometer pneumomediastinum pneumolith pneumohydrothorax pneumohydrometra pneumohemothorax pneumohemothorax pneumohydrometra pneumohydropneumography pneumohydropneumography pneumohydrothorax pneumohydrothorax pneumomediastinum pneumolith pneumolobectomy pneumomediastinum pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy pneumonectomy 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P-60: Pneumonysoides (Pneumonyssus) caninum. Hendrix, C.M., Robinson, E. Diagnostic Parasitology for Veterinary Technicians, 5th ed. Mosby, 2016.

P-61: Pneumopericardiogram in a dog. From Lamb, C.R., Diagnostic Imaging of the Dog and Cat, Mosby, 1993.

P-62: Lateral radiograph of a cat with pneumoperitoneum secondary to gastric perforation. Johnston, S.A., Tobias, K. Veterinary Surgery: Small Animal Expert Consult: 2-Volume Set, 2nd ed. Saunders, 2017.

cosinophilic pneumonitis (P) most often associated with occult heartworm infection in dogs, where microfilariae trapped in the pulmonary circulation provoke an eosinophilic inflammatory response and chronic cough.

hypersensitivity pneumonitis (P) a local type III hypersensitivity reaction resulting from inhalation of antigens, seen in cattle fed moldy hay and the group of diseases in humans that includes farmer’s lung and bird-fancier’s lung.

chemical pneumonitis (P) results from aspiration of gastric acids.

uremic pneumonitis (P) occurs in dogs with terminal uremia; acute lung injury causes pulmonary edema and respiratory distress.

pneumon(o) - word element. [Gr.] related to the lung.

pneumonectomy [noo-mon’o-si] surgical puncture of a lung for aspiration.

pneumonocyt(e) [noo-mon’o-si] collective term for the alveolar epithelial cells (great alveolar cells and squamous alveolar cells) and alveolar phagocytes of the lungs.

pneumonolysis [noo-mon’o-lis] division of tissues attaching the lung to the wall of the chest cavity, to permit collapse of the lung.

pneumonoscopy [noo-mon’o-si] pneumomycosis.

pneumonopathy [noo-mon’o-path-e] any lung disease.

pneumonopathy [noo-mon’o-path-e] fixation of the lung to the thoracic wall.

pneumonorrhaphy [noo-mon’o-rhah-fe] suture of the lung.

pneumonitis (P) any lung disease.

pneumonotomy [noo-mon’o-to-me] incision of the lung.

Pneumonyssoides [noo-mon’o-si] syn. Pneumonyssus; a genus of mites in the family Dermanyssidae.

P. caninum found in the nasal passages and sinuses of dogs causing irritation manifested by sneezing, and rubbing of the nose.

Pneumonyssus [noo-mon’o-si] a genus of mites in the family Dermanyssidae.

P. caninum see Pneumonyssoides caninum.

P. simicola found in the bronchial tree of the rhesus monkey where it may cause irritation with sneezing and coughing.

P. stammeri a mite found in the lungs of New World primates.

pneumopericardiography [noo-mon’o-per-i-kahr-de-am] injection of air or carbon dioxide into the pericardial sac, usually after a comparable amount of fluid has been withdrawn.

pneumopericardium [noo-mon’o-per-i-kahr-de-am] the presence of air or gas in the pericardial cavity.

pneumoperitoneography [noo-mon’o-per-i-to-ne-o-ga-fe] a radiograph taken of the abdomen after the intraperitoneal infusion of air or carbon dioxide to give better contrast.

pneumoperitoneoscopy [noo-mon’o-per-i-to-ne-o-si] a procedure in which air is infused into the peritoneal cavity in order to improve the view obtained through a laparoscope.

pneumoperitoneum [noo-mon’o-per-i-to-ne-am] the presence of air or gas in the peritoneal cavity, occurring as part of a disease or introduced intentionally.

pneumoperitonitis [noo-mon’o-per-i-to-ne-o-si] peritonitis with accumulation of air or gas in the peritoneal cavity.

pneumopleuritis [noo-mon’o-plahr-e-o-si] inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

pasteurellosis in cattle is the type disease. The animal is critically ill with anoxia and toxemia.

lobular pneumonitis (P) an oldfashioned term for bronchopneumonia.

lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis (P) see maedi.

ovine progressive pneumonitis (P) see maedi.

parasitic pneumonitis (P) see lungworm disease.

rhodococcal pneumonitis (P) of foals see Rhodococcus equi pneumonia.

stable pneumonitis (P) see equine influenza.

suppurative pneumonitis (P) of foals see Rhodococcus equi pneumonia.

pneumonic pneumonitis (P) pertaining to the lung or to pneumonia.

pneumonic (P) pertaining to the lung or to pneumonia.

pneumonic pneumonitis (P) inflammation of lung tissue. See also pneumonitis.

feline pneumonitis (P) infection by Chlamydia felis causes a chronic, often recurrent, conjunctivitis and infrequently lower respiratory disease. See also feline viral respiratory disease complex.
pneumopyopericardium [pnoo’-mo-pi-o-per’-i-kahr’de-am] air and gas and pus in the pericardium.
pneumopyothorax [pnoo’-mo-pi-o-tho’raks] air and gas and pus in the pleural cavity.
pneumoradiography [pnoo’-mo-ra-de-og’ra-fe] radiography of a part after injection of air or other gas as contrast material.
pneumoretroperitoneum [pnoo’-mo-ret’ro-per’-i-to-ne’um] the presence of air or gas in the retroperitoneal space.
pneumorrhagia [pnoo’-mo-rah’jea] hemorrhage from the lungs; severe hemoptysis.
Pneumospirura a genus of spiruroid nematodes in the family Pneumospiruridae.

P. bassarisci found in the bronchioles of the ringtail.
P. capsulata found in the common badger.
P. rodentium found in the lungs of gerbils and birds.
P. rattii found in the Norwegian rat.
Pneumostrongylus a genus of nematodes in the family Protostrongylidae. Parasites of the lungs of wild ruminants.
pneumotachograph [pnoo’-mo-tak-o-graf] an instrument for recording the velocity of respired air.
pneumotachometer [pnoo’-mo-tak-o-met’er] the science of using a pneumotachograph.
pododerm pl. podia (L.) a foot-like process, such as an extension of the protoplasm of a cell.
pododynia [pok’a-de-nee-a] infiltration of the joints.
podocyte [pok’a-sit] an epithelial cell of the visceral layer of a renal glomerulus, having a number of footlike radiating processes (pedicles).
pododermatitis caused by Demodex spp. See also demodectis.
pododerm [pok’a-dem’ar] the specially adapted part of the skin that provides nourishment to the hooves or claws. See also corium.
pododermatitis [po-"do-dur′-ma-ti-tis] term used to describe inflammation of a paw (dog or cat), hoof (ruminant or horse), or feet, talons, webbing birds. Most common use is with reference to cattle where it is used synonymously with footrot, but also used increasingly to describe dermatitis or pyodermia of the feet in pigs. In poultry associated with high litter pH and high litter moisture. See also interdigital pyodermia. p. circumscripta bruising and necrosis of the sole in the angle between the bar and the wall of the hoof in horses. See also corn (2).

demodectic p. see pododemodicosis.

plasma cell p. a nonpainful swelling, sometimes with ulceration and exuberant granulation tissue, on the footpads of cats. The cause is unknown but believed to be immunological.

suppurative p. underrun sole with pus formation.

ulcerative p. a disease of rabbits, guinea pigs, and other caged small mammals, caused by pressure from a cage floor on the backs of the metatarsal bones; it may progress to arthritis. Wet conditions and restricted movement also contribute. Staphylococcus aureus movement also contribute.

p. obtained from P. peltatum the pharmacologically active resin extracted from Podophyllum.

podophyllotoxin [po-"do-fil-o-tox-in] main active constituent of podophyllin resin, which has been used for its caustic properties as a topical treatment for warts; etoposide and teniposide are less toxic derivatives with antineoplastic activity.

podophyllin [po-"do-fil-in] the pharmacologically active resin extracted from Podophyllum.

P-65: Plasma cell pododermatitis. The central footpad is swollen with a doughy texture when palpated. Mild hyperkeratosis is also present.

Hnilica, K. Small Animal Dermatology: A Color Atlas and Therapeutic Guide, 4th ed. Saunders, 2016.

keratocyte, leptoctye, ovalocyte, pyknoocyte, schizocyte, spherocyte, stomatocyte.

poikilocytosis [po"ki-lo-si-tos-i-tis] the presence of poikilocytes in the blood.

poikiloderm [po-"ki-lo-dur′-ma] a condition characterized by pigmentation and atrophic changes in the skin, giving it a mottled appearance.

poikilospherocyte [po-"ki-lo-sfēr-o-si-tis] small spheroidal erythrocytes caused by fragmentation.

poikilotherm [po-"ki-il-o-thern′] an animal that exhibits poikilothermy; a cold-blooded animal.

poikilothermic [po-"ki-il-o-thern-mik] characterized by poikilothermy.

poikilothermism [po-"ki-il-o-thern-miz-am] the state induced by poikilothermy.

podophyllin [po-"do-fil-in] the pharmacologically active resin extracted from Podophyllum.

p. resin a mixture of resins from podophyllum, used as a topical caustic in the treatment of certain papillomas. Was used at one time as a purgative but was capable of causing fatal superpurgation.

podoplasty [po-"do-plas-te] plastic repair of the paw fusion p. surgery of the paw that excises interdigital skin between digital and metacarpal or metatarsal pads and sutures pads together. A radical treatment for severe pododermatitis.

separation p. complete surgical removal of interdigital skin as a treatment for interdigital cysts.

podotroclear apparatus [po-"do-tro-klar-le-a] the navicular bone, navi-cular bursa, navicular suspensory ligament, distal sesamoidean impar ligament, deep digital flexor tendon, and the distal digital annular ligament.

podotrichitis [po-"do-tro-thek-i-tis] see navicular disease.

podotrichosis [po-"do-tro-thek-o-sis] podotrichosis.

Poecilia [po-sē-"li-a] a genus of brackish water fish that bear live offspring; known generally as mollies. Includes guppies.

pogonion [po-"go-ne-on] the craniometric point located at the anterior midpoint of the chin.

poieis word element. [Gr.] formation.

poi(k)- word element. [Gr.] irregular, variable, mottled.

poi(k)loblast [po-"ki-lo-blas-tis] an abnormally shaped erythroblast.

poi(k)lyocyte [po-"ki-lo-si-tis] an abnormally shaped erythrocyte; includes acanthocyte, codocyte, dacrococyte, eccentricocyte, echinocyte, ellipocyte,
pointing 1. the posture adopted by a horse with one lame limb, lame with a weight-bearing lameness. The toe of the affected limb is rested on the ground in front of its normal position, and less weight is taken on it than normal. 2. the posture adopted by a pointer-type hunting dog when it detects the presence of a bird—looking straight at the location of the bird, perfectly still with the tail straight out behind and one front limb flexed with the carpus at right angles. 3. the coming to a head or maturation of an abscess.

point-of-care test various clinicopathologic testing procedures which may be carried out in the veterinary hospital or clinic, rather than sending the samples out to a distant commercial laboratory. Called also cage-side test.

points 1. specific parts of the conformation. 2. restricted areas of color. In dogs this refers to contrasting coloring over the eyes, on the face, legs, and feet. In cats it is the face, ears, feet, and tail and is used to describe the pigmentation pattern seen in Siamese, e.g., seal-point, blue-point, tabby-point, etc.

p. of the horse a list of the outstanding anatomical landmarks of the animal that are used as guiding points when judging the quality of the animal’s conformation. This is used mostly in show judging. The list is usually expressed in lay terms such as muzzle, pastern, hock.

Poiretia punctata causes neurological disease in sheep and cattle in Brazil, appears caused by an unidentified toxin.

poise [pōz, pōwld] the unit of viscosity of a liquid; the number of grams per centimeter per second. Centipoise, 0.01 poise, is the standard unit used.

Poiseuille’s law, Poiseuille’s equation [pōswāl-swēlz] the law that expresses the relationship between the rate of flow of a liquid in a tube and the pressure gradient in the tube, the radius of the tube, the length of the tube, and the viscosity of the liquid.

poison [pōzən] a substance that, on ingestion, inhalation, absorption, application, injection, or development within the body may cause structural or functional damage or disturbance. Called also a toxicant. Corrosives are poisons that destroy tissues directly. They include the mineral acids, such as nitric acid, sulfuric acid, and hydrochloric acid, and the caustic alkalis, such as ammonia, sodium hydroxide (lye), sodium carbonate, and sodium hypochlorite; and carbolic acid (phenol). Irritants are poisons that inflame the mucous membranes by direct action. These include copper sulfate, salts of lead, cantharidin, oxalate raphides, and carbonate, and sodium hypochlorite; and carbolic acid (phenol). Poisoning caused by these irritants is not accompanied by the morbid condition produced by a poison. The poison may be swallowed, inhaled (as in carbon monoxide poisoning), injected by a stinging insect as in a bee sting, or spilled or otherwise brought into contact with the skin.

blood p. septicemia.

food p. a group of acute illnesses due to ingestion of contaminated food. See also food poisoning, poisoning by foods that are perfectly suitable for human consumption but that can be toxic to dogs and cats. These include grapes, raisins, currants, sultanas; onion, garlic, leek, and chives, chocolate, macadamia nuts, unbaked bread dough, xylitol, alcohol.

malicious p. laying a bait to poison an animal without the owner’s consent.

poisonous [pōzən-əs] having the properties of a poison.

p. plants plants that contain specific chemical poisons, although they may not have been identified. They are a different group from plants that cause illness if eaten in very large amounts or have physical qualities that cause illness, e.g., clover in bloom, tree loppings in omsal impaction, thorns, or spines. There is a third group of plants, those that are only intermittently poisonous. These form a very large group known to have caused nitrite, cyanide, or oxalate poisoning but are valuable plants and are safe if used appropriately. See also under the names of individual plants or the toxins that they contain.

p. animals animals that secrete or contain a substance that is toxic when ingested by another animal. Examples include the monarch butterfly, poisonous dart frogs, Japanese blowfish.

Poison distribution [pōzhən-dstrə] a statistical distribution that often describes the sampling frequency of individual, counted items in time and space.

Poitou ass a French, longhaired, black or dark brown donkey.

pokeweed [pōk wéd] Phytolacca americana.

pokedeed [pōk wēd] Phytolacca americana.

Poland China a large black pig with white points; produced in the USA.

polar [pōlar] 1. emanating from or pertaining to a pole. 2. being at opposite ends of a spectrum of values.
polarimeter  [pəˈlær-ə-mər] a device for measuring the rotation of plane polarized light.
polarimetry  [pə-lər-ə-mə-tri] measurement and interpretation of the rotation of the plane polarized light.
polarine  a glycoalkaloid found in plants of the family Solanaceae and thought to contribute to poisoning by them.
polariscop  [pə-lər-ə-skəp] an instrument used to measure polarized light.
polarity  [pə-lər-ə-te] the condition of having poles or of exhibiting opposite effects at the two extremities.
cell p. a feature of epithelial cells which defines an apical surface facing the outside which is separated by a tight junction from the basolateral surface.
polarization  [pə-lər-ə-za-shən] the action or process of affecting radiation and especially light so that the wave travels in one direction.
polarizer  [pə-lər-ə-zər] an appliance for polarizing light.
polarography  [pə-lər-ə-grə-f] an electrochemical technique for identifying and estimating the concentration of reducible elements in an electrochemical cell by means of the dual measurement of the current flowing through the cell and the electrical potential at which each element is reduced.
pole  [pəl] 1. either extremity of any axis, as of a body organ. 2. either one of two points that have opposite physical qualities (electric or other).
control p. a pole with a loop at one end for capturing wild or dangerous small animals. The loop is put over the animal’s head and pulled tight. Good poles have a nonslip device so that the animal cannot slip free because of relaxation on the cord by the operator.
frontal p. the most prominent part of the anterior end of each hemisphere of the brain.
occipital p. the posterior end of the occipital lobe of the brain.
temporal p. the prominent anterior end of the temporal lobe of the human brain.
poleaxe  a long-handled hammer, about 9–10 lb, originally with an axe blade at the front, used at one time for stunning cattle prior to bleeding out at slaughter.
polecat (Mustela putorius), or European polecat, a member of the Mustelidae family of Carnivora, it has a long body, short legs, and short furry tail; the coat is dark brown with a dark raccoon-like mask. Native to Eurasia and northern Africa, it can eject a foul-smelling material from its anal (musk) glands when attacked. Called also fitch, black, or forest polecat. Domestication has resulted in the domestic ferret.
ploy 1. a polled animal; one without horns. 2. knee pad on an Australian stock saddle.
poliglecaprone 25 a monofilament synthetic absorbable suture material characterized by low tissue reactivity and high tensile strength.
polii(o)-  [pə-lē-o] word element. [Gr.] relationship to gray matter.
poliolastic  [pə-lē-ə-las-tik] destroying the gray matter of the nervous system.
poliodystrophia  [pə-lē-ə-dĬd-strō-fē-ə] poliodystrophy.
poliodystrophy  [pə-lē-ə-dĬd-strō-fē] atrophy of the cerebral gray matter.
polioencephalitis  [pə-lē-ə-ən-sef-ə-ˈli-tis] inflammation of the gray matter of the brain.
polioencephalomalacia  [pə-lē-ə-ən-sef-ə-ˈlō-mā-lə-ˈshə] softening of the cerebrocortical gray matter distributed in a laminar pattern. Called also laminar cortical necrosis, cortical necrosis.
perventricular p. degenerative changes in periventricular nuclei in carnivores in thiamine deficiency. See thiamine nutritional deficiency.
ruminant p. a sporadic disease, occurring in cattle and sheep, that has several different causes, including the ingestion of excess amount of sulfates in feed and water, thiamine inadequacy caused by ingestion of preformed thiaminases in certain plants or production of thiaminase by ruminal microbes. Characterized by a sudden onset of blindness, head pressing, nystagmus, opisthotonos, and clonic-tonic convulsions and death in 24–48 hours. Mild cases may remain standing, walk aimlessly, and head press. At autopsy, there is cerebral edema and laminar necrosis of the gray matter of the brain. Called also cerebrocortical necrosis. May also be seen in some cases of acute lead poisoning in cattle.
sulfur-associated p. diets with more than 0.4% sulfur can induce polioencephalomalacia in cattle; forage content of the diet will influence this threshold; major sulfur sources include elemental sulfur, molasses, sulfates in drinking water, plants in the family Brassicaceae, manure gas (hydrogen sulfide). Called also blind staggers' and previously attributed erroneously to selenium poisoning.
polioencephalomingiomyelitis  [pə-lē-ə-ən-sef-ə-ˈlō-mā-nĭng-ˈgō-mī-ə-ˈli-tis] inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord as well as the meninges.
polioencephalomyelitis  [pə-lē-ə-ən-sef-ə-ˈlō-mī-ə-ˈli-tis] inflammation of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord.
poll [pol] top of the head; the occiput.
p. evil a condition of horses involving inflammation of the supra-atlantal bursa commonly with infection with Brucella abortus, occasionally Brucella suis or Actinomyces spp. The bursa is swollen and painful initially and may rupture to discharge through a sinus.
p. gland steroid dependent glands in the male camel located in the neck (poll) region; secrete a substance (phereone) used by the male for marking.
p. Hereford cattle see Hereford.
p. pad worn on top of the bridle to protect a horse’s poll while traveling.
p. presentation see poll presentation.
p. Shorthorn cattle see Shorthorn.
Poll Dorset an Australian meat sheep produced by crossing the Dorset Horn with the Corriedale or Ryeland. A Downs sheep with all of their characteristics.
pollakuria [pol′a-koo-ri-a] abnormally frequent passage of urine.
pollard fine protein-rich feed supplement for farm animals; a byproduct from the milling of wheat for flour. Called also shratts.
polled [polid] an individual animal of a normally horned breed, or a breed of a normally horned species, that does not grow horns. Selection for polledness amongst horned breeds has produced some remarkable breeds, e.g., polled Dorset, polled Hereford.
polledness the hornless characteristic.
pollen [pol-in] the male fertilizing element of flowering plants.
p. allergy see canine atopy.
Pollenia a genus of flies in the family Calliphoridae. Larvae occur in earthworms.
P. rudas a nuisance in animal accommodation because of their habit of clustering in roof spaces. Called also cluster fly. Other species are P. pediculata and P. pseudorudis.
pollenosis [pol′a-nō-sis] pollinosis.
pollox [pol-oks] [L.] thumb.
pollinosis [pol′n-o-sis] an allergic reaction to pollen; hay fever.
pollutants see environmental pollution.
pollution [pol-ō-shun] defiling or making impure, especially contamination by noxious substances. See also environmental pollution.
apathetic p. escape of inhalant anesthetic agents into the surgery environment has been implicated as a potential factor in increased rates of spontaneous abortion, birth defects, cancer, liver disease, loss of cognitive and motor skills, and drug dependence in operating room personnel. See also anesthetic scavenging.
polo a game played between two teams of four mounted riders armed with polo sticks, consisting of wooden mallets on long sticks, and contesting the driving of a ball through a set of goals at either end of the field. With polo sticks, consisting of wooden mallets on long sticks, and two teams of three players armed with polo-type sticks with nets attached, contesting the driving of a ball through a set of goals at either end of the field by noxious substances. See also anesthetic scavenging.
poly- word element. [Gr.] many, much.
poly L-lysinoic acid—polyctytidilic acid.
poly(A) polyadenylate.
poly(A) synthesis see polyadenylation.
poly(A) tail see polyadenylation.
polyadenitis [pol′e-ad′ə-ni′tis] inflammation of several glands.
polyadenositis [pol′e-ad′ə-no-sis] disorder of several glands, particularly endocrine glands.
polyadenylation [pol′e-ad′ə-nən′shən] the addition of up to 250 adenylate residues to the 3′ end of eukaryotic mRNAs to form a so-called poly(A) tail. The primary transcript is cleaved by a specific endonuclease that recognizes the sequence AAUAAA which is also referred to as a polyadenylation signal sequence. The poly(A) tail protects the mRNA from digestion with nuclease and greatly increases the efficiency of translation.
polyamide [pol′e-am′id] material used in the creation of nonabsorbable, synthetic, Nylon sutures.
polyamines [pol′e-am′ens] widely distributed cationic cell components especially abundant in rapidly proliferating cells. Major polyamines are spermidine and spermine but the diamine, putrescine is often grouped in this category. Multiple role in stabilizing intracellular negatively charged nucleic acids and membranes.
polyanphity [pol′e-an′dr] the matting of a female animal with more than one male.
polyanethol sulfonate an anticoagulant and inhibitor of complement and lysosomes, included in bacterial culture media.
polyangitis [pol′e-ar-ni′tis] inflammation involving multiple blood or lymph vessels.
polyarteritis [pol′e-ar-ter-i-tis] inflammatory and degenerative lesions of the arterial walls in a number of isolated locations.
p. nodosa See periarteritis nodosa.
polyarthric [pol′e-ar-thrik] polyarticular.
polyarthritis [pol′e-ar-thri′tis] inflammation of several joints. More common in very young animals because of the frequency of navel infection and bacteremia and the immaturity of the arthrodial tissues. See also arthritis.
chlamydial p. caused by Chlamydia pecorum and characterized by joint enlargement, lameness, stiff gait, fever, conjunctivitis, a high morbidity, and mortality in young animals. There are also lesions and signs of involvement of other organs, e.g., pneumonia, encephalomyelitis, and interstitial focal nephritis. An important disease of feedlot lambs.
chronic villous p. chronic inflammation of the synovial membrane of several joints.
crystal-induced p. see gout, pseudogout.
feline chronic progressive p. see periosteal proliferative polyarthritis (below).
Greyhound p. an erosive joint disease of unknown etiology occurring in young Greyhounds. See greyhound polyarthritis.
immune-mediated p., see immune-mediated arthritis.
inherited p. a rare disease of young Akita dogs traced back to a single common ancestor, in which there is systemic illness with fever, lethargy, and peripheral lymphadenopathy, as well as severe polyarthritis.
p.-meningitis syndrome an immune-mediated, nonerosive polyarthritis and steroid-responsive meningitis-arthritis (SRMA) seen in Weimaraners and several other dog breeds. There is fever and spinal pain due to meningal and intervertebral joint inflammation. Appendicular joint effusion may be subtle.
mycoplasmal p. Mycoplasma hyorhinis and M. hyosynoviae cause polyarthritis in pigs, the first in suckling pigs in which there may also be a serositis, the latter more common in older growing pigs. M. agalactiae bovis causes polyarthritis in feedlot cattle, M. mycoides var. capri causes polyarthritis and serositis in goats, and M. capricolum causes polyarthritis in goats and sheep. M. felis and M. spumans have been isolated from polyarthritis in cats and dogs, respectively.

P-68: Periosteal proliferative polyarthritis of cats. There is active periosteal reaction, which spreads away from the epiphyses (arrows).
Johnston, S.A., Tobias, K. Veterinary Surgery: Small Animal Expert Consult 2nd ed. Saunders, 2017.
perioseal proliferative. p. occurs in young, adult male cats as an acute, febrile illness accompanied by severe joint pain and stiffness, mainly in the hocks and carpi, followed by generalized stiffness, swollen joints, and ankylosis. Characterized by marked perioseal new bone formation. The disease is believed to be immune-mediated and associated with infection by feline leukemia virus and feline syncytium-forming virus. In a variant form, the onset is insidious, and the joint changes are erosive and deforming. Called also Reiter's disease.
p.-polymyositis an immune-mediated, nonerosive polyarthritides, and chronic myositis seen most often in spaniel breeds. Affect dogs showing waning and stiffness, joint effusion, and poor exercise tolerance. There is progressive symmetric muscle atrophy.
polyarticular [pol‘e-a-hr-tik-u-lær] affecting many joints; polyarthrit. polyatomic [pol‘e-a-tom‘i-k] made up of several atoms.
polybasic [pol‘e-ba-sik] having several replaceable hydrogen atoms.
polybrominated biphenyls see biphenyl.
polybutester [pol‘e-bu-tes-tar] a synthetic material used in suture materials. It has the advantage of being flexible, very strong, and forms knots well.
polycloncarbophil [pol‘e-kahr-bo-fil] see calcium polycarbophil.
polychemotherapy [pol‘e-ke-mo-ther-a-pe] simultaneous administration of several chemotherapeutic agents.
polychlorinated biphenyls see biphenyl.
polycholla [pol‘e-kō-lē-a] excessive flow or secretion of bile.
polychondritis [pol‘e-kon-drits] inflammation of many cartilages of the body.
relapsing p. see auricular chondritis.
polychromasia [pol‘e-kro-ma-zha] 1. variation in the hemoglobin content of erythrocytes. 2. polychromatophilia.
polychromatic [pol‘e-kro-mat‘ik] many-colored.
polychromatocyte [pol‘e-kro-mat-o-sit] a cell stainable with various kinds of stains.
polychromatophil [pol‘e-kro-ma-tf-il‘] 1. a structure stainable with many kinds of stains. 2. a polychromatophilic erythrocyte.
polychromatophilia [pol‘e-kro-ma-to-fil‘i-a] 1. the property of being stainable with various stains; affinity for all sorts of stains. 2. a condition in which the erythrocytes (usually immature), on staining, show various shades of blue (cytoplasmic RNA) combined with tinges of pink (hemoglobin); characteristic of reticulocytes.
polychromatophilic [pol‘e-kro-ma-to-fil‘ik] having the property of polychromatophilia.
p. erythrocyte reticulocyte. An erythrocyte with blue-purple color.
polychrome methylene blue [pol‘e-krom‘] the preferred stain for a smear when the presence of anthrax bacilli is suspected. A positive result is a McFadyean reaction of a pink capsule around a blue bacillus.
polychromemia [pol‘e-kro-mē-ëa] increase in the coloring matter of the blood; hyperhemoglobinemia.
polyclontric [pol‘e-kon-trik‘] a single mRNA encoding several different polypeptide chains; typical of prokaryotes.
p. mRNAs a mRNA found in prokaryotes that encodes more than one protein. See also monoclonic mRNAs.
polyclinic a veterinary clinic or hospital where a wide range of services are available, often with provision for after hours care; a term not commonly applied to veterinary premises, except in India.
polyclonal [pol‘e-klo-nal] derived from different cells; pertaining to several clones.
p. antiserum see polyclonal antibody.
p. gammopathy see polyclonal gammopathy.
polyclonia [pol‘e-klo-ne-a] a disease marked by many clonic spasms; called also myoclononus.
polyclonning site a short, engineered segment of DNA in a plasmid of phage vector that contains multiple cleavage sites for different restriction enzymes enabling a choice of the most appropriate restriction enzyme for cloning. Called also restriction site bank or polylinker site.
polycoria [pol‘e-ko-ri-a] more than one pupil in an eye. Differentiated from pseudopolycoria in which the supernumerary "pupils" do not have a sphincter muscle on their border.
polycretism [pol‘e-kret-iz-əm] the quality of having several secondary waves to each beat of the pulse.
polytrophic [pol‘e-sik‘] having two or more usually fused chemical ring structures in their molecule.
polyceyisis [pol‘e-se-is‘] multiple pregnancy.
polyctic [pol‘e-sis‘] containing many cysts.
p. kidney disease see polycystic kidney disease.
p. liver congenital anomaly in which cystic remnants of the bile duct occur in the liver; the bile duct is patent; seen in kittens, pups, piglets.
primary p. excessive water drinking in hyperactive, stressed dogs. See also psychogenic diabetes insipidus.

psychogenic p. horses confined in a stall and having little or no exercise may drink excessively from boredom, up to three times normal amounts. It may also occur in dogs, apparently from psychological causes, with large amounts of water a day being consumed and a corresponding polyuria with a large volume of dilute urine produced. Yet, when water intake is restricted, normal tubular function with concentration of urine is possible. See also psychogenic diabetes insipidus.

polydysplasia [pol’-e-dy-plaz’e-ə] faulty development of several tissues, organs, or systems.

polyembryony [pol’-e-em-bri-’o-ne] the production of two or more embryos from one ovum, e.g., monozygotic twins. Armadillos are the only consistently polyembryonic mammals. It is a phenomenon in some helminths, e.g., *Gyrodactylus* spp., in which viviparous adults produce trematodes that are identical with themselves, and as larvae they carry larvae within their uteri that contain larvae in their uterus. The rate of reproduction can be very high. Also occurs in some insects in which fertilized eggs give rise to a number of larvae.

polyemia [pol’-e-em-e-ə] excessive blood in the body.

polyendocrine [pol’-e-en-dor’i-ne] pertaining to several endocrine glands.

p. gland failure see polyglandular syndrome.

polyene [pol’-e-en] chemical compound characterized by the presence of several conjugated double bonds.

p. antifungal activity; includes amphotericin B, nystatin, and candicidin.

polyester [pol’-e-es’tar] a multifilament strand of synthetic polymer.

p. base the plastic base on which the photographic emulsion is added to make an x-ray film.

polyestrus [pol’-e-es’tras] having two or more estral cycles in each breeding season.

seasonally p. having estrous cycles only during part of the year. Increasing daylight hours stimulates cycling in spring and summer in mares and cats, but decreasing hours of daylight stimulates cyclicity in ewes and does in autumn.

polyethylene [pol’-e-e-th’en] polymerized ethylene (CH₂)ₙ, a synthetic plastic material, forms of which have been used in reparative surgery.

p. glycol (PEG) a polymer of ethylene oxide and water, available in liquid form (polyethylene glycol 300 or 400) or as waxy solids (polyethylene glycol 1540 or 4000), used in various pharmaceutical preparations as a water-soluble ointment base.

p. glycol electrolyte solution an osmotic solution used as a cathartic to empty the bowel in preparation for endoscopy and surgical procedures. Called also Golytely.

p. suture one of the better monofilament fibers because of its good handling, low capillarity, high tensile strength, and longevity in tissue. It has only moderate knot-holding capacity.

*Polygalate* [pol’-e-gal’at] a South American plant in the family Polygalaceae; an unidentified toxin causes heavy mortality in cattle. Manifested by diarrhea, tremor, and incoordination. Called also jaranjinha.

polygalactia [pol’-e-ga-lak’t-e-a] excessive secretion of milk.

polygamous [pol’-e-gam’o-ses] as a male or female, having more than one mate.

polygene [pol’-e-jen] a gene member of a group of nonepistatic genes that act together additively to produce observable variation of a phenotypic trait; the individual gene’s effect on a phenotype is often too small to observe.

polycyclic [pol’-e-si-kl] pertaining to or determined by the interaction of several different genes.

polyglactin 910 [pol’-e-glak’tin] a synthetic absorbable multifilament surgical suture material, an alternative to catgut.

polyglandum [pol’-e-glan’dum] pertaining to or affecting several glands.

p. syndrome immune-mediated disease of more than one organ or endocrine gland in the animal, associated with the presence of autoantibodies. A heritable disorder in humans. In dogs, hypothyroidism and hypoadrenocorticism (Addison’s disease) are the most frequent findings. Called also Schmidt’s syndrome.

polyglycolic acid (PGA) [pol’-e-gli-kol’ik] a polymer of glycolic acid used as an absorbable suture material. Does not swell when wet and is nonantigenic. Is available coated in tissue lubricant, which improves passage through tissue. See also polyglactin 910.

polyglycocalix [pol’-e-gli-kol’ik] a monofilament synthetic absorbable suture material with good tensile strength.

*Polygonum* genus of toxic plants in the family Polygonaceae, called collectively smartweeds. Some cause nitrate–nitrite poisoning, some cause photosensitization; includes *P. aviculare* (wireweed), *P. convolvulus* (Fallopia convolvulus), *P. hydroperm* (water pepper), *P. lapathifolium* (Persicaria lapathifolium), *P. orientale* (Persicaria orientalis), *P. pennsylvanicum* (willow weed), *P. persicaria* (spotted persicaria).

polygynny [pol’-e-gin’-ni] 1. union of two or more female pronuclei with one male pronucleus, resulting in polytely of the zygote. 2. as a male, having more than one female mate.

polygyria [pol’-e-jir’ye-a] a condition in which there is more than the normal number of convolutions on the external surface of the brain.

polyhydral [pol’-e-hyd’ral] having many sides or surfaces.

polyhydrosis [pol’-e-hid’ro-sis] hyperhidrosis.

polyhydramnios [pol’-e-hi-dram’ne-o-i] hydramnios.

polyhydric [pol’-e-hi-drik] a molecule containing more than two hydroxyl groups.

polyhydroxyine an iodine-containing skin and wound disinfectant.

polyinfection [pol’-e-in-fek’shan] infection with more than one organism at the one time.

polyinosinic acid–polycytidylic acid synthetic double-stranded RNA nucleoide, once considered for use as antiviral agents that act by inducing host interferon production. Abbreviated poly I–poly C; poly I:C.

polyionic [pol’-e-on’i-ik] containing a number of different ions, e.g., sodium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate.

p. replacement solutions used in the treatment of animals with fluid and electrolyte deficit, the choice of solution to be used depending on the exact nature of the deficit.

polyisobutene used as an additive in lubricating oil. When caught up in seaweed fibers, some cause mass die-offs of seabirds.

polypletic [pol’-e-plét’ik] having many remissions and exacerbations.

polylinker site see ploningon site.

polymastia [pol’-e-mas’tye-a] the presence of supernumerary mammary glands or nipples; pleomastia.

polymelia [pol’-e-me’le-a] the presence of supernumerary limbs.

polymenol [pol’-e-men’ol] utilized with supernumerary limbs.

polymer [pol’-e-mor] a compound, usually of high molecular weight, formed by combination of simpler molecules (monomers).

p.-fume fever see polytetrafluoroethylene.

polymerase [pol’-e-mor’e-zar] an enzyme that catalyzes polymerization, particularly of nucleic acids.

p. chain reaction see PCR.

RNA p. 1. an enzyme that synthesizes an RNA copy of the sequence in a limited region of DNA in a process known as DNA transcription. Called also DNA-dependent RNA polymerase. 2. a viral enzyme that synthesizes RNA from an RNA template during viral replication. Called also RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

RNA-dependent RNA p. see RNA polymerase (above).

*Taq* p. a DNA polymerase that functions at high temperature; derived from the bacterium *Thermus aquaticus* and used in the polymerase chain reaction.

polymeria [pol’-e-mor’e-a] a developmental anomaly in which there are supernumerary parts or organs of the body.

polymeric [pol’-e-mor’i-ik] exhibiting the character of a polymer.

p. biguanide see biguanides.

p. diet see polymeric diet.

polymerization [pol’-e-mor’i-a-zar] the combining of several simpler compounds to form a polymer.

polymerized caprolactam a braided synthetic fiber used as a nonabsorbable suture material but only in animals. It has high tensile strength, modest knot-holding capacity, reduced capillarity because of a coating over the twisted fibers, and low tissue reactivity.

polymerial, polymicrobial marked by the presence of several species of microorganisms.

polymericogryia [pol’-e-mor’i-kro-jir’ye-a] a congenital brain malformation caused by an abnormality in neuronal migration which results in the development of numerous small gyri. Reported as a congenital condition in standard poodles and cattle.

polymorph [pol’-e-mor] a colloquial term for a polymorphonuclear leucocyte.

polyorphic [pol’-e-mor’fik] occurring in several or many forms; appearing in different forms in different developmental stages.

polyorphism [pol’-e-mor’fiz-əm] the quality of existing in several different forms. In genetics, the presence of genetic variation within a population.

balanced p. an equilibrium mixture of homozogotes and heterozogotes maintained by natural selection against both homozogotes.

polymorphocellular [pol’-e-mor’fo-sel’u-lar] having cells of many forms.

polyphagous [pol’-e-mor’fo-gus] 1. having a nucleus so deeply lobed or so divided as to appear to be multiple. 2. a polymorphic nucleocyte.

p. neutrophil (PMN) see neutrophil.
polymorphous [pol′e-mor′fəs] polymorphic.

