I have spent several decades as a medical translator from Slavic languages and French into English, and I am keenly aware of the lack of adequate multilingual medical references catering to translators of Serbian, Croatian, and English. The few Serbian and/or Croatian into English medical dictionaries that are available at the present time, unpretentious as they are in scope and size, do not even begin to fill the gaps. Medical information translated from Serbian and Croatian into English available through electronic media is very limited, nonsystematized, and generally of poor quality. For a long time now there has been a need for a new and comprehensive medical dictionary in these languages. It is for this reason that I decided to compile my nearly forty years of working notes and publish this dictionary, which will eventually be supplemented by an English into Serbian volume.

In the 1960s I began writing notes on 3" x 5" index cards. My notes included terms I came across as I translated medical and laboratory reports, psychiatric evaluations, and various medical research papers from different medical institutions of the former Yugoslavia. Over the years I collected close to 80,000 cards. Comparing and collating them reduced the total to about 40,000 entries, and these comprise the greater part of this dictionary.

Having spent most of my professional life as a translator of mainly clinical medicine and paramedicine, I have concentrated my efforts in these particular areas. However, other branches of medicine are also represented, such as emergency medicine, molecular biology, genetics, embryology, and organ transplant. This dictionary also includes terms from the fields of psychiatry, psychology, dentistry, and even social services. I have also included some proprietary drugs and medical devices.

Because many terms have different and multiple meanings not only in English but also in Serbian and Croatian, I have included a number of definitions in the target language for clarification. These English-language definitions are taken mostly from standard medical references, especially *Stedman's Medical Dictionary* (mainly the 26th edition), *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* (mainly the 18th edition) and *Dorland's Medical Dictionary* (mainly the 28th edition), and I wish to thank Williams and Wilkins (Baltimore), F.A. Davis Company (Philadelphia) and W.B. Saunders Company (Philadelphia), publishers of *Stedman's, Taber's* and *Dorland's*, respectively, for their permission. The use of definitions in English is a unique contribution to the medical lexicography of these language combinations.

I would like to acknowledge my deep appreciation for the help I received in the production of this dictionary. I am grateful for the invaluable advice of Zorica Plavšić, MD, PhD, MPH, a specialist in pulmonary medicine and allergy practicing in Belgrade, and Paul Z. Pavlović, MD, PhD, an internist practicing in Sacramento, California. My special thanks go to Paula Gordon, an experienced, exact, and relentless editor and proofreader. This dictionary would look different and inferior if not for her meticulous work. Finally, I am grateful to Barbara Djordjević, my wife, confidant, and a steady friend of many years, for her perseverance and understanding.
NOTES ON THE USE OF THIS DICTIONARY

1. Spelling conventions:
   a) Considering that the author has spent his professional life in the United States, the orthography used in this work is American English (e.g., hematology, edema, rather than haematology, oedema).
   b) Croatian and Serbian terms and phrases appear in the forms in which they were encountered in the literature, with some modifications and additions based on present-day usage. Because of this methodology, some headwords appear in their descriptive (encountered) as well as prescriptive (normative) forms, for instance, malabsorpcija (descriptive) and malapsorpcija (prescriptive). This dictionary makes no attempt to refer users to the "correct" or "preferred" spelling of Croatian or Serbian terms.
   c) Vowel pronunciation marks are given for a number of Serbian and Croatian headwords (e.g., bésan, bèsan, dësni, râvan, tîp). These pronunciation marks typically appear in the first syllable of one- or two-syllable words and are not to be confused with vowel accents in foreign words and names, e.g., Bárányjev znak \epo\; mallèable \adj – French\.
   d) Hyphens are used only where spelling and usage require; words are not divided to maximize line length.

2. Alphabetization: Headwords of main entries, which appear in boldface type, are entered in strict alphabetical order, letter by letter as spelled (not word by word), as exemplified by these strict alphabetical strings:
   aditiv; ad l.; Adlerov test; ad lib.; adneks
   Dick-Dochezov serum; Dickova reakcija; Dick(ov) test; DICOM
   gram-atom; Gram-bojenje; Gramicidin®; gram-negativan; Gramova boja;
   Gramova jodna boja; Gramova metoda bojenja; gram-pozitivan; Gramu,
   bojenje po
   a) Lowercase entries precede capitalized entries: a before A, b before B, etc.
   b) Headwords beginning with Arabic numerals are alphabetized according to the first letter in the word (e.g., adaktilija; 1-adamantanamin; adamantin).
   c) Headwords beginning with Greek letters appear in alphabetical order according to the English letter they represent (e.g., M.B.; μbar [microbar]; mbck). A table of Greek letters appears on page viii.
   d) Note that lj and nj are considered single letters in Croatian and Serbian, so words beginning with these letters have their own sections, following l and n, respectively. The rule also applies to the alphabetical ordering of words, e.g., banja follows Bantin®, and pljeskanje follows PLVW. Exceptions occur with nj when the Serbian or Croatian word is rooted in Latin or Greek (e.g., words beginning with injek- and konjunk-); in these cases n and j are considered separate letters, and alphabetized accordingly.
   e) Hyphenated terms that begin with a single capital letter (e.g., A-vlakna, L-lanci) generally appear only as subentries under the main term in the phrase (i.e., under vlakno and lanac in the previous examples). See Paragraph 5 for a detailed discussion of compound terms and subentries.
3. **Main entries:** Main entries are designated by their part of speech (e.g., noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, verb) or another descriptor (e.g., abbreviation, phrase, eponym, professional organization, or trademarked drug or device).