Polymorphus a genus of thorny-headed worms in the phylum Acan-
thocephala.

P. boschadis found in the posterior part of the small intestine of many
domesticated and wild birds including ducks and fowls. Causes anemia,
wasting, and enteritis, and heavy infestations cause death losses in
colonies of aquatic birds.

P. botulus causes death losses in eider duck colonies.

polymyarian the distinctive somatic musculature of Ascaris, Drac-
unculus, Filaria, and other related nematode genera in which there are
more than five longitudinal muscle cells in each of the four quadrants of
the body.

polymycosis [pol′e-my-o-pəs′i-the] any disease affecting a number of
muscles simultaneously.

endocrine p. occurs in association with hypothyroidism or hyperadreno-
corticism in dogs; they may present with muscle weakness or stiffness
and pain.

hypokalemia p. see hypokalemic polymyopathy.

idiopathic p. a cause of acute pain, muscle weakness, and lameness or, in
a chronic form, muscle atrophy, in dogs. May be generalized or affecting
only certain muscle groups, particularly of the head.

polyomyositis [pol′e-my-o-sis′ti-shis] inflammation of more than one muscle at
once. See also polymyopathy.

equine p. see rhabdomyolysis.

polyoxymyxin [pol′e-oks″i-miks″] a generic term for antibiotics derived from
various strains of Bacillus polymyxus, several closely related compounds
being designated by letters.

p. B a bacteriostatic and bactericidal antibiotic, effective mainly against gra-
mm-negative organisms. It is used as the sulfate salt, and is especially
effective against Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter spp. It is
used mostly in combinations with other antibiotics as a topical dressing
various strains of Acinetobacter spp. It is

polymyositis [pol′e-my-o-sis′ti-shis] inflammation of more than one muscle at
once. See also polymyopathy.

equine p. see rhabdomyolysis.

polymyxin [pol′e-my″ks″] occurring in many foci.

polyneuralgia see polyneuritis.

polyneuritis [pol′e-nöor″e-tis] polyneuritis.

polyneuritis [pol′e-nöor″e-tis] inflammation of many nerves simultaneously.

polyneuralgia [pol′e-nöor″e-ral″ja] neuralgia of several nerves.

polyneuritis [pol′e-nöor″e-tis] inflammation of many nerves simultaneously.

polynuclear [pol′e-nöor″e-kər″al] having many nuclei.

polyneuritis [pol′e-nöor″e-tis] a disease involving several nerves. See
also neuropathy.

acute idiopathic p. see idiopathic polyradiculoneuritis.

Alaskan malamute p. a hereditary neuromuscular disease that causes
gait abnormalities and exercise intolerance, commencing from an early
age, leading to paralysis, and, in severe cases, tetraparesis. Involvement
of the larynx may affect breathing. Caused by mutation in the NDRG1
gene; DNA testing is available.

familial p. see Boxer progressive axonopathy, hereditary neuronal
abiotrophy of Swedish Lapland dogs, giant axonal neuropathy.

hypoglycemic p. associated with hyperinsulinism of β-cell insulinomas;
immune-mediated mechanisms may also contribute. There is generalized
muscle weakness, paraparesis, and tetraparesis.

hypothyroidism p. a progressive lower motor neuron disease associated
with hypothyroidism.

idiopathic p. see polyradiculoneuritis.

immune-mediated p. may occur in association with systemic lupus
erythematosus in dogs; acute polyradiculoneuritis, chronic inflammatory
demyelinating polyneuropathy, and paraneoplastic polyneuropathy are also
thought to be immune-mediated.

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thought to be immune-mediated.

polynuclear [pol′e-nöor″e-kər″al] having many nuclei.

polynucleosomes [pol′e-nöor″e-kər″ə-sömz″] a level of organization of nu-
eleoprotein consisting of numerous nucleosomes joined by ‘linker’ DNA.

polynucleotide [pol′e-nöor″e-kər″ə-tid″] any polymer of mononucleotides.

polyodontia [pol′e-o-don″tia] the presence of supernumerary teeth;
called also hyperodontia. See also pseudopolyodontia.

het erotopic p. see ear cyst.

polyol dehydrogenase [pol′e-ol de-h′dro-jen-əs″] see l-iditol dehydro-
genase.

polynitin [pol′e-o-ti-tn] synthetic material used for surgical sutures, e.g.,
in polyethylene and propylene sutures.

Polyomaviridae a family of viruses, formerly part of the Papovaviridae.

Polyomavirus [pol′e-o-ma″vı-rı″as″] the sole genus in the family Polyoma-
viridae. Polyomaviruses are nonenveloped, icosahedral in shape, 40–50
nm in diameter with a double-stranded DNA, ~5000 base pairs, circular
genome. They are potentially oncogenic, but often persist as latent infections
in a host without causing disease, but may produce tumors in a host of a
different species or a host that is immunocompromised. The name polyoma
derives from the observation that the viruses produce multiple (poly-) tumors
(–oma).

Polyomavirus [pol′e-o-ma″vı-rı″as″] a member of the genus Polyomavirus.

avian p. the cause of highly fatal, acute, or chronic inflammatory
diseases in several bird species and includes budgerigar fledgling
disease; in contrast to polyomaviruses of other species, tumors are not
seen in infected birds.

polyonychia [pol′e-o-nik″e-ə] the presence of supernumerary nails or claws.

polyorchidism, polyorchism [pol′e-ur′klid-i-zam″] the presence of more than
two testes.

polyosteomyelitis [pol′e-o-stə-mi″lətis″] osteomyelitis at a number of
sites in the one patient.

polyostotic [pol′e-o-stə-tık″] affecting several bones.

polyuria [pol′e-o-ūr″ə] the presence of more than two ears.

polyovular [pol′e-o-və-lər″] pertaining to or produced from more than one
ovocyte, as polyovular twins.

polyovulatry [pol′e-o-və-lə′tər″ə] discharging several ova in one ovarian
cycle.

polyoxyethylenes [pol′e-o-oks″-e-thə-lən″] alcohols used as emulsifiers in
pharmaceuticals. They have low toxicity but may reduce growth rate.

poly [pol″] any growth or mass protruding from a mucous membrane.

Polys may be attached to a membrane by a thin stalk, in which case
they are known as pedunculated polyps, or may have a broad base
(sessile polyps). They are usually an overgrowth of normal tissue, but
sometimes polyps are true tumors or masses of new tissue separate from
the supporting membrane. Usually benign, they may lead to compli-
cations or eventually become malignant. Polyps may occur wherever
there is mucous membrane: in the nose, ears, mouth, lungs, heart,
stomach, intestines, urinary bladder, uterus, and cervix. Terminology
includes location and/or contents, e.g., adenomatous, fibrous, gastric,
transitional.

nasal p. causes nasal obstruction in sporadic cases. Mycotic nasal granuloma
of cattle is manifested by respiratory obstruction and polyps in the anterior part
of the nasal cavity. They are cosinophilic granulomas containing spores and
hyphae of the fungus Dreschlera halodes (Setosphaeria rostrata). Also caused
by nasal schistosomiasis. In cats, inflammatory polyps arise from mucosa of the
nasal cavity or auditory canal.

nasopharyngeal p. occur in cats of any age; composed of inflammatory
and fibrous tissue, originating most commonly in the auditory canal and
extending variably into the middle ear, nasopharynx, and occasionally
the external ear. They may cause sneezing, stridor, dyspnea, gagging,
and difficulty eating or swallowing; signs of middle or external ear
involvement can also predominate.

pharyngeal p. cause difficult swallowing and breathing. In cattle, they are
pedunculated and capable of much movement and erratic clinical signs.

polyphagia [pol′e-fa-gə-ə] the presence of several diseases at one time.

Polypay a relatively new American breed of sheep developed as a
multipurpose breed from four existing breeds using Finnish-Landrace
for prolificacy and early puberty, Rambouillet and Targhee for fleecy
quality and long breeding season, and Dorset for mothering ability,
carcass quality, early puberty, and long breeding season.

polypeptide [pol′e-pep″-ti-de″] a compound containing two or more amino
acids linked by a peptide bond; called dipeptide, tripeptide, etc.,
depending on the number of amino acids present.

polypeptide-oma see adpoma.

polypeptidemia [pol′e-pep″-ti-de′mə-ə] the presence of polypeptides in
the blood.
polyphagia (pol‘e-fa-gi-a) excessive ingestion of food. Polyphagia is a permanent objective with food animals in which carbohydrate engorgement and gastric dilatation are constant threats to health. In companion animals, it may be a sign of metabolic disease in which the nutritional requirements of the subject are greater than normal. See also diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism, Cushing’s syndrome.

psychogenic p. in dogs and cats, may be related to stress or the introduction of a new, more palatable diet.

polyphagia (pol‘e-fa-gi-a) excess of phalanges in a digit.

polypharmacy (pol‘e-fahr-ma-je) 1. the administration of many drugs together. Called also shotgun pharmacy. 2. administration of excessive medication.

polyphosphate a chemical preservative used as a 2-4% solution in the treatment of meat.

polyphodonty (pol‘e-fod-on-ti) teeth lost are replaced; there is an endless succession of teeth; seen in sharks, crocodilians, and snakes.

polyplastic (pol‘e-plas-tik) 1. containing many structural or constituent elements. 2. undergoing many changes of form.

Polyplax (pol‘e-plak:s) a genre of sucking lice in the family Hoplopleuridae.

P. serrata common louse of laboratory mice. Transmits Mycoplasma spp. and Francisella spp.

P. spinulosa (pol‘e-sin-‘o-lah-sah) P. serrata.

polyplasia (pol‘e-pla-si-a) polyplasia of the laboratory rat. Transmits Mycoplasma spp.

polyplegia (pol‘e-pli-je-a) paralysis of several muscles.

polyplioïd (pol‘e-pli-‘e-o-id) 1. characterized by polyplioïd. 2. an individual or cell characterized by polyplioïd.

polyplioïd (pol‘e-pli-‘o-i-d) the state of having more than two sets of homologous chromosomes; that is a multiple of the normal diploid number.

Results from replication within a nucleus without nuclear division.

polynea (pol‘i-nee-a) increased rate of respiration. See also hyperpnea.

polyneoplasma (pol‘i-nep-plas-mah) see polyplasia.

polypodia (pol‘i-pod-e-plah) the presence of supernumerary feet.

Polyposia (pol‘i-poe-‘sah) Australian grass in family Poaceae; causes poisoning when the grass seed head is infested with Anguina agrostis nematodes carrying Ratatybacter toxicus producing corynetoxins; causes incoordination, tremor, convulsions, sudden death, called Stewart’s Range syndrome. Called also annual beard grass.

polyphoid (pol‘e-foid) resembling a polyp.

polyposus (pol‘e-pus-as) having many pores.

polyposia (pol‘e-po-zhi-a) ingestion of abnormally increased amounts of fluids for long periods.

polyposis (pol‘e-posit-s) the formation of numerous polyps.

polyposus (pol‘e-pus-as) polyp-like.

polypropylene (pol‘e-‘pro-plo-lé-n) a polyolefin available in monofilm form and used as a nonabsorbable surgical suture. Very popular as a vascular suture material as it does not incite a thrombotic reaction. Like most synthetics it has poor knot security, but it causes little tissue reaction and has very long life. It is also available in mesh form.

Polyptychial (pol‘i-ti-‘khe-al) arranged in several layers; said of glands.

Polypluric (pol‘i-plur-i-‘kik) pl. polypluric (L.) polyp.

Polyradiculitis (pol‘e-rad‘ik-út‘i-tis) inflammation of the nerve roots.

Polyradiculoneuritis (pol‘e-rad-‘ik-ú-‘ro-ni‘tis) an acute, idiopathic inflammation in dogs that predominantly affects the spinal nerve roots and to a lesser extent the peripheral nerves. The disease is acute in onset and produces signs of generalized lower motor neuron weakness with sensation largely spared. Recovery is usual but may take weeks or months. The cause is unknown but thought to be autoimmune in nature and the disease resembles Guillain-Barré syndrome in humans. In Australia a risk factor for developing the condition is the consumption of raw chicken, and an immune response triggered by exposure to Campylobacter bacterial species has been proposed. In the US, the disease is more common in Coonhounds, and one proposed theory for its etiology is that a component in raccoon saliva initiates the autoimmune response. Called also Coonhound paralysis.

Protozoan (pol‘e-tro-o-zahn) canine neosporosis.

Polyribonucleotide (pol‘e-en‘bo-noo-‘kle-‘o-tid) a RNA molecule.

Polyribosome (pol‘e-en‘bo-só-mé) a string of individual ribosomes attached to a single messenger RNA molecule; they are formed for the translation of mRNA to proteins. Called also polysome. See also ribosome.

Polyribosylriboside (pol‘e-ri-by-s Millennials) a complex carbohydrate that, on acid hydrolysis, yields many monosaccharides.

Polyoscella (pol‘e-os‘el-le-a) the presence of more than two hindlimbs.

Polyoserositis (pol‘e-os‘er-o-sí-tis) general inflammation of serous membranes, with effusion.

Porcine p. see Glässer’s disease, mycoplasmal polyarthritis.

Polyssinusitis (pol‘e-si‘nú-sí-tis) inflammation of several sinuses.

Polyosome (pol‘e-só-mé) polyribosome. See also ribosome.

Polyosmia (pol‘e-so‘me-a) doubling or tripling of the fetal body.

Polyosmos (pol‘e-so‘mos) a fetus exhibiting polyosmia.

Polyosmy (pol‘e-so‘mi-a) a state in which the cell nucleus contains at least one extra chromosome than in the normal diploid state.

Polyospermia (pol‘e-spur‘me-a) excessive secretion of semen. Distinguish from polyspermy.

Polysspermmy (pol‘e-spür‘me) fertilization of an ovum by more than one spermatozoon; occurring normally in certain species (physiological polysspermmy) and sometimes abnormally in others (pathological polysspermmy).

Polyostichia (pol‘e-stik-e-a) two or more rows of eyelashes on an eyelid.

Polyostyrene (pol‘e-steh‘ri-né) the resin produced by polymerization of styrol, a clear resin of the thermoplastic type.

Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) see polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Polylysine (pol‘e-lis‘e-ni) a synthetic amino acid containing lysine; used in the treatment of hyperkalemia.

Polylysufated glycosaminoglycan (PSAG) see glycosaminoglycan polylysufate.

Polyosynaptic (pol‘e-sín‘a-nap‘ti-k) pertaining to or relayed through many synapses.

Polyosynactically (pol‘e-sín‘ak-td‘a-le) association of polyactyly and syndactyly.

Polyosynovitis (pol‘e-sín‘o-‘vii-tis) synovitis at a number of sites in the one patient.

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) (pol‘e-tet‘ra-floor‘o-eth‘er-i-lén) a synthetic material commonly used as a nonstick lining in domestic cooking utensils (frypans); called also Teflon. Overheating produces toxic fumes that cause an acute hemorrhagic pneumonitis and death in small caged birds, which are particularly susceptible. Called also poly-fume fever, kitchen deaths. See also polytetf.

Polytheia (pol‘e-‘the-‘e-a) the presence of supernumerary nipples.

Polythiazide (pol‘i-thi-‘zid) a diuretic and antihypertensive agent.

Polytocous (pol‘i-tok‘us) giving birth to several offspring at one time.

Polytomogram (pol‘e-to-mo-gra-m) the images produced by polytomography.

Polytomography (pol‘e-to-mo-ga‘fe) tomography of tissue at several predetermined planes.

Polyuria (pol‘e-ur‘i-a) excessive diuresis. See also polyuria.

Polyunsaturated (pol‘i-un-sach‘a-rat‘ad) denoting a fatty acid, e.g., linoleic acid, having more than one double bond in its hydrocarbon chain.

Polyvalent (pol‘e-val‘ent) having many pores.

Polyvalent Discounts (pol‘e-val‘ent) having many pores.

Polyvinyl (pol‘e-vin‘il) a polymer of a normally monomeric compound, e.g., vinyl chloride.

P. fatty acids see fatty acids.

Polyurethane (pol‘e-yoo-rth‘e-en) a synthetic material used for wound dressings and woven vascular grafts.

Polyuria (pol‘i-yor‘i-a) the formation and excretion of a large volume of urine, which may physiologic, pharmacologic, or pathologic. A history of polyuria in an animal is as unreliable as a history of polydipsia. A quantitative assurance that polyuria is present suggests an error of renal tubular efficiency either as a result of toxic damage or an absence of the pituitary gland’s antidiuretic hormone.

Compensatory p. see physiological polyuria (below).

Pathological p. that caused by a disease of the kidney or disorder elsewhere in the body, e.g., diabetes mellitus or liver failure.

Pharmacological p. is caused by administered fluids or medication, such as glucocorticoids or diuretics.

Physiological p. the result of increased fluid intake; called also compensatory polyuria (above) and secondary polyuria.

Polyvalent (pol‘i-val‘ent) multivalent; having more than one valence.

P. vacine see polyvalent vaccine.

Polyvinyl (pol‘i-vin‘il) a polymer of a normally monomeric compound, e.g., vinyl chloride.

P. alcohol technique a method of fixation and preservation of feces for later examination.

Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) (pol‘i-vin‘il-pi-röld‘on-dor) see povidon.

POM prescription-only medicine; requires prescription by a licensed practitioner, such as a veterinarian.

Pomea the residue of fruits after juice is extracted and contains skins, pits and stalks; refers usually to grapes. Used as animal feed but useful only if dried. Called also pulp, marc.

Pomax umbellata Australian plant of the family Rubiaceae; causes cyanide poisoning.
Pomeranian a very small (3–7 lb), spitz-type dog with prominent eyes, a fox-like expression, erect ears, and a tail carried over the back. The long, straight coat is profuse and covers the body. The breed is predisposed to patent duc tus arteriosus, patellar luxation, and tracheal collapse.

pommel the high part at the front of the seat of the riding saddle.

Pompe’s disease [pop-‘me] see glycogenosis. Pompe[‘op-m-p] [pon–‘me] an acanthocephalan or thorny-headed genus of worms. *P. laevis* found in the intestine of freshwater and marine fish. POMR Problem-Oriented Medical Record.

ponazuril a triazine anticoccidial with activity against *Sarcocystis neurona*, the cause of equine protozoal myelencephalitis, approved as an oral paste for treating horses. Also used to treat protozoal and coccidial infections in kittens and puppies.

*Pongamia glabra* Asian oil tree in plant legume family Fabaceae; toxicity is in cake made by expressing oil from seeds; contains an unidentified toxin, possibly the flavonoid karanjin, which causes hepatitis and nephrosis; called also *Pongamia pinunata*, pongoa oil tree, karanja, Indian beech.

pons [ponz] 1. that part of the metencephalon lying between the medulla oblongata and the midbrain, ventral to the cerebellum. See also brainstem. 2. slip of tissue connecting two parts of an organ.

**P. varolii** pons (1).

pontine [pon-tin, pon-tén] pertaining to the pons.

pontobulbar [pon-to-bu-lawr] pertaining to the pons and the adjacent region of the medulla oblongata.

pontocerebellar [pon-to-ser-‘e-bel-ar] pertaining to the pons and cerebellum.

pontomedullary [pon-to-med-u-lawr-‘e] pertaining to the pons and the medulla oblongata.

p. syndrome lesions in this area cause spastic, uni- or bilateral weakness to paralysis, depression of ipsilateral postural reactions, cranial nerve deficits, and sometimes alterations in consciousness.

pontomesencephalic [pon-to-mes-en-sens-en-ful-ik] pertaining to or involving the pons and the mesencephalon.

pony an adult equine animal of about 14 hands high. Breed definitions vary from 14 to 14.2 hands. The term is also used regardless of height, e.g., polo pony. The only safe procedure when writing a certificate for a pony, e.g., for sale, is to state the animal’s actual height, preferably in cm.

p. hygropneumoniae see equine hyperpneumonia.

pit p. pony used in mines to haul mined rock. Breed varies as long as it is small, e.g., Shetland pony.

Poodle a dog characterized by its thick curly coat and the intriguing, yet standardized, patterns created by clipping and grooming that usually leave isolated patches of profuse coat separated by areas that are closely clipped. Originally a retriever, these patterns are believed to have been intended to insulate joints and vital organs from cold water. Three size varieties are recognized as separate breeds: Standard, over 15 in. tall; *Miniature*, 10–15 in. tall; and *Toy*, which is less than 10 inches. The breeds are predisposed to otitis externa, progressive retinal atrophy, epilepsy, patent duc tus arteriosus, cystinuria, patellar luxation, cataracts, distichiasis, and atano-axial luxation.

**P. cat** see Rex (1).

Poole suction tube a tube with multiple holes at the end, which reduces plugging with fat and omentum.

pooper-scooper a flat-bottomed shovel and separate spout of corresponding size and shape, each on a long handle; used to collect dog faeces from the ground, usually for disposal.

poor performance syndrome a reduction in performance, especially of racehorses or sport horses, usually manifest over several occasions. Not to be confused with unjustified performance expectation syndrome of horse owners and trainers or lack of intrinsic athletic ability in which the horse consistently performs poorly or below expectations. Called also loss-of-form.

poorness a state of agricultural animals of being thin or emaciated.

popcorn playful jumping and running of a guinea pig.

poppy [pop-‘pi] see carpi-tis. A term usually reserved for diseases of horses.

popliteal [pop-lit-‘e-al] pertaining to the area behind the stifle joint.

p. lymph node one of the palpable superficial lymph nodes; found behind the stifle joint, between the semimembranous and semitendinous muscles; deep and superficial groups may occur, the latter being less frequent.

p. tendon transposition a surgical technique for reconstruction of the caudal cruciate ligament.

popped knee see carpi-tis. A term usually reserved for diseases of horses.

*Populus* (pop-‘lu-las) one of the plant family Papaveraceae. Includes the genera *Papaver*, *Chelidonium*, *Eschscholtzia*, and *Argemone*.

population [pop-‘u-lawr-‘e-shar] all of the animals in a specifically defined area considered as a whole. The population may also be defined in modes other than geography, e.g., the cow population, a species specification, the nocturnal bird population.

binomial p. see binomial population.

cartogram a map of populations.

case p. see case population.

closed p. e.g., closed herd or flock; a population into which no introductions are permitted, including artificial insemination or embryo transfer; the population is genetically and/or hygienically isolated.

comparison p. see comparison population.

contiguous p’s the populations are separated but have a common border. Some diseases are very difficult to refrain from spreading from one population to the next.

control p. see control population.

density p. see population density.

experimental p. the population in which the experiment, or trial, is being conducted.

finite p. one capable of total examination by census.

general p. includes all classes and levels of animals (or plants) without any attempt to categorize them.

generic p. see deme.

genetically defined p. one in which the ancestry of the animals in it is known.

p. genetics deals with the frequency of occurrence of inherited characteristics in a population.

infinite p. cannot be examined as a total population because they may never actually exist but are capable of statistical importance.

limitation restricting the growth of an animal population by desexing, by culling or by managemental means of interfering with reproduction.

mean the mean of the population.

numbers see population size (below).

open p. one in which immigration in and out is unrestrained.

parent p. the original population about which it is hoped to make some inferences by examination of a sample of its constituent members.

proportion the percentage of the population that has the subject characteristics.

pyramid a graphic presentation of the composition of a population with the largest group forming the baseline, the smallest at the apex.

at risk see risk population (below).

risk p. the population that is composed of animals that are exposed to the pathogenic agent under discussion and are inherently susceptible to it. Called also population at risk. High- or special-risk groups are those that have had more than average exposure to the pathogenic agent.

size actual counting of a total population, the census method, is not often possible in large animal populations. Alternatives are by various sampling techniques including area trapping, the trapping of all animals in an area, the capture–release–recapture method, the nearest neighbor, and line transect methods. The population size is expressed as the population present at a particular instant. Alternatively, it can be expressed as an animal-duration expression when the population is a shifting one, and it is desired to express the population size over a period (e.g., cow-day).

special-risk p. a population of animals that is especially likely to contract a disease because of some peculiarity of genetics or husbandry or because of geographic or climatic factors.

stable p. a population that has constant mortality and fertility rates, and no migration, therefore a fixed age distribution and constant growth rate.

standard p. a population not yet divided into classes; the population against which each of its constituent classes can be compared.

target p. in epidemiological terms the population from which an experimenter wishes to draw an unbiased sample and make inferences about it.

porcine [pawr-‘s-een] inflammation of lymph nodes with formation of small abscesses.

porcine p. pertaining to pig. See also hog, swine.

p. circovirus 1 a nonpathogenic virus.

p. circovirus 2 cause of postweaning multisystem wasting syndrome (PMWS) and porcine dermatitis and neurophyopathy syndrome (below).

p. congenital progressive ataxia and spastic paresis inherited autosomal recessive disease of swine manifest shortly after birth as a severe lethal neuropathy.

p. contagious pleuropneumonia see porcine pleuropneumonia.

p. deltacoronavirus disease first reported in 2014 in swine in the Midwestern US with rapid spread to the rest of the nation and Canada. Manifest with profuse watery diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration associated with epithelial necrosis in the gastric pits and small intestine, and severe villous atrophy. High case fatality in neonatal piglets.
p. dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) caused by porcine circovirus type 2 (PCV2) and characterized by systemic vasculitis and glomerulonephritis. Occurs principally in grower/finisher pigs; clinical signs may include extensive purplish red, slightly raised lesions of various sizes and shapes over the thorax, abdomen, thighs, and forelegs. Case fatality is usually high. At postmortem, the kidneys are swollen, pale, and mottled with many small hemorrhages showing through the surface. There are enlarged lymph nodes and hemorrhages at multiple sites. The symptoms and postmortem findings are very similar to classical swine fever.

p. epidemic abortion and respiratory syndrome (PEARS) see porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (below).

p. epidemic diarrhea an important disease occurring in Europe and Asia and recently (2013) in North America, caused by an alphacoronavirus, porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV). Clinical syndrome is similar to Transmissible Gastroenteritis, the main clinical signs are watery diarrhea, vomiting, fast dehydration, and high piglet mortality.

p. epizootic diarrhea see porcine epidemic diarrhea, above.

p. hemagglutinating encephalomyelitis see hemagglutinating encephalomyelitis virus disease of pigs.

p. hepatitis E virus an enteric virus of pigs related to human hepatitis E that is not known to be pathogenic.

p. herpesvirus-1 see Aujeszky’s disease.

p. idiopathic chronic recurrent dermatitis a dermatitis observed only in sows and only in specific farrowing houses; affected sows recovered when moved from the houses; lesions consisted of annular macules and patches of erythema.

p. inclusion body rhinitis see inclusion body rhinitis.

p. intestinal adenomatosis see porcine proliferative enteropathy.

p. juvenile pustular psoriasiform dermatitis see pityriasis rosea.

p. lysomasosoma a rare tumor in pigs but a high proportion of all porcine tumors. Caused by an oncovirus.

p. malignant hyperthermia see porcine stress syndrome (below).

p. myocarditis described in Australia affecting late-term and neonatal pigs and characterized with stillbirth, mummification, and preweaning deaths associated with a multifocal nonsuppurative myocarditis with myonecrosis. Believed associated with Bungowannah virus, a recently recognized pestivirus.

p. necrotic ear syndrome see necrotic ear syndrome.

p. parvoviral abortion see porcine parvovirus.

p. polioencephalomyelitis see porcine viral encephalomyelitis.

p. poliomyelitis see porcine viral encephalomyelitis.

p. proliferative enteritis complex see proliferative hemorrhagic enteropathy.

p. reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) an arterivirus disease of pigs first recognized in the US in 1987 and subsequently in many other countries; characterized by severe reproductive failure in sows and respiratory disease in young pigs and an influenza-like syndrome in grower finisher pigs. Acute phases of the disease typically last 2–3 months after which reproductive parameters often return to normal or exhibit decreases in the farrowing rate and irregular returns to estrus. Numerous strains of the virus are reported in the US and Europe with differences in pathogenicity. A disease notifiable to the OIE (see Table 20). Prior to a consensus, called also mystery swine disease, swine infertility respiratory syndrome (SIRS), porcine epidemic abortion and respiratory syndrome (PEARS), blue ear disease, and Heko-Heko.

p. respiratory coronavirus closely related but distinct from transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) virus. Causes a mild, sometimes inapparent, respiratory infection, but no gastrointestinal disease

p. rubulavirus a paramyxovirus in the genus Rubulavirus. See blue eye disease.

p. SMEDI viruses enteroviruses and paroviruses causing stillbirths, mummification, embryonic deaths, and infertility in sows.

p. streptococcal meningitis see streptococcal meningitis.

p. stress syndrome (PSS) is an acute death syndrome in pigs occurring usually after transportation, fighting, exercise or even high environmental temperature. If signs are observed they include increasing dyspnea, tremor, and stiffness, severe hyperthermia, and a rapid onset of rigor mortis after death. A genetic disorder, more common in breeds where there has been selection for muscling. Homozygous recessive (Hal gene) pigs are susceptible to develop the syndrome following stress. Heterozygous pigs are at risk to develop pale soft exudative pork (PSE) at slaughter. Halothane testing or genotyping can be used to determine the genotype of pigs for breeding. Called also herzot, pale soft exudative pork, malignant hyperthermia, transport death, acute back muscle necrosis.

p. ulcerative spongiosis see ulcerative granuloma of swine.

p. porcupine two families of rodents, the New World (Erethizontidae) and Old World (Hystricidae) porcupines have long, erectile spines or quills. All are nocturnal, some are arboreal, some live in burrows. The quills are a cause of major injury to predators.

p. fish Diodon spp. in the family Diodontidae. They have sharp spines and, like their relatives the pufferfish, can defensively inflate their body to a large size. Some species contain tetrodotoxin, a potent neurotoxin that causes hypoxemia, hyperthermia, emesis, paralysis, and death. Called also balloonfish.

pore [por] a small opening or empty space.

nuclear p. a group of proteins with a central hole through which molecules pass through a nuclear membrane.

dilated p. of Winer a benign follicular tumor that occurs on the head and neck of older cats; they resemble epidermal cysts with a keratin-filled, wide opening (pore).

porencephalia [por’en-sef′a-lé-a] porencephaly characterized by porcine p.

porencephalitis [por’en-kef′a-lé-tis] porencephaly with inflammation of the brain.

porencphalous [por’en-sef′a-las] characterized by porcine p.

porencphyal [por’en-sef′a-lé] development or presence of a fluid-filled cysts or cleft in the cerebral hemispheres, usually communicating with the subarachnoid space; may also communicate with the lateral ventricle.

porcinothe p. the process of removing all blood vessels from meat to be sold for consumption in Jewish households. This is a religious requirement.

pork the fresh, uncured meat of the pig.

p. measles Taenia solium and Cysticercus cellulosae.

p. pale soft exudative p. see porcine stress syndrome.

porker the class of pig judged to be most suitable for conversion to pork. The target age and weight vary too much between localities to make a general statement worthwhile.

Porcine encephalitis [por′ı-nef′a-lé-tis] internal parasites in the class Pentastomida and the family Porocelidae.

P. clavatus, P. crotaii, P. subulifer the adults of these wormlike arthropods are found in the respiratory passages of large snakes. Heavy infestations may kill the snakes.

p. porcupine conidia produced through a pore in the conidiophores. Seen in Alternaria spp.

p. porcupine Solanum aviculae.

p. porcupine Paracoccidioides bovis.

p. porcupine Conus rostratus a porous condition, usually rarefaction of bone.

p. porcupine Porosoma [por′ơ-so-ma] a group of inherited or acquired diseases in which there are abnormalities of porphyrin metabolism, with accumulation in erythropoietic tissue.

p. porcupine Porcine encephalitis [por′ı-nef′a-lé-tis] an intermediary product in the biosynthesis of heme. Not detectable in normal animals.

p. deaminase an enzyme involved in the condensation of porphobilinogen. Now called uroporphyrinogen I synthetase.

p. porcupine Porphobilinogen synthase [por′fob-il-in′o-jen sin′thas] see aminolevulinate dehydratase.

p. porcupine Bovine congenital erythropoietic porphyria.

p. porcupine Bovine congenital erythropoietic p. inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in cattle; from birth, affected animals have varying degrees of reddish-brown discoloration of bones, teeth, and urine, anemia, and photosensitization, associated with a deficiency of the enzyme uroporphyrinogen III cosynthetase.

p. porcupine Erythropoietic p. porphyrin of genetic origin; a manifestation of involvement of erythropoietic tissue.

p. porcupine Feline p. inherited as an autosomal dominant trait; affected cats have red-brown discolored teeth, urine, and tissues, severe anemia, and photosensitivity associated with a deficiency of uroporphyrinogen III cosynthetase. Called also feline congenital erythropoietic porphyria.

p. porcupine Inherited p. The disease is inherited in cattle, swine, and cats and is similar to erythropoietic porphyria of humans. There are excessive amounts of porphyrins in urine and deposits in the bones and teeth causing a dark red-brown discoloration. The animals are very photosensitive and cannot live outside. See also hematoporphyrinuria, osteohematochromatosis.

p. porcupine Pig p. an erythropoietic porphyria, similar to bovine congenital erythropoietic porphyria, but inherited as a dominant trait. Discoloration of the
porphyrin

teeth, bones, and tissues occurs, but not of the urine, except in severely affected cases. Photosensitization is not a feature. The enzymatic defect is unknown.

porphyrin [por-fa-rin] any of a group of iron- or magnesium-free cyclic tetrapyrrole derivatives that forms the basis of the respiratory pigments of animals and plants. Porphyrins, in combination with iron, form hemes.

p. test the presence of porphyrin in cultures of Haemophilus, Glaesserella, Histophilus or Ttaylorella spp. indicates that hemin is not required for growth.

porphyrinogen [por-fa-rin-o-jen] partly reduced precursor form of porphyrin rings that can then make metals such as iron introduced to produce heme or other porphyrin structures.

porphyrinuria [por-fa-r-in-u-ri-a] an excess of porphyrin in the urine. The urine is of normal color on voiding but darkens to a red-brown after exposure to light.

Porphyromonas [por-fi-rom-o-nas] a genus of gram-negative, obligately anaerobic bacteria. Shot rods or cocobacilli, non-spore-forming, and nonmotile. Previously grouped in the genus Bacteroides. Members of the family Porphyromonadaceae. Involved in periodontal disease and gingivitis and a cause of dog and cat bite wound infections.

P. crassum found in the intestine of ducks; causes nasal discharge, gingivitis and a cause of dog and cat bite wound infections.

P. angusticolle a cause of pygranulomatous pneumonia in goats.

P. macacae a cause of pygranulomatous pneumonia in goats.

P. katsikii a cause of pygranulomatous pneumonia in goats.

P. sporum of small dog breeds and rarely cats; hereditary in Caim terriers. Can cause clinical signs similar to, but generally less severe than, those of porotosystemic shunts, and usually presents later in life unless accompanied by a gross shunt. There is elevation of serum bile acids, and there may be poor growth, vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice, and neuropsychic signs of hepatic encephalopathy. Called also primary porphyrias of the portal vein (PVH) without portal hypertension; previously known as hepatic microvascular dysplasia.

p. vein obstruction acute, complete obstruction causes a syndrome similar to that of intestinal obstruction without signs suggesting liver involvement; partial occlusion causes shrinkage and eventual atrophy of the relevant section of the liver.

p. vein rupture complication of epiploic foraminial hemia; sudden death from internal hemorrhage results.

p. venous absence a congenital defect resulting in the development of multiple shunts within the liver, hepatoporal fibrosis, and ascites, general immaturity and hepatic encephalopathy.

portio [por-ti-o] pl. portiones [L.] a part, division or portion.

p. vall. intermediate nerve, a root of the facial nerve.

p. vagialis the portion of the uterus that projects into the vagina; the vaginal fornix winds around it.

portacaval [por-ta-kal] portacaval.

portoenterostomy [por-to-en-teer-os-te-om] surgical Anastomosis of the jejunum to a decapsulated area of liver in the porta hepatis region, and to the duodenum; done to establish a conduit from the intrahepatic bile ducts to the intestine in biliary atresia.

portogram [por-tog-ram] the image obtained by portography.

portography [por-tog-ra-fe] radiography or computed tomography (CT) of the portal vein after injection of contrast material.

jejunal p. contrast material is injected into a jejunal vein.

portal p. contrast material is injected into the into the cranial mesenteric vein or one of its branches, through a laparotomy.

splenic p. see splenoporation.

portosystemic [por-to-sis-tem-i] pertaining to the portal vein and the systemic circulation.

p. anastomosis see portacaval anastomosis.

p. shunt (PSS) a vascular communication between the portal and systemic vascular systems that permits circulation to bypass the liver. Congential shunts may be intraportal, when there is failure of the fetal ductus venosus to close so that blood flow persists between the portal vein and the caval vena cava; these are more common in large-breed dogs and may be inherited as in Irish wolfhounds; or extrahepatic, in which there is communication, sometimes with multiple vessels, between the portal venous system and the systemic venous system, usually the abdominal vena cava. These are more common in cats and small-breed dogs, especially Maltese and Yorkshire terriers in which they are inherited. Clinical signs include poor growth from a young age, and combinations of gastrointestinal, lower urinary tract, and central nervous system signs. The latter include behavioral changes, blindness, head pressing, somnolence, postprandial seizures, and coma. Serum bile acid concentrations are greatly increased. Ammonium biturate crystals may be found in the urine.

p. vascular anomaly see portosystemic shunt (above) and portal vein hypoplasia.

portosystemic vascular malformations [por-to-sis-tem-ik] circulatory malformations of the liver that include hepatic microvascular...
dysplasia and portosystemic vascular anomalies (portosystemic or portacaval shunts).

**Portuguese fishing dog** [po’char-géz] see Portuguese water dog.

**Portuguese man-of-war, man-o’-war** [po’char-géz] a floating colony of hydrozoa (Physalia physalis) with stinging filaments trailing from a central medusa that resembles its relatives the jellyfishes. Found in tropical and sub-tropical waters, it is known for its very painful stings, both in and out of the water. Records of poisoning in animals are very rare, but deaths do occur in infested colonies of farmed fish. Called also bluebottle.

**Portuguese podengo** [po’char-géz] a sight and scent hound from Portugal. There are small (Pequeno), medium (Medio), and large (Grande) varieties and smooth or wire coat varieties. In the US, the Podengo Pequeno is recognized as a separate breed. A cerebellar cortical abiotrophy has been described in the breed. Called also Warren hound.

**Portuguese pointer** [po’char-géz] a medium size, compact hunting dog with a square head, well-defined stop, and triangular ears. The coat is short and yellow or light brown. The tail may be docked.

**Portuguese sheepdog** [po’char-géz] a medium-sized working dog with a long body, drop ears, long tail, and a long haircoat with goat-like texture.

**Portuguese water dog** [po’char-géz] a medium-sized (35–60 lb) well-muscled dog with characteristic swimming and fishing traits. The coat is profuse and may be either long, loosely waved, or short, harsh, and curled. In addition, the dog may be shown with a lion clip or a working-retriever clip. The breed gained gained popularity status while living in the White House as the family dog of the Obamas. The breed is predisposed to distichiasis, GM1 gangliosidosis (storage disease), cardiomypathy, and cataracts. Called also Portuguese fishing dog.

**Portulaca** plant genus in the family Portulacaceae. Contains high concentrations of oxalic acid and sometimes nitrate, either of which can cause fatal poisoning in hungry ruminants. Manifested by recumbency and high mortality in sheep includes *P. australis, P. filfolia, P. elatior, P. oleracea* (pigweed, purslane), *P. sp.arf. oleracea* (myuneyo, inland pigweed).

**porus** [po’ras] pl. pori [L.] an opening or pore.

**p. acusticus externus** the outer end of the external acoustic meatus.

**p. acusticus internus** the opening of the internal acoustic meatus in the cranial cavity.

**p. opticus** the opening in the sclera for passage of the optic nerve; better referred to as *area cribrosa sclerae*.

**posaconazole** [poz-a-kon’-ahl-zahl] an antifungal drug, structurally related to itraconazole.

**p. s-tol** ke-r-met** after the dicrotic elevation of the sphygmogram.**

**p. anestesia** see *postanesthetic myopathy* (below).

**p. myonecrosis** see postanesthetic myopathy (below).
postencephalitic [pɔstˈɛnˌsɛ-fəlˈɪtɪk] occurring after or as a consequence of encephalitis.

postepileptic [pɔstˈɛpˌɪ-lepˈtɪk] following an epileptic attack.

posterior [pɔstˈɛr-ərˈeɪ] directed toward or situated at the back; opposite of anterior. In quadrupeds, applied only the eyeball, eyelids, lips, and inner ear. 

postholithiasis [pɔstˌhoʊlɪθ-iˈəsɪs] having in the hindgut of an arthropod vector and are passed out with the feces. Infection of the definitive vertebrate host occurs via the skin or skin wound. Called also Stercoraria. See also anterior segment.

p. station trypanosomes one of the two types of development of trypanosomes. In this form, the metacyclic trypomastigotes accumulate in the hindgut of an arthropod vector and are passed out with the feces. Infection of the definitive vertebrate host occurs via the skin or skin wound. Called also Stercoraria. See also anterior segment.

posteroanterior [pɔstˈər-ər-ənˈtɛr-ərˈeɪ] directed from the back toward the front (caudo-cranial).

posterosupratentorial [pɔstˈər-ər-əsˌprər-ətərˈeɪ] situated behind and above.

postganglionic [pɔstˈgæŋ·gləˈnɪk] distal to a ganglion.

p. axon an axon arising from a cell body within an autonomic ganglion, and distal to it.

p. fibers nerve fibers arising from cell bodies within an autonomic ganglion, and distal to it.

postgraduate after completion of the first degree.

p. professional education continuing education, usually structured to provide a continuum of training in a particular segment of professional work, e.g., companion animal medicine and surgery.

p. studies include diplomas, certificates, and research higher degrees (master’s and PhDs), in all various disciplines and specialties.

Postharmastomum a genus of intestinal flukes (digenean trematodes) in the family Brachylaemidae. 

P. commutatus (syn. P. gallinarum) found in the ceca of fowl and other birds and may cause typhlitis.

P. gallinum a parasite of chickens.

P. suis occurs in the small intestine of pigs but causes little apparent infection.

p. postoperative occurring after or as a consequence of hepatitis.

posthomotaxy [pɔstˌhoʊ-məˈtæk-si] following a postoperative. 

posthypostasis, postischemia of the back part of the mouth or somewhere in the digestive tract beyond the mouth.

postparalytic [pɔstˌpər-ələˈtɪk] following an attack of paralysis.

postpartum [pɔstˈpɑrˈtəm] [L.] after parturition; see also postpartum.

p. metritis in the cow, Truerperella pyogenes, Fisobacterium necrophorum, and Prevotella melanogenica are major causative agents. Results in diminished fertility and milk yield and predisposes to chronic endometritis. 

p. septic metritis associated with retained placenta and poor uterine involution. Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Truerperella pyogenes, Streptococcus spp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus spp., rarely Clostridium spp. are common infections responsible for the putrid smell of the exudate and severe toxemia.

postparturient [pɔstˌpɑr-tərˈtʊrənt] relates to the dam, in the period immediately after parturition.

p. debilitation the effects of pregnancy, parturition, and the onset of heavy lactation especially in animals with multiple offspring, coupled with the high incidence of metabolic diseases and disease of the uterus and the mammary gland at this time can cause serious debilitation which requires intensive management to correct.

p. endometritis inflammation of the endometrium as a result of infection introduced usually at parturition; one of the principal causes of infertility.

p. fever of sows see mastitis—metritis—agalactia.

p. hemoglobinuria a disease of high-producing dairy cows in the period of about a month after calving characterized by acute intravascular hemolysis, hemoglobinuria, pallor of mucous, and a heavy mortality rate. Predisposed by a nutritional deficiency of phosphorus or copper.

p. hypocalcemia see parturient hypocalcemia.

p. immunosuppression drain of antibodies in colostrum depletes maternal resources and reduces immune status. 

p. paresis see parturient paresis.

p. paresis see parturient paresis.

postpartum [pɔstˌpər-əˈtəm] after puberty. Called also postmaturity.

p. alkaline tide see postpartum alkaline tide.

postpuberal, postpubertal [pɔstˈpuˌbər-əl] after puberty.

postpubescent [pɔstˌpjuˈbɛs·ənt] after puberty.
postradiation [pəsˌra-dəˈʃən] following exposure to radiation.

postrenal [pəsˈrɛnəl] pertaining to those parts of the urinary system that, anatomically and physiologically, are distal to the kidney. Includes ureters, bladder, and urethra.

postrotatory [pəsˈrɔtərə-tərē] occurring after the patient has been spun around passively.

p. nystagmus see postrotatory nystagmus.

postural p. see postural

postural [pəsˈtɔrəl] pertaining to posture or position.

p. reflexes, p. reactions reflexes that respond to changes of position of the body or head to maintain the eyes looking straight ahead and the poll-nose axis pointing similarly, e.g., hanging the animal by its hind limbs should provoke a lifting of the nose, and if this is obstructed an upward rotation of the eye.

posture [posˈtɔo] an attitude of the body. Good posture cannot be defined by any rigid formula. It is usually considered to be the natural and comfortable bearing of the body in normal, healthy animals. This generally means that in a standing position the body is naturally, but not rigidly, straight with the four legs evenly placed below the body, the back straight and the head held up so that the eyes look directly ahead. The position of the ears varies with the mental state of the animal. Continuous or frequent departure from this norm may indicate the need to look further for overt signs of disease. See also stance.

p. abnormality includes sternal or lateral recumbency, head deviation or rotation, head-pressing, dog-sitting, arched back.

kangooroo p. one which mimics the characteristic pose of kangaroos, sitting upright on the hindquarters with front legs held against the chest. Adopted by some cats affected by the spinal exostoses of hypervitaminosis A.

praying p. one in which the forequarters are close to the ground while the hindquarters are elevated by extension of the hind legs. Assumed in some cases at times unrelated to any vaccination. Clinically there is intense jaundice, gut stasis, oliguria, and stupor or mania.

p. sarcoma see feline vaccine-associated sarcoma.

potable [pətəˈbæl] fit to drink.

potash, potassa [pəˈtɔs] chemically speaking, potassium hydrate, a strong caustic. In farming terms, potassium carbonate as it is mixed into fertilizers to redress a deficiency of potassium in the soil.

potassa see potash.

potassemia [po-təˈsi-mi-ə] a chemical element, atomic number 19, atomic weight 39.102. The major intracellular cation. In combination with other minerals, potassium forms alkaline salts that are important in body processes and play an essential role in maintenance of its acid–base and water balance. All body cells, especially muscle tissue, require a high content of potassium. A proper balance between sodium, calcium, and potassium in the blood plasma is necessary for proper cardiac function. Alfalfa meal, molasses, and soyabean meal are good sources for herbivores. Causes of increased serum concentration (hyperkalemia) include renal failure, urinary tract obstruction, or rupture or hypoadrenocorticism.

p. acetate, bicarbonate, bitartrate, citrate, gluconate electrolyte replenishers, weak diuretics, and urinary alkalizers. Some are also used as expectorants.

p. arsenite see Fowler’s solution.

p. bromide an antiepileptic drug used in dogs and cats, although cats have more adverse effects. Often used in conjunction with phenobarbital or where phenobarbital has been ineffective.

p. carbonate used commercially as a fertilizer.

p. channel see channel.

p. chloride a compound used orally or intravenously as an electrolyte replenisher.

p. cyanide may be present in industrial effluents. A potent cause of cyanide poisoning.

p. exchange resins an oral preparation administered to limit the amount of potassium available for absorption; used in the management of hyperkalemia. See also ion-exchange resin; sodium polystyrene sulfonate.

p. guaiacol-sulfonate an organic potassium salt, used as an expectorant.

p. hydroxide (syn. potassium hydrate) used commercially as a caustic. In veterinary medicine used mostly for clearing skin scrapings in the diagnosis of ectoparasite infestation.

p. iodate used as a constituent of salt blocks and mixes to supplement the diet with iodine. Overdosing will cause iodism. It has also been used in the treatment of hyperthyroidism in cats.

p. iodide used as an iodide supplement as an expectorant and as an antithyroid agent. It has some antibacterial properties and has been used in the treatment of fungal granulomatous disease.

p. nitrate used commercially as a fertilizer and a meat preservative. Can cause nitrate poisoning or nitrite poisoning in ruminants.

p. nitrite a compound sometimes used in place of potassium nitrate. Overdosing causes methemoglobin formation and severe, sometimes fatal hypoxia.

p. nutritional deficiency extremely rare; causes poor growth, anemia, and diarrhea in pigs and calves. Electrocardiographic changes are also recorded. See also hypokalemia.

p. permanganate see permanganate.

p. phosphate a phosphorous supplement and a urinary acidifier.

p. sodium tartrate a compound used as a saline cathartic and also in combination with sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid (historically, known as Seidlitz powders).

potato Solanum tuberosum.

p. bush Solanum esuriale.

p. dermatitis scabby dermatitis on the lower limbs in cattle or water buffaloes on a diet heavily supplemented with potatoes over a period of some weeks.

p. poisoning see carbohydrate engorgement.

sweet p. Ipomoea batatas.

p. weed Heliotropium europaeum.

potbellied abnormal relative enlargement of the abdomen. Can be caused by increased size of viscera and contents, or diminution in volume of skeletal muscle, fat, and fascia due to malnourishment or wasting due to parasitism.

potency [pəˈtænsi] power; especially (1) the ability of the male to perform coitus; (2) the power of a medicinal agent to produce the desired effects; (3) the ability of an embryonic part to develop and complete its destiny.

centesimal p. see centesimal scale.

decimal p. see decimal scale.

potential [pəˈtenʃəl] 1. existing and ready for action, but not active. 2. electric tension or pressure.

action p. see action potential.
after-p. the period following termination of the spike potential. membrane p. see membrane potential.
resting p. the potential difference across the membrane of a normal cell at rest.
spike p. the initial, very large change in potential of an excitable cell membrane during excitation.
zeta p. a net negative charge.
potentiation (po-ten'the-a shan) enhancement of one agent by another so that the combined effect is greater than the sum of the effects of each one alone.
postextrasystolic p. occurs in mammalian ventricular muscle after a premature contraction that is weaker than preceding beats; for several regular beats after the premature beats, the contractions are greater than normal.
postsynaptic p. increased rate of discharge of a nerve cell that has been subjected to intensive stimulation. Appears to be related to the appearance of a greater number of dendritic spines.
premature activation p. see postextrasystolic potentiation (above).
potentiation an expression of the number of dilution and succession stages undertaken in the preparation of homeopathic medicines.
Poteriocestoma a genus of strongylid roundworms in the subfamily of Cyathostominae. Found in the large intestine of horses.
Poth-Gold suture pattern a simple interrupted suture pattern used in intestinal anastomosis that is tied very tightly so that it cuts through the serosa, mucosa, and muscularis and remains holding the submucosa in apposition.
potion (po'shan) a mixture of liquid medicines.
Potomac horse fever see equine neorickettsiosis.
potaroo member of the genus Potorous, small marsupial macropods native to Australia, known as rat kangaroo or kangaroo rat. All three living species are threatened, with Potorous gilbertii, Gilbert’s potaroo, critically endangered.
Pott’s technique surgical technique for management of tetralogy of Fallot involving a side-to-side anastomosis of the aorta and pulmonary artery.
Potter–Bucky see Potter–Bucky grid, diaphragm, Bucky tray.
potteries possible source of fluorine, used in glazes and art work, causing poisoning of livestock grazing on surrounding contaminated pasture.
potto (Perodicticus potto) very small, nocturnal, arboreal, short-tailed primates, with long, slender bodies and limbs, in the family Lorisidae. They are native to equatorial Africa and primarily frugivorous. They are sometimes hunted for meat and have been found in the pet trade.
Potts anastomosis a method of joining the aorta and the pulmonary artery, side-by-side, in the surgical management of tetralogy of Fallot.
Potts–Smith scissors [pots] fine pointed scissors with various blade angles.
Potts–Smith forceps long, fine-pointed, serrated jaw, tissue forceps useful for cardiovascular work.
pouch [pouch] a pocket-like space, cavity or sac, e.g., one formed by bending back of the peritoneum on the surfaces of adjoining organs. See also bursa, pharyngeal pouch, marsupium.
abdominovesical p. the pouch-like reflection of the peritoneum from the abdominal wall to the ventral surface of the bladder. adenohypophyseal p. see Rathke’s pouch (below).
cutaneous p. an invagination of the skin, especially a glandular invagination such as the infraorbital, inguinal, or interdigital pouch of sheep (see below).
guttural p. see guttural pouch.
infraorbital p. a cutaneous pouch rostral to the medial canthus of the eye, 0.5–1 in. deep, in sheep and many other ungulates. Called also lacrimal pouch.
inguinal p. an extensive cutaneous pouch in the inguinal region of male and female sheep. Called also mammary pouch.
interdigital p. a tubular invagination of the skin between the toes in sheep and some other cloven footed animals that anoints the hooves with its waxy secretion.
lacrimal p. see infraorbital pouch (above).
mammary p. see inguinal pouch (above).
pubovesical p. formed by a reflection of the peritoneum from the floor of the pelvis onto the neck of the bladder.
Rathke’s p. a diverticulum from the embryonic buccal cavity from which the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland is developed.
rectogenital p. the pouch contained by the extension of the peritoneal cavity into the pelvic cavity between the rectum and the uterus or the uterus masculinus in the male.
rectouterine p. the pouch formed by the extension of the peritoneal cavity into the pelvic cavity between the uterus (or the uterus masculinus in the male) and the bladder.
Seessel’s p. an outpouching of the embryonic pharynx rostral to the pharyngeal membrane and caudal to Rathke’s pouch.
vesicogenital p. the peritoneal pouch between the bladder and the genital fold in the male, or the uterus in the female.
pouderage [po-der'zh] [Fr.] surgical application of an irritating powder between serous membranes (e.g., pericardium or pleura) to promote their adhesion.
poulter young turkey, from hatching until the time they can survive at ambient temperature.
poultice [pol'tis] from the Latin puls or pulsae meaning ‘porridge’; a soft, moist mass of material, often hypersomotic, that is applied to the skin or hoof to stimulate drainage of purulent material; a ‘drawing’ agent, typically applied warm in order to increase local blood flow and soften or macerate the skin/hoof.
poultry [pol'te] farmed, domestic birds including fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese. For other words relating to domestic birds, see under avian.
p. hemorrhagic syndrome see hemorrhagic syndrome.
p. waste spilled feed, dried litter, and fecal residues from chicken houses can be used to provide a high-protein supplement feed for livestock. There are hazards, especially botulism, salmonellosis, and poisoning by feed additives such as copper and phosphorus. The material may also contain an unidentified hepatotoxin. Regardless of protein content, or potential hazards, esthetically it is not desirable for use as livestock feed; and, in the face of consumer concerns for food wholesomeness, is a remarkably stupid choice for use as a livestock feed. Called also dried poultry waste.
pound [pound] 1. a unit of weight in the avoirdupois (453.6 g, or 16 ounces) or apothecaries’ (373.2 g, or 12 ounces) system. 2. said of the gait of a horse that strikes the ground hard with the front feet at the canter. 3. an enclosure or building maintained by a local government authority in
which stray animals are kept until claimed by their owners. See also animal shelter.

**Porcine parvovirus (PPV)** an abbreviation for parts per million; a weight-for-weight (w/w) measure.

**Poxviridae** an order of viruses that contains poxviruses that are classified into subfamilies: Poxvirinae, family Poxviridae, which includes viruses that infect animals, and Entomopoxvirinae, family Entomopoxviridae, which includes viruses that infect insects.

**Poxvirinae** a family of viruses, the members of which are large, brick- or oval-shaped particles containing a double-strand DNA genome that replicate in the cytoplasm of cells. Divided into two subfamilies: Chordopoxvirinae (poxviruses that infect vertebrates) and Entomopoxvirinae (poxviruses that infect insects). There are 11 genera in the subfamily Chordopoxvirinae of which eight contain viruses of significant importance: (1) Orthopoxvirus, which includes: buffalopox, camelpox, camel pox, cowpox, ectromelia (mousepox), horsepox, monkeypox, parrotpox, pseudocowpox, rabbitpox, sealpox, sheeppox, swinepox. Poxviridae is the cause of pox diseases in animals and humans.

**pox** [poks] a group of diseases caused by poxviruses and affecting primarily the skin and manifested by a characteristic progression of lesions from erythema to papule to vesicle to pustule to a round, reddish, raised scab about 0.5 in. diameter to a pox mark that remains at the site of lesions after healing.

Includes buffalopox, camelpox, canarypox, cowpox, ectromelia (2), elephantpox, feline cowpox, fowlpox, goatpox, horsepox, monkeypox, parrotpox, pseudocowpox, rabbitpox, sealpox, sheeppox, swinepox.**

**Powassan virus** [pou-wah-suhn] see Flaviviridae.

**poviodone (PVP)** polyvinylpyrrolidone, a synthetic polymer used as a dispersing and suspending agent. It has also been used as a plasma volume expander.

**povi-dione–iodine (PVP-I)** [pou-vid-don] a complex of iodine and poviodone; used as a topical disinfectant. A common tradename is Betadine®.

**pox** [poks] a fine powder used topically as a desiccant, dry lubricant, or vehicle for a topical insecticide.

**glove p.** sterile dusting powder used on surgical gloves to facilitate their application.

**powderpuff** a Chinese crested dog with a full haircut.

**powder** [powdər] a loose aggregation of very small particles obtained by finely grinding a solid.

**dusting p.** a fine powder used topically as a desiccant, dry lubricant, or vehicle for a topical insecticide.

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**dusting p.** a fine powder used topically as a desiccant, dry lubricant, or vehicle for a topical insecticide.
Canada, and Mexico. In 2003, the prairie dog was associated with the first outbreak of monkeypox in humans in the US. Prairie dogs are very susceptible to bubonic plague (*Yersinia pestis*).

**pralidoxime (2-PAM)** ([prə-ˈlɪd-ək-əm]) 2-pyridinealdoxime methylchioride, a cholinesterase reactivator, effective against the nicotinic cholinergic effects of organophosphorus compounds such as organophosphate insecticides; it also has limited value in countervailing carbamate-type cholinesterase inhibitors.

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**prallitin** a fourth-generation pyrethroid insecticide and repellent; used in combination with other chemicals.

**pmoxine, pramocaine** ([prə-ˈmɔk-ən]) a topical anesthetic; acts by membrane stabilization and subsequent conduction blockade.

**prandial** ([prə-ˈrɑːd-əl]) pertaining to a meal.

**praseodymium** ([prə-ˈzdə-dɪm]) a chemical element, atomic number 59, atomic weight 140.907.

**praschnitz–küstner (PK) reaction** ([prə-ˈsnɪts-ˈkɛst-ˈnɛr]) a local hypersensitivity reaction induced by intradermal injection into a healthy person of serum from a hypersensitive individual. Subsequent injection of the antigen to which the donor is allergic results in a wheal-and-flare response.

**prawn** common name for aquatic fresh or brackish water crustaceans.

**prazosin** ([prə-ˈzo-ˌsɛn]) an α-adrenergic receptor blocker that acts as a peripheral vasodilator; used in the treatment of urethral spasm.

**prazepam** ([prə-ˈzæp-əm] a benzodiazepine tranquilliser, similar to diazepam.

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**prebetalipoproteinemia** ([prə-bet-ə-lip-o-pro-ˈtɛ-nəm-ə] a condition that tends to become malignant but does not necessarily do so, e.g., precancerous eye lesions in cancer-eye of cattle. See *squamous* cell carcinoma, *neoplasia*.

**precapillary** ([prə-ˈkæp-ə-lær] a vessel intermediate between an arteriole and a capillary.

**preclinical** ([prə-kə-lɪn] pertaining to the *precordium*.

**precordium** ([prə-ˈkɔrd-əm]) the area of the chest wall ventral to the heart.

**precava** ([prə-ˈkævə] the cranial vena cava.

**preceptor** ([prə-ˈsep-tər] an instructor or a private practice approved by a veterinary college to provide clinical training to veterinary students during externship blocks; see also *preceptorship*.

**preceptorship** ([prə-ˈsep-tər-ship] programs in which an approved veterinarian or credentialed technician (the preceptor) supervises students in a clinical setting, external to the veterinary school. Called also *externship*, *practicum*.

**prechondral** ([prə-ˈkɔrd-əl] situated in the front of the notochord in the developing embryo.

**precipitant** ([prə-ˈsɪp-tənt]) a substance that causes precipitation.

**precipitate** ([prə-ˈsɪp-tət] 1. to cause settling of a soluble substance in solution. 2. a deposit of solid particles settled out of a solution. 3. occurring with undue rapidity, as precipitate labor.

**practolol** ([prə-ˈkɔt-o-ˌlɔl] a β-adrenergic blocking agent with the same actions as *propranolol*.

**precipitation** ([prə-ˈspɪt-ə-ˈʃən]) the act or process of precipitating.

**p. test** see *precipitin* reaction.

**precipitin** ([prə-ˈsip-əˈtən]) an antibody to soluble antigen that specifically aggregates the antigen in vivo or in vitro to give a visible precipitate.

**p. curve** a plot showing the amount of antibody precipitated with increasing amounts of antigen added in a precipitin reaction.

**double diffusion**. see *immunodiffusion*.

**p. reaction, p. test** a reaction involving the specific precipitation of an antigen in solution by mixing with a specific antisera in the presence of electrolytes. See also *lattice* theory.

**precipitogen** a soluble antigen that stimulates the formation of and reacts with a precipitin.

**precision** ([prə-ˈsnən] the quality of being sharply defined by virtue of exact detail, an important criteria of a diagnostic test. A precise test is free from random error and is a test where multiple analysis of a sample gives the same result. Precision is a requirement of *accuracy* but is not the same as accuracy.

**prediabetic** ([prə-ˈdi-əb-ət] pertaining to the *precordium*.

**pregnancy** ([prə-ˈkəri-ne] unusually early development of physical and sexual traits.

**preconditioning** ([prə-ˈkən-dən-sən]) preparation of 6–8 months old reseedered, recently weaned beef calves for entry into a feedlot and an intensive fattening program. Includes castration, dehorning, and branding 3 weeks before and all vaccinations 2 weeks before weaning, and weaning 3–4 weeks before sale or entry to the feedlot. During this postweaning period, the calf should become accustomed to feedlot feeding and conditions.

**precordial** ([prə-ˈkɔrd-əl]) pertaining to the *precordium*.

**p. electric shock** see *cardioversion*.

**p. thump** a sharp blow to the sternum to revive heart action is used in cardiac arrest in humans. It has not been of proven benefit in animals.

**precordium** ([prə-ˈkɔrd-əm]) area of the chest wall over which the heart contractions can be palpated and auscultated; typically it is found on the ventral third of the left chest wall caudal and medial to the elbow, which may be advanced cranially for better access.
pregnancy

precorneal anterior to or external to the cornea.
p. tear film the thin layer of secretions from the conjunctival goblet cells and lacrimal, tarsal, and nictitans glands that covers the outer surface of the cornea and conjunctiva. Typically abbreviated to tear film or tears.
precostal [pre-kɔsˈtɔl] ventral or cranial to the ribs.
precuneus [pre-kʊnˈe-əs] pl. precunei [L.] a small convolution on the medial surface of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum.
prefrontal [pre-frəntəl] something that precedes. In biological processes, a substance from which another, usually more active or mature substance is formed. In clinical medicine, a clinical sign or syndrome that heralds another.

fragments see Okazaki fragments.
predation [pre-daˈʃən] the characteristic of preying on other animals as a source of food. Can be a big cause of loss in animal flocks and herds, especially lambs. See also predatory.
predator [pre-daˈtər] an animal that derives its life support by predation. predatory [pre-daˈtoʊr] pertaining to predator.
p. lesions dog attacks cause massive hemorrhages, much tissue disruption, broken bones; attack mostly thighs, flanks, lambs have crushed skulls; foxes attack tongue, lower jaw, tail area, thigh; coyotes eat a part of the carcass, crushing and tearing of larynx, fang marks in skin, and in lambs a crushed head and neck; crows attack eyes, tongue, anus, umbilicus of already immobilized victim.
predentin [pre-dɛnˈtɪn] immature, uncalcified matrix of dentin produced by odontoblasts.
prediabetes [pre-dəˈbeɪtɪs] a state of latent impairment of carbohydrate metabolism in which the criteria for diabetes mellitus are not all satisfied; it is associated with a risk of progression to overt diabetes mellitus.
prediastole [pre-dəˈɪstəl] the interval immediately preceding diastole.
predicrotic [pre-dɪˈkroʊtɪk] occurring before the dicrotic wave of the phylmgogram.
predicted difference predicting the improvement in production of the offspring as compared with that of the dam’s, which will result with the use of a particular sire. The estimate is based on the actual performance of the male in this regard, as measured on a sample of his offspring. Incorporates adjustments for environmental and management group effects and genetic trend. Called also expected progeny difference (EPD).
predictive value a measure used by clinicians to interpret diagnostic test results. the diagnostic value of a test is defined by its sensitivity, specificity, predictive value, and efficiency. See also sensitivity, specificity, test efficiency.
p. v. 1. the probability that a patient with a positive test result really does have the condition for which the test was conducted. 2. the proportion of true positives to the total number of positives in the population. The higher the disease prevalence the greater the probability that a positive result will be truly correct.
negative v. 1. the probability that a patient with a negative test result really is free of the condition for which the test was conducted. 2. the proportion of the true negatives to the total number of negatives in the population.
predigestion [pre-dɪˈdiːʃən] partial artificial digestion of food before its ingestion into the body.
predisposition [pre-dɪs-pəˈzɪʃən] a latent susceptibility to disease which can be activated under certain conditions.
prediureteral [pre-dɪˈvɜːr-tərəl] denoting a condition of thickening of the muscular wall of the colon and increased intraluminal pressure without evidence of diverticulosis.
predilute [pre-dɪˈluːt] a synthetic glucocorticoid; an analog of hydrocortisone with three to five times the potency. Used as the crystalline form for oral administration, as the acetate or butylacetate can be activated under certain conditions.
predilute matrix of dentin produced by odontoblasts.
predilute protein (PAG) specific proteins, usually of placental origin, of value in laboratory diagnosis of pregnancy, especially in cattle.
p. diagnosis see pregnancy tests (below).
n. p. superetation.
p. duration see gestation period.
early p. hormone (factor) identified in mice and several other species including sheep, cattle, pigs, humans; appears in the blood within a few hours of conception and persists for several weeks; identifiable by laboratory test. Known also as early conception factor (ECF). Commercial kits are available for pregnancy diagnosis based on detection of ECG, but their accuracy has been challenged.
ectopic p., extraterine p. development of the fertilized ovum outside the cavity of the uterus. The site of implantation usually is one of the uterine tubes. Not recorded as occurring in animals.
p. edema see edem.a.
p. failure includes fetal resorption, fetal mummification, abortion, miscarriage.
false p. development of all the signs of pregnancy without the presence of an embryo. Commonly seen in bitches, 40–60 days after estrus, associated with the persistence of corpora lutea. There may be all the signs of impending parturition with mammary development, lactation, and behavior changes, including nest building and aggression. Tends to recur in the same bitch. Sometimes pyometra is a sequel. Called also pseudopregnancy, pseudocyesis.
hormonal p. diagnosis the use of any specific hormone to determine a state of pregnancy; can use chorionic gonadotropin (equine), pregnancy-specific proteins or pregnancy associated proteins (ruminants), progesterone (camelids), relaxin (canine).
multiple p’s. twins, triplets, and more in usually uniparous species.
phantom p. see false pregnancy (above).
p. prolonged see prolonged gestation.
p. rate (overall) the percentage of all services given to a group of females during a defined period which result in pregnancies (diagnosed at 42 days or more after service), or percentage of all females that become pregnant during a specified (usually seasonal) breeding period.
secondary p. toxemia pregnancy toxemia secondary to another condition which reduces the ewe’s or cow’s feed intake.

p-specific protein B a pregnancy diagnosis test available commercially, based on detection of a protein (PSPB) secreted by the trophoblastic ectoderm and present in the cow’s peripheral circulation at day 24 of gestation; persists in the circulation for 90 days after parturition. The test is used in all ruminants (domestic and wild) at various stages of pregnancy. p. termination in the early stages of pregnancy prostaglandins are used; in the later stages corticosteroids are used. The efficacy of the various treatments varies between the species. See also parturition induction.

. p. tests cover a wide range with different diagnostic techniques being most satisfactory in different species. Mare—ultrasound at 14–16 days, transrectal palpation of the uterus 30–35 days, serum gonadotropin concentrations at day 40–100. Cow—ultrasound at 27 days, transrectal palpation from 35 days onward; progesterone assay in milk at day 24 after breeding, pregnancy-specific protein B (PSPB). Ewe—ultrasound transrectal at 25 days, transabdominal after 40 days, rectal probe after 70 days, PSPB after 24 days. Sor—estrone sulfate content of the urine at 25 days, rectal examination at 30 days, ultrasound at 28 days. Bitch, queen—palpation through the abdominal wall in a cooperative patient at 21 days, radiographic examination at day 45, ultrasound at 35 days, (dogs) relaxin at 4 weeks.
tubal p. see ectopic pregnancy (above).
p. toxemia is recorded in ruminants. 1. Ewes. Pregnancy toxemia occurs only in the last month of pregnancy, most commonly in fat ewes carrying
twin lambs, and in circumstances in which the feed supply is declining. Sheep have encephalopathy with blindness, muscle tremor, convulsions, metabolic acidosis, and a clinical course of 2–8 days, usually terminating fatally unless treated early. See also fat ewe pregnancy toxemia. 2. Cows. Fat cows in the last 6 weeks of pregnancy that suffer a sharp decrease in feed are subject. Dairy cows that calve in an excessively fat state and then are stressed nutritionally develop a syndrome very similar to pregnancy toxemia but called more commonly fat cow syndrome. In all of the diseases, there is blindness, recumbency, and severe ketosis. In early cases, there may be some excitement, even convulsions. 3. in guinea pig sows, particularly obese ones, uteroplacental ischemia caused by aortic compression and iliac arterial hypoplasia occurs in late pregnancy, causing lethargy, anorexia, and rapid death.

**pregnane** [preˈgnan] one of the two major types of steroid hormone involved in female reproductive processes; includes progesterone.

**pregnane glycosides** [preˈgnan glˈkoʊsɪd] neurotoxins isolated from plants in the family Asclepiadaceae such as Cynanchum, Sarcostemma, Marsdenia; cause muscle tremor, hypersensitivity, tetanic, and clonic seizures. Include cynanosides, sarcosinamides. Syndrome called cynamnosis (South Africa).

**pregnanesiol** [preˈgnaˌnæsɪˈəʊl] a crystalline, biologically inactive dihydroxy derivative of pregnane, formed by reduction of progesterone and found especially in urine of pregnant women.

**pregnanesiol-3-glucuronide** a common urinary metabolite of progesterone used as a marker of the hormone in human pregnancy.

**pregnanetriol** [preˈgnaˌnætrɪˈəʊl] a metabolite of 17-hydroxyprogesterone and a precursor in the biosynthesis of cortisol.

**pregnant** [preˈgnaɪnt] having one or more developing embryo or fetus within the uterus; gravid; in calf, in lamb, in pig, in foal, in pup.

**p. mare serum gonadotropin (PMSG)** [ˌpɛrmɛr ˈserəm ˈsɜrəm ˈɡonəˈdɔtropɪn] originates in the endometrial cups and present in the blood during the period 40 to 140 days of pregnancy. Used pharmacologically to stimulate growth of follicles in inactive ovaries in adult animals, and in combination with prostaglandin to induce superovulation in cows that are acting as donors for embryo transfers. Also called equine chorionic gonadotropin (eCG).

**pregnenolone** [preˈgnaˌnɒlən] first intermediate in the synthesis of steroid hormones from cholesterol.

**prehemiplegic** [ˌprɛhɪˌmɪˈplɛdɪk] preceding hemiplegia.

**prehensile** [ˌprɛhənˈsɪl] adapted for grasping or seizing; usually said of tails (as in primates, New World monkeys, opossum, and kinkajou), hands or feet, or nose (as in elephants). See also hand, foot, nose.

**prehension** [ˌprɛhəˈʃnən] the act of grasping. Common usage is grasping food with the mouth or lips.

**difficult** p. needs to be classified into difficulty in approaching food, paralysis of the tongue or jaws, malapposition of incisor teeth, pain in the mouth, foreign body in the mouth, and defective development of the lips or tongue.

**prehorn** [ˌprɛhərn] prohormone.

**prehypophysis** [ˌprɛhɪˈpɒfɪsɪs] the anterior lobe of the hypophysis, or pituitary gland.

**preictal** [ˌprɛɪkˈtæl] occurring before a seizure.

**preicteric** [ˌprɛɪktəˈrɪk] preceding the appearance of jaundice.

**preimmunization** [ˌprɛɪmʊnˈzaɪˌmɪʃən] vaccination well in advance of the expected threat, e.g., 4 weeks before cattle go into a feedlot rather than the day of entry.

**preinvasive** [ˌprɛɪnˈvɑːsɪv] not yet invading tissues outside the site of origin.

**Preis–Nocard bacillus** [ˈprɛs nəˈkɑːr] see Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis.

**prekallikrein** [ˌprɛkəˈlɪkriˈn] Fletcher factor in blood coagulation. Precursor of plasma kallikrein that circulates in the blood. Acts in the initiation of the intrinsic component of coagulation.

**prekeratocyte** [ˌprɛrkəˈrətɔʊt] a fibrous protein precursor of keratin synthesized by basal cells of the epidermis.

**prekeratoocyte** an abnormal erythrocyte form in which there is a cytoplasmic clear space caused by a hole; an intermediate form of a keratocyte. Called also blister cell.

**preleukemia** [ˌprɛləˈkəmɪə] a stage of bone marrow dysfunction that may progress to the development of granulocytic (myeloid) leukemia. Neoplastic cells are present in the bone marrow, but not in peripheral blood. It occurs in dogs and in cats, where it may be associated with feline leukemia virus infection. The disease is also called myelodysplastic syndrome with excess blasts.

**prelimbic** [ˌprɛlɪˈmɪbɪk] in front of a limbus; refers usually to the limbus fossae ovalis (the margin of the fossa between the two atria).

**preload** [ˈprɛləʊd] see cardiac preload.

**premalignant** [ˌprɛrməˈlɪgnənt] a growth that is not yet malignant, but may or is likely to become malignant. Also called precancerous.

**prematuring uterus disinfection** in some herd health programs; includes uterine infusion in all or selected cows with antibiotic or other antibacterial material. Previously practiced, but no longer recommended.

**premature** [ˌprɛməˈtʃʊr] born or interrupted before the state of maturity; occurring before the proper time.

**p. heartbeats** arise from foci from within the myocardium in either the ventricle or close to the A-V node (junctional premature beats). They may cause irregularity of the heartbeat but they can be accurately identified only by the use of an electrocardiograph. The clinical importance of intermittent premature heart beats is difficult to ascertain, but persistent occurrence could be indicative of heart disease.

**p. ventricular complexes** see premature heartbeats (above).

**p. ventricular contraction (PVC)** see premature heartbeats (above).

**p. young** a newborn animal born before the full term of its pregnancy but capable of maintaining an independent existence.

**prematurity** [ˌprɛməˈtʃʊrəti] underdevelopment; the condition of being born prematurely.

**p. and dysmaturity in foals** term used for foals that show signs of prematurity and may be born prematurely, full-term, or even after a prolonged gestation, that may be small in size, slow to rise and suck, have a fine silky hair coat with soft ears and lips, incomplete ossification of the carpal and tarsal bones, a domed forehead, a red tongue, and increased susceptibility to hypothermia and failure of passive transfer of immunoglobulins.