a) Because Serbian and Croatian assign gender to nouns, genders are also indicated. See the entry for Parts of Speech, under Symbols and Abbreviations on p. xviii, for more details.

b) The gender attributed to nouns reflects Serbian and Croatian usage, not the gender in the loan or original language. For example, *mastitis* is feminine in Latin, but in Serbian and Croatian, it is declined as a masculine noun; therefore it appears as follows:

\[ \textit{mastitis} \quad \text{\textit{nm} – \text{Latin}:} \quad \text{mammitis; mast(aden)itis} \]

Although English grammar does not attribute gender to nouns, as with loan-words from other languages, English loan-words are attributed grammatical gender according to declension rules in Serbian and Croatian, for example:

\[ \textit{pacemaker} \quad \text{\textit{nm} – \text{English}:} \quad \text{PM [pacemaker]} \]

c) Synonymous consecutive main entries sharing the same part of speech (and gender, if applicable) appear on the same line, the exception being where one or both terms have subentries.

\[ \text{\textit{palpebrirati; palpirati} \quad \text{\textit{vt}:} \quad \text{palp [palpate]; to palpate/tap} \]

d) Serbian and Croatian abbreviations are expanded before the colon and always appear as individual entries, for example:

\[ \text{DDK [desni donji kvadrant] \text{\textit{abbr}:} \quad \text{LRQ [lower right quadrant]; RLQ [right lower quadrant (of abdomen)]} \]

\[ \text{DDK [dobrovoljno da(ri)vanje krvi] \text{\textit{abbr}:} \quad \text{voluntary blood donation} \]

Abbreviations used in Serbian and Croatian that do not directly correlate to source-language terms or phrases may appear as one headword with more than one English definition:

\[ \text{AB \text{\textit{abbr}:} \quad 1. AB [blood group in the ABO system]; 2. See \textit{abortus}; 3. AB [arteria basilaris]; BA [basilar artery]} \]

See Paragraph 11 for further discussion of abbreviations.

e) Noun headwords appear in the nominative case unless the headword is a phrase in which the subject noun must be declined. See also Paragraph 5(d–f).

f) Verb headwords appear as infinitives unless part of a phrase. See also Paragraph 5(d).

4. **English equivalents:** If there are two or more English equivalents for a Serbian or Croatian headword, they generally appear in alphabetical order, e.g.:

\[ \text{\textit{Hamov test} \text{\textit{epo}:} \quad \text{acidified serum test; Ham(‘s) test} \]

a) Synonyms are not identified as such, but if a headword has more than one meaning or if its English equivalents are used in different contexts in English, they have been separated and numbered, e.g.:

\[ \text{\textit{nepriseban} \text{\textit{adj}:} \quad 1. confused; flustered; 2. insensible; unconscious} \]

\[ \text{\textit{ugao} \text{\textit{nm}:} \quad 1. A/ang [angle]; angulus; corner; 2. flexura; flexure; 3. triangle; trigone; trigonum} \]

\[ \text{\textit{ugasiti} \text{\textit{vt}:} \quad 1. to extinguish; to put out [a fire]; 2. to quench [thirst]; 3. to turn off [a light; an apparatus} \]
b) When there is an English equivalent that has two (or more) different meanings, the term that shares both (or all) meanings will appear first, and synonyms for each separate meaning will be enumerated in square brackets; or, if there are no synonyms, then the different meanings will be indicated by definitions in angled brackets (see Paragraph 6 for a discussion of English-language definitions):

agravacija \nf\:  agg [aggravation] [1. ex/Ex [exacerbation]; intensification 〈worsening of the current condition〉; 2. irritation [Psychiatry]]

temporalan \adj\:  1. temp [temporal] 〈a. pertaining to time; b. pertaining to the lateral region of the head, superior to the zygomatic bone〉; 2. temporary; transient; transitory

c) Care was taken to provide an equivalent English term or phrase for every Serbian and Croatian headword. However, in some cases equivalents for newer terms could not be verified by authoritative sources (or were missing altogether), and in others, equivalents in established sources were determined through additional research to be outdated or incorrect. To alert the user to the untested nature of newly coined equivalents or diversion from "traditional" meanings appearing in other dictionaries, the author has inserted "[proposed]" after these terms.

d) Every effort was made to ensure that all entries of this dictionary have some relevance to the field of medicine; therefore, some common or non-medical equivalents for certain headwords have been omitted.