**premaxilla** [ˌprɛmæˈsɪlə] the incisive bone, the bone that bears the upper incisor teeth.

**cleft** p. see cleft lip. Cleft palate.

**premaxillary** [ˌprɛmæˈsɪlərɪ] 1. situated in front of the maxilla proper. 2. incisive bone. 3. pertaining to the premaxilla.

**premature** the severity of uterine edema or to reduce the risk of parturient hypocalcemia (milk fever). Better methods of prevention are available. This practice will result in a decreased concentration of colostal immunoglobulins at parturition and a higher risk for neonatal calf disease.

**p. udder preparation** includes cleaning of the teats and udder so as to provide milk of good quality, massage to encourage let-down and fast milking, and physical examination and rejection of the first few cattels of milk that are most likely to contain transient bacterial infections.

**premises** a building or part of a building, including land and other appurtenances, especially mechanical services.

**veterinary** p. does not define whether the accommodation is classified as a hospital, or a clinic, or is less than those and does not fit any special criteria. Does indicate that the premises are used for veterinary purposes, e.g., branch premises indicates that the premises are used for veterinary work but is serviced from a main clinic at a distance and is not manned for sufficiently long periods each day to qualify as a branch practice.

**premix** [ˌprɛrɪmɪk] a finite mixture of nutritional supplements such as minerals and vitamins, usually combined with a carrier and ready for mixing with a total ration.

**premolar** [ˌprɛrəˈmɔrə] in front of (mesial or proximal) to the molar teeth, yet still behind (distal to) the canines. See also teeth.

**premorbid** [ˌprɛməˈbɪd] occurring before the development of disease.

**premunition** [ˌprɛrɪmjuˈniʃən] resistance to infection by the same or closely related pathogen established after an acute infection has become chronic, and lasting as long as the infecting organisms are in the body.

**premyeloblast** [ˌprɛrɪˈmiələˈbλæst] a precursor of a myeloblast.

**premyelocyte** [ˌprɛrɪˈmiələˈsɪt] promyelocyte; promyelocytosis.

**prenatal** [ˌprɛrnəˈtæl] preceding birth.

**p. care** care of the pregnant female before delivery of the neonate.

**p. cytogenetic studies** cytogenetic studies carried out on amniotic fluid cultures, the fluid being collected by amniocentesis, is not much used in veterinary medicine because of lack of knowledge of congenital disease linked to chromosomal abnormality. Could be used as a means of early sex determination.
p. infection infection of the fetus via an intact placenta, in the case of viruses, or via a placentitis in the case of bacterial or metazoan infections.

p. loss see abortion, stillbirth, early embryonic mortality, mummification.

preneoplastic [ˈpre-ə-ə-plas-ɪk] before the formation of a tumor. See also precancerous.

preoperative [ˌprɪ-oʊˈprɪ-ə-tɪv] preceding an operation.

p. care the preparation of a patient before operation. The preoperative period may be extremely short, as with an emergency operation, or it may encompass several days during which diagnostic tests, specific medications and treatments, and measures to improve the patient’s general well-being are employed in preparation for surgery.

c. cleansing preparation of the patient and surgical personnel to minimize contamination of the wound. See also scrub (2).

p. scrub-up see surgical scrub.

preoptic nuclei [ˌprɪ-ə-optɪk] nuclei in the anterior part of the hypothalamus.

preoral [ˌprɪ-ər-əl] situated rostral to the mouth; in front of the mouth.

preoxygenation [ˌprɪ-ə-ˈɔk-sɪ-ə-ˈneɪ-ʃən] administration of oxygen before the induction of anesthesia in order to increase oxygen tension in the upper airways in order to maintain oxygenation if apnea occurs.

prep abbreviated form of ‘preparation’; most commonly used in reference to antiseptic skin preparation for surgery.

preparalytic [ˌprɪ-ə-ˈpær-ə-lɪt-ɪk] preceding paralysis.

prepartum [ˌprɪ-ə-pər-təm] just before parturition.

prepatellar [ˌprɪ-ə-tel-ər] in front of (cranial to) the patella.

prepatent [ˌprɪ-ə-pə-ˈtænt] before it becomes manifest. Used with reference to infection with bacteria, viruses, and particularly helminth parasites.

p. period the period between infection of the host and the earliest time at which the causative agent can be recovered from the patient or, in the case of parasites, eggs, or larvae can be recovered from feces, urine, or blood.

It is usually shorter than the incubation period but may be longer in some parasitic infestations, e.g., hookworm infestation in puppies.

prepotent having great power; of the two parents, the one with greater power to transmit heritable characteristics to the offspring.

preprandial [ˌprɪ-ə-prən-dəl] before meals. Abbreviation used in medical records and nursing notes.

prepriming complex in DNA replication, an assembly of proteins that include dnaB-dnaC complex and proteins n, n′, n″, and i, formed at an intermediate time during DNA replication.

prepriming protein in the initiation of prokaryotic DNA replication, a group of proteins that bind to tetranucleotide motifs (T7 phage) prior to the synthesis of oligonucleotide primers by primase.

preprocessing controls on an ultrasound machine, controls that alter the performance of an ultrasound machine.

preproinsulin [ˌprɪ-ə-pro-i n-sɪ-lɪn] the precursor of proinsulin, containing an additional polypeptide sequence at the N terminus.

preproparathyroid hormone [ˌprɪ-ə-pro-ˈpær-ə-thri-əd hor-ˈmən] a precursor of parathyroid hormone, synthesized on the ribosomes of chief cells; abbreviated pre-ProPTH.

preproprotein [ˌprɪ-ə-pro-ˈprɪ-ət] any precursor of a protein.

prepuberal, prepubertal [ˌprɪ-ə-pu-ˈbɛr-təl] before puberty; pertaining to the period preceding gonadal maturity.

prepubescent [ˌprɪ-ə-ˈbjuːs-ənt] prepuberal.

prepubic [ˌprɪ-ə-pu-ˈbɪk] in front of the pubis.

p. tendon rupture occurs in late pregnancy in mares and cows. In horses, it is in active or older mares, especially of the draft breeds. The onset is usually acute and presents with painful ventral edema, followed by a pendulous “dropped” abdomen. Diagnosis is facilitated by transcutaneous ultrasonography.

prepuce [ˈprɪ-ə-puːs] an invagination of skin that covers the free portion of the penis in the nonerect state. In horses, the invagination is a double one. In sheep and goats, and sometimes bulls, also called pizzle.

preputial [ˌprɪ-ə-pu-ˈtʃəl] emanating from or pertaining to the prepuce.

p. anastomosis a treatment for preputial prolapse in pigs involving resection of the prolapsed portion and joining of the skin and mucosal surfaces at the margin of the prolapsed tissue.

p. anusus the fibrous ring contained in the skin around the external orifice of the prepuce.

p. calculus top-shaped mass; may act as valve and obstruct preputial orifice.

p. diverticulitis inflammation of the preputial diverticulum in the pig.

p. diverticulum an evagination of the prepuce such as of the dorsal wall of the preputial cavity of the boar just inside the external preputial orifice. Called also preputial sac.

p. eversion because of injury or infection the skin lining the preputial cavity becomes swollen and edematous and prolapses through the preputial orifice where it is likely to undergo more injury. Most common in cattle and among them in polled animals that are likely to have a higher incidence of weak preputial muscles and therefore the most dependent pizzles. Called also preputial prolapse.

p. hypoplasia with concurrent smallness of other genitalia occurs with early castration and in intersex specimens.

p. inflammation posthitis.

p. prolapse seen in pigs and may be treated by replacement and use of a purse-string suture, or in more severe cases by preputial anastomosis (above).

ring method of p. amputation a surgical method of treating preputial prolapse in bulls, using a rigid plastic ring as a framework for ligation.

p. sac see preputial diverticulum (above).

p. stenosis see phimosis and paraphimosis.

p. varicosities distended veins that often cause local distention of the prepuce in stallions but do not appear to interfere with breeding.

preputiotomy [ˌprɪ-ə-pu-ˈtʃət-ə-mə] incision of the prepuce of the penis frequently used to relieve phimosis.

preputium [ˌprɪ-ə-pu-ˈʃəm] prepuce.

prepyloric [ˌprɪ-ə-pɪ-lərɪk] just oral to the pylorus.

prerace testing a procedure for testing a horse’s urine or saliva for drugs before the race is run with the objective of excluding the horse if the result is positive. This does not achieve the real objective of avoiding fraudulent betting coups, and because the logistics are difficult and expensive, and because postrace testing is still necessary in the same animal, prerace testing is not a common strategy.

prerenal [ˌprɪ-ə-neɬ] in front of the kidney, used usually in a physiological sense rather than an anatomical one. The most important prerenal mechanism is severe reduction in renal blood flow and therefore glomerular filtration in shock, dehydration, and severe hemorrhage.

p. failure diminished or absent kidney function due to inadequate perfusion of the kidney.

Presa Canario see Perro de Presa Canario.

presacral [ˌprɛzə-ˈkrɛl] cranial to the sacrum.

presby- word element. (Gr.) relationship to old age.

presbyacusia [ˌprɛz-ə-ˈkoʊ-zaɪ-ə] see presbyscusia.

presbybratrics [ˌprɛz-ə-ˈbræ-trɪks] geriatrics.

presbycardia [ˌprɛz-ə-ˈkɑrd-ə] impairment of cardiac function attributed to aging, with senescent changes in the body and no evidence of other cause of heart disease.

P-75: Partial preputial eversion in a bull.
**pressoreceptor** [pres-o-re-sep′tar] a receptor or nerve ending sensitive to stimuli of vasomotor activity.

**pressosensitive** [pres-o-sen′si-tiv] pressoreceptive.

**pressure** [pres′or] stress or strain, by compression, expansion, pull, thrust or shear.

**artefinal p.** the blood pressure in the arteries. Usually measured in large arteries (e.g., aorta, carotid) or mid-sized arteries (radial, tibial, facial). See also wedge pressure below.

**atmospheric p.** the pressure exerted by the atmosphere, about 15 lb per square in. (2.17 kPa) at sea level.

**capillary p.** the blood pressure in the capillaries.

**central venous p.** (CVP) see central venous pressure. Usually measured in the cranial vena cava. Right atrial mean pressure is an indicator of central venous pressure.

**cerebrospinal p.** the pressure of the cerebrospinal fluid.

**diastolic p.** the lowest pressure recorded in the arterial blood pressure cycle. Represents the minimal pressure in the left ventricle that can maintain its ejection phase. See also blood pressure.

**p. gauge** a device attached to the outlet of gas cylinders to measure pressure inside the cylinder.

**p. gradient** the rate of increase (or decrease) in the magnitude of the pressure being measured.

**intracranial p.** (ICP) see intracranial pressure.

**intraocular p.** (IOP) the pressure exerted against the outer coats of the eye by its contents; typically reduced in uveitis and elevated in glaucoma.

**p. load** see flowload.

**mean circulatory filling p.** a measure of the average (arterial and venous) pressure necessary to cause filling of the circulation with blood; it varies with blood volume and is directly proportional to the rate of venous return and thus to cardiac output.

**p. natriuresis** thought to participate in regulating the volume of extracellular fluid levels when the normal neurohumoral mediators are impaired; the increase in water and sodium ion excretions that occurs when blood pressure is elevated because of an increase in the circulating blood volume.

**p. necrosis** necrosis of tissue caused by exclusion of circulation by external compression, e.g., in prolonged recumbency, or due to too-tight bandage, collar, harness.

**negative p.** pressure less than that of the atmosphere.

** oncotic p.** the osmotic pressure of a solution; typically reduced in uveitis and elevated in glaucoma.

**p. pressure** a measure of the fluid accumulation in the tissues (edema). Usually acts to pull water into the blood; low oncotic pressure can result in fluid accumulation in the tissues (edema).

**osmotic p.** the potential pressure of a solution directly related to its solute osmolar concentration; it is the maximum pressure developed by osmosis in a solution separated from another by a semipermeable membrane, i.e., the pressure that will just prevent osmosis between two such solutions.

**partial p.** the pressure exerted by a specific gas in a mixture of gases. Because the amount of the gas dissolved in a liquid is proportional to the

**pressoreceptive** [pres-o-re-sep′tiv] sensitive to stimuli due to vasomotor activity; pressosensitive.

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**P-76:** Pressure necrosis. Pressure sore over the lateral hock of a dog. Bassett, J.M.,McCurnin, D.M.,McCurnin’s Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 7th ed, Saunders, 2010
the pressure of the gas on the fluid, the concentration of a gas in a fluid is expressed as its partial pressure.

positive p. pressure greater than that of the atmosphere.
pulse p. difference between systolic and diastolic pressures in arteries.
p. receptors e.g., the blood pressure receptors in the aortic arch and the carotid sinus.
p. sore see decubital ulcer.
systolic p. the highest reading in the arterial blood pressure cycle. A reflection of the ejection pressure of left ventricular systole, and the elasticity of the arterial system.

venous p. the blood pressure in the veins. See also central venous pressure.
wedge p. pressure in a small pulmonary artery vessel measured by wedging a catheter with an inflated balloon tip, such as a Swan–Ganz catheter, and providing an indirect measure of mean left atrial pressure.
p. wrap bandages which apply pressure to underlying tissues; used after trauma to limit the development of edema, and in the management of lymphedema.

pressure points parts of the body subject to pressure when the animal is recumbent, wearing harness or saddlery, or during restraint. Usually bony prominences such as the point of the hock, hip, shoulder, elbow, and lateral aspects of limbs. These are predisposed to callus formation, ulceration, development of pressure sores, pyoderma, and granulomas.

presternal [pre-stər-nəl] ventral, or rarely, cranial to the sternum.
p. calcification calcification of originally fat necrotic lesions in the brisket of cattle resulting from repeated trauma caused by lying down or by pressure by feed trough. Called also putty brisket.
prescission [pre-stur′nam] the manubrium; the cranial part of the sternum.
presupperiter [pre-sup′ə-rə-ə-tiv] preceding suppurration.
presuturing [pre-soo-tər′in]g] the placement of large sutures in the skin over a lesion 12–24 hours before it is to be surgically removed. This allows for stretching of skin that assists in closure of the defect at the time of surgery.
pregynastic [pre-zig-nat′ik] existing before the appearance of clinical signs.
presynaptic [pre-si-nap’tik] situated or occurring proximal to a synapse.
presystole [pre-sis-tə-l] the interval in the cardiac cycle just before systole.
presystolic [pre-sis-tə-l] pertaining to presystole.
pretibial [pre-tib-əl] cranial to the tibia.

prevalence [pre-və-ləns] the total number of cases of a specific disease in existence in a given population at a certain time, i.e., prevalence. In a herd, disease prevalence is a function of incidence, duration of disease and rate of loss or removal of affected animals. See also cross-sectional study.

prevalent [pre-və-lənt] widespread occurrence.

prevention [pre-vər′ə-shən] in disease control terms includes measures designed to prevent the introduction of a disease into areas where it does not already exist, and improve the resistance of the population and reduce the chances of the infection spreading, when the disease already exists in the population.

preventive [pre-vər-tə-ə-tiv] serving to avert the occurrence of; prophylactic.

veterinary p. medicine science aimed at preventing disease in animals. Preventive medicine has been a large part of general practices for many years and is currently expanding the sorts of services that it provides by the inclusion of such items as herd health programs, nutrition programs, biosecurity, cytogenetic surveillance, embryo transfer.

veterinary p. screening see screening test.

veterinary p. therapeutics the positive aspects of repair of nutritional deficiencies; the provision of therapeutic agents as part of a preventive medicine program. Daily administration of small doses of anthelmintics, treatment of the trypanosomiases are examples.

prevertebral [pre-vər-tə-ə-tiv] ventral to a vertebra.
prescutaneous [pre-ski-tə-ə-tiv] ventral to the bladder.

preventable [pre-vər-tə-bəl] before the time at which the fetus is capable of maintaining a separate existence.
p. period the period of fetal life just prior to the time at which the fetus is capable of being viable.

prevetraëta [pre-vər-tə-tə] a genus of gram-negative anaerobic bacteria in the family Prevotellaceae. Previously grouped in the genus Bacteroides. Involved in periodontal disease and a cause of dog and cat bite wound infections. P. oris has been isolated from meninges in a dog.

P. melainogenicus isolated from footrot and foot abscesses of cattle. Previously called Bacteroides melainogenicus.

P. ruminicola one of the predominant anaerobic gram-negative bacterial species in ruminal contents.

preweaning (pre-wə-nən) g] the period just before the young animal is weaned. This includes the neonatal period and is the period during which most deaths occur.

prezygotic [pre-zig′ə-tik] before a zygote is formed; occurring before completion of fertilization.

priapism [pri-a-piz′əm] persistent abnormal erection of the penis in the absence of sexual stimulation, accompanied by pain and tenderness. It is seen in diseases and injuries of the spinal cord, and may be caused by vesical calculi and certain injuries to the penis.

Pribnow box the sequence of five to 10 bases in the promoter region of Escherichia coli genes. It is a variant of a basic sequence TATAATG. Called also the Pribnow-Schaller box. See also TATA box.

Pricetrema zaloophi a liver fluke found in fur seals in large numbers without causing apparent clinical illness.

prick-eared [prik′ər] in dogs, used to describe upright ears, usually with a pointed tip.

pricket a male deer with his first set of horns at 2 years of age.

prickly many sharp spines protrude.

p. black rolypoly Sceleralea muricata.

p. jack Emex australis.

p. paddycolus Cucumis myriocarpus.

p. pear Opatula spp.

p. rolypoly Sceleralea muricata.

prickly heat miliaria of humans; not a term used in veterinary dermatology.

PRID progesterone releasing intravaginal device.

pride of California Lathyrus splendens.

prilocaine [pril′ə-kān] a local anesthetic, used as the hydrochloride salt.

primaquine an antiprotozoal agent used as the phosphate in the treatment of theileriosis, babesiosis, leishmaniasis, and trypanosomiasis.

primary [pri-mər] first; basic.

p. accession the first contract with the veterinarian by an animal for the particular condition or disease incident that is the cause of the visit.

p. ruminant gastrointestinal dysfunction dysfunction intrinsic to the gastrointestinal tract of the ruminant; not secondary to dysfunction in some other organ.

primase [pri-məs] a specialized RNA polymerase that synthesizes short stretches of RNA used as primers in DNA replication.

primate [pri-mət] an animal belonging to the highest order of mammals, Primates, which includes humans and the nonhuman primates, the apes, monkeys, lemurs, tree-shrews, lorises, aye-aye, pottos, bush babies, and tarsiers. They are characterized by being plantigrade, pentadactyl, by having clavicles, a complete dentition without specialized molars, a voluminous and complicated brain, and a supple hand with a thumb that can be approximated to any of the fingers. They have excellent sight and are highly adapted to an arboreal existence, including the possession by some of a prehensile tail.

catarhine p. member of the parvorder Catarrhini (Old World monkeys).

platyrhine p. member of the parvorder Platyrrhini (New World monkeys).

prime first grade or best quality.

primer [prim′ər] oligonucleotide that is hydrogen-bonded to the template strand of DNA; required for the replication of DNA by polymerase.

random p. method a method of labeling DNA in vitro by use of short oligonucleotides (often hexanucleotides) with random sequence that anneal to and prime the denatured target DNA at multiple sites. Called also random-primer oligo-labeling.

p. walking an orderly method for sequencing DNA that involves obtaining some sequence, then making an oligonucleotide primer to the end of the sequence obtained and using it as a primer for the next
sequencing reaction and repeating this until the whole sequence is determined.

**primidone** [prim’id-on] an anticonvulsant related to phenobarbital. Primidone is metabolized to phenobarbital by the liver, the activity of which accounts for 85% of its anticonvulsant effects. Used in dogs to control seizures although it has been reported to be more commonly associated with the development of hepatic failure than phenobarbital itself.

**primigravida** [pri-migr’ə-du] an animal pregnant for the first time; gravid 1.

**primipara** [pri-mip’ə-ra] unipara; a female that has had one pregnancy that resulted in viable offspring, para 1.

**primiparity** [pri-mip’ə-rə-tē] the state of being a primipara.

**primitive** [pri-mit’ə-v] first in point of time; existing in a simple or early form; showing little evolution.

**primordial** [pri-mor’de-əl] original or primitive; of the simplest and most undeveloped character.

**p. germ cell** cells that provide the origins of the spermatozoa and the ovum; they originate from the yolk sac endoderm and migrate to the developing gonad.

**primordium** [pri-mor’də-əm] the first beginnings of an organ or part in the developing embryo. Called also anlage.

**Prince’s plume** see *Stanleya pinnata*.

**Prince of Wales feather** *Amaranthus reflexus*.

**principal** [pri-sənt] 1. a chemical component. 2. a substance on which certain of the properties of a drug depend.

**active p.** any constituent of a drug that helps to confer upon it a medicinal property.

**print** identifying mark left by part of an animal’s anatomy. The print left by the nasolabial or nasal plane is used for identification. See also *nasolabialogram*.

**prion** [pri’ən, pre’ən] a small protein that infects cells causing itself to be replicated resulting in the accumulation, in the central nervous system and other tissues, of a protease-resistant, disease-associated isofrom of the prion protein (called PrPSc). There are a number of prion diseases or transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), and all are fatal protein-misfolding neurodegenerative diseases. All TSEs share pathologic features, and most have infectious mechanisms, but they also have distinct differences in transmission and epidemiology due to host factors and strain differences encoded within the structure of the misfolded prion protein. Prions can be detected in tissues by infective bioassay, animal inoculation, or by Western blot or immunohistochemistry. Prions cause spongiform encephalopathies of humans and animals, such as Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease (CJD), kuru, scrapie, transmissible mink encephalopathy, feline spongiform encephalopathy, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

**prism needle** [priz’əm] has a prism-like or triangular head used for drawing blood.

**pritchel** a metal tool used to punch nail holes in horseshoes.

**privileged** information that is legally protected from being made public, available only to those having special rights or advantages.

**p. information** information about a client’s animals or business to which the veterinarian has access because of his/her professional activities; it is a convention that such information is regarded as confidential.

**p. sites** areas of the body that escape immune surveillance, e.g., cornea.

**prn** as required; used in medical records.

**p.r.n.** [L.] *pro re nata* (according to circumstances). Abbreviation used in medical records and nursing notes.

**Pro** proline.

**pro-** word element. [L., Gr.] before, in front of, favoring.

**pro-climax** [pro’klə-maks] in ecological terms the stage reached in an ecosystem when humans intervene to prevent the natural climax or balance in the ecosystem from developing, e.g., vaccination of a large part of a canine population against distemper achieves a different climax than the developing embryo. Called also anlage.

**p. list** computer-assisted diagnosis system designed for use in human medicine; based on a special matching algorithm known as pattern recognition.

**p. knowledge coupler system** computer-assisted diagnosis system designed for use in human medicine; based on a special matching algorithm known as pattern recognition.

**p. gag** a wooden rod that is placed across the mouth in cattle, and jammed between the molars and above the tongue. It has a hole transfixing its center through which the probang is passed.

**probang** [pro’bang] a flexible rod with a ball, tuft, or sponge at the end; used to apply medications to or remove matter or biopsy from the esophagus, pharynx, or larynx. Instruments used in large animals consist of flexible tubes containing a flexible stilette.

**p. knowledge coupler system** computer-assisted diagnosis system designed for use in human medicine; based on a special matching algorithm known as pattern recognition.

**proband** [pro’bänd] propositus.

**probenecid** [pro-ben’ə-sid] a human drug used to promote excretion of uric acid in the treatment of gout in humans; also used in snakes. Competitively inhibits tubular excretion of pencillin; used with certain antibiotics such as penicillin G and ampicillin to prolong their plasma half-life.

**probiotic** [pro’bi-ət’ik] defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as “...living microorganisms, which when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host.” A form of complementary or alternative medicine, the organisms typically include *Lactobacilli, Bifidobacteria*, and enterococci, which when administered orally are believed to be act by excluding or reducing the growth of potential pathogenic bacteria by competitive inhibition and production of inhibitory substances. Used in dogs and cats in the treatment and prevention of diarrhea and as growth promoters in livestock. See also prebiotic.

**problem** a question to which there is no obvious, immediate answer; a question that requires some work done on it before a solution can be available.

**proactivator** [pro’ak’ti-və’tor] a precursor of an activator; a factor that reacts with an enzyme to form an activator.

**proactive** [pro’ak-tiv] a precursor of an activator; a factor that reacts with an enzyme to form an activator.

**proactinomyces** see *Actinomyces*.

**probability** [pro’ba-bil’ə-te] the basis of statistics. The relative frequency of occurrence of a specific event as the outcome of an experiment when the experiment is conducted randomly on very many occasions. The probability of the event occurring is the outcome of times that it did occur divided by the number of times that it could have occurred. Defined as:

\[ p = \frac{x + y}{y} \]

where \( p \) = probability, \( x \) = positive outcomes, \( y \) = negative outcomes.

**conditional p.** the probability that event A occurs, given that event B has occurred. Written P(AB).

**prior p.** estimation of the probability that a particular phenomenon or character will appear before putting the patient to the test, e.g., testing the probable productivity of a patient by testing its forebears.

**subjective p.** the measure of the assessor’s belief in the probability of a proposition being correct.

**probable** [prob’ə-bal] 1. a probe containing electrodes that is inserted in the rectum of the male animal and connected to an electrical power source to stimulate the nerves controlling emission and ejaculation of the semen. See also cryosurgery.

**probenecid** [pro-ben’ə-sid] a human drug used to promote excretion of uric acid in the treatment of gout in humans; also used in snakes. Competitively inhibits tubular excretion of penicillin; used with certain antibiotics such as penicillin G and ampicillin to prolong their plasma half-life.

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**problem** a question to which there is no obvious, immediate answer; a question that requires some work done on it before a solution can be available.

**p. knowledge coupler system** computer-assisted diagnosis system designed for use in human medicine; based on a special matching algorithm known as pattern recognition.

**p. list** the list of problems to be overcome in a particular patient; in hospitals using a problem-oriented case management system.

**p. name** a generally accepted, preferred name for a clinical sign, syndrome or other indicant such as a positive laboratory test, poor workup, or alternative medicine, the organisms typically include *Lactobacilli, Bifidobacteria*, and enterococci, which when administered orally are believed to be act by excluding or reducing the growth of potential pathogenic bacteria by competitive inhibition and production of inhibitory substances. Used in dogs and cats in the treatment and prevention of diarrhea and as growth promoters in livestock. See also prebiotic.

**p. oriented case management** a system of managing patients based on the recognition of the patient’s problems as targets for correction, planning the treatment program to achieve that, and assessing performance in terms of results with each of the problems and with the case overall. It is an excellent teaching procedure but is also helpful in maintaining the correct perspective in the patient’s progress.

**p. oriented diagnosis** a system of diagnosis that starts off with the cardinal sign presented by the patient and proceeds in steps to identify the body system involved, the part of the system affected, the nature of the lesion and the cause of the lesion.
p.-oriented medical record see problem-oriented medical record.
p. solving the basis of clinical veterinary (and most other) education; learning
diagnosis by practicing resolving clinical problems—the essential
problem being ‘which disease is most likely to be the cause of
the syndrome presented by this patient’.
proboscis [pro′bos′is] elongated, flexible feeding apparatus, formed of
the fused mouthparts, in some insects; the eversible hooked attachment
organ of acanthocephalans.
probstmayria a genus of roundworms in the family Kathlaniidae.
P. vivipara a minute worm found in the colon of horses, often in
enormous numbers but without apparent pathogenic effect.
procainamide [pro′kärn-′a-mid] a class 1a antirhythmic agent, similar to
quinidine, used as the hydrochloride salt in the treatment of cardiac
arrhythmias.
procaine [pro′kärn] a local anesthetic; the hydrochloride salt is used in
solution for infiltration, nerve block and spinal anesthesia.
p. penicillin see penicillin G.
Procambarus clarkii formed crustacean; called also red swamp crayfish
or crawfish; Louisiana crayfish or crayfish.
procarbazine [pro′kär′bu-zèn] an antineoplastic agent that acts by
inhibiting the synthesis of DNA, RNA, and protein. Used in the MOPP
protocol.
procarboxypeptidase [pro′kär-bok′se-pépt′il-dôs] the inactive precursor
(zymogen) of carboxypeptidase, which is converted to the active enzyme
by the action of trypsin.
procarcinogen [pro′kär-sin′ə-jen] a chemical substance that becomes
carcinogenic after it is altered by metabolic processes.
procaryote [pro′kär-e-ət] prokaryote.
procentriole [pro′sēn′trē-əl] the immediate precursor of centrioles and
ciliary basal bodies.
procercoid [pro′sir-koıd] the first larval stage in the life cycle of a bothrio-
cephalidean or diphyllotrochidean (=pseudophyllidean) cestode, e.g.,
Spirocercus erinacei. The procercoid is a solid-bodied stage with
oncospheral hooks carried on the cercomer in the posterior region.
process [pro′sĕs, pro′ses] 1. a prominence or projection, as from a bone. 2.
a series of operations or events leading to achievement of a specific result;
also, to subject to such a series to produce desired changes.
accessory vertebral p. a process that protrudes caudally from the
vertebral arch of the thoracic and lumbar vertebras between the transverse
and caudal articular processes that overlaps the succeeding vertebra in
dogs and some other species. Called also processus accessorius.
acromial p. acromion.
alveolar p. see alveolar process.
articular p. one of the pair of processes at each end of a typical vertebrae
born on the vertebral arch that articulates with a complementary articular
process of an adjacent vertebrae. Called also processus articularis
cranialis, processus articularis caudalis.
artystenoid cartilage corniculate p. a horn-like process that extends
dorso меди ally and forms one side of the caudal margin of the entrance
to the larynx.
basyhoid lingual p. a median process that projects rostrally from the
basihoid bone into the root of the tongue in the horse and cow.
basilar p. the basilar part of the occipital bone projecting rostrally from
the foramen magnum.
caudate p. the elongated right projection of the two processes on the
visceral surface of the caudate lobe of the liver.
clinioid p. any of the two paired (anterior and posterior) processes of the
sphenoid bone; they suspend the diaphragma sellae (like a four-poster
bed) that partially separates the underlying pituitary from the brain above.
(The human skull occasionally has, in addition, a pair of medial clinioid
processes—small elevations on the floor of the hypophyseal fossa.)
condylar p. the articular surface of the mandible with which the lower
jaw articulates with the temporal bone at the temporo mandibular joint;
it consists of a head (caput mandibulae) born on a neck (collum
mandibulae).
distal phalangeal extensor p. the process on the dorsal border of the
distal phalanx to which the common digital extensor tendon is attached.
Called also processus extensorius.
ethmoid p. a bony projection above and behind the maxillary process of
the inferior nasal concha of some species.
frontal p. 1. of the zygomatic bone; the part of the zygomatic bone that
extends upward to contribute to the lateral margin of the orbit and that
forms a suture with the zygomatic process of the frontal bone (sutura
fronto-zygomatica); conspicuous in species with a postorbital bar, such as most
ungulates. 2. a cone-shaped mass of red vascular tissue that lies across
the base of the turkey’s beak. Called also snood, nasal comb.
frontal bone cornual p. the bony core of the horn that projects from the
frontal bone; the process is usually pneumatic because the frontal sinus
extends into it.
frontonasal p. an expansive facial process in the embryo that develops
into the forehead and upper part of the nose.
lateral nasal p. a process that borders the nasal pit, eventually the nostril,
and that is derived from the embryo’s frontonasal mesenchyme.
malar p. see zygomatic process of the maxilla (below).
mammillary p. a conspicuous quadrilateral tubercle between the
transverse and cranial articular processes on the thoracic and lumbar
vertebrae. Most conspicuous in carnivores.
mandibular angular p. a process that protrudes from the ventral caudal
angle of the mandible and is conspicuous in carnivores and acts as the
attachment for the digastic muscle.
mastoid p. a conical projection at the base of mastoid portion of temporal
bone.
medial nasal p. one of the frontal processes derived from frontonasal
mesenchyme and forming part of the border of the nasal pits, the
future nostrils.
odontoïd p. a toothlike cranial projection of the axis that articulates with
the atlas and that is the embryologic homologue of the body of the atlas.
See also dens.
palatine p. medial and lateral palatine processes contribute to the
development of the palate and the separation of the oral and nasal cavities.
parasympathetic p. a prominent process lateral to the occipital condyle at
the caudal extremity of the skull.
pterygoid p. one of the wing-shaped processes of the sphenoid bone.
reertoarticual p. a flange of bone that protrudes ventrally from the
caudal end of the zygomatic arch; it carries part of the articular surface
of the temporomandibular joint on its rostral edge.
spinosus p. of vertebra a dorsal median process of a vertebra giving
attachment to muscles of the back.
suprahamate p. a flat, caudally directed process on the acromion of
the scapular spine of cats and some other species.
tail vertebral hemal p. paired ventral processes of the more cranial tail
vertebras; the coccygeal vessels run between them.
uncinate p. any hook-like process, such as occurs on the cervical vertebrae
of some animals, on the lacrimal bone, or on the pancreas of cattle.
urethral p. an extension of the urethra beyond the end of the glans penis
in several species. In the horse it is buried in a deep recess ( fossa glandis).
in the small ruminants it is a thin, loose, wormlike appendage.
xiphoid p. in the caudal sternbra, consisting of a rod of bone that typically
supports a xiphoid cartilage. Called also xiphoid, enostis.
processing [pro′ses-ing] exposure to a set of processes.
digital image p. see digital image processing
feed p. includes mechanical (crushing, crimping) thermal (boiling, explo-
ding) chemical (acid or alkali treatment), and combinations of these.
feedlot p. procedures conducted shortly after introduction of cattle to
feedyards that include tagging or branding, deworming, and delousing,
vaccination and implantation with growth promotants, and examination
and treatment of any sick animals.
meat p. meat being exposed to any one of a series of curing or preserving
processes such as salting, wet pickling, drying, cooking and canning,
sausage manufacture, ham curing.
x-ray film p. developing and fixing an exposed x-ray film. May be
performed manually using tanks of chemicals or using automatic machines
at higher temperatures to give shorter processing times and requiring less
labor.
processus [pro′sĕs′əs] pl. processus [L.] process.
prochlorperazine [pro′klor-per′ə-zèn] a phenothiazine derivative; used as
a tranquilizer and antiemetic.
prochondral [pro-kon′drəl] occurring before the formation of cartilage in
embryological development.
prodentia [pro′sĭ-dent′sha] a state of prolapse, especially prolapse of the
uterus.
procoagulant [pro′ko-ag′u-lan′t] 1. tending to promote coagulation. 2. a
precursor of a natural substance necessary to coagulation of the blood.
procoelous having the cranial surface concave; said of certain vertebræ
such as on the centrum of cervical vertebrae of horses and cattle.
procollagen [pro′kəl′a-gən] the precursor of collagen, synthesized in
osteoblasts and fibroblasts and subsequently converted to form collagen
by procollagen peptidase.
p. N-peptidase one of the enzymes involved in the conversion of
procollagen to collagen. There is inadequate activity of this enzyme in osteogenesis imperfecta, dermatosparaxis.

**proconvertin** [pro’kən-vər’tən] clotting factor VII. Also known as stable factor.

p. deficiency an autosomal recessive trait that occurs in Beagles, Airedales, Alaskan malamutes, giant Schnauzers, Scottish deerhounds, and cats, and causes mild to moderate bleeding. Affected dogs may show mild bleeding and/or easy bruising. A DNA test is available. Called also hypoproconvertinemia.

**procreation** [pro’krē-ə’n] the act of begetting or generating.

**proctaresia** [pro’kət-rē’zha] imperforate anus.

**proctectasia** [pro’kət-ek’təžə] dilatation of the rectum or anus.

**proctectomy** [pro’kət-ek’to-me] excision of the rectum.

**proctitis** [pro-kət’i-tis] inflammation of the rectum.

**ulcerative proctitis** an early stage in the development of rectal stricture in pigs.

**proctoplegia** [prok’tə-plé’ja] paralysis of the anal and rectal muscles; proclopia.

**proctoplexy** [pro’kə-tək’pə-sē] fixation of the rectum to adjacent tissue.

**proctoplasty** [pro’kət-o’plas’ti] plastic repair of the rectum and anus.

**proctolisis** [pro’kət-o’lī-sis] slow introduction of large quantities of liquid into the rectum.

**proctoloscopy** [pro’kət-o’lō-skōp’i] endoscopic examination of the lumen of the rectum and distal colon.

**proctoptosis** [pro’kət-o’pō-tō’si] removal of a bladder calculus through the rectum.

**proctodeum** [pro’kət-o’dē’üm] 1. the ectodermal depression of the caudal end of the embryo, which becomes the anal canal; called also anal pit.

2. the smallest compartment of the avian cloaca. It contains the bursa of Fabricius.

**proctolitis** [pro’kət-o’lī-tis] proctitis.

**proctology** [pro’kət-o’lō-ʒi] the study of disorders of the rectum and anus.

**proctoparalysis** [pro’kət-o-pər’ə-lī-sis] paralysis of the anal and rectal muscles: proclopia.

**proctoplasty** [pro’kət-o’plo’stə-si] plastic repair of the rectum and anus.

**proctoplegia** [pro’kət-o’plē’ja] proclopia.

**proctoptosis** [pro’kət-o’pō-tō’si] prolapse of the rectum.

**proctorrhaphy** [pro’kət-o’rē-ə-fi] suture of the rectum.

**proctorexia** [pro’kət-o’rē-ə-si] a mucous discharge from the anus.

**proctoscope** [pro’kət-o’skōp] a speculum or tubular instrument with illumination, inserted through the anus, for examining the lumen of the rectum.

**proctoscopy** [pro’kət-o’skōp’i] endoscopic examination of the lumen of the rectum.

**proctospasm** [pro’kət-o’spəz’əm] spasm of the rectum.

**proctostenosis** [pro’kət-o’stə-nō’si] stricture of the rectum.

**proctostomy** [pro’kət-o’stō-mi] surgical creation of a permanent artificial opening from the body surface into the rectum.

**proctotomy** [pro’kət-o’tō-mi] incision of the rectum, usually for anal or rectal stricture.

**proctoalvotomy** [pro’kət-o’val-vō’tə-mi] incision of the rectal valves.

**procumbent** [pro’kəm-bən’t] prone; lying on the abdomen. Called also ventral recumbency.

**procyonid** a member of the canid family Procyonidae. Procyonidae a family of animals comprising the ring-tailed cat, cacomistle, raccoon, coati, kinkajou, olingo.

**prod** a prod to make animals move or move faster. Ranges from a pointed stick to an electric instrument. The electrically powered units may be battery-powered or operate off mains power, most suited to use in a fixed location such as an abattoir, or a portable model with a small generator that is operated by opening and clenching the hand. Invaluable when loading or encouraging downer animals to rise but are brutalizing and cruel if used unnecessarily.

**prodomal** [pro’dō-mal] the stage of premonitory signs presaging the onset of disease or of specific clinical signs such as seizures.

**prodrome** [pro’drome] a premonitory clinical sign; a clinical sign indicating the onset of a disease.

**product endorsement** [pro’də’send-mənt] a public statement declaring the virtues and recommending the use of a product. Discouraged by codes of veterinary ethics other than by the publication of research results.

**production** [pro’dək’shon] 1. the act of producing. 2. the total of things produced.

**animal p.** see **animal production**.

**p. diseases** diseases caused by systems of management, especially feeding and the breeding of high-producing strains of animals and birds, in which production exceeds dietary and thermal input. Includes the group of diseases known in veterinary literature as ‘metabolic diseases’. They differ from nutritional deficiencies in which it is the nutritional supply that falls short of normal production.

**p. efficiency** the efficiency of conversion of feedstuffs to animal product. The basis of the cost-efficiency of any animal production undertaking.

**p. function** the relationship between the input of a single variable and the output of the product.

**p. indices** specific indices such as live pigs produced per sow per year, intercalving interval, or gain of body weight per day in beef cattle, used as benchmarks of productivity.

**p. ketosis** ketosis as a production disease, one which is produced by animal management; failure of the dietary input to satisfy the demands of the energy output in milk.

**p. losses** product that is produced but not harvested or sold, e.g., mastitic milk from cows with mastitis.

**p. medicine** see production diseases (above).

**p. program** a schedule of activities relating to feeding, breeding, and health maintenance aimed at maximizing the profitability of an animal enterprise. Includes the establishment of targets of production in the areas of specific indices of productivity and the monitoring of production. The programs may be computerized so that the entry of data is simplified and analysis of the data automatic and regularly periodic. The establishment of programs and their maintenance by way of modification of practices and strategies to match changes of production efficiency require the participation of species specialists. See also **management factors**.

**productive** [pro’dək’tiv] producing or forming. Said especially of (1) an inflammation that produces new tissue or of a cough that brings forth sputum or mucus, and (2) an animal or animal enterprise that has a net excess production that is available to the farmer and produced in a cost-effective operation.

**p. life** that part of an animal’s life during which it is productive.

**p. opportunities** see marginal value.

**proelastase** [pro’ə-ləst’əs] the inactive (zymogen) precursor of elastase, secreted by the pancreas and activated by trypsin in the small intestine.

**proencephalus** [pro’ən-səf’ə-ləs] a fetus with a protrusion of the brain through a frontal fissure.

**proenzyme** [pro’ən’zym] zymogen; an inactive precursor of an enzyme.

**proerythroblast** [pro’ə-ər’thrō-bləst] the earliest erythrocyte precursor. A large cell with a large nucleus and small amount of deeply basophilic staining cytoplasm. Called also pronormoblast, rubriblast.

**proestrogen** [pro-es’trə’jen] a substance without estrogenic activity but which is metabolized in the body to active estrogen.

**proestrus** [pro’ə-strəs] the period of heightened follicular activity preceding estrus.

**profession** [pro’fə-shən] a calling or vocation requiring specialized knowledge, methods, and skills, as well as preparation in an institution of higher learning, in the scholarly, scientific, and historical principles underlying such methods and skills. A profession continuously enlarges its body of knowledge, functions autonomously in formulation of policy, and maintains by force of organization or concerted opinion high standards of achievement and conduct. Specifically in this regard it maintains and polices a code of ethics and conducts a professional organization of which a large majority of the profession are members. Members of a profession are committed to providing practical services vital to human and social welfare.

**professional** [pro-fə-shən’] 1. pertaining to one’s profession or occupation. 2. one whose income is derived from the practice of his/her profession.

**professionalism** [pro-fə-zhən’əl-iz-əm] the upholding by individuals of the principles, laws, ethics, and conventions of their profession.

**profagglarin** a structural protein synthesized by cells of the stratum granulosum and a precursor of fagglarin.

**profile** [pro’fəl] a simple outline, as of the side view of the body or head; by extension, a graph representing quantitatively a set of characteristics determined by tests. In animals the same purpose may be served by photographing it against a grid background. Profiles are used to determine
an animal’s conformational similarity to a standard set by a breed society and, especially in ruminants, as an aid to the diagnosis of diseases of the abdomen.

biochemical 

p. a panel of tests, usually selected for their ability in the particular species to evaluate the functional capacity of several critical organ systems and general health, but sometimes customized to particular clinical presentations, such as liver profile, renal profile, geriatric profile and others. The ‘profile’ may literally be the results plotted on individual, parallel numerical scales, producing a pattern similar to a bar graph.

cost–benefit  

p. a written or graphic description of the costs and production returns of an animal enterprise, set out according to a set of standard indices and parameters so that inter-herd comparisons are facilitated. A standard feature in modern animal health and production programs.

Proflavicolis minutus  

see Polymorphus boscadis.

proflavine  

[pro³fi/√μν/əs] a device for measuring the shape of a facial profile and expressing the results mathematically. Such an instrument was used extensively at one time as a means of detecting the heterozygotes for inherited achondroplastic dwarfism.

proflometry  

[pro³fi/√μν/əs] a system for studying disorders of micturition using electromyography and measurement of intraurethral pressures. See also urethral pressure profile.

profit  

the amount by which income exceeds expenditure.

profagastin  

an antithyroid substance in the seeds, and to a lesser extent the progoitrin foliage, of rape and other plants in the family Brassicae. It is a glycoside that is converted to an active oxazolidone by an enzyme also resident in the plant. This substance 1,5-vinyl-2-thiooxazolidone is goitrogenic and inhibits growth.

program, programme  

a planned course of action, e.g., herd health program, production program.

progressive  

advancing, increasing in scope and severity.

progressive  

p. of the tongue.

progression  

[pro³jen³əs] a forecast of the probable course and outcome of disease and the prospects of recovery as indicated by the nature of the disease and the clinical signs of the case.

progredin  

an antithyroid substance in the seeds, and to a lesser extent the foliage, of rape and other plants in the family Brassicae. It is a glycoside that is converted to an active oxazolidone by an enzyme also resident in the plant. This substance 1,5-vinyl-2-thiooxazolidone is goitrogenic and inhibits growth.

programmed cell death  

see apoptosis.

programmelocyte  

[pro³gran³u³la/∫i³t] promyelocyte.

prognavid  

[pro³gra³vıd] denoting the phase of the endometrium in which it is prepared for pregnancy.

prognavic  

narrative records kept on changes in the animal’s condition and treatment administered. In the problem-oriented medical record, it is written in the SOAP format.

programmed cell death  

see apoptosis.

porcine congenital p. ataxia and spastic paresis inherited autosomal recessive disease of swine manifest shortly after birth as a severe lethal neuropathy.

prohemistomiasis  

[pro³he³mi³sto³μı³dʒ] disease caused by intestinal infection with the Cyathocotylid trematode Prohemistomum vivax; occurs in humans, dogs, and cats in Egypt and Israel.

Prohemistomum vivax  

a digenetic trematode found in the intestines of cats and dogs in North America. Metacercariae occur in catfish.

prohormone  

[pro³hor³mɒn] a precursor of a hormone, such as a polypeptide that is cleaved to form a shorter polypeptide hormone, or a steroid that is converted to an active hormone by metabolism.

proinsulin  

[pro³insulin] a precursor of insulin, having low biological activity.

projection  

[pro³jektʃan] throwing forward.

central p. law  

the laws of physics applied to the primary x-ray beam of photons, e.g., the closer the object being x-rayed is to the image receptor the sharper will be its definition.

progestagens  

[pro³jes³'ʃan⁵z] progestogens.

progestational  

[pro³'je⁵s³'ta³'shan⁵] preceding gestation; referring to changes in the endometrium preparatory to implantation of the developing ovum should fertilization occur.

p. agent (hormone)  

a group of hormones secreted by the corpus luteum and placenta and, in small amounts, by the adrenal cortex, including progesterone, Δ⁴-3-ketopregnen-20(α)-ol, and Δ⁴-3-ketopregnen-20(β)-ol; agents having progestational activity are also produced synthetically.

progesterone  

[pro³jes³'ta³'rɒn] a steroid sex hormone that is the principal progestational hormone. Used therapeutically in the treatment of threatened abortion in some species, in estrus control in dogs, cats, and horses, and occasionally in treatment of some types of skin diseases. During the maturation of the ovum, estrogen, the principal female sex hormone, is produced at a high rate. At ovulation estrogen production is sharply reduced, and the follicle is replaced by the corpus luteum of which the main function is to produce progesterone. Unless fertilization takes place, the corpus luteum regresses. The progesterone produced by the corpus luteum is promptly carried by the blood to the uterus, as was the estrogen that preceded it. Both hormones now work to prepare the uterus for possible conception. In pregnancy, progesterone acts in a way that protects the embryo and fosters growth of the placenta. By decreasing the frequency of uterine contractions it helps to prevent expulsion of the implanted ovum. It also promotes secretory changes in the mucosa of the uterine tubes, thereby helping to provide nutrition for the fertilized ovum as it travels through the tube on its way to the uterus. Another function of progesterone is promotion of the development of the mammary glands in preparation for lactation. Progesterone, from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, stimulates production of the milk, and progesterone prepares the glands for secretion.

p. assay  

the estimation of progesterone in milk or blood is used as a pregnancy test.

blood p. the concentration of progesterone in the blood (progesternemia); used as a means of early pregnancy diagnosis in cows and ewes. See also progesterone, pregnancy tests.

p. induced lactation  

see lactation induction.

p. milk test  

assay of progesterone in milk used as a pregnancy test.

p. plasma test  

the original pregnancy test that survives as the milk progesterone test; used in dogs as a guide in predicting the time of ovulation.

p. releasing intravaginal device (PRID)  

used as a means of synchronizing estrus in cows and sheep as an aid to structured artificial insemination programs.

progesterin  

[pro³jes³'tɪn] originally, the crude hormone of the corpus luteum; it has since been isolated in pure form and is now known as progestosterone. Certain synthetic and natural progestational agents are called progestins.

progestogen  

[pro³jes³'ta³'ʃan] hormones with progesterone-like activity.

Calculated also progestagens, progestins, gestagens.

proglottis  

[pro³glət/s] one of the segments making up the strobila of a tapeworm.

prognathism, prognathia, prognathous  

[pro³na³θıən⁵] abnormal protrusion of one or both jaws.

prognose  

[pro³nsəs] to give a prognosis.

prognosis  

[pro³nəsıəs] a forecast of the probable course and outcome of disease and the prospects of recovery as indicated by the nature of the disease and the clinical signs of the case.

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[pro³gra³vıd] denoting the phase of the endometrium in which it is prepared for pregnancy.

progress notes  

narrative records kept on changes in the animal’s condition and treatment administered. In the problem-oriented medical record, it is written in the SOAP format.

progressive  

advancing, increasing in scope and severity.

p. interstitial pneumonia in sheep  

see maedi.

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proinsulin  

[pro³in³su³'lin] a precursor of insulin, having low biological activity.

projection  

[pro³jektʃan] throwing forward.
radiographic p. the name of a radiograph describing direction the x-ray beam passed through the patient. For example, for a ventrodorsal projection of the thorax, the x-ray beam passes from ventrally to dorsally through the patient.

somatotopical p. an arrangement by which a picture of the body is represented on a surface, such as arrangement of the neurons on the surface of cerebral cortex in the same layout as the topography of the body from which the efferent nerve impulses depart or to which afferent impulses come.

prokaryocyte [pro’kær-ó-sīt] prokaryote.

prokaryon [pro’kær-ón] 1. nuclear material scattered in the cytoplasm of the cell, rather than bounded by a nuclear membrane; found in some unicellular organisms, such as bacteria. 2. prokaryote.

prolactin [pro-lak’sin] a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary that promotes the growth of mammary tissue and stimulates and sustains milk production in postpartum mammals, and shows luteotropic activity in certain mammals. Promotes the secretion of milk in the crop of pigeons and doves. Called also lactogenic hormone, luteotropic hormone, LTH, and mammotropin. It is identical with luteotropin.

p. releasing factor (PRF) probably the catecholamine dopamine, released in the hypothalamus, carried to the anterior pituitary via the hypophysial portal system, and inhibits the secretion of prolactin.

p. inhibitory factor (PIF) a single-celled organism lacking a true nucleus and nuclear membrane, as well as other membrane-bound organelles. Prokaryotic prokaryon prokaryocyte.

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regresses with the conclusion of estrus. Uncommonly, the urethral opening may be compromised. Properly referred to as a prolapse of vaginal mucosa or vaginal fold prolapse, but frequently and incorrectly called vaginal prolapse or vaginal hypertrophy. Called also estral evasion.

2. in cattle, goats, sheep, and rarely bitches, prolapse of the vaginal wall may also contain the urinary bladder or the cervix. Usually occurs during or shortly after parturition.

prolap sus [pro-lap-sus] [L.] prolapse.

prolapsed [pro-lep′st] recurrence of a paroxysm before the expected time.

prolidase [pro′li-dās] an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of the imide bond between the amino acids in any dipeptide with proline or hydroxyproline in the C-terminal position. Called also proline dipeptidase.

proliferation [pro′i-fā′rə-shən] the reproduction or multiplication of similar forms, especially of cells.

proliferative [pro′i-fā′rə-tiv] pertaining to or emanating from proliferation.

p. dermatitis see strawberry footrot.

p. bowel disease a disease of young ferrets caused by Lawsonia intracel- lularis and characterized by gross thickening of the small intestine and colon. There is acute or chronic diarrhea, weight loss, and sometimes neurologic signs of ataxia and muscle tremors. Similar to porcine proliferative enteropathy.

equine p. enteropathy see equine proliferative enteropathy.

p. exudative pneumonia of lambs see enzootic pneumonia.

p. hemorrhagic enteropathy see porcine proliferative enteropathy.

p. ileitis see porcine proliferative enteropathy.

p. interstitial pneumonia see enzootic pneumonia.

p. kidney disease important disease of salmonids; caused by the myxozoan Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae.

p. optic neuropathy see equine proliferative optic neuropathy.

p. phase in uterine activity; called also follicular phase (of estrous or menstrual cycle). The lining epithelium of the uterus hypertrophies and becomes congested and edematous.

porcine p. enteropathy see porcine proliferative enteropathy.

p. urethritis see granulomatous urethritis.

proligerous producing offspring.

proligestone a long-acting progestin used in estrus control in bitches.

prolinase [pro′lin-nās] an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of dipeptides containing proline or hydroxyproline as N-terminal groups. Called also prolyl dipeptidase.

proline [Pro] part of headword. [pro′līn] a cyclic amino acid occurring in proteins; it is a major constituent of collagen.

prolonged gestation may be inherited, caused by plant toxins or occur sporadically. Commonly, there is absence or developmental abnormality of the fetal adrenal or pituitary glands.

inherited p. g. occurs in several forms in cattle. Pregnancy is prolonged for 3 weeks to 3 months; in one form, the fetus is normal except that it is of very great size and can only be delivered by cesarean section. In another, the fetus does not develop beyond the 6-month stage and is a sacral p. an obvious prominence in the midline of the ventral surface of the sacrum with its ventral surface.

promotions includes all agents used to increase the rate of body weight gain. Used principally in food animals but also in horses with a view to increasing muscle mass and physical performance. These uses are now largely illegal. Used in any species to hasten recuperation in animals debilitated by illness. Pharmaceutical preparations are principally anabolic steroids. Husbandry procedures include estrogen and zearalenone implants and dietary supplementation with antibiotics, monensin and, in the case of pigs, copper.

promoter [pro′mo-tər] a specific DNA sequence immediately adjacent to the transcription start site to which RNA polymerase and other factors bind and signal where RNA synthesis (transcription) should begin.

internal p. a class of enhancers that are gene-specific sequences that increase transcription.

p. region the non-coding nucleotide sequence at the transcription start region that contains the binding site for RNA polymerase, the transcription start site, and sites where other factors regulating gene expression can bind to.

prompting a stimulus that gets an animal to perform a desired behavior.

promylocyte [pro′mi-ō-lo-sīt] a precursor in the granulocytic series, intermediate between myeloblast and myelocyte, containing a few, as yet undifferentiated, cytoplasmic granules. Called also progranulocyte.

primate [prə′nāt] 1. in humans, to turn the palm downward or from the body to face the ground; the homologous action in animals; not easily achieved in ungulates, although carried out with facility in most primates, dogs, cats, and many animals that can grasp, such as rodents, kangaroos; compare with supination. 2. eversion and abduction of the foot, raising the lateral margin, only easily achieved in primates.

pronation [pro′nā′shən] the act of pronating; the plantar surface of the paw is turned to face backward, the customary position in animals other than primates.

pronator [pro′nə-tor] a muscle that pronates an extremity.

prone [prōn] 1. lying on the ventral surface. 2. predisposed to; tendency toward.

pronephric [pro′nē-frīk] see pronephros.

p. duct a duct reaching from the pronephros to the cloaca.

p. tubules transient tubules of the primitive kidney that are produced in embryos of the lower vertebrates but in the domestic animals are found only in the sheep; they are nonfunctional in other mammals. Connect the pronephros to the pronephric duct.

pronephros [pro′nē-frōs] pl. pronephroi [Gr.] the primordial kidney: nonfunctional in mammals; functional only in amphioxuses and lampreys; an excretory structure or its rudiments developing in the embryo before the mesonephros; its duct is later used by the mesonephros, which arises caudal to it.

promegakaryocyte a precursor in the thrombopoietic system that gives rise to megakaryoblast and megakaryocyte.

promegakaryoblast [pro′meg-ə-kār′e-ə-blast] the earliest form in the abnormal erythrocyte maturation sequence occurring in vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiencies in humans; it corresponds to the proerythroblast or rubriblast, and develops into a megaloblast.

promethazine [pro-mēθ′ā-zēn] a phenothiazine derivative used as an antihistamine, antiemetic, and tranquilizer.

promethreol see methestrol.
propagation (proˈpā-gāˈshon) reproduction, spreading, as in propagation of nerve impulses.

propagule (proˈpā-gəl) an ecological term; the minimum number of individuals of a species required to colonize an island.

propanediol see propylene glycol.

propantheline (pro-pə-ˈthā-lēn) an anticholinergic smooth muscle relaxant, used particularly in treating urethral spasm and irritable bowel syndrome. Where available by injection, it is used to facilitate examination per rectum in horses.

proparacaine (pro-ˈpā-ralˈkān) the preferred topical anesthetic for ophthalmic use. Called also proxymetacaine hydrochloride.

proparathyroid hormone (proPTH) (pro-ˈpā-ˈthē-roid) horˈmōn) an intermediate precursor of parathyroid hormone, formed from pre-proparathyroid hormone in the rough endoplasmic reticulum of chief cells.

prophage (proˈfāj) the web of skin that makes up the wing membrane of birds in front of the elbow and that stretches from shoulder to carpus.

propazine (proˈpā-zən) a triazone broad leaf herbicide. Sprayed pastures may cause poisoning of livestock up to 7 days later. Causes anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness.

propediatrics (proˈpē-ˈdē-ə-tiks) preliminary instruction; preparatory teaching.

propentofylline (proˈpēn-tō-filˈīn) a xanthine derivative glial cell modulator used to improve cognitive function in aged dogs. It acts to improve cerebral blood flow by inhibiting platelet aggregation and thrombus formation.

propespin (proˈpes-pən) pepsigen; the inactive precursor of pepsin.

proper ligament a fold of peritoneum that unites the ovary to the uterus or the testis to the epididymis.

properdin (proˈpōr-dən) a normal, relatively heat-labile, nonantibody serum protein (a euglobulin) that, in the presence of complement component C3 and magnesium ions, is involved in the alternative complement pathway, and acts nonspecifically against gram-negative bacteria and viruses and plays a role in lysis of erythrocytes. It may act in conjunction with complement-fixing antibody.

p. pathway alternative complement pathway.

prophage (proˈfāj) the latent stage of a bacteriophage in a lysogenized bacterium, in which the viral genome is inserted within the bacterial host chromosome, usually at a specific location and is replicated with the chromosome. Genes on the prophage may be expressed and contribute to bacterial virulence.

propham (proˈfām) a herbicide and fungicide used as a seed dressing; has little if any toxicity.

prophase (proˈfāz) the first stage of cell replication in either meiosis or mitosis.

prophy (proˈfā) in dental terms, prophylaxis; scaling (supragingival and subgingival plaque and calculus removal) and polishing of the teeth with power/hand instrumentation performed by a trained veterinary health care provider under general anesthesia.

p. cup a deformable rubber cup that flares when applied to a tooth being polished.

p. paste the material used to polish teeth; typically contains an ingredient with abrasive properties (e.g., pumice or silica compounds) of various grades.

prophylactic (proˈfō-lakˈtik) to ‘guard before’; a preventive action or agent, e.g., an action or agent that is intended to prevent disease.

p. antibiotic therapy treatment with antibiotics, beginning in advance of likely bacterial infection, e.g., just before a surgical procedure (preoperative), to limit or prevent development of infection. See also perioperative.

prophylaxis (proˈfō-lakˈsis) prevention of disease; preventive treatment.

dental p. a program of calculus and plaque removal, scaling, and polishing teeth, diagnostic studies, oral irrigation, charting, and home care instruction carried out regularly to prevent and control periodontal disease. See also prophy.

propioctin (proˈpē-ō-ˈkōtən) precursor protein to ACTH found in the adenohypophyseal pars distalis.

propiolactone (proˈpē-ə-lakˈtōn) also known as beta-propiolactone. A disinfectant with bactericidal, sporicidal, fungicidal, and virucidal activities used as a vapor for sterilizing large enclosed spaces. Of limited usefulness because of toxicity and carcinogenic properties. Commonly used as a inactivating agent in the production of viral vaccines.

propiomazine (proˈpē-ə-ˈmāzən) a phenothiazine derivative used as a tranquilizer or premédication for general anesthesia, with actions and adverse effects similar to acepromazine; also has antiemetic and antihistaminic actions.

propionanilide a hormone weedkiller that is likely to be toxic only if massive doses are administered.

propionate (proˈpē-ə-nāt) any salt of propionic acid. A precursor for glucose in the rumen.

sodium p. used as a prophylactic against primary ketosis in cows.

Propionibacterium (proˈpē-ənˈbār-tərēəm) gram-positive pleomorphic rods which are common skin residents, found also in dairy products and the alimentary tract.

p. infection activates macrophages, increases proliferation of lymphoblasts, and stimulates resistance to bacterial infection. Used as a bacterial immunostimulant.

propionic acid (proˈpī-ə-nik) CH₃CH₂COOH, found in chyme and sweat, and one of the products of bacterial fermentation of wood pulp waste; also an important glucogenic volatile fatty acid synthesized by the ruminal microflora. Its salts (calcium and sodium propionate) are used as mold inhibitors in stock feeds and pharmaceuticals, and in topical and antifungal preparations.

propionyl CoA (proˈpē-ə-ˈnēl) activated intermediate in the utilization of the volatile fatty acid, propionic acid; or end product of the beta-oxidation of odd-carbon chain fatty acids.

propionylpromazine (proˈpē-ə-nēlˈprō-māˈzən) a phenothiazine derivative used as a tranquilizer, usually in combination with methadone and other anesthetic derivative used as a tranquilizer or premédication for general anesthesia, with actions and adverse effects similar to acepromazine; also has antihistaminic actions.

propipromazine (proˈpē-ə-ˈpro-māˈzən) propionylpromazine.

proplatelets (proˈplātˈlēt) elongated strands of megakaryocyte cytoplasm that extend into the bone marrow sinuses; fragmentation produces platelets.

propexus (proˈpēkˈsəs) the chordoid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Called formally: plexus chooroideus ventriculi lateralis.

propofol (proˈpō-fōl) a rapidly acting, short duration, intravenous hypnotic agent, useful in the treatment of cardiac dysrhythmias including paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fi brillation.

propor (proˈfōr) percentage.

proporshon (proˈpōr-ənˈshon) percentage.

p. mortality the mortality rate due to a specific disease in a group expressed as a proportion of all of the causes of death in the group. See also mortality rate.

propositus (proˈpō-pəsˈtəs) pl. propositi (L.) the original animal presenting a disease or disorder that serves as the basis for a hereditary or genetic study; called also proband.

propoxur (proˈpōkˈyōr) a carbamate insecticide used widely on companion animals to control ectoparasites. Also used to control mosquitoes and ants and as a molluscicide.

propoxycaine (proˈpōkˈsē-kān) a local anesthetic with longer action than procaine. Removed from the US market in 1996.

propoxyphene (proˈpōkˈsē-fēn) a weak opioid analgesic, used as the hydrochloride and napsylate salts. Also called dextropropoxyphene.

propy a gait in which the animal’s movements are stilted with a lack of flexion of the knees and pasterns; usually used in describing horses.

propominal (proˈpō-mənˈəl), a non-selective β-adrenoceptor blocking agent, useful in the treatment of cardiac dysrhythmias including paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial flutter, and fibrillation.

proprietary medicine (proˈpri-ə-tərēə) any chemical, drug, or similar preparation used in the treatment of diseases, if such article is protected against free competition as to name, product, composition, or process of manufacture by secrecy, patent, trademark, or copyright, or by other means.

propriceptive (proˈpri-ə-səpˈtiv) pertaining to or emanating from proprioceptors or proprioceptive tissues. Often divided into conscious proprioception (also referred to as kinesthesia in people) and unconscious proprioception. Conscious proprioception is thought to be mediated by the cerebral cortex, while unconscious proprioception is mediated by the cerebellum. Proprioception is assessed in the neurologicalexamination by means of proprioceptive function tests, such as paw position, and hopping tests.

P. deficit a defect of proprioception in which the animal acts as though it does not know where its feet are (in contrast to a cerebellar defect when the feet do not end up where the animal appears to intend that they should go).
p. positioning positioning of the limbs or head and neck in response to proproceptive inputs. The basis of postural reflexes.

p. reflex a reflex that is initiated by stimuli arising from some function of the reflex mechanism itself.

proprioceptor [pro′prio-sep′tar] any of the sensory nerve endings that give information concerning movements and position of the body; they occur chiefly in muscles, tendons, and the lymphatic system.

proteins [pro′pro-len] a protein that is cleaved to form a smaller protein, e.g., proinsulin, the precursor of insulin.

propFTH parathyroid hormone.

proptosis [prop-to-sis] marked exophthalmos (forward displacement of the eye) so that the eyelids are behind the globe equator. An ocular emergency.

propyl [pro′poyl] the univalent radical CH₃CH₂CH₂, from propane.

dissulfide the toxic principle in Allium spp. Called also n-propyl disulfide.

proplylene glycol [pro′pa-len] a chemical used industrially as an antifreeze, a solvent stabilizer, a preservative in liquid livestock feeds, and pharmaceutically as a vehicle or solvent for medicinal preparations. It is also used orally in food animal medicine to elevate the blood glucose concentration in ruminants with ketosis (hyperketonemia). Doses that are toxic to cows can cause ataxia, depression, and death in horses. Also called propanediol.

propylene oxide [pro′pa-len] a gas used to disinfect animal feeds.

propylidone [pro′pal′d-o-den] a radiopaque medium used in bronchography.

propranolol [pro′par-anol] an antifungal agent used as a preservative in pharmaceuticals.

propylthouracil [pro′pal-thur-ak-sil] a thyroid inhibitor used in the treatment of feline hyperthyroidism, but because of hepatopathy and severe hemolitic toxicity in cats, other drugs are preferred.

prosector [pro′sect-er] the zymogen (proenzyme) in the gastric glands that is converted to chymosin.

probrucyte [pro′broo-sit] a cell found in the wall of the udder. Called also bovine normoblast.

Prosarcopotes a genus of mange mites in the family Sarcoptidae.

propionylcarnitine [pro′pine-nil-kar-ni-tin] a protein that is cleaved to form a smaller protein; a class of naturally occurring, chemically related, long-chain hydroxy fatty acids (eicosanoids) belonging to the prostanoid class of fatty acid derivatives; they stimulate contractility of the uterine and other smooth muscle and may cause constriction or dilation of vascular smooth muscle, they have the ability to lower blood pressure, regulate acid secretion of the stomach, regulate body temperature and platelet aggregation, and control inflammation and vascular permeability. They also affect the action of certain hormones. First found in semen, they have since been found in cells throughout the body. There are six types, A, B, C, D, E, and F, the degree of saturation of the side chain of each being designated by subscripts 1, 2, and 3. The main use of prostaglandins in veterinary medicine is in the treatment and regulation of activity of the female reproductive tract. The F series promotes myometrial activity and luteolysis. Precise effects of E series are mediated by specific receptor activated; receptors in the reproductive tract are regulated by steroid hormones.

F₁₂ promotes platelet aggregation; actively removed from the circulation by the vascular endothelium.

p. L₁ see prostacyclin.

p. synthase complex see cyclo-oxygenase.

prostanooid [pro′sis-tə-noid] having the form of a prostaglandin; a class of eicosanoids that includes prostaglandins, thromboxanes, and proetacyclins.

prostaglandin [pro′sta-gland-in] a group of naturally occurring, chemically related, long-chain hydroxy fatty acids (eicosanoids) belonging to the prostanoid class of fatty acid derivatives; they stimulate contractility of the uterine and other smooth muscle and may cause constriction or dilation of vascular smooth muscle, they have the ability to lower blood pressure, regulate acid secretion of the stomach, regulate body temperature and platelet aggregation, and control inflammation and vascular permeability. They also affect the action of certain hormones. First found in semen, they have since been found in cells throughout the body. There are six types, A, B, C, D, E, and F, the degree of saturation of the side chain of each being designated by subscripts 1, 2, and 3. The main use of prostaglandins in veterinary medicine is in the treatment and regulation of activity of the female reproductive tract. The F series promotes myometrial activity and luteolysis. Precise effects of E series are mediated by specific receptor activated; receptors in the reproductive tract are regulated by steroid hormones.

prostatectomy [pro′stə-tek′to-mi] surgical removal of the prostate.

prostatic [pro′stə-tik] pertaining to or emanating from the prostate.

prostatic hypertrophy (benign prostatic hypertrophy, benign prostatic hyperplasia) is a condition in which the prostate gland grows, causing symptoms such as difficulty urinating or painful ejaculation.

prostatic massage is a medical procedure in which the prostate gland is massaged to relieve symptoms of benign prostatic hypertrophy.

p. abscess occurs in dogs, often as a complication of prostatitis, benign prostatic hypertrophy, and squamous metaplasia. Clinical signs are variable, sometimes resembling those of acute prostatitis with fever and systemic illness, or they can be similar to those of chronic prostatitis with straining, dysuria, and hematuria.

p. F₁₂ may occur uncommonly in dogs. May originate in the urinary tract, or form within prostatic tissue.

p. cyst may occur within the prostate in association with benign prostatic hyperplasia or as a separate entity (paraprostatic cysts), developing from vestiges of müllerian ducts. Large cysts may cause difficulty with urination or defecation.

p. fluid the liquid secretion of the prostate, which contributes to semen formation; the third, sperm-free, fraction in a dog semen collection.

p. inflammation see prostatitis.

p. massage firm digital pressure and massage of the prostate, applied per rectum, may be performed to increase the amount of cellular material and secretions collected in a urine or prostatic wash sample.

p. neoplasms adenocarcinomas occur infrequently in older dogs, invading locally and metastasizing to sublumbar lymph nodes and lumbar vertebrae.

p. wash placement of a urinary catheter in the prostatic urethra and a saline flush followed by aspiration of fluid is used to obtain samples for culture and cytology in the diagnosis of prostatic disease in dogs.

p. surveillance an epidemiological strategy of maintaining a watch over a suspected population after an event.

p. trial in a field trial of a preventive or therapeutic regimen the trial can be conducted in a series of consequential or contingent steps with each step contingent on the results in the one preceding it.

prostacyclin [PGL₂] [pro′sis-tə-si′klın] an eicosanoid metabolite of arachidonic acid formed by cyclo-oxygenases in the walls of arteries and veins; it is a potent vasodilator and an inhibitor of platelet aggregation. The exogenous form is called prostacyclin.

prostaglandin [pro′sage-lan-din] a group of naturally occurring, chemically related, long-chain hydroxy fatty acids (eicosanoids) belonging to the prostanoid class of fatty acid derivatives; they stimulate contractility of the uterine and other smooth muscle and may cause constriction or dilation of vascular smooth muscle, they have the ability to lower blood pressure, regulate acid secretion of the stomach, regulate body temperature and platelet aggregation, and control inflammation and vascular permeability. They also affect the action of certain hormones. First found in semen, they have since been found in cells throughout the body. There are six types, A, B, C, D, E, and F, the degree of saturation of the side chain of each being designated by subscripts 1, 2, and 3. The main use of prostaglandins in veterinary medicine is in the treatment and regulation of activity of the female reproductive tract. The F series promotes myometrial activity and luteolysis. Precise effects of E series are mediated by specific receptor activated; receptors in the reproductive tract are regulated by steroid hormones.

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protaetiology [pro′to-te-ə-ti′ə-lo-jı] a study that is initiated by stimuli arising from some function of the telencephalon and diencephalon; the third, sperm-free, fraction in a dog semen collection.

prostatic fluid is used to obtain samples for culture and cytology in the diagnosis of prostatic disease in dogs.

p. F₁₂ may occur uncommonly in dogs. May originate in the urinary tract, becoming lodged in the prostate, or form within prostatic tissue.

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prostatitis [pro′sta-ti’tıs] inflammation of the prostate. Occurs mostly in dogs where it may be chronic, causing dysuria, hematuria, and tenesmus; or acute, causing fever, leukocytosis, pain, and gait abnormalities in addition. Constipation may accompany some chronic cases.

prostatocystitis [pro′sta-to-sis-ti’tıs] inflammation of the neck of the bladder (prostatic urethra) and the bladder cavity. The clinical syndrome is a combination of those of cystitis and prostatitis.
prostatocystotomy  
[pros’ta-sis-tot’a-me] incision of the bladder and prostate.

prostatolith  [prosta-tō’li-th] see prostatic calculi.

prostatolithotomy  [pros’ta-tō-li-th-ot’a-me] incision of the prostate for removal of a calculus.

prostatomegaly  
[pros’ta-meg’a-lie] enlargement of the prostate.

prostatorrhoea  
[pros’ta-tor’rē-ə] catarrhal discharge from the prostate.

prostatotomy  
[pros’ta-tō’-mē] surgical incision of the prostate.

prostatovesiculitis  
[pros’ta-vē-sik’si-lit’is] inflammation of the prostate and seminal vesicles.

Prosthethicus a genus of parasites in the phylum Acanthocephala or thorny-headed worms.

P. elegans, P. spirula (syn. P. sigmoïdes) found in the terminal small intestine, colon, and cecum of monkeys. Heavy infestations cause diarrhea, dehydration, and death. There are yellow nodules on the serosal surface of the intestine that is swollen. There may be obstruction of the ileocolic valve and perforation of the intestinal wall.

prostheses  to replace resected or lost tissues. Called also dental prosthesis.

prosthesia  [prosthe’si-ə] 1. the replacement of a body part by an artificial substitute. 2. a substitute for a missing part, such as an eye, leg, or tooth, used for functional or cosmetic reasons, or both.

prosthetic p. see total hip replacement.

prosthodontics  [pros’θo-don’tiks] a specialty in dentistry and oral surgery that is concerned with the provision of suitable substitutes for the clinical crown of teeth or for one or more missing or lost teeth and their associated parts. Maxillofacial prosthetics is considered a subspecialty of prosthodontics, involving palatal obturators, and maxillofacial prostheses to replace resected or lost tissues. Called also dental prosthodontics, prosthetic dentistry.

prosthetic p. implants  see prosthetic, carbon fiber implants.

prosthetics  [pros’θet’iks] the field of knowledge relating to prostheses, their design, use, etc.

prosthetist  [pros’θet’əs] a person skilled in prosthetics and practicing its application.

prostometer  [pros’tom’ə-tor] an instrument for measuring the degree of exophthalmos.

prosphothalamos  [pros’θo-fa-thal’a-mos] a genus of flukes (digenean trematodes) in the family Prosthodiscidae which parasitize birds but are found occasionally in mammals.

P. anatimus  found in domestic ducks.

P. cuneatus  found in swans.

P. macrorchis, P. ovatus  found in the bursa of Fabricius and oviduct of domestic poultry and wild birds.

P. oviformis  found in ducks.

P. pellucidus  occurs in the bursa of Fabricius, oviduct, and posterior intestine of fowl, ducks, and wild birds.

prosthoteratoplasty  [pros’θo-ker’ə-tō-plas’ti] surgical replacement of a damaged section of cornea by an inert graft.

Prosthorhyncus formosus  an acanthocephalan parasite found in the small intestine of domestic fowl and some wild bird species. Has doubtful pathogenicity.

prostration  [prostrā’shən] extreme exhaustion, or lack of energy or power.

protractinum (Pa)  [pro’tak-tin’ə-m] a chemical element, atomic number 91, atomic weight 231.

protamine  [pro’ta-mēn] any of a class of basic proteins, soluble in water, not coagulated by heat, and precipitated from aqueous solution by addition of alcohol, found combined with nucleic acids in the sperm of certain fish, and having the property of neutralizing heparin. Protamine sulfate is used as an antidote to heparin overdosage.

p. zinc insulin (PZI) see insulin.

protrandry, protogyny  in sequential hermaphroditism, which occurs in certain species of fish, the individual changes sex during its life; in protandry the change is from male to female, protogyny is the reverse.

protein  [pro’tē-in] changing form or assuming different shapes; versatile.

protease  [pro’te-äz] any proteolytic enzyme.

p.-antiprotease imbalance  thought to play a part in the pathogenesis of emphysema by permitting excessive proteolysis, especially of elastin.

fetal p.’s. originate from the pancreas and include trypsin, chymotrypsin, and carboxypeptidases. Proteolytic activity of the feces may be evaluated by tests that measure digestion of gelatin or casein-based substrates.

α1-p. inhibitor (α1-PI) a plasma protein normally lost into the gastrointestinal tract; because it is a protease inhibitor, it is resistant to degradation. Measurement in feces by immunassay is used in dogs and cats to assess abnormalities of gastrointestinal protein loss as occurs in inflammatory gastroenteropathies, protein-losing enteropathies, small intestinal bacterial overgrowth, and neoplasia.

proteasome large protein complex responsible for the degradation of unneeded, misfolded or damaged proteins; functions in concert with ubiquitin, which tags proteins for breakdown.

protectant, protective  [pro-tek’sont] 1. affording defense or immunity. 2. an agent affording defense against harmful influence.

intestinal p. a preparation that given orally provides a protective coating for the intestinal mucosa, and absorbs bacteria and toxins. Kaolin, pectin, and activated charcoal are commonly used for this purpose.

protection prevention against injury.

radiation p. limiting the exposure of personnel and patients to radiation. This includes performing radiography, CT, and scintigraphy only in cases where this is necessary, removing all unnecessary access to areas where this is performed, the use of portable warning signs when radiography is done in the field, the wearing of personal protective equipment by staff working with radiation. Personnel working with radiation should wear dosimeter badges that are checked periodically.

p. tests neutralization tests using serial dilutions of antiserum to protect animals against challenge by a standard dose of microorganism. Also used to describe tests performed to assess the efficacy of a vaccine to prevent disease after experimental challenge with a pathogen.

protective  [pro-tek’tiv] 1. providing protection. 2. substances used to provide protection to tissues.

p. clothing  varies with the risk prevailing, e.g., radiation (see x-ray protection), waterproof gear for highly infectious diseases, coveralls for normal large animal practice, metal studded gloves for catching aggressive companion animals.

p. substances finely ground, absorbent, insoluble, inert substances that absorb toxins, cover sensitive and damaged tissues with a film. Includes starch, kaolin, talc, zinc oxide, zinc stearate. See also intestinal protectant.

protein  [pro’tē-nil] any large organic compound made from one or more polypeptides, which are chains of amino acids joined in a genetically determined order by peptide linkages between the carboxyl group of one amino acid and the amino group of the next. They contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen and usually sulfur, occasionally phosphorus. Proteins form a large and essential part of the body mass, comprising especially cell membranes, connective tissue, muscles, enzymes, hormones, blood proteins. To maintain this mass, the diet must contain a high proportion of protein, especially in growing animals and those recovering from debilitating diseases.

P. A a surface protein of Staphylococcus aureus that binds to the Fc region of some IgG molecules. Fluorochrome-labeled protein A is used in an indirect immunofluorescence test for detecting bound immunoglobulins.

acid detergent fiber insoluble p. see unavailable protein (below).

authentic p. a recombinant protein with all its naturally occurring properties.

available p. the portion of dietary protein that can be used by the animal.

p. binding a property of many drugs that limits their distribution and a property of many drugs that limits their distribution and availability in the blood, as well as affecting elimination from the body.

p. bumps see bumps.

bypass p. see protected protein and escape protein (below).

p. C a vitamin K-dependent plasma protein with anticoagulant effects, synthesized by the liver and involved in regulation of fibrin clot formation. Decreased plasma concentration may be caused by decreased hepatic or hepatopetal function, vitamin K deficiency, or increased consumption in disseminated intravascular coagulation or sepsis.

p.-calories calories derived from proteins in the diet.

p.-calorie malnutrition inadequate protein in the diet leads to impaired cell-mediated immunity, delayed wound healing, and loss of lean body mass.

p.-calorie ratio the number of calories provided from protein sources, compared with the total caloric intake; an indication of the level of protein intake.
carrier p. one that, when coupled to a hapten, renders it capable of eliciting an immune response.

chimeric p. see fusion protein.

competitive p. binding (CPB) binding proteins occur naturally and have affinity for other substances, for example, sex hormone steroid-binding globulin. The property is made use of in the assay of such substances in body fluids and tissues.

complete p. one containing the essential amino acids in the proportion required by the diet.

concentrate p. feeds containing a high concentration of protein, e.g., legume grains and forages, meat meal, fish meal, oil cakes, milling residues including bran, shorts, middlings, brewer’s grains.

conjugated p’s those in which the protein molecule is united with nonprotein molecules or prosthetic groups, e.g., glycoproteins, lipoproteins, and metalloproteins.

urine p.-creatinine ratio (UPC) a quantitative test for urinary excretion of protein. Creatinine, which is excreted as a constant in healthy individuals or those with stable renal disease, is used as a marker to compensate for the wide variation in urine specific gravity that normally occurs.

crude p. the total nitrogen content of a feed multiplied by 6.25. Includes several obvious errors but is still a close approximation of the protein content.

dietary p. is usually the most expensive part of the diet, except for animals at pasture, and the constituent most likely to be deficient. An excess of protein in the diet in ruminants can cause a sharp rise in alkalinity, due to the release of ammonia, of the ruminal contents causing ruminal atony and indigestion.

digestible p. the crude protein ingested less the protein excreted in the feces. The estimation requires a digestibility trial involving animals, but in feed analysis reports is generated using some percentage of the crude protein value, such as 70% or 72%.

p. equivalent said of a feed. The total nitrogen content expressed as protein if it were all in that form. That is the percentage nitrogen in the feed multiplied by the average percentage of nitrogen in plant protein (6.25%).

escape p. the proportion of dietary crude protein that is not digested in the rumen, but escapes intact to the lower tract.

p. excretion t. one that uses 58Cr-labeled protein that measures protein excretion in the feces in cases of protein-losing enteropathy.

external p. see membrane proteins.

p.-molecular weight ratio an indicator of significant changes in fibrogen concentrations, taking into account dehydration.

fibrous p’s characterized by shape, structure, and low water solubility; they have a structural role. Examples are collagen, keratin, and tropomyosin.

fusion p. a protein consisting of at least two genes, or portions thereof, that have been joined so that they result in the production of a single polypeptide. For example, when a foreign gene is inserted into a plasmid vector to form a gene, such as lacZ, the mRNA transcript of the recombinant plasmid contains the lacZ Shine-Dalgarno sequence and codons of the 5’ end of the lacZ gene followed by the codons of the foreign gene; the protein expressed is a fusion protein containing a few N-terminal lacZ amino acids and the contiguous foreign protein.

p. hydrolysates pharmaceutical preparations used in the treatment of severe, acute protein loss. Available for use orally or parenterally. They are partly digested proteins and contain a mixture of polypeptides, amino acids, and other breakdown products. Also included in commercial petfood products specifically formulated for dogs and cats with food allergies.

link p’s. stabilize the aggregates of proteoglycans and hyaluronan in ground substance in supportive tissues forming large bottle-brush-like configurations.

p. microarray an ordered set of small samples of proteins immobilized on a microscope slide or other solid surface that is used to determine protein–protein interactions.

myeloma p. see multiple myeloma.

p. nutritional deficiency causes lack of muscle development, and slow growth rate and maturation. In adults, there is a low milk production and evidence of poor weight gain. In severe states, tissue and blood concentrations fall, hypoproteinemic edema may occur, and a degree of immunosuppression could be expected.

 omega p. topoisomerase I of Escherichia coli.

partial p. one having a content of essential amino acids inadequate for the maintenance of good health. Called also incomplete protein.

peripheral p. any protein located in the membrane but not essential to the reconstitution of that membrane. As opposed to integral membrane proteins.

plasma p’s all the proteins present in the blood plasma, including the immunoglobulins. See plasma protein.

polyhedrin matrix p. a protein that comprises the major component of occlusion bodies produced by nuclear polyhedrosis virus and cytoplasmic polyhedrosis virus; the strong polyhedrin promoter is utilized in the expression of recombinant proteins in baculovirus expression systems.

protected p. feedstuffs high in protein that are treated to reduce their amount of digestion by rumen microbes. Treatments include formaldehyde, sodium with sulfite liquor and xylose.

rec A p. a multifunctional enzyme that binds to DNA and plays an important role in genetic recombination and DNA repair.

S a circulating vitamin K–dependent protein with anticoagulant effects.

serum p. proteins in the blood serum, including immunoglobulins, albumin, complement, and enzymes.

shock anaphylaxis occurring after the intravenous injection of protein.

sparking in times of energy deficiency the animal body may raid protein stores for glucogenic amino acids, thus depleting body stores of proteins. Substances such as acetic acid that can fill the energy deficiency and avoid the protein loss are known as protein-sparing.

p. supplements feeds that contain more than 20% protein.

total p. albumin and all globulins in the blood if measurements are done on plasma. When done on serum, they do not include those consumed in clot formation, mainly fibrinogen. Increased concentration occurs in dehydration, inflammatory neoplasia, and multiple myeloma.

unavailable p. the insoluble protein fraction, which is unavailable to the animal due to heat damage. Also called acid detergent fiber insoluble crude protein, bound protein, insoluble protein.

urine p. see proteinuria.

viral p. proteins encoded by the viral genome.

protein-bound i. said of a chemical bonding of calcium, iodine, iron, copper, and other electrolyte ions in the blood to plasma proteins. The bound electrolyte is not immediately available biologically nor is it as vulnerable to sudden loss.

p.-bound iodine (PBI) test determination of thyroid function by measuring the amount of iodine contained in compounds bound to plasma proteins. It has been largely replaced by radioimmunoassay for the thyroid hormones thyroxine (T4) and tri-iodothyronine (T3).

proteinase [pro’tein-ə-sās] pertaining to or of the nature of protein.

proteinase [pro’tein-ə-sās] any enzyme that catalyzes the splitting of peptide bonds in a protein; an endopeptidase.

p. resistant protein (prp) a protein that resists digestion by proteinases; the amyloid fibrils in brain tissue of sheep affected with scrapie contain such a prp. Called also protease resistant protein.

proteinemia [pro’tein-ē-me-ə] hyperproteinemia.

proteinosis [pro’tein-ō-sis] the accumulation of excess protein in the tissues.

pulmonary alveolar p. an alveolar filling disorder reported in dogs.

proteinuria [pro’tein-ũ-ra] an excess of serum proteins in the urine; an important indicator of renal disease. It is a constant finding in glomerulo-nephritis, renal infarction, amyloidosis, and nephrosis, but is also common in congestive heart failure and renal ischemia of all kinds. The significance of proteinuria as an indicator of renal disease is greatly enhanced by the presence of renal casts in the urine.

Bence Jones p. see Bence Jones protein.

glomerular p. results from increased permeability of the glomerular membrane.

hemorrhagic p. plasma proteins or hemoglobin enter the urine because of inflammation or hemorrhage in the genitourinary tract. Called also inflammatory or postrenal proteinuria.

neonatal p. occurs transiently during the period of intestinal absorption of proteins, some of which are small enough to pass through the glomerular membrane. Called also postcolostral proteinuria.

p.-bound i. see hemorrhagic proteinuria (above).

prerenal p. when plasma concentration of small proteins that pass glomerular filtration is high, the amounts may exceed the capacity of tubules to resorb completely, resulting in proteinuria. Called also overflow and overload proteinuria.

tubular p. caused by defective renal tubules that do not resorb proteins filtered by the glomerulus.

Proteobacteria a phylum of gram-negative bacteria. Divided into five classes, the Alphaproteobacteria (which includes the families Anaplasmataceae, Bartonellaceae, Brucellaceae, and Rickettsiaceae, among others), Betaproteobacteria (which includes the orders Burkholderiales and Neisseriales, among others), Gammaproteobacteria (which includes the families Aeromonadaceae, Coxillaceae, Enterobacteriaceae, Francisellaceae, Legionellaceae,
Proteacephalus a genus of tapeworms in the order Proteocephalidae, primarily as intestinal parasites of fresh-water fish.

prothrombinogenic [pro-throm-bi-no-jen′ik] promoting the production of prothrombin.

prototelin [pro-tə-ə-lin] thyrotrpin releasing hormone.

protease (pro-tek-s) any member of the Proteasa.

Prosta [pro-tə-sə] a kingdom comprising bacteria, algae, slime molds, fungi, and protozoa; it includes all single-celled prokaryotic organisms.

prothrombin [pro-throm-bin] the mass I isoform of hydrogen, symbol H, ordinary, or light, hydrogen.

prote(o)- word element. [Gr.] first.

prothrombinogen [pro-throm-bi-o-je-nin] a mixture of split products formed by the hydrogenolysis of the protein molecules short of the amino acid stage.

Proteobacteria [pro-te-o-bak-tir-e-əz] a bacterial or plant cell deprived of its rigid wall.

proteolytic [pro-te-o-lit-ik] pertaining to, characterized by, or promoting proteolysis. 2. a proteolytic enzyme.

p. enzyme any protease; includes pepsin from the stomach; trypsin, chymotrypsin, elastase, carboxypeptidase A and B, all from the exocrine pancreas; enteropeptidase, aminopeptidase, dipeptidase, all from the intestinal mucus and pancreas; cathepsins, proteins of the blood clotting cascade, complement system, and apoptosis pathway.

proteome [pro-te-om] the entire complement of proteins made by a single organism; includes splice variants and post-translational modifications such as glycosylation and phosphorylation.

proteometabolism [pro-te-o-ma-tab-ə-liz-əm] the metabolism of protein.

proteomics [pro-te-omiks] the comprehensive analysis of the identity, interactions, and locations of proteins within a cell.

proteopeptic [pro-te-o-pept-ik] digesting protein.

proteoses [pro-te-əs] a mixture of split products formed by the hydrolysis of protein molecules short of the amino acid stage.

proteoglycan [pro-te-o-gli-kən] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.

proteolipid [pro-te-o-lip-id] a combination of a peptide or protein with a lipid, having the solubility characteristics of lipids.

proteolysis [pro-te-o-liz-əs] the splitting of proteins by hydrolysis of the peptide bonds, with formation of smaller polypeptides.

proteolytic [pro-te-o-lit-ik] 1. pertaining to, characterized by, or promoting proteolysis. 2. a proteolytic enzyme.

Proteus [pro-te-us] a genus of gram-negative, motile bacteria, members of the proteroglyphous group. A sensitive indicator of poisoning with anticoagulants, thrombocytopenia, and any other condition leading to deficiency of blood coagulation.

Proteus vulgaris [pro-te-us-vul-gar-is] a species of leech that commonly parasitizes the ear and skin and in pyometra and pyelonephritis.

Protocallus [pro-tə-kəl-əs] 1. the original notes made on a necropsy, an experiment, or on a case of disease. 2. a detailed plan for an experiment, a course of treatment, a procedure. Used to describe complex treatment plans for chemotherapy. See CDP (2), CHOP, COP, COP, DMAC, MOPP, UW-M.

special p. (1) a hospital case chart created specially to record observations in cases of a disease that is under examination by members of the staff.

p. (2) chemotherapy protocols used to reinstate remission when a relapse has occurred after a previously successful course of treatment.

Proteostasis [pro-te-ö-stä-sis] the step in blood coagulation in which factor Xa, a mixture of split products formed by the splitting of proteins by hydrolysis of the protein molecules short of the amino acid stage.

prototipi [pro-to-tii] the comprehensive analysis of the identity, interactions, and locations of proteins within a cell.

Protolepsis tesselata [pro-to-lep-sis-ə-tə-lə-tə] a species of leech that commonly parasitizes the archenteron.

Protopathic [pro-tə-path-ik] the first or proximal portion of the duodenum, extending from the pylorus to the duodenal papilla.

Protoblast [pro-to-blas-t] the first elongated unit appearing in formation of any type of fiber.

Prototaxon [pro-to-tə-son] a filament formed by the aggregation of tubulin in the form of microtubules; a stage in the development of the cytoplasmic skeleton.

Protogaster [pro-to-gas-tər] a cell with no cell wall; an embryonic cell.

Protogynous [pro-to-jo-nəs] see protandry.

Protokaryon [pro-to-kər-ə-ən] a sympathomimetic agent with activity similar to isoproterenol. Used as a bronchodilator.

Protomere [pro-to-mir-ər] a symmetrical unit possessing cell wall and cytoplasmic skeleton.

Protomyiasis [pro-to-mi-ə-sis] a disease caused by the larvae of the fly Musca domestica.

Protooncogene [pro-to-on-ə-kō-jên] a gene that can mutate to become an oncogene.

Protoorthodromic [pro-to-orth-o-drom-ik] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.

Protosperm [pro-to-sperm] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.

P. aegyptius [pro-the-e-o-lip-id] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.

P. amboinicus [pro-the-e-o-lip-id] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.

P. albus [pro-the-e-o-lip-id] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.

P. americana [pro-the-e-o-lip-id] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.

P. angolensis [pro-the-e-o-lip-id] any of a group of heavily glycosylated glycoproteins found primarily in connective tissue and formed of subunits of glycosaminoglycans (long polysaccharide chains containing amino sugars) linked to a protein core like bristles on a bottle brush. Hydrolyzed proteoglycans form the highly viscous fluid of mucus and the matrix of the intercellular ground substance of connective tissue. Called also mucopolysaccharide.
peripheral circulation, which will eventually separate into individual platelets. See also proplatelet.

**protoporphyrin** [pro-to-por-fir-in] a porphyrin whose iron complex united with protein occurs in hemoglobin, myoglobin, and certain respiratory pigments.

**p. III** combines with 4 moles of iron to form the heme moiety of hemoglobin.

**protoporphyrinogen III** [pro-to-por-fir-in-o-jen] a two carboxyl porphyrinogen, precursor of protoporphyrin III.

**protoporphyrinogen oxidase** the enzyme catalyzing the oxidative O2-dependent aromatization of protoporphyrinogen IX to the highly conjugated protoporphyrin IX, which constitutes the final reaction of the common branch of the heme as well as the chlorophyll biosynthesis pathway. It is the target of diphenyl ether-type herbicides.

**protoporphyrinuria** [pro-to-por-fir-in-ū-rē-ə] protoporphyrin in the urine.

**Proto-Thesia** [pro-to-sē-ā] a genus of spinurid nematodes in the family Spiruridae.

**P. muris, P. muricola** found in the stomach of various felids and rodents.

**Protothecosis** [pro-to-the-kō-sis] granulomatous panenceitis, enterocolitis, mastitis, dermatitis or a systemic spread of infection with the chlophyllous algae *Prototheca*. *Prototheca zopfi* is typically associated with gastrointestinal and disseminated disease in young dogs, and *Prototheca wickerhamii* with cutaneous infections in dogs and cats.

**protothroph** [pro-to-trōf] an organism with the same growth factor requirements as the ancestral strain; said of microbial mutants.

**protozoa** [pro-to-zō-ə] a genus of freeliving, but some lead commensalistic, mutualistic, phyllous algae organisms; most are freeliving, but some lead commensalistic, mutualistic, saprophytic or parasitic existences. Groups of veterinary interest include protozoal organisms that usually occupy

**protocoel** [pro-to-kō-ěl] one of the poisons found in the members of the genus *Veratrum*. Causes salivation, purgation, vomiting, diuresis, excitement, prostration, convulsions, and cardiac arrhythmia.

**Protozoa** [pro-to-zō-ə] a phylum comprising the unicellular eukaryotic organisms; most are freeliving, but some lead commensalistic, mutualistic, saprophytic or parasitic existences. Groups of veterinary interest include apicomplexans, flagellates, and amebae. Pathogenic protozoa of animals include: *Acanthamoeba*, *Babesia*, *Balantium*, *Bemisia*, *Chloris*, *Coccosoma*, *Cryptobia*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Cystoisospora*, *Dientamoeba*, *Eimeria*, *Encephalitozoon*, *Endolimax*, *Entamoeba*, *Frenkelia*, *Giardia*, *Haemoproteus*, *Hammondia*, *Hartmannella*, *Hepatozoon*, *Hexamita*, *Histomonas*, *Iodamoeba*, *Iospora*, *Klissiella*, *Leishmania*, *Leucozoon*, *Naegleria*, *Parahistomonas*, *Pentachromosomes*, *Plasmodium*, *Sarcocystis*, *Theileria*, *Toxoplasma*, *Trichomonas*, *Trichromosomes*, *Trypanosoma*, *Tyzzeria*, and *Wenyonella* spp.

**protozoicide** [pro-to-zō-ī-sid] destructive to protozoa; an agent destructive to protozoa.

**protozoal** [pro-to-zō-əl] pertaining to or caused by protozoa.

**myeloencephalitis** see equine protozoal myeloencephalitis.

**p. hepatitis** caused usually by *Toxoplasma*, *Neospora*, *Leishmania*. Rare cases of hepatic coccidiosis are observed but the causative organisms are not identified.

**protozoan** [pro-to-zō-ən] 1. of or pertaining to protozoa. 2. an organism belonging to the Protozoa.

**protozoology** [pro-to-zō-ol-o-jī] the scientific study of protozoa.

**protozoan** [pro-to-zō-ən] pl. protozoa [Gr.] any member of the Protozoa.

**protozoophagous** [pro-to-zō-ō-fāg-əs] a cell having the ability to phagocytose protozoa; also known as a cytophage.

**protractor** [pro-trākˈtər] an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.

**protransglutaminase** [pro-tranz-glu-tam-n′as] the inactive precursor (zymogen) of transglutaminase; called also coagulation factor XIII ( fibrin stabilizing factor) in the blood coagulation system.

**protriptyline** a tricyclic antidepressant.

**protrusion** [pro-trōoˈzhən] extension beyond the usual limits, or above a plane surface.

**protuberance** [pro-tooˈber-əns] a projecting part, or prominence.

**external occipital p.** on the occipital surface of the occipital bone, above the foramen magnum. The ligamentum nuchae is attached to it.

**intercornual p.** the prominence between the horns of cows.

**proteobacteria** [pro-toeˈber-nətəs] pl. proteobacteria [L.] protobacteria.

**prototroph** [pro-tōtroof] precursor of tyrosine, an enzyme critical in the formation of melanin.

**proud** exuberant.

**p. cut** see cut proud.

**p. flesh** see proud flesh.

**proven sire** a sire whose genetic credentials have been established by the production performances of his offspring in a properly conducted progeny test.

**proventriculus** [pro-van-trīkˈə-ləs] pertaining to or emanating from the proventriculus.

**p. dilatation** disease a progressive weight loss associated with atony of the crop and proventriculus and atrophy of the gizzard, a nonsuppurative encephalitis, and visceral ganglioneuritis; caused by avian bornavirus. Called also macaw wasting disease, infiltrative splancnic neuropathy, and avian ganglioneuritis.

**proventriculitis** [pro-van-trīkˈə-lī-təs] inflammation of the proventriculus, generally referring to the avian.

**proventriculotomy** [pro-van-trīkˈə-lō-tō-mə] incision of the proventriculus; usually for the removal of ingested foreign bodies.

**proventriculus** [pro-van-trīkˈə-lus] the elongated, spindle-shaped, glandular stomach of birds. Supplemented by the muscular stomach just distal (aboral) to it.

**Providencia** [pro-vōˈden-shə] a genus of gram-negative, non-lactose-fermenting, urease producing rod-shaped bacteria within the family Enterobacteriaceae. Occasionally isolated from diseased animals. May cause diarrhea and opportunistic infections in dogs and a relatively common cause of disease in reptiles.

**P. stuartii** once suspected as a cause of severe enteritis in newborn calves.

**proximobuccal** [proh-simˈə-bukˈəl] in or near the median line or to the point of attachment or origin.

**proximal** [proh-siˈməl] nearest to a point of reference, as to a center or median line or to the point of attachment or origin.

**proximalis** [proh-siˈmə-lis] [L.] proximal.

**proximate** [proh-sīˈmāt] immediate; nearest.

**proximobuccal** [proh-siˈmə-bohˈbukˈəl] pertaining to the proximal and buccal surfaces of a posterior tooth.

**proxymetacaine** see proparacaine.

**prozone** [prohˈzoon] the phenomenon exhibited by some sera, in which agglutination or precipitation occurs at higher dilution ranges, but is inhibited and not visible at lower ranges or when undiluted.

**PPR** phosphoribosylpyrophosphate.

**PRRS** porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.

**PRSL** protein renal solute load.

**prucalopride** a highly selective 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT4) agonist; stimulates gastric contractions in dogs and colonic motility in dogs and cats. Not currently approved for use in the US. See also metoclopramide, cisapride.

**prulaurasin** a cyanogetic glycoside found in the seeds, and to a less extent foliage, of plants in the family Rosaceae.

**prunasin** a cyanogetic glycoside found in the seeds, and to a less extent in the foliage, of plants of the Rosaceae family.

**Prunus** [prooˈnəs] a genus of trees in the family Rosaceae. The leaves and seeds of these trees contain cyanogetic glycosides that are potentially poisons. The fruit pulp appears to be quite safe. The glycosides are amygdalin, prunasin, prulaurasin. The following are the known toxic plants—P. amygdalus var. amara seeds (bitter almond), P. armeniaca (apricot), P. brachybotrya, P. caroliniana, P. laurocerasus (cherry laurel), P. cerasus (cherry), P. domestica (plum), P. padus (bird cherry), P. pennsylvanica (pincherry), P. persica (peach), P. selloii, P. serotina

**Prunus** [prooˈnəs] a genus of trees in the family Rosaceae. The leaves and seeds of these trees contain cyanogetic glycosides that are potentially poisons. The fruit pulp appears to be quite safe. The glycosides are amygdalin, prunasin, prulaurasin. The following are the known toxic plants—P. amygdalus var. amara seeds (bitter almond), P. armeniaca (apricot), P. brachybotrya, P. caroliniana, P. laurocerasus (cherry laurel), P. cerasus (cherry), P. domestica (plum), P. padus (bird cherry), P. pennsylvanica (pincherry), P. persica (peach), P. selloii, P. serotina
Pseudoplasmodera a genus of roundworms in the family Heterakidae.

P. janae, P. pavonis found in the cecum of peafowl. Do not appear to be pathogenic.

pseudo- word element. [Gr.] false; deceptive resemblance.

pseudoachondrodysplasia a congenital skeletal disorder; inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in Miniature poodles and Scottish deerhounds, evident from a very early age. There are short limbs and a normal size head.

diasplastic dysplasia [śōdō′do-a-kon′dro-plaˈstik dis-plaˈzha] see epiphyseal dysplasia.

Pseudosalbinism [śōdō′do-al′bl-nz-əm] a defect of pigmentation similar to albinism. Most suspected cases of albinism in animals are of pseudosalbinism with pigment in some places, e.g., the eyes. Many equine pseudosalbins die in utero or have a congenital absence of a gut segment. See also Chediak–Higashi syndrome.

flatfish p. abnormal pigmentation in juvenile flatfish. The etiology of this condition has not been confirmed but is thought to occur during metamorphosis.

Pseudobulbar see albin.

Pseudoallele [śōdō′do-əl-ə] two or more genes with similar functions that are genetically linked; located so close to one another on a chromosome that the two (or more) genes are nearly always inherited together. Since their functions are related, the genes may appear to act as a single gene; however, the genes can rarely be separated, during recombination.

Pseudoanemia [śōdō′do-a-nə′me-ə] marked pallor with no evidence of anemia.

Pseudoanerysm [śōdō′do-an-ə-riz-əm] false aneurysm; differs from a true aneurysm in that its wall does not contain the components of an artery, but consists of fibrous tissue, which usually continues to enlarge, creating a pulsating hematoma.

Pseudoankylosis [śōdō′do-ang′ka-lo-tis] a false anklylosis.

Pseudodentoniasis [śōdō′do-an-tən-ədənt-əs] see anodontia.

Pseudobilharziella a genus of blood flukes in the family Schistosomatidae. Found in the blood vessels of some anatid birds.

Pseudobacterial see bilharzial.

Pseudobacillus [śōdō′do-ba-klis] a disease of cattle caused by Cladostrium septicum and resembling blackleg clinically but occurring only when precipitated by trauma such as shearing wounds. The disease occurs also in pigs but is a systemic infection by C. septicum with a primary lesion in the stomach.

Pseudobulbar [śōdō′do-bulˈbər] apparently, but not really, due to a lesion of the medulla oblongata.

Pseudocalymma elegans South American plant in the family Big- noleaceae; contains monofluoroacetate that causes staggering, tremor and convulsions followed by death in ruminants and horses, all within a few hours. Called also Arrabidaeae elegans.

Pseudocarcan a genus of finfish in the family Carangidae. Includes P. dentex, commonly called white trevally and P. georgianus (silver trevally).

Pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia [śōdō′do-kahr′si-nəmətəs hī-ˈpar-plə-zha] adenial epithelial hyperplasia in the skin whose deep epidermal down-growths resembles a squamous cell carcinoma. Usually secondary to chronic dermal inflammation or irritation.

Pseudocartilaginous [śōdō′do-kahr′ti-ləgənəs] resembling cartilage.

Pseudocast [śōdō′do-kast] an accidental formation of urinary sediment resembling a true cast.

Pseudocerex [śōdō′do-sərˈviks] false or phantom cervix created during examination of the canine reproductive tract, when the dorsomedial fold of the vagina and the lateral walls of the vagina cause a temporary obstruction.

Pseudocholinesterase [śōdō′do-ko-lin′e-stər-əz] see butyrylcholinesterase.

Pseudochorea [śōdō′do-ko-reə] a state of generalized incoordination resembling chorea.

Pseudoclosterol [śōdō′do-klo-lər-əl] a condition radiographically resembling coarctation but without compromise of the aortic lumen, as occurs in a congenital anomaly of the aortic arch.

Pseudocolloid [śōdō′do-kol′əd] a mucoid substance sometimes found in ovarian cysts.

Pseudocoloboma [śōdō′do-kohlə-bəmə] a line or scar on the iris resembling a coloboma.
pseudocontinuity [soo′do-ko-n′ti-nu′tə] abnormal healing and regeneration of severed nerve fibers; the space between the cut ends becomes filled with fibrous tissues rather than nerve fibers.

pseudocapristasis [soo′do-kap-ras′a-sis] constipation caused by matting of haircoat around the anus that impedes passage of feces. Seen in longhaired dogs and cats.

pseudocowpox [soo′do-kou poks] an infectious disease of the skin of teats of cows caused by a paravaccinia virus. Typical lesions commence as erythema, progress to a vesicle, pustule, or scab that is shed leaving a horseshoe-shaped ring of small scabs. Persons milking the cows may develop lesions on their hands. Called also milker’s nodule.

pseudocoxalgia [soo′do-kōx-ə-jeu] a shred of mucin in the urine resembling a cylindroid.

pseudocyst [soo′do-sist] an abnormal dilated space resembling a cyst but not lined with epithelium, e.g., a retroperitoneal accumulation of urine from a leaking ureter.

pancreatic p. accumulation of pancreatic secretions and cellular debris may occur with recurring episodes of pancreatitis, most commonly in dogs. Perirenal p., see feline perirenal cysts.

salivary p. see salivary mucocele.

pseudodiabetes old term used to describe early or transient diabetes mellitus, including hyperglycemia due to insulin resistance from concurrent disease. See also prediabetes.

azotemic p. a glucose intolerance seen in association with azotemia, thought to be due to a peripheral resistance to insulin-mediated uptake of glucose and/or genetic imprinting, or only having one allele, as in the case of genes carried on the single X chromosome in mammalian males.

pseudoeppoma [soo′do-ep′a-mə] a puffy state resembling edema.

pseudohyperparathyroidism [soo′do-hip′er-par-thɛ-rə-roid-iz-əm] persistent hypercalcemia and hypophosphatemia, due to ectopic secretion of parathyroid hormone (i.e., polyhypertrophy of other tissue or organ) that results in increased blood concentrations of parathyroid hormone.

pseudohyperthyroidism [soo′do-hi′per-par-thɛ-rə-roid-iz-əm] a condition in which there are changes characteristic of hypoparathyroidism (hypocalcemia and hypophosphatemia) in association with hyperactive parathyroid glands and increased blood concentrations of parathyroid hormone. It is the result of nonresponsive target cells in bone and kidneys. Not reported in animals.

pseudolymphoma see pseudolymphoid leukaemia.

pseudoganglion [soo′do-gang′lən] an enlargement on a nerve resembling a ganglion.

pseudogene [soo′do-jen′] a gene copy that carries a mutation in the coding sequence that renders it non-functional (e.g., frameshift, premature stop codon) but that resembles a functional gene.

pseudoglanders [soo′do-gland′drə] see epizootic lymphangitis. See also melioidosis.

pseudoglandular [soo′do-gland′drə] with some of the characteristics of a gland.

pseudoglotis [soo′do-glot′is] the aperture between the false vocal cords.

pseudogout [soo′do-gouṭ] synovial deposition of calcium phosphate crystals has been described as a rare cause of arthritis in dogs.

pseudohematuria [soo′do-he′mə-tə-ri-o-ə] the presence in the urine of pigments that impart a pink or red color, but with no detectable hemoglobin or blood cells.

pseudohemophilia [soo′do-he′mo-fil′e-a] von Willebrand disease.

pseudohyperparathyroidism [soo′do-hi′per-par-thɛ-rə-roid-iz-əm] many disease states in which there are clinical indications of renal and hepatic disease but there is no relationship between the two, e.g., a systemic disease in which the agent causes both hepatic and renal damage.

pseudohemorrhaphite [soo′do-här-maf′ro-di] an individual exhibiting pseudohemorrhaphidism.

pseudohemorrhaphidism [soo′do-här-maf′ro-di-tə-ri-o-əm] a state in which the gonads are of one sex but one or more contradictions exist in the morphological criteria of sex. In female pseudohemorrhaphidism, the individual is a genetic and gonadal female with partial masculinization; in male pseudohemorrhaphidism, the individual is a genetic and gonadal male with incomplete masculinization. Pseudohemorrhaphidism is not to be confused with hemorrhaphidism, in which the individual possesses both ovarian and testicular tissue.

pseudohernia [soo′do-hur-ne-a] an inflamed sac or gland simulating strangulated hernia.

P. inguinalis a mass of fat that distends the scrotum and dilates the inguinal canal.

pseudohyperparathyroidism [soo′do-hi′par-par-thɛ-rə-roid-iz-əm] persistent hypercalcemia and hypophosphatemia, due to ectopic secretion of parathyroid hormone (i.e., polyhypertrophy of other tissue or organ) that results in increased blood concentrations of parathyroid hormone.

pseudohyperthyroidism [soo′do-hi′per-thɛ-rə-roid-iz-əm] in humans two forms recognized: renal form with autosomal dominant inheritance exhibiting salt loss mainly from the kidneys, and multi-system form with autosomal recessive form exhibiting salt loss from kidney, lung, and sweat and salivary glands.

pseudohypoparathyroidism [soo′do-hi′por-par-thɛ-rə-roid-iz-əm] lack of responsiveness of end organs to aldosterone. In humans two forms recognized: renal form with autosomal dominant inheritance exhibiting salt loss mainly from the kidneys, and multi-system form with autosomal recessive form exhibiting salt loss from kidney, lung, and sweat and salivary glands.

pseudohypoparathyroidism [soo′do-hi′por-par-thɛ-rə-roid-iz-əm] a condition in which there are changes characteristic of hypoparathyroidism (hypocalcemia and hypophosphatemia) in association with hyperactive parathyroid glands and increased blood concentrations of parathyroid hormone. It is the result of nonresponsive target cells in bone and kidneys. Not reported in animals.

pseudolymphoma see pseudolymphoid leukaemia.

pseudolymphoma [soo′do-lim-fə-mə] lesions likely to be mistaken for lymphoma. Can include nodular lymphocytic-plasmacytic lesions of panleucocytic, vasculitis, periﬁlocullitis, nodules created by vaccinations, arthropod stings.
**Pseudolynchia**

**Pseudolynchia** [soo′do-lnîch′e-ə] a genus of biting flies in the family Hippoboscidae, parasites of birds.

**P. canariensis** pigeon louse fly, found on domestic pigeons and some wild pigeons and doves. Dark brown flies resembling a sheep ked. Intermediate host for *Haemoproteus columbae*, pigeon malaria organism.

**psuedomalleus** [soo′do-mal′e-əs] see melioidosis.

**psuedomelanosis** [soo′do-mel′a-nös-əs] grey to black discoloration of tissues post-mortem due to the breakdown of hemoglobin to form iron sulfide. A common post-mortem artifact.

**psuedomembrane** [soo′do-mem′brăn] a layer of coagulated fibrin, leukocytes, and bacteria overlying an ulcerated mucous membrane and giving the appearance of being a viable tissue. Called also false membrane.

**psuedomembranous** [soo′do-mem′bra-nəs] pertaining to or emanating from pseudomembrane.

**p. colitis** see pseudomembranous colitis.

**Pseudomicrodochium suttonii** a mold in the phylum Ascomycota associated with phaeohyphomycosis in dogs.

**Pseudomonas** [soo′do-mo-nəz] a genus of gram-negative, strictly aerobic bacteria in the family Pseudomonadaceae; some species in the genus are pathogenic for plants or vertebrates.

**P. aeruginosa** a common isolate from wounds, burns, and urinary tract infections, and from many other accumulations of pus in all species. Also commonly found in otitis externa, fleecy rot in sheep, and some cases of bovine mastitis. Its presence may be indicated by a distinctive blue or green color of the pus or infected site, a result of the pigment pyocyanin produced by this organism.

**P. fluorescens** a common cause of food spoilage and a frequent isolate from wounds and other contaminated sites in animals.

**P. malti** now classified as *Burkholderia malti*.

**P. pseudomallei** reported in domestic species.

**P. pseudomalleus** [soo′do-mal′e-əs] an incomplete form of pseudohypoparathyroidism, marked by the same constitutional features but by normal concentrations of calcium and phosphorus in the blood serum.

**Pseudogenyurm** [soo′do-tar-rə-jən′e-əm] 1. an adhesion of the conjunctiva to the cornea following inflammation or injury. 2. a term applied to a condition unique to rabbits in which there is a progressive ingrowth of bulbar conjunctival over, but not adherent to, the corneal surface. A collagen dysplasia has been proposed as the cause. Surgical correction using a modified Art procedure is possible. Called also corneal occlusion syndrome, conjunctival centripetalization, and epiretinal membrane.

**pseudoptosis** [soo′do-to-pōs-əs] a false or deceptive reaction; in intradermal skin tests, a reaction not due to the specific test substance but to protein or other substance in the medium employed in producing the material injected.

**pseudoricketts** [soo′do-rīk′ets] see renal secondary hyperparathyroidism.

**pseudorinderpest** [soo′do-rin′der-pest] see peste des petits ruminants.

**Pseudostertagia bulbosa** a nematode in the family Trichostrongylidae found in the abomasum of sheep, bighorn and Barbary sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

**Pseudoterranova** a genus of nematodes belonging to the family Anisakidae. All hosts are marine or marine mammals as definitive hosts and teleost fishes as intermediate hosts. Includes the former genus *Phocanema*. *P. decipiens*, formerly called *Phocanema decipiens*, the 'cod-worm'. The parasite is common in the stomachs of seals and sea-lions with intermediated stages primarily in cod. May cause disease in humans in the larval stages are ingested in raw or undercooked fish.

**Pseudotetanus** [soo′do-tet-rə-nəs] persistent muscular contractions resembling tetanus but not associated with infection and intoxication by Clostridium tetani.

**Pseudotrismus** [soo′do-trə-məs] inability to completely open the mouth due to causes other than muscular spasm, e.g., in masticatory myositis of dogs.

**Pseudotruncus arteriosus** [soo′do-trəng′kəs ahr-tér′e-o-səs] the most severe form of tetralogy of Fallot with specific pulmonary valve and/or pulmonary arterial hypoplasia or atresia.

**Pseudotuberculosis** [soo′do-too-bur-kə-tər-bək′yə-ləs] resembles tuberculosis. See also yersiniosis.

**avian p.** contagious disease of birds, both domestic and wild, caused by *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* and characterized by an initial, brief septicaemia, followed by a bacteremic phase in which there is the development of multiple abscesses and granulomas as in avian tuberculosis. The disease causes major epornithics in populations of canaries, finches, cockatoos, parakeets. Called also canary cholera.

**bovine p.** see Johne's disease.

**pseudotumor** [soo′do-too-mər] phantom tumor.

**P. cerebri** cerebral edema and raised intracranial pressure without neurological signs except occasional sixth cranial nerve palsy.

**pseudotype** phenotypic mixing within a virus family (retroviruses), or between virus family (reovirus and rhabdoviridae) results in a genome from a parent with a defective envelope, contained within the envelope capsid from a helper virus.
Psitaciform psilostrophe psilostomatid genus of South African plants in the family Aizoaceae; have Psilocaulon psi.

ulcer-shaped defects seen in the mucosa of the small intestine wearing, and transverse fracture lines. The disease is caused by may also be involved with in 

p. beak and feather disease occurs predominantly in young birds with their first contour feathers, but sometimes adults with previously normal feathers. There is a loss of contour and down feathers over most of the body, often progressing to complete baldness. The upper and lower beak may also be involved with inflammation, abnormal elongation, uneven wearing, and transverse fracture lines. The disease is caused by Circovirus. psittacosis sit-ə-kō-sis chlamidiosis. A disease of birds caused by Chlamydia psittaci and also the zoonotic disease caused by infection with this species; first seen in parrots and later found in other birds and domestic fowl, in which it is called ornithosis. It is transmissible to humans. In birds, psittacosis is a systemic infection and signs include diarrhea and ocular and nasal discharge. Avian chlamydiosis is a disease notifiable to the OIE (see Table 20).

p.-lymphogranuloma venereum group the family Chlamydiaceae of organisms.

psosas [so'əsə] a sublumbar muscle. See Table 12.

p. tubercle a knob on the ventral border of the shaft of the ilium that serves as the insertion for the psoas minor muscle.

psocid a member of the order Psocoptera of booklice.

Psocoptera see booklice.

psolitis [so'vits] inflammation of a psosas muscle or its sheath.

Psoralena [so'ra-le-na] a genus of plants in the legume family Fabaceae; may cause primary photosensitization. Includes P. argophylla, P. tonuflora. Called also scurf pea. See also Cullen, psoralea.

psoralean [so'ra-lən] a furocumarin, one of the constituents of certain plants (e.g., Psoralea corylifolia) that have the ability to produce primary photosensitization; certain perfumes and drugs (e.g., methoxsalen) contain psorales. See also Cullen.

Psorergotes [so'ro-gət-z] a genus of parasitic mites in the family Cheyletidae. Called also Psorobia spp.

P. absimile found on cattle but there is no lesion.

P. oetlei (syn. P. simplex) found on laboratory mice and rats.

P. ovis (syn. Psorobia ovis) causes a mild pruritus and scaly dermatitis on the body of sheep with some damage to the wool. Called also itch mite. P. ratti found in rats, specifically Rattus norvegicus. P. simplex see P. oetlei (above).

psorergatic mange see Psorergotes ovis.

pseudoneuritis [soo-'d-nə-ri-tis] a usually chronic, recurrent skin disease in humans marked by discrete macules, papules, or patches covered with lamellated silvery scales resulting from an increased turnover of epidermal cells. The cause is multifactorial and poorly understood. There is no equivalent disease in animals, although the term is sometimes used for purposes of comparison, e.g., psoriasisform lichenoid dermatosis, psoriasisform epidermal hyperplasia, porcine juvenile pestular psoriasisform dermatitis (piyriasis rosea).

Psoriasisform so-'re-as-'form a dermatosis resembling the human skin condition, psoriasis.

p.-lichenoid dermatosis multiple lichenoid, hyperkeratotic papules and plaques begin to appear in young adult English springer spaniel dogs, first on the pinnae, ear canal, and inguinal skin and later other areas.

p. ovis (syn. Psorobia ovis) a usually chronic, recurrent skin disease in humans marked by discrete macules, papules, or patches covered with lamellated silvery scales resulting from an increased turnover of epidermal cells. The cause is multifactorial and poorly understood. There is no equivalent disease in animals, although the term is sometimes used for purposes of comparison, e.g., psoriasisform lichenoid dermatosis, psoriasisform epidermal hyperplasia, porcine juvenile pestular psoriasisform dermatitis (piyriasis rosea).

Psorobia ovis so-'ro-be-ə) see Psorergotes ovis.

Psorophora [so-ro-fə-ra] a genus of mosquitoes; a cause of severe insect worry when in large numbers and may cause deaths of poultry.

Psoroptes [so-ra-pót-əz] a genus of mite mites in the family Psoroptidae. See psoroptic mange.

P. cervinus found on bighorn sheep, wapiti.

P. communis see Psoroptes ovis (below).

P. cuniculi found on the ears of rabbit, goat, horse, donkey, and mule.

P. equi found on horses. Found also on the donkey and mule.

P. hippotis see P. cuniculi (above).

P. natalensis found on the body of cattle (Bos taurus, B. indicus), Indian water buffalo.

P. ovis causes sheep-scab; found also on cattle and goats.

psoroptic mange [so-ra-pöt'ık manj] a parasitic dermatitis of many species caused by Psoroptes spp. mites. They are P. cervinus (deer), P. equi, P. natalensis (cattle and water buffalo), and P. ovis (sheep, goats, and cattle). The common ear mite mites are P. cuniculi. The disease in sheep is serious with much damage to fleece and some deaths. Goats and horses show mostly ear mange with much head shaking but lesions can occur anywhere on the body. In cattle, the lesions are widespread, and itching is severe. Called also sheep-scab, body mange, ear mange.
PSP phenolsulphonphthalain.

PSP toxins paralytic shellfish poisoning toxins.

PSPB pregnancy specific protein B.

PSS 1. porcine stress syndrome. 2. portosystemic shunt.

psychic [si’kik] pertaining to the mind or psyche. See also psychogenic.

psych(o) word element. [Gr.] relationship to the mind.

psychodid a member of the family Psychodidae. The sandflies or owl midges. Includes Phlebotomus.

psychogenic [si’ko-jen’ik] having an emotional or psychological origin; there is debate about whether it can or should be applied to animals. Nevertheless, some diseases of animals are considered by some to have a psychogenic origin, e.g., esophagogastric ulcer of pigs, despite our limited knowledge of their psychological makeup. See also psychogenic polydipsia, psychogenic polydipsia.

p. alopecia anxiety and excessive grooming in cats can cause loss of hair from barbering and pulling. In a more severe form, injury to the skin occurs and eosinophilic plaques may appear.

p. dermatitis see acral lick dermatitis, idiopathic hyperesthesia syndrome, tail biting, tail sucking, flank sucking.

psychomotor [si’ko-mo’lar] pertaining to motor effects of cerebral or psychic activity.

p. epilepsy see psychomotor seizure.

psychopathology [si’ko-pa-thol’o-je] the pathology of mental disease. Currently this is not a subject dealt with in veterinary medicine.

psychosis [si’ko-sis] pl. psychoses any major mental disorder of organic or emotional origin, marked by derangement of the personality and loss of contact with reality, often with delusions, hallucinations, or illusions. There is no scientific study of animal psychiatry and no specific psychoses but some well-identified and traumatic vices, e.g., cribbiting, weaving, tail chasing, and flank sucking in dogs, are often classified as such. Farrowing hystera in sows seems to be the animal disease with the closest approximation to a derangement of personality.

parturient p. of sows see farrowing hystera.

puerperal p. 1. whelping bitches sometimes display frenzied, destructive behavior and aggression. 2. sows. See farrowing hystera.

psychosomatic [si’ko-so-mat’ik] pertaining to the interrelations of mind and body; having bodily clinical signs of psychic, emotional or mental origin.

psychosurgery [si’ko-su’rjar-e] neurosurgery for the purpose of altering behavior. See olfactory tractotomy.

Psychotria a South American plant genus of the family Rubiaceae whose root contains emetine, a powerful emetic isouquinoline alkaloid, which is the active ingredient of syrup of ipecac. Poisoning may occur and is manifested by persistent, violent vomiting. Includes P. ipecacuanha (Cephaelis ipecacuanha), P. acuminata (Cephaelis acuminata). Called also ipecac, ipecacuanha.

psychotropic [si’ko-trap’ik] capable of modifying mental activity, and thus behavior.

p. drugs the important groups in veterinary medicine are the phenothiazine, butyrophenone, and benzodiazepine derivatives.

psych(r) word element. [Gr.] relationship to cold.

psychrophile [si’kro-fil] a psychrophilic organism.

psychrophilic [si’kro-fil’ik] fond of cold; said of bacteria that grow best in the cold (40–68°F; 5–20°C).

psychrophore [si’kro-for] a double catheter for applying cold, per medium of cold water, to a cavity.

psychotherapy [si’kro-thar’e-pe] treatment of disease by applying cold. See also cryosurgery.

psyllium [si’es-am] a fecal softener made from the seeds of the plants Plantago psyllium, P. indica, and P. ovata. The muciloid portion of the seeds of P. ovata is used to make psyllium hydrophilic muciloid, which is a bulk laxative to relieve constipation caused by a low residue diet. Psyllium mucilloid is also used to treat and prevent sand colic in horses, where sand is ingested during grazing or feeding on sandy soil causing colonic irritation, altered motility, and in some cases impaction.

PT prothrombin time.

Pt chemical symbol, platinum.

pt pint.

PTA plasma thromboplastin antecedent, clotting factor XI.

ptaquiloside a norsesquiterpene glucoside of the illudane type; also called aquilide A; a major toxic principle of brackens (Pteridium spp.) and rock fern (Cheilanthes sieberi); occurs in other ferns including Histiopteris incisa, Onychium contiguum, Peris icitica; causes neutropenia and thrombocytopenia leading to generalized hemorrhages and septicemia in ostoemyelotoxic ptaquiloside poisoning, the so-called ‘acute’ poisoning of cattle, carcinogenic ptaquiloside poisoning (bovine enzootic hematuria), and bright blindness of sheep.

carcinogenic p. poisoning ptaquiloside ingestion in small doses over a long period (years) causes proliferative lesions and neoplasms in and bleeding from the urinary bladder mucosa in cattle, but no effects on bone marrow. Called also bovine enzootic hematuria. There is also a relationship between access to bracken and a higher than normal occurrence of alimentary tract carcinoma in ruminants.

ostoemyelotoxic p. poisoning ptaquiloside ingestion in large doses by cattle over a short period (weeks) causes depression of bone marrow activity, leading to pancytopenia, evidenced principally as eccymotic hemorrhages in mucosa and serosa, and terminal septicemia. Severe diarrhea and dysentery or pharyngeal edema may be terminal events. Errorneously called ‘acute’ bracken poisoning.

retinotoxic p. poisoning ptaquiloside ingestion over a long period (years) by sheep in Britain causes retinal degeneration and blindness. Called also bright blindness.

ptarmic [tahr’nik] causing sneezing.

ptarmus [tahr’mas] spasmodic sneezing.

PTC plasma thromboplastin component, clotting factor IX, Christmas factor.

Pteridium [pt’ri-d’e-am] a fern genus in the family Dennstadiaceae. The fern is classified by some authorities as more than one species including: P. aquilium, P. esculentum (austral bracken), P. revolutum (hairy bracken), and the hybrid P. esculentum × P. revolutum (P. yarrabense northern bracken). Called also Pteris aquilium, bracken. It contains ptaquiloside and a thiaminase that both poison domestic animals, and a
cyanogetic glycoside that does not. Manifestations of ptauilloside poisoning of cattle (rarely sheep) vary with dose and duration of intake; see *ptauilloside*. A thiamine in bracken causes a clinical syndrome of *thiamine* deficiency in horses. Signs are muscle tremor, incoordination, frequent falling, and Bradycardia and cardiac irregularity.  

**pteriophyte** a member of the ferns and their allies.  

**Pteris aquilina** *Pteridium aquilinum*.  

**Pteroglossus** a genus of bird in the family Ramphastidae. One genera of the toucan family.  

**Pterolichus** a genus of mites in the family Dermoglyphidae.  

**P. bicaudatus** found on the feathers of pigeons.  

**Pterophagus** the genus of fruit bats or Pteronotus.  

**P. geigeroides** a prominent tubercle at the lateral end of the pubic crest.  

**Pterolichus** a genus of mites in the family Dermoglyphidae.  

**Pteronia pallens** a South African plant in the family Asteraceae; contains the compound known as ptfh.  

**Pteronia vaseyi** a South African plant in the family Asteraceae; contains ptfh.  

**P. obtusus** a species of the genus *Pteronotus* found on the feathers of fowls.  

**Pteroglossus** a genus of toucans in the family Ramphastidae. One species of the toucan family.  

**Pterosnous** a genus of mites in the family Dermoglyphidae.  

**P. bicaudatus** found on the feathers of pigeons.  

**Pterophyllium** the genus of small, highly colored, laterally compressed aquarium fish with thin, trailing fins. Commonly referred to as an angel fish in the aquarium trade industry.  

**Pteropus** the genus of fruit bats or flying foxes; see also bats.  

**Pterosaur** a sphenosaurian found in bracken (*Pterodactylus aquilinum*).  

**Pteroyl-glutamic acid** see folate acid.  

**Pterygium** a free electronic search engine for accessing the MEDLINE® database of publications in the National Library of Medicine.  

**P. lobata** a coarse, perennial leguminous vine. Has woody stems but very palatable and nutritious foliage equal in value to alfalfa. Called also kudzu.  

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**P. lobata** a coarse, perennial leguminous vine. Has woody stems but very palatable and nutritious foliage equal in value to alfalfa. Called also kudzu.
puerperal  [purpərˈpɛrəl] pertaining to a puerpera or to the puerperium.

p. fever see mastitis–metritis–agalactia.

p. laminitis see laminitis.

p. metritis infection of the uterus in a puerperal female.

p. tetanus see tetanus.

p. tetany see puerperal tetany.

puerperalism a morbid condition incident to parturition.

puerperium [ˈpjurpərɪəm] the postpartum period or period between parturition and uterine involution.

PUFA polyunsaturated fatty acids.

puff disease [puːf] see anhidrosis.

puffer [ˈpʌfər] highly venomous fish in the family Tetraodontidae. Called also toadfish, balloonfish.

p. fish poison see tetrodotoxin.

puff fish eating, diving sea birds in the genus Fratercula, found in northern subarctic regions, typically in colonies on cliffs faces. They are black and white with large, brightly colored beaks and feet. There are three species, the Arctic puffin (F. arctica), horned puffin (F. corniculata), and tufted, or crested, puffin (F. cirrhata). Hunted in some countries.

Puffin dog see Norwegian Lundehund.

Pug a small (14–18 lb), cobby dog with a large rounded head, prominent eyes, very short nose, and large, deep wrinkles on the forehead and face. The small ears fold over, the tail is curled over the back, and the coat is fine and very short in black, silver, apricot, or fawn with a black mask. Called also Mopshond. The breed is predisposed to pigmented keratitis and proptosis.

pugging see poach.

puggle 1. a young monotreme before weaning. 2. a crossbreed dog from Pug and a Beagle parents; one of the designer dogs.

pukatea see Laurella novae-zelandiae.

pulegone a toxic ketone found in pennyroyal oil. It causes hepatotoxicity in dogs and cats.

Pulex [ˈpʊleks] a genus of fleas, several species of which transmit the microorganism causing bubonic plague in humans. P. irritans a widely distributed species, known as the human flea, which infests domestic animals as well as humans, and may act as an intermediate host of certain infections.

P. porcinus the peccary flea. Pul

Puli a medium-sized dog distinguished by its long, wiry haircoat, usually black, gray, or white, that forms long, tightly coiled cords, similar to dreadlocks, in adults, which obscure the body features. In the US, dogs may be shown either corded or brushed. The breed was developed for guarding and driving sheep. Called also Hungarian Puli.

pulicide an agent destructive to fleas.

pull [pʊl] to remove a sick animal from a pen in a feedlot for treatment. See also daily pull and dead records.

pull rate a daily percentage of the cattle in a feedlot that are pulled out of the feeding pens and relegated to the hospital yards or sent for emergency slaughter.

pull-out suture pattern removable, nonabsorbable, interrupted sutures for apposition of deep tissues. The suture starts on one side of a wound, crosses it at right angles at the deep tissues. Having taken a bite of these tissues, it returns to the entry side and emerges at the skin close to the entry. Individual sutures are inserted on both sides in an alternating pattern.

pull-through [pʊləˈθruː] the term given to a surgical technique for abdominoperineal resection of the rectum. After removal of a segment, the rectum is sutured to the perineal skin, forming a new mucocutaneous junction. Used in the treatment of rectal neoplasms and anal furunculosis.

pullet young, female fowl from end of brooding period at about 4 weeks of age, up to point of lay at about 5 months. In some circles the first laying season is referred to as the pullet year.

p. disease see visceral gout.

pullorum disease a disease of birds caused by infection with Salmonella pullorum and characterized by moribund and dead birds at hatching time, sometimes by dyspnea and diarrhea in older birds and a reduction in egg yield, and reduction in fertility of the eggs in adults. The disease, which has been largely eradicated, is notifiable to the OIE (see Table 20).

pullulation [ˈpʊləˈluːʃən] development by sprouting, or budding.

pulmo (pʊˈlmoʊ) pl. pulmones (ˈpʊlnəʊz) L. lung.

pulmo(o)- word element. [L.] lung. See also words beginning pulmon(o)-.

pulmoaortic [pʊlˈməərətɪk] pertaining to the lungs and aorta.

pulmonary [pʊlˈmənərɪ] pertaining to the lungs, or to the pulmonary artery. See also lung.

p. abscess an abscess within the lungs; may be either hematogenous or aerobicous bacterial infection. May cause a syndrome of chronic toxemia, cough, loss of body weight. Careful auscultation may elicit squeaky rales around the lesions. See also vena caval thrombosis, aspiration pneumonia.

p. acinus basic structural unit of the lung parenchyma; the gas exchange unit, supplied by a single terminal bronchiule and includes branches of the terminal bronchiule, alveolar ducts, alveolar sacs, alveoli, and associated blood vessels. A pulmonary lobe consists of many acini.

p. agenesis incompatible with life; found only in fetal or neonatal necropsy specimens.

p. alveolar microlithiasis see microlithiasis alveolaris pulmonum.

p. alveolar parenchyma include epithelial cells (pneumocytes or pneumocytes), alveolar capillary endothelial cells, and interstitial cells (fibroblasts) and alveolar macrophages.

p. alveolar proteinosis a disease of unknown etiology marked by chronic filling of the alveoli with a proteinaceous, lipid-rich, granular material consisting of surfactant and the debris of necrotic cells.

p. arteriopathy pulmonary arterial and arteriolar medial smooth muscle hypertrophy and hyperplasia and intimal proliferation leads to hypertension; commonly secondary to parasitic infection in cats, particularly Aeluropus longicolor (below). A keloid formation.

p. defense mechanisms include aerodynamic filtration in nasal cavities, sneezing, local nasal antibody, laryngeal and cough reflexes, mucociliary
P-86: Intrapulmonary hemorrhage attributable to erosion of the pulmonary artery by a lung abscess in a cow with caudal vena caval thrombosis. Immediately adjacent to this, purulent material is seen exiting a lung abscess that has been cut open.

From Braun, U.: Clinical findings and diagnosis of thrombosis of the caudal vena cava in cattle. Vet J 175:118-125, 2008. Elsevier.

transport mechanisms, alveolar macrophages, and systemic and local antibody systems.

p. embolus obstruction of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches by an embolus. The embolus usually is a blood clot swept into circulation from a large peripheral vein. Signs vary greatly, depending on the extent to which the lung is involved. Simple, uncomplicated embolism produces such cardiopulmonary signs as dyspnea, tachypnea, persistent cough, pleuritic pain, and hemoptysis. On rare occasions, the cardiopulmonary signs may be acute, occurring suddenly and quickly producing cyanosis, signs of distress, and rapid re-expansion.

p. hemorrhage traces of blood can be found in about 60% of horses after racing. Less than 1% of these bleed from the nostrils, but the syndrome is a cause for poor performance as well as potential premature athletic retirement. A public concern is its visual occurrence, and the routine use of medications, such as furosemide, to prevent it. See also epistaxis.

idiopathic p. fibrosis recognized in West Highland white terriers. Affected dogs develop breathing difficulties, cough, cyanosis, and exercise intolerance due to fibrosis throughout the lung interstitium and secondary pulmonary hypertension. The cause is unknown but a genetic predisposition is suspected.

p. function tests tests used to evaluate lung mechanics, gas exchange, pulmonary blood flow, and blood acid-base balance. Pulmonary function testing is used to detect emphysema and chronic obstructive bronchitis at an early stage.

p. hemorrhage as distinct from hemorhorax, is recognized because of a syndrome of dyspnea, increased lung density radiographically, and hemorrhagic anemia. If a large vessel ruptures into an abscess cavity there is obstruction of the pulmonary artery. Blood is seen exiting a lung abscess that has been cut open.

progressive dyspnea, chronic cough, and emaciation. Most diagnoses result from radiographic examination of the thorax for secondary growths.

overriding p. artery see overriding pulmonary artery.

ovine p. adenomatosis chronic progressive pneumonia of mature sheep caused by a retrovirus transmitted by the respiratory route. Sporadic occurrence with geographic clustering. Progressive dyspnea, emaciation, and a profuse nasal discharge are the cardinal signs, but coughing is not a feature. The disease is always fatal. It is of great importance if it occurs in flocks that are housed for long periods. Characteristically, the extensive lung involvement includes large areas of neoplastic tissue. Called also jaagsiekte, pulmonary adenomatosis.

p. patterns see alveolar, interstitial, bronchial pattern.

re-expansion p. edema edema, emphysematous bullae, and serosanguinous fluid in the Airways with generalized pulmonary capillary endothelial damage; associated with chronic pulmonary collapse and removal of pleural effusions or pneumothorax with rapid re-expansion.

p. rupture traumatic, especially when there is rib fracture, or spontaneous due to coughing and a weak parenchyma. The most common cause of pneumothorax.

summer pasture-associated obstructive p. disease a disease of mature horses characterized by recurrent airway obstruction and so named because it affects grazing horses during the summer months. Pathophysiological characteristics of the disease include airway inflammation, increased airway mucus production and bronchoconstriction.

p. thromboembolic disease thromboembolism causing blockage of large sections of the pulmonary vascular bed will result in at least temporary severe dyspnea. It may also lead to right heart congestive failure, i.e., cor pulmonale.

p. thrombosis see thromboembolism.

p. valve any one of the three semilunar cusps or valvulae that individually form the pocket-like structure that guard the orifice between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery or, similarly, between the left ventricle and aorta.

p. stenosis causes right ventricular hypertrophy and a poststenotic dilatation of the pulmonary artery. There is a systolic murmur and thrill on the left side of the chest. A common congenital defect in dogs.

p. vascular resistance resistance to blood flow in the pulmonary circulation. See also systemic vascular resistance.

p. vein the large vein (right and left branches) that carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.

p. wedge pressure see wedge pressure.

pulmonic [pul′mon-ik] pulmonary.

p. stenosis a common congenital anomaly in dogs, but rare in other species. Inherited in Beagles, probably in Chihuahuas, English bulldog, and terrier breeds. It may occur in supravalvular, valvular (most common), or subvalvular (influndibular) locations. Characterized by a loud systolic ejection murmur at the left heart base; accompanied by right ventricular hypertrophy. Severity of the condition can be assessed by Doppler echodero pressure gradient across the pulmonic valve. Correction is accomplished by several surgical techniques and by balloon valvuloplasty.

pulmonitis [pul′mo-ni-tis] inflammation of the lung; pneumonia.

eosinophilic p. an allergic reaction to dying microfilariae in pulmonary capillaries of dogs with heartworm disease.

pulmonary stenosis with anasarca.

malignant p. word element. [L. ] lung. See also pulmonary embolus above.

color Atlas of Veterinary Pathology, 2nd ed, Saunders, 2007.

pulp [pulp] any soft, juicy animal or vegetable tissues, e.g., citrus pulp.

p. canal root canal.

P-87: Pulmonic stenosis in a dog.

From van Dijk, J.E., Gruys, E., Mouwen, J.M.V.M., Color
p. cap pulp of the feather produced inside the calamus by the follicular tissue. The pulp protrudes through the aperture in the wall of the shaft and forms the external pulp caps. Internal pulp caps are formed within the calamus. p. cavity the pulp chamber and the root canal in a tooth. In the young, it is wide, but with age it gradually becomes narrower with deposition of secondary dentin. p. chamber space within the crown of the tooth that contains most of the pulp. dental p. the sensitive content of the cavity of the tooth carrying its nerve and blood supply. p. polyp superficial hyperplasia of dental pulp, usually after exposure due to injury such as fracture of a tooth. red p., splenic p. the dark reddish brown substance filling the inter-spaces of the splenic sinuses. tooth p. dental pulp. white p. sheaths of lymphatic tissue surrounding the arteries of the spleen. pulp [pul'pa] pl. pulpae [L.] pulp. pulpal...pulp. stomatitis [stəmə'ta-tis] inflammation of the mouth. pulpectomy [py'lekt-ə-me] complete removal of dental pulp. partial p. partial excision of the pulp in a vital tooth. pulpfaction conversion into pulp. pulpitis [pulp'i-tis] pl. pulpitides [L.] inflammation of dental pulp. pulpy [py'pl] soft; having the consistency of pulp. p. kidney disease Clostridium perfringens (type D) enterotoxemia. pulsatilie [pył'sa-ti-lé] characterized by a rhythmic pulsation. Pulsatilla vulgaris Anemone pulsatilla. pulsation chamber [pal'sa-shən] space between the feat cup shell and the liner of a milking machine teat cup. pulsator [pył'sa-tər] mechanism in a milking machine that governs the cyclic pressure changes necessary to the function of the machine. pulse [pulp] 1. a rhythmic wave. 2. any leguminous seed used in animal feed or human food. Contain about 20% protein. abdominal p. that over the abdominal aorta. p. abnormality includes irregularity of timing, character, and amplitude, examples are large or small amplitude, waterhammer pulse, Corrigan’s pulse, dropped pulse, pulse deficit, alternating pulse, and many others, a strong indication of cardiac disease. alternating p. pulsus alternans; one with regular alternation of weak and strong beats without changes in cycle length. p. amplitude indicative of arterial blood pressure; estimated on the difference of pressure exerted by the fingers to occlude and then reopen the arterial pulse. anacrotic p. one in which the ascending limb of the tracing shows a transient drop in amplitude, or a notch. anadicrotic p. one in which the ascending limb of the tracing shows two small additional waves or notches. anatriocotic p. one in which the ascending limb of the tracing shows three small additional waves or notches. arterial p. the wave of pressure generated by the ejection of blood from the left ventricle into the aorta. Although the size (amplitude) of the pulse depends on the volume ejected it is not the blood passing the finger that is palpated, it is only the pressure wave. The pulse is a good indicator of the heart’s activity with respect to amplitude, rate, and regularity. It may also provide information on the state of the vessel walls and the efficiency of the aortic semilunar valves. It may be palpated in the median, facial, femoral, or coccygeal arteries, the preferred site varying with the species and the occasion. atrial venous p. atriovenous pulse, a cervical pulse having an accentuated ‘a’ wave during atrial systole, owing to increased force of contraction of the right atrium; a characteristic of atrial hypertrophy and tricuspid stenosis. B-B shot p. see water-hammer pulse (below). bigeminal p. one in which two beats occur in rapid succession, the groups of two being separated by a longer interval, usually caused by ventricular bigeminy. cataclastic p. see cataclastism. cataclastic p. see cataclasticism. p.-chase experiment to study the movement of molecules, cells are incubated with a labeled precursor (pulse) and then replaced with unlabeled precursor (chase). The label can be followed as it is incorporated into newly synthesized compounds and through different cellular compartments. Radioactivity is commonly used as the label. Corrigan’s p. see Corrigan’s pulse. p. deficit the difference between the apical pulse (apex beat) and the radial pulse. Obtained by counting apical beats as heard through a stethoscope over the heart and counting the arterial pulse at the same time. A characteristic of several arrhythmias. dicrotic p. a pulse characterized by two peaks, the second peak occurring in diastole and being an exaggeration of the dicrotic wave. p. dosing the administration of drugs, usually antibiotics or corticosteroids, in a single, large dose that might be repeated after an interval of days. Thought to have the advantage of high tissue concentrations and fewer of the undesirable side-effects associated with more frequent dosing. dropped p. a specific pulse deficit characterized by the absence of a palpable pulse when one is expected. Occurs with a variety of cardiac arrhythmias. femoral p. that which is located at the site where the femoral artery passes through the groin in the femoral triangle; the usual site for palpat ing the pulse in dogs and cats. fetal p. detector an ultrasound detector based on the Doppler principle used to detect the presence of a living fetus in utero. funic p. the arterial tide in the umbilical cord. p. generator the power source for a cardiac pacemaker system, usually powered by a lithium battery. It supplies electrical impulses to the implanted electrodes. See also pacemaker. hard p. one characterized by high tension. irregular p. caused by cardiac arrhythmia or inadequate ventricular contractions failing to open aortic semilunar valves. jerky p. see water-hammer pulse (below). jugular p. in the normal animal, consists of three positive waves in each cardiac cycle, commonly called ‘a’, ‘c’, and ‘v’, with ‘a’ produced by right atrial contraction, ‘c’ by the bulging of the tricuspid valve into the right atrium during early ventricular contraction, and ‘v’ by the increase in blood volume in the venae cavae and the right atrium during ventricular systole when the tricuspid valve is closed. Commonly visible in horses and cattle. 2. a large pulse that goes high up the neck when the head is in the normal position and that is synchronous with the heart cycle and is systolic in time, indicates insufficiency of the right atrioventricular valve. p. monitor a pulse detector which uses the Doppler principle. paradoxical p. one that markedly decreases in amplitude during inspiration. Associated with cardiac tamponade. peripheral p. that palpable in the extremities, e.g., legs, neck, and head; the usual sites for measuring the pulse rate. pistol-shot p. 1. one in which a sharp cracking sound associated with the pulse can be heard through a stethoscope placed over the artery. Occurs where the arteries are subject to sudden distention and collapse as with a water-hammer pulse. 2. sound that can be auscultated over the jugular vein in association with tricuspid insufficiency in cattle that have high mountain altitude sickness. p. pressure the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressures. radial p. that felt over the radial artery. p. rate the number of pulsations per minute palpable in an artery, usually of a limb. The normal rates per minute for the common domestic animal species are: horses, 30–40; young horses up to 1 year of age, 70–80; cattle, 60–80; young calves, 100–120; sheep and goats, 70–120; pigs (heart rate), 60–70; llama, alpaca 60–90; dogs, 100–130; cats, 110–240; adult fowls 250–300.
p. rhythm  regularity of the pulse in time and amplitude.
thready p.  one that is very fine and barely perceptible.
p. tracing  see sphygmogram.
trigeminal p.  one with a pause after every third beat.
undulating p.  one giving the sensation of successive waves.
vagus p.  a slow pulse.
venous p.  the pulsation over a vein.
water-hammer p.  one in which the artery is suddenly and markedly distended and relaxed. Characteristic of patent ductus arteriosus. Called also Corrigan’s, jerky, and B-B shot pulse.
wiry p.  a small, tense pulse.
irregular p.  caused by cardiac arrhythmia or inadequate ventricular contractions failing to open aortic semilunar valves.
PulseNet  a national surveillance system in the US coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that allows state and local public health epidemiologists to compare pulsed-field gel electrophoresis profiles of foodborne disease-causing bacteria such as *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Listeria*, *Campylobacter*, and *Escherichia coli* 0157:H7 from all US regions.
pulsed electromagnetic field magnet  see magnetic field therapy.
pulsion  [pu′lshən] a pushing outward.
pulvis  [pu′lis] [L.] pulse.
p. alternans  see alternating pulse.
p. bigeminus  bigeminal pulse.
p. bisferiens  a pulse characterized by two systolic peaks separated by a mid-systolic dip. Most commonly occurring in aortic regurgitation.
p. celer  a rapidly rising and rapidly falling pulse. Also called water-hammer pulse, as can be felt in the femoral arteries of small animals. 
p. differens  inequality of the pulse observable at corresponding sites on either side of the body.
p. paradoxus  see paradoxical pulse.
p. parvus et tardi  a hypokinetic pulse.
p. tardus  an abnormally slow pulse.
pultaceous  [pəl′tə′shəs] pulpy’ like a poultice.
pulverization  [pu′lver-i-zə′shan] in dentistry, high-speed burs may be used to remove root fragments that cannot be extracted or are ankylosed.
pulverulent  [pu′lvr-ə-lənt] powdery; dusty.
pulvinar  [pu′lvi-nər] the posterior medial part of the posterior end of the thalamus.
pulvinus  [pu′liv-nəs] cushion, pad.
p. dentalis  the dental pad that replaces the upper incisors in the mouth of ruminants.
p. digitalis  the digital cushion, a pad of fat, white fibrous, and elastic tissue located between the distal phalanx and the sole and frog of the hoof of the horse.
puma  see cougar.
Pumi  a medium-sized Hungarian herding dog with a black, white, gray, or fawn coat that forms corkscrews or curls all over the body. Similar to the Puli. Called also Hungarian herding terrier.
pumice  [pu′məs] a substance consisting of silicates of aluminum, potassium, and sodium; used in dentistry as an abrasive during polishing of teeth.

p.-stone lung microlithiasis  alveolaris pulmonum.
pumiced hoof  a rough, porous appearance of the hoof in a horse with chronic coronitis.
pump  [pump] 1. an apparatus for drawing or forcing liquid or gas. 2. to draw or force liquids or gases. 3. a mechanism or structure that mediates active transport of ions or molecules across a biological membrane.
blood p.  a machine used to propel blood through the tubing of extracorporeal circulation devices.
calcium p.  the mechanism of active transport of calcium (Ca²⁺) across a membrane, as of the sarcoplasmic reticulum of muscle cells, against a concentration gradient; the mechanism is driven by hydrolysis of ATP.
chloride p.  an active secretory process at a barrier membrane that facilitates the transfer of chloride ions across the membrane.
Comco p.  standard suction kit including electric motor, pump, and collecting jar.
infusion p.  an electronic device used to control the administration of intravenous fluids in very small amounts and at a carefully regulated rate over long periods.
insulin p.  a computerized device containing a reservoir filled with a predetermined amount of short-acting insulin worn outside the body, a plastic cannula and a needle inserted under the skin, and a pump that periodically delivers the desired amount of insulin. Sometimes used in humans, but of limited application in animals.

ion p.  see Ca²⁺-ATPase, Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase.
p. oxygenator  heart–lung machine. See extracorporeal circulatory support unit.
proton p. inhibitors  see proton pump inhibitor.
stomach p.  an apparatus used to remove material from the stomach. It consists of a rubber stomach tube to which a bulb syringe is attached. The tube is inserted into the mouth or nose and passed down the esophagus into the stomach. Suction from the syringe brings the contents of the stomach up through the tube. For cattle and horses, a reversible metal pump adapted from a yachting bilge pump is most suitable. In small animals, gravity is the usual method of moving fluid into and out of the stomach during lavage.
pumpkin  [pump′kin] large edible fruit, used as cattle feed and for human consumption, *Cucurbita maxima*.
punch  [punch] a metal, rod-like instrument with one pointed or cavited end and one propulsion end to be pushed hard with the palm of the hand or driven with a hammer in order to drive a hole or to excise a small round piece of tissue.
p. biopsy  a circular piece of skin excised by a hand driven biopsy punch.

dental p.  has a slight cavity at the end so that the tooth to be driven will seat into the end and not slip off.
puncta  [punk′ta] plural form of punctum.
p. maxima  points on the chest wall where heart sounds are heard best.
punctate  [punk′tāt] spotted; marked with points or punctures.
punctiform  [punk′tə-fərm] like a point.
punctum  [punk′təm] pl. puncta  [L.] a point or small spot.
imperforate lacrimal p.  congenital absence of the lacrimal punctum, usually the inferior punctum. Instead the proximal end of the lacrimal canaliculus is covered by a conjunctival membrane. Occurs most often in dogs, especially Cocker spaniels and a number of toy or miniature breeds where it is manifest as epiphora.
lacrimal p.  see lacrimal punctum.
nasolacrimal p.  see lacrimal punctum.

Dyce, K. Dyce, Sack, and Wensing’s Textbook of Veterinary Anatomy, 5th ed. Saunders, 2017.
obstructed p. acquired blockage of a congenitally patent lacrimal punctum; may result from foreign bodies, accumulation of debris or inflammation, or cicatrization of the canalculus or associated conjunctival or eyelid tissues.

**puncture** [pʊrnkˈchar] 1. the act of piercing or penetrating with a pointed object or instrument; a wound so made. Wounds of special interest because of their potential seriousness are to the cornea, the sole of the horse’s foot and the synovial cavity. 2. surgical puncture of an anatomical tissue to obtain material for clinicopathological examination. Includes cisternal puncture, lumbar puncture, spinal puncture, sternal puncture.

**puncture vine** see Tribulus terrestris.

punishment the use of an undesirable stimulus to modify or prevent an undesirable behavior.

puppies see biting midge.

pupilla a short, double-edged, stabbing knife that is plunged into the occipitotantal space to sever the medulla oblongata in the *evernazione* method of slaughter.

Puntius [pʊnˈteɪs] a genus of fish in the family Cyprinidae, often called spotted barbs. Many are brightly colored and patterned; they are popular as aquarium fish.

PUO pyrexia of unknown origin. See FUO.

pupa [ˈpuːpə] pl. pupae [ˈpjuːpiː] L. the second stage in the development of an insect, between the larva and the imagos. Usually an inactive stage such as a cocoon.

puparium the hard pupal case of the insect pupa.

pupate to proceed to the stage of pupa in an insect life cycle.

pu/pd polyuria/polydipsia.

pull theory a theory of wound healing and contraction stating that material within the healing wound contracts and pulls the margins of the wound together.

pupil [ˈpuːpɪl] the aperture in the center of the iris that regulates the amount of light that reaches the retina.

Adie's (tonic) p. see tonic pupil (below).

dilated p. syndrome see dysautonomia.

fixed p. a pupil that does not change size on exposure to changes in illumination or (in primates) on convergence or during accommodation.

multiple p’s polycoria.

occluded p. a congenital or acquired membrane (usually fibrovascular) that obstructs the pupil.

secluded p. a complete posterior synchia that separates the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

spastic p. syndrome anisocoria in cats infected with feline leukemia virus. The degree of anisocoria and even which pupil is smaller can vary greatly over short periods of time. The virus has been observed in the short ciliary nerves and ciliary ganglia of some affected cats.

**tonic** p. see pupilloplegia.

pupilla [ˈpʊpɪlə] [L.] pupil.

pupillary [ˈpʊpiˈlær] pertaining to or emanating from the pupil.

p. aperture the pupil.

p. block an obstruction to the flow of aqueous between the pupillary border of the iris and the anterior lens capsule. Can cause glaucoma.

consensual p. light reflex the reflex constriction of the pupil of a non illuminated eye when light is directed into the fellow eye.

p. constriction see miosis.

p. dilation see mydriasis.

p. light reflex constriction of a pupil in response to an increase in light intensity. Used to assess in a coarse manner function of the retina, optic nerve, radiation, and tract, as well as the oculomotor nerve and the musculature of the iris. Does not verify visual cortical function.

p. membranectomy a surgical technique for resection of a fibro-vascular adhesion between the iris and lens capsule formed as a sequela to cataract surgery.

persistent p. membrane (PPM) a congenital and sometimes inherited embryological defect in which remnants of the anterior tunica vasculosa lentis persist beyond birth. Considered pathologic when they persist beyond a few months of age. These are pigmented and sometimes vascular elements that arise from the iris collarette and extend to another region of the collarette (iris-to-iris PPMs) to the cornea (iris-to-cornea PPMs) or to the lens (iris-to-lens PPMs). The latter two forms typically produce an adherent leukoma or cataract, respectively, that can affect vision, while iris-to-iris PPMs are typically of no clinical relevance. Seen most commonly in dogs, particularly Basenjis.

p. zone one of the three regions of the iris. The pupillary zone comprises the innermost region of the iris near the pupillary border. See also ciliary zone and iris collarette.

pupillatonia [ˈpuːpɪlətəˈnɪə] dilated pupil due to parasympathetic denervation.

pupillodilator 1. a mechanism responsible for dilation of the pupil. 2. a substance having the effect of dilating the pupil.

pupillometer [ˈpʊpɪləmətər] an instrument for measuring the diameter of the pupil.

pupillometry [ˈpʊpɪləmətərɪ] measurement of the diameter of the pupil.

pupillotator [ˈpʊpɪlətəˈtɔr] pertaining to the movement of the pupil. Includes pupilloconstrictor, pupillodilator.

p. pathways the nerves and mediators involved in regulating the size of the pupil.

pupilloplegia [ˈpʊpɪləˈpɛləɡiə] a dilated or "tonic" pupil that responds slowly or incompletely to a bright source.

pupilloscopy [ˈpʊpɪləsˈkoʊpi] skiametry; retinoscopy.

pupillostatometer [ˈpʊpɪləˌstətəmətər] an instrument for measuring the distance between the pupils.

puppy the young of the canine species; usually used up to the age of 12 months.

fading p. syndrome see fading kitten/puppy syndrome.

p. pyoderma see impetigo.

p. strangles see juvenile pyoderma.

puppy mill the term applied to intensive canine breeding establishments where breeding stock are maintained expressly to produce puppies for profit in a commercial marketplace, most often pet stores. They are frequently criticized by animal welfare authorities for their inhumane conditions, poor husbandry and disease control, and lack of socialization for the puppies. The federal Animal Welfare Act (1966), and regulations in many jurisdictions are aimed at controlling these practices. Called also puppy farms.

purebred progeny derived from at least several generations of animals of the same breed, achieved through the process of selective breeding. 1. a purebred herds herds (or packs) composed of purebred animals. Distinct from crossbred herds. 2. a pedigreed pedigree of a purebred animal.

p. pedigree pedigree of a purebred animal.

purification [pəˈrɪˈfɪʃən] the effect of a purge; catharsis; purging effected by a cathartic medicine.

purgative [pəˈrɪdʒətɪv] 1. an agent that causes purging or bowel evacuation; a cathartic agent, particularly one that stimulates peristaltic activity. 2. a cathartic, particularly one stimulating peristaltic action. See also laxative.

purge [pərjug] 1. a purgative medicine or dose. 2. to cause free evacuation of feces. 3. a cathartic.

p. nut Jatropha curcas.

purging pertaining to purge.

p. ball a bolus given periodically to horses by owners and trainers in the belief that a good clean-out is good for a horse, especially if it is racing poorly. Usually contains aloes; 7–14 g (2–4 drachms) is the usual dose. Anthraquinone purgatives are more reliable in their action but the procedure is basically empirical and is not recommended by veterinarians. Called also physic ball.

p. nut Jatropha curcas.

purified protein derivative see purified protein derivative of tuberculin.
**purine** [puˈrɪn] a heterocyclic compound that is the nucleus of the purine bases (or purines) such as adenine and guanine, which occur in DNA and RNA, and xanthine and hypoxanthine. All living cells contain purines as purine nucleotides. They can be synthesized using amino acids, or by salvage of dietary or endogenous nucleotides derived from cell wastage.

**low p. diet** one with a low content of organ meats, seafood, beans, lentils, peas, and spinach; used in the dietary management of xanthine or urate uroliths in dogs.

**p. nucleoside phosphorylase** a transferase enzyme that acts in the degradation of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

**Purkinje** [purˈkɪnˈdʒe] named after J.E. Purkinje, Bohemian anatomist (1787–1869).

**P. cell** neuronal cell bodies in the middle layer of the cerebellar cortex; characterized by a large, globose body and massive, branching dendrites but a single, slender axon.

**P. fiber** modified cardiac muscle fibers in the subendothelial tissue, concerned with conducting impulses through the heart.

**P's image, P. network** in a normal eye, reflections of light off the surface of the cornea, anterior lens capsule, and posterior lens capsule. When viewed from different angles, can be used to judge depth of lesions within the eye.

**P. neuron** see Purkinje cell (above).

**puromycin** [purʊˈmiːsɪn] an antibiotic that inhibits protein synthesis. Used in the treatment of protozoal infections (trypanosomiasis) and as an anti-neoplastic agent.

**purple cudweed** [purˈpæl] Gnaphalium purpureum.

**purple top** Verbena bonariensis, Brassica rapa.

**purpura** [purˈpʊrə] a hemorrhagic disease characterized by extravasation of blood into the tissues, under the skin and through the mucous membranes, and producing spontaneous ecchymoses and petechiae on the skin. Similar lesions are produced in many specific diseases, e.g., epizootic hemorrhagic disease, bracken poisoning in cattle, and leptospirosis in calves. In immune-mediated purpura, there is a defect in the integrity of the vessel wall due to immunological mechanisms, which may also cause a thrombocytopenia.

**anaphylactoid p.** immune-mediated purpura; see also purpura.

**fibrinolytic p.** purpura associated with increased fibrinolytic activity of the blood.

**p. hemorrhagica** a well-defined disease of horses, occurring sporadically, usually associated with an organ tract infection and the result of the deposition of immune complexes in the walls of capillaries resulting in vasculitis and extravasation of blood and plasma. Clinical signs include cold, subcutaneous, edematous swellings, usually about the head and not always symmetrical, mucosal petechiation, and high heart rate; affected horses commonly die within a few days. Nonthrombocytopenic.

**neonatal p.** a severe bleeding disease in piglets a few days old that have drunk colostrum containing antiplatelet antibody from their alloimmune dam. Occurs also in foals for unknown causes and in calves associated with type II bovine viral diarrhea virus infection. See also alloimmune thrombocytopenia, alloimmune hemolytic anemia of the newborn.

**nonthrombocytopenic p.** purpura without any decrease in the platelet count of the blood. In such cases the cause of purpura is either abnormal capillary fragility or a clotting factor deficiency.

**thrombocytopenic p.** purpura associated with a decrease in the number of platelets in the blood. See also immune-mediated thrombocytopenia.

**vascular p.** that caused by loss of vascular integrity or function, as seen in vitamin C deficiency (scurvy), vasculitis, diabetes mellitus, and hyperadrenocorticism.

**purring** [ˈpɜːrɪŋ] a physiologically very complicated, semi-automatic, cyclic, controlled respiration involving alternating activity of the diaphragm and intrinsic laryngeal muscles in cats. The frequency of the alternation is about 25 times per second. Each cycle includes three phases of glottal closing, glottal opening with sound produced, further glottal opening with rapid airflow, and low resistance at the glottis. Purring occurs when cats are contented, sick, or sleeping. It also provides the equivalent of complementary breaths during periods of shallow breathing.

**purse-string suture** a suture pattern adapted to closing of the end of a hollow viscus or fixing tissue around a tube such as a catheter. Stitches are made into the wall completely surrounding the orifice but without entering the lumen of the viscus. The suture is tightened and tied with the free end of the viscus returned back inside the purse-string.

**purslane** Portulaca oleracea.
pursley **Portulaca oleracea.**

pursuit space the amount of space in a wild animal enclosure that is necessary to provide sufficient space for pursued animals to avoid their aggressors. The amount of space will vary widely depending on the species and on the individuals.

purulence [puˈruːlns] the formation or presence of pus.

purulent [puˈruːlənt] containing or forming pus.

poultry p. synovitis swellings on the feet and in the ligamentous tissues caused by S. gallinarum and S. turicensis in fowls and turkeys. Caused by *Staphylococcus aureus.*

puruloid [puˈruːłoīd] resembling pus.

pus [puːs] a thick white-yellow or pale green, opaque exudate that is produced in infected tissues that contain cell debris, dead leukocyte (usually neutrophils), and protein rich fluid (liquer puris).

blue p. pus with a bluish tint, seen in certain suppurative infections, the color occurring as a result of the presence of an antibiotic pigment (pyocyanin) produced by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa.*

p. in milk indicates complete destruction of the mammary secretory tissue.

push up term applied to that part of the total mixed ration that gets pushed too far for the animal to reach when being floor fed in a feeding alley through the stanchion system. Periodically, this is pushed up for access or is removed and fed to heifers.

puzzes term of endearment addressed to a cat. Called also moggies.

pushing disease a syndrome of compulsive walking and head pressing in cattle in southern Africa, caused by a number of hepatotoxic agents, especially *Mycobacterium avium.*

putrid [puˈtrɪd] smelling compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and mercaptans. Called also decomposition, rot.

[putrefaction] [puˈtrafəkʃən] enzymatic decomposition of dead tissue by putrefactive bacteria (often saprophytic) with the production of foul-smelling compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and mercaptans. Called also decomposition, rot.

punctograph [ˈpʌntəɡrɑːf] an instrument for radiographic localization of foreign bodies.

putrefy [puˈtraf] to undergo putrefaction.

putrefaction [puˈtrafəkʃən] the condition of undergoing putrefaction.

putrescence [puˈtresəns] a pale yellow first found in decaying meat; small quantities occur in most cells.

putrid [puˈtrɪd] rotten; putrified.

Putti rasp an instrument for radiographic localization of foreign bodies.

putty a malleable carpenter’s material consisting of white lead and linseed oil. It is palatable to cattle and causes lead poisoning.

p. brisket see prestaral calcification.

PVA polyvinyl alcohol.

PVC premature ventricular contraction or premature ventricular complex.

PVCY posterior vena cava thrombosis.

PVNT predictive value of a negative test.

PVP polyvinylpyrrolidone. Called also povidone.

PVP-I polyvinylpyrrolidone-iodone, or povidone–iodine.

PVPT predictive value of a positive test; the proportion of disease-positive animals among those that test positive.

Px abbreviation for prognosis; used in medical records.

pyarthrosis [ˈpiːərθrɔːrɪs] suppuration within a joint cavity; suppurrative arthritis.

pycn(o)- see pykn(o)-.

Pycnomonas a genus of prymnasomes. Includes *Trypanosoma suis.*

Pycnosorus chrysanthus see *Craspedia chrysantha.*

pye-dog mongrel dog.

pye-lectasis [ˈpiː-ɪˌlektəsɪs] dilatation of the renal pelvis.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] inflammation of the renal pelvis, the outer basin-like portion of the kidney at the attachment of the ureter.

pyelotomy [ˈpiː-ələtəʊmɪ] incision of the renal pelvis for the purpose of temporarily diverting the urine from the ureter.

pyelolithotomy [ˈpiː-əl-ələθɪtəʊmɪ] incision of the renal pelvis for the purpose of temporarily diverting the urine from the ureter.

pyelogram [ˈpiː-ələɡrɑːm] the images produced by pyelography. Commonly radiography or CT pyelography.

pyelography [ˈpiː-ələˌɡrɑːfi] imaging of the kidney and ureter after injection of a contrast medium, introduced by the intravenous, antegrade or retrograde method. Called also intravenous pyelography (IVP) or excretory urography if the contrast is injected intravenously.

pyelonephritis p. imaging of the renal pelvis and ureter following introduction of contrast medium through the ureter and bladder.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.

pyelolithotomy [ˈpiː-əˌlələθɪtəʊmɪ] incision of the renal pelvis for the purpose of temporarily diverting the urine from the ureter.

pyelotomy [ˈpiː-əˌlətəʊmɪ] incision of the renal pelvis.

pyelovenous p. and the formation of glandular acini.

pyelovenous p. glandularis from the inamed pelvis. These foci tend to be more numerous at the poles of the kidney. See also pyelitis and nephritis.

pyeloplasty [ˈpiː-əˌpləʊpɑːstɪ] any disease of the renal pelvis.

p. glandularis a form due to the dissemination of septic emboli from the heart.

pyelonephritis see cystitis-pyelonephritis of sows.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.

pyeloplasty [ˈpiː-əˌpləʊpɑːstɪ] plastic repair of the renal pelvis.

pyeloplasty [ˈpiː-əˌpləʊpɑːstɪ] reduction in size of a dilated renal pelvis by surgical thinning of its walls.

pyelotomy [ˈpiː-əˌlətəʊmɪ] the operation of forming an opening in the renal pelvis for the purpose of temporarily diverting the urine from the ureter.

pyelotomy [ˈpiː-əˌlətəʊmɪ] incision of the renal pelvis.

pyelovenous p. pertaining to the renal pelvis and renal veins.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] the formation or presence of pus.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] in a fetus with a supernumerary limb or limbs.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] in a fetus with a supernumerary limb or limbs.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.

pyelopathy [ˈpiː-əˌpələθəpi] any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.

pyeloplasty [ˈpiː-əˌpləʊpɑːstɪ] the condition of undergoing putrefaction.

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pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] incision of the renal pelvis for the purpose of temporarily diverting the urine from the ureter.

pyelotomy [ˈpiː-əˌlətəʊmɪ] incision of the renal pelvis.

pyelovenous p. pertaining to the renal pelvis and renal veins.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.

pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.

pyeloplasty [ˈpiː-əˌpləʊpɑːstɪ] plastic repair of the renal pelvis.

pyeloplasty [ˈpiː-əˌpləʊpɑːstɪ] reduction in size of a dilated renal pelvis by surgical thinning of its walls.

pyelotomy [ˈpiː-əˌlətəʊmɪ] the operation of forming an opening in the renal pelvis for the purpose of temporarily diverting the urine from the ureter.

pyelotomotomy [ˈpiː-əˌlələθɪtəʊmɪ] incision of the renal pelvis.

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pyelonephritis [ˈpiː-əˌnɛfɪrɪtɪs] any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.
pygostyle [ˈpiːɡoʊstɪl] a bony termination of the vertebral column in birds formed by fusion of the last four to eight vertebrae. The tail feathers are attached to its fascia so that it is very important in flight. Called also plowshare bone or rump post.

pyknic [ˈpiːknɪk] having a short, thick, stocky build.

pykno(o)- word element. [Gr.] thick, compact, frequent.

pyknocyte [ˈpiːknəsɪt] a distorted and contracted, occasionally spiculated erythrocyte.

pyknocytosis [ˈpiːknəsіtəsɪs] conspicuous increase in the number of pyknocytes.

pyknometer [ˈpiːknəmətər] an instrument for determining the specific gravity of fluids.

pyknomorphous [ˈpiːknəmɔrˈfəs] a cell that stains deeply due to the compact arrangement of its stainable contents.

pyknosis [ˈpiːknəsɪs] the process of nuclear shrinkage and chromatin condensation occurring in cells undergoing apoptosis or necrosis.

pyle- [ˈpiːl] word element. [Gr.] portal vein.

pylephlebectomy [ˈpiːlefləˌbɛktəmɪ] dilatation of the portal vein.

pylephlebitis [ˈpiːlefləˌbiːtɪs] inflammation of the portal vein.

pylethrombophlebitis [ˈpiːleθrəmˌboʊfləˌbiːtɪs] thrombosis and inflammation of the portal vein.

pylethrombosis [ˈpiːleθrəˌbɒsɪs] thrombosis of the portal vein.

pylorectomy [ˈpiːloʊrɛktəmɪ] excision of the pylorus.

pyloric [ˈpiːlərɪk] pertaining to the pylorus or to the pyloric part of the stomach.

antral p. hypertrophy syndrome acquired narrowing of the pyloric antrum caused by hypertrophy of the circular smooth muscle and mucosa; occurs most commonly in mature dogs of small breeds. Obstruction to gastric emptying causes chronic vomiting. Called also chronic hypertrophic pyloric gastropathy.

p. antrum the part of the stomach cavity just cranial (oral) to the pylorus.

p. dysfunction the usual effect is to delay gastric emptying. See pyloric dysfunction.

p. gland situated in the pyloric region of the stomach and secreting pyloric glands.

chronic hypertrophic pyloric gastropathy.

p. obstruction may be functional due to spasm or achalasia, or physical due to foreign body, e.g., phytobezoar, or external compression by, e.g., lipoma or fat necrosis or tumor or cicatricial contraction. Clinical signs are vomiting, distress due to gastric dilatation, possibly visible abdominal enlargement. In ruminants, gross distention of abdomen, rumen contents running from nose, scant feces. In dogs and cats, delayed gastric emptying usually causes vomiting, sometimes characteristically running from nose, scant feces. In dogs and cats, delayed gastric emptying causes vomiting, sometimes characteristically projectile, of undigested food. In foals as a consequence of gastric ulceration and cicatricial scarring of the pylorus, with signs of excessive salivation, bruxism, and failure to thrive.

p. outflow failure achalasia of the pylorus with obstruction to the flow of ingesta into the intestine; impaction of material in the abomasum follows; pyloric ulcer a common sequel.

p. spasm see pyloric achalasia (above).

p. stenosis, congenital p. hypertrophy usually a congenital lesion in dogs, particularly the brachycephalic breeds, that causes vomiting and poor growth from weaning age. Occasionally hypertrophy of the pyloric sphincter may be acquired.

pylor(o)- word element. [Gr.] relationship to the pylorus.

pylororaphy dilatation of a pyloric stricture with the fingers durante a surgical operation.

pyloroduodenitis [ˈpiːlorɒdˌdjuːəndənɪtɪs] inflammation of the pyloric and duodenal mucosa.

pylorogastrectomy [ˈpiːlorɒˌgæstrɛktəmɪ] excision of the pylorus and adjacent portion of the stomach.

pyloromyotomy [ˌpiːlorəˌməˈmətɪm] incision of the longitudinal and circular muscles of the pylorus in order to treat congenital pyloric stenosis.

Fredet–Ramstedt p. see Ramstedt operation.

pyloroplasty [ˌpiːlorəˌplɒsˈtɪ] plastic surgery of the pylorus, especially for pyloric stricture, to provide a larger communication between the stomach and duodenum.

Finney p. enlargement of the pyloric canal by establishment of an inverted U-shaped anastomosis between the stomach and duodenum after longitudinal incision.

Fredet–Ramstedt p. see Ramstedt operation.

Heideke–Mikulicz p. enlargement of a pyloric stricture by incising the pylorus longitudinally and suturing the incision transversely.

Y-U antral advancement flap p. an antral flap is created and advanced over the incision through the pylorus.

pyloroscropy [ˌpiːlorəˈskrɒpə] endoscopic examination of the pylorus and pyloric sphincter, typically during gastroscopy.

pylorospasm [ˌpiːlorəˈspɔzəm] spasm of the pylorus or of the pyloric portion of the stomach.

pylorostenosis [ˌpiːlorəˌsɛnəsɪs] pyloric stenosis.

pylorotomy [ˌpiːlorəˈtɒmɪ] surgical formation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the stomach near the pylorus.

pylorostomy [ˌpiːlorəˌsɒmɪ] incision of the pylorus.

pylorus [ˌpiːlorəs] the distal aperture of the stomach or abomasum, opening into the duodenum. The term pylorus is variously used to mean the pyloric part of the stomach, and the pyloric antrum, canal, opening or sphincter. A ring of muscles, the pyloric sphincter, serves as a ‘gate’, closing the opening from the stomach to the intestine. It opens periodically, allowing the contents of the stomach to move into the duodenum. See also pyloric.

pylo(o)- word element. [Gr.] relationship to pus.

pyoarthritis pyarthrosis.

pyocele [ˈpiːoʊsɛl] a collection of pus, as in the scrotum.

pyocephaeus [ˈpiːoʊˌsɛfəʊs] the presence of pustule fluid in the cerebral ventricles.

pyochezia [ˌpiːoʊˈkeɪzə] the presence of pus in the feces.

pyococcus [ˈpiːoʊˈkɒksəs] a pus-forming coccus.

pyocolpos [ˌpiːoʊˈkɒlpoʊs] a vaginal tumor or cyst containing pus.

pyocyst [ˌpiːoʊˈsɛst] a cyst containing pus.

pyodermia any purulent skin disease. Includes pustule, pimple, acne, impetigo, and furunculosis.

pyoderma [ˌpiːoʊˈdɜrəmə] a bony termination of the vertebral column in birds formed by fusion of the last four to eight vertebrae. The tail feathers are attached to its fascia so that it is very important in flight. Called also plowshare bone or rump post.

pyogenic [ˈpiːoʊdʒɪk] pertaining to pus.

pyogranuloma [ˌpiːoʊˌɡrənəˈluːmə] a collection of pus cells, bacteria, and fibrin; often used to mean a purulent or purulent-appearing mass.
callus p. see callus pyoderma.
chin p. varying degrees of folliculitis and furunculosis of the chin and adjacent muzzle and lips; often seen as comedones, papules, and pustules and referred to as canine acne in young adults of short-haired breeds. Some cases may be precipitated by local trauma from chew toys or pressure when recumbent. See also canine acne.
contagious porcine p. see contagious porcine pyoderma.
deep p. bacterial infections involving the dermis and often subcutaneous tissues. There may be systemic illness.
dry p. see zinc-responsive dermatosis.
fold p. see fold dermatitis.
p. gangrenosum a rare skin disease in dogs of unknown etiology characterized by multiple necrotic, draining crateriform ulcers predominantly over the trunk.
interdigital p. infection of the interdigital skin in dogs; may be associated with trauma, Demodex canis infestation, or foreign bodies such as grass seeds.
juvenile p. a sterile, purulent skin disease on the face and head and sometimes ears, anus, and prepuce, in one or more puppies of a litter, usually around weaning age. Dachshunds, Golden retrievers, and Gordon setters appear to be predisposed. There is often fever, anorexia, and lymphadenopathy, particularly of submandibular lymph nodes that may form abscesses and drain, hence the alternative name of puppy strangles.
Staphylococcus spp. are frequently cultured from affected skin, but the etiology of the disease is unclear. Called also juvenile cellulitis, and juvenile sterile granulomatous dermatitis and lymphadenitis.
mucocutaneous p. erythema and crusting that can progress to erosions, ulcerations and fissures on the lip margins and perioral skin of dogs; German shepherd dogs are predisposed. Nares, eyelids, vulva, prepuce, and anus are also sometimes involved.
nasal p. a deep bacterial folliculitis and furunculosis on the dorsum of the nose in dogs, particularly German shepherd dogs, Bull terriers, Collies, and Pointers. Trauma (rubbing, digging) may be a factor in the etiology.
perianal p. see perianal fistula.
pressure point p. see pressure points.
skin-fold p. see fold dermatitis.
superficial pustular p. see impetigo.
surface p. see acute moist dermatitis.
tail fold p. see fold dermatitis.
pyoderma /pi′-dor-me′-tu/ pyoderma.
pyogenes /pi′-o-je-nis/ the formation of pus.
pyogenic /pi′-o-jen′i-kis/ producing pus.
dermatitis pyoderma.
gingival granuloma /pi′-in-ji-val/ a bright red or blue mass on the gum, caused by chronic inflammation. Composed of vascular granulation tissue.
spondylitis /spon-dil-i-tis/ vertebral osteomyelitis.
pyogranuloma /pi′-o-gran′o-lō-ma/ an inflammatory process in which there is infiltration of polymorphonuclear cells into a more chronic area of inflammation characterized by mononuclear cells, macrophages, lymphocytes, and possibly plasma cells.
syndrome see idiopathic sterile granuloma syndrome.
pyohemia /pi′-o-hē′-me-ə/ pyemia.
pyohemothorax /pi′-o-hē′-mo-thor′aks/ pus and blood in the pleural cavity.
pyohydrenephrosis /pi′-o-hi′-dro-nē-fro′sis/ the accumulation of pus and urine in the kidney.
pyoid /pi′-o-id/ resembling or like pus.
polyarthritis /pi′-o-lar′i-tis/ inflammation with suppuration of the joint.
pyometra /pi′-o-mē′-tra/ an accumulation of pus within the uterus. In the bitch, it is a distinct disease syndrome associated with cystic endometrial hyperplasia and usually infection by a variety of bacteria, especially Escherichia coli, occurring during diestrus. Clinical signs may include abdominal enlargement, purulent vaginal discharge if the cervix is open, polyuria, polydipsia, and a systemic response, which is more severe if the cervix is closed. An immune-mediated glomerulonephritis may also occur. In cattle, pyometra is part of the complex of postpartum metritis, clinical endometritis, and subclinical endometritis, the most common forms of genital diseases in dairy cows that delay the complete regeneration of endometrium and impair reproductive performance. Pyometra is an inflammatory disease, which develops after the first ovulation in the presence of an active luteal tissue. As a result of luteal progesterone production, the cervix is closed, and mucopurulent or purulent exudate accumulates in the uterine cavity. Diagnosis is by rectal palpation and/or transrectal ultrasonography. post-coital p. Tri-tritri-chomonas foetus veneral infection in cattle is characterized by embryonic and early fetal death and post-coital pyometra.
pyometritis /pi′-o-mē-trit′is/ purulent inflammation of the uterus. See also pyometra.
pyomyositis: a purulent myositis characterized by suppurating masses in the muscle.

pyonephritis: purulent inflammation of the kidney.

pyonephrolithiasis: pus and calculi in the kidney.

pyonephrosis: supplicative destruction of the renal parenchyma, with total or almost complete loss of kidney function.

pyo-ovarium: an abscess of the ovary.

pyopericardium: pus in the pericardial cavity.

pyoperitoneum: pus in the peritoneal cavity.

pyoperitoneal: purulent inflammation of the peritoneum.

cystode parasite belonging to the family Diphyllobothriidae, found in seals.

pyrethrum: a natural insecticide derived from the dried flowers of Chrysanthemum sp.; synthetic pyrethrins are widely used in commercial insecticides. Natural and synthetic pyrethrins can cause systemic or cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions.

pyrethrin: a very large (180 lb) mastiff-type dog with a heavy, long white coat with colored patches.

pyramidal: a substance derived from coal tar and also from plant sources (Chrysanthemum sp.); synthetic pyrethrins are widely used in commercial insecticides. Natural and synthetic pyrethrins can cause systemic or cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions.

pyrethroids: synthetic substances with activity similar to the naturally occurring pyrethrins. They include cypermethrin, cyhalothrin, deltamethrin, flumethrin, permethrin, fenvalerate.

pyrethrolone: a natural pyrethrin, obtained by the hydrolysis of pyrethrin, used as an insecticidal agents; pyrethrin.

pyrethrum: the origin and causation of fever.

pyretotherapy: a treatment of myasthenia gravis and as an antidote to nondepolarizing muscle relaxants, such as tubocurarine.

pyridoxal, pyridoxaldehyde: a natural form of vitamin B6, found in green plants.

pyridoxal, pyridoxaldehyde: a substance derived from coal tar and also from tobacco and various organic materials. Used in industry as a solvent and in the synthesis of organic compounds. 2. any of a group of substances homologous with normal pyridine. The pyridines are serious poisons causing damage to most organs especially nervous and respiratory systems and skin.

pyridostigmine: a cholinesterase inhibitor; used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis and as an antidote to nondepolarizing muscle relaxants, such as tubocurarine.

pyrimidines: a cyclic compound in which the ring consists of five carbon atoms and one oxygen atom and contains two double bonds.

pyrimidine: in the shell of captive raised tortoises, the scutes raise up over time and take on a pyramid or tent-like appearance. Generally attributed to secondary nutritional hyperparathyroidism, but excessive dietary protein and low environmental humidity are also believed to cause the condition.

pyrimidines: a group of substances with activity similar to the naturally occurring pyrethrins. They include cypermethrin, cyhalothrin, deltamethrin, flumethrin, permethrin, fenvalerate.
synthesis of heme and the neurotransmitters dopamine and γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

**Pyridoxamine** [ˈpaɪrɪdəʊkˈmeɪn] one of the three natural forms of vitamin B6. p. phosphate cofactor involved in the metabolism of amino acids and other related compounds via interconversion with pyridoxal 5′-phosphate (PLP).

**Pyridoxine** one of the forms of vitamin B6, the other forms of vitamin B6 are pyridoxal and pyridoxamine. Nutritional deficiency is not known to occur under natural conditions in animals.

**p. shampoos** marketed for use in treating seborrheic skin conditions in dogs.

**Pyridone** [ˈpaɪrɪdəʊn] a specific chemical configuration that is common to a number of naturally occurring compounds called the pyridoxaline alkaloids. Common plant sources are in the genera *Pyrola* and *Senecio*.

**Pyrroline** [ˈpaɪrəˌlɪn] a 5-membered ring, obtained by destructive distillation of various animal tissues. Necessary ingredient of *Crotalaria*, *Echium*, *Heliotropium*, *Senecio*. See also **pyrrolic metabolites**.

**Pyruvate** [ˈpaɪrʊvət] a salt, ester or anion of pyruvic acid. The term is used interchangeably with pyruvic acid. Pyruvate is the end product of glycolysis and may be metabolized in the body anerobically to lactate or after transport into mitochondria to acetyl CoA. In yeast it is metabolized to ethanol.

**Pyruvate decarboxylase** enzyme catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to oxaloacetic acid and has a regulatory role in gluconeogenesis.

**Pyruvate dehydrogenase** enzyme actively concerned in the decarboxylation of pyruvate to acetyl CoA and CO₂. A component enzyme of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex.

**Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex** complex consisting of three enzymes responsible for the conversion of pyruvate into acetyl CoA in a decarboxylation reaction. Requires the co-factors thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP), lipoic acid, NAD⁺, and FAD.

**Pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase deficiency** an inherited autosomal recessive trait in Clumber and Sussex spaniel dogs; one of the mitochondrial myopathies. A null mutation in pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase 1 results in exercise intolerance and post-exercise collapse in affected dogs.

**Pyruvate kinase** [ˈpaɪrʊvət ˈkɪznik] an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of pyruvate and one molecule of ATP by the transfer of a phosphate group from phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) to ADP. A deficiency of the enzyme is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in humans and occurs also in Beagles, Basenjis, and West Highland white terriers and causes a nonspherocytic anemia. It also occurs as an autosomal recessive trait in Abyssinian, Somali, and some dwarf Russian dogs.

**Pyruvic acid** [ˈpaɪrʊvɪk ˈæsɪd] a compound formed in the body in metabolism of carbohydrate; also formed by dry distillation of tartaric acid. Used synonymously with **pyruvate**.

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**p. alkaloidosis** the disease caused by poisoning with pyrrolizidine alkaloids. The hepatic lesion tends to be chronic and is characterized by necrosis, megalocytosis of hepatocytes due to inhibition of mitosis, biliary ductular, proliferation, vasculitis, and perivenous fibrosis. Lesions are most severe in the liver and result in various clinical signs including jaundice, photosensitization, and hepatic encephalopathy, and sometimes hemolysis. Some alkaloids cause lung damage characterized by edema, fibrosis, alveolar epithelialization, and emphysema, e.g., jaagsiekte. Metabolic alkalosis also occurs in the kidney, and there may be extensive nephrosis. Carcinogenesis is a feature in laboratory animals. An incidental pathogenesis is a concurrent chronic copper poisoning causing the disease toxic jaundice.

**p. alkaloids** alkaloids produced by plants, about half of which are toxic. Toxic alkaloids are usually esters of retronecine or heliotridine and have known specific structural features. Toxic examples include senecionine, jacobine, monocrotaline, spectabiline, heliotrine and lisiocarpine. They often occur in plants as the less toxic N-oxide forms. These can be converted to the toxic free bases by intestinal microbes or liver enzymes. Cause pyrrolizidine alkaloidosis (see above). Common plant sources are in the genera *Crotalaria*, *Echium*, *Heliotropium*, *Senecio*. See also **pyrrolic metabolites**.

**Pyrsos malus** see *Malus sylvestris*.
ball p. constricting snake (*Python regius*), ranging from 4 to 6 ft long; popular as pets because of their manageable size and docile nature. Curling up into a ball with the head buried in the middle is typical defensive behavior and the source of the name. Called also royal python. Burmese p. a very large snake (averaging 10–12 ft in length), popular in the pet trade. Has escaped in Florida and is becoming a major pest. carpet p. (*Morelia* spp.) a medium-sized, non-venomous, arboreal snake native to Australia and New Guinea; very popular as pets. Various subspecies exist, including the diamond python (*M. spilota spilota*). children’s p. (*Antaresia childreni*) a small, non-venomous python native to northern Australia; adaptable to captivity, they generally have a placid nature, and their small size makes them popular as pets. A nocturnal species, named after zoologist John Children, not because they are kept by children. diamond p. (*Morela spilota spilota*) a medium-sized snake, native to Australia and New Guinea, with distinctive yellow and black, diamond-shaped markings. Called also diamond snake. royal p. see ball python (above). pyuria [pi-yoo-ri-a] white blood cells (pus) in the urine. PZI protamine zinc insulin. pyrazinamide [pi-ras-in-a-mid] an antibacterial agent used for the oral treatment of tuberculosis in humans. Also used in a biochemical test for the identification of mycobacteria.