5. **Compound terms and subentries:** Most compound terms are arranged as subentries under the headword, which is usually the subject of a given term-phrase (e.g., *pepeljasto krilce* is found under the headword *krilce*; *srednja prepreka prostate* under *prepreka*). Hyphenated terms may also appear as subentries (e.g., *TAB-vackina* appears as a subentry of *vackina*; *natrij-acetat* appears as a subentry of *natrij*).

a) Subentries are alphabetized in strict letter-by-letter order, but in four sections: first according to the singular form in which the headword is the final word in the compound term-phrase (lines ii and iii in the example below); next according to the singular form in which the headword precedes other words in the phrase (lines iv–vi); then, where applicable, according to the plural form of the headword (underlined, line vii), first according to the plural form in which the headword is the final word in the compound term-phrase (lines vii and viii); and finally according to the plural form in which the headword precedes other words in the phrase (lines ix and x).

i arte\i\ja \nf\:  a/A/art./ART [artery] [See also grana 1, ogranak, ramus and žila 1]

ii ~, butna: arteria femoralis; FA [femoral artery]

iii ~, desna karotidna: arteria carotis communis dextra; RCCA [right common carotid artery]

iv ~ semevoda: arteria deferentialis; arteria ductus deferentis; artery of ductus deferens

v ~ vrata, popre\u0161\a: arteria transversa cervicis/colli; transverse cervical artery

vi ~ za želudac i duodenum: arteria gastroduodenalis; gastroduodenal artery

vii arte\i\je, bo\u0161ne krsne: arteriae sacrales laterales; lateral sacral arteries

viii ~, magistralne: major arteries

ix ~ mozga: arteriae cerebrales/cerebri; cerebral arteries

x ~ prstiju, dorzanle: arteriae digitales dorsales manus; dorsal digital arteries of hand
b) Commas have been replaced with dashes in some subentries to preserve the order of the Serbian or Croatian phrase:

koš \(\text{nm}\): cage [See also grudi 1, prsa 1 and toraks]
~ – pravilne grade, grudni: thorax: normal build [medical report]
~ simetričan – respiratorno pomičan, prsní: chest symmetry with respiration

teratom \(\text{nm}\): teratoid tumor; teratoma
~ – intermedijalni tip, maligni: malignant teratoma, intermediate type
~ nediferenciranog tipa, maligni: malignant teratoma, undifferentiated type
~ – trofoblastični tip, maligni: trophoblastic malignant teratoma

c) As in the main entries, subentries beginning with Arabic numerals are alphabetized according to the first letter that follows. Roman numerals are treated as letters and alphabetized accordingly, not ordered according to numerical value. (See, e.g., subentries under doba and živac.)

d) Some compound terms and phrases are entered as headwords according to the first word of the phrase, usually when the phrase in question is adjectival or adverbial (zaprečen s obzirom na cilj), when the subject of the phrase is in a declined form (samo uz prethodnu najavu), or when the phrase contains abbreviations or is borrowed from another language (div. in part. aequ.).

e) Descriptive phrases beginning with adverbs, prepositions or pronouns are most often found as subentries under the word that begins the phrase, e.g., pod l(ij)ekovima under pod; bez osobitosti under bez; što pripada jamici under što.

f) Hyphenated terms can be found at the subject noun, e.g., div-čelija appears as a subentry under čelija; entero-test appears as a subentry under test. Exceptions occur when the noun component of the term is borrowed or adapted from another language and cannot stand alone in Serbian or Croatian, e.g., Q-fever, which appears as a main entry in Q; and gen-pul [gene pool], which appears as a subentry under gen.

g) Compound terms that contain a single capital letter are usually listed as subentries, e.g., antihemofiljski globulin A is given under globulin;redni broj atoma Z is found under broj. Exceptions to this rule include abbreviations for species names, which appear as headwords (L. tropica; T. gambiense).

h) Multiterm chemical compounds (whether hyphenated or not), as a rule, appear under the first word of the compound (e.g., dietilkarbamazin citrat in D; 4-hidroksi-3-metoksimandelat in H). If the compound contains a chemical element or agent in the nominative case, the term will very likely be found there (e.g., as a subentry under aluminijum) or natrij. There are exceptions, however, especially when the element is in adjectival form (e.g., oksalat litijuma appears under oksalat; živin hlorid appears under hlorid).

6. **English definitions:** Because many terms have different and multiple meanings not only in English but also in Serbian and Croatian, the dictionary presents a number of definitions and explanations in English for clarification.

a) Definitions taken verbatim or adapted from standard medical references are indicated by angled brackets:

Lermiteov znak \(\text{epo}\): Lhermitte(’s) sign (sudden, transient, electric-like shocks spreading down the spine when the head is flexed forward)

b) Explanations provided as context are indicated by square brackets:

labetalol \(\text{nm}\): labetalol [a beta-blocker]

c) Definitions and clarifications are especially useful when a term in Serbian or Croatian has a broader, narrower, or more nuanced spectrum of meaning in the source language than in English (see, e.g., plan; plod; purulentan; pút).
7. **Index-referencing:** A "See" reference, or index-reference, directs the user from a term with no subentries to one or more synonyms within the same letter-chapter.
   a) Generally, the first appearance of a term in each letter-chapter will give the English equivalent unless later synonyms contain subentries. Abbreviations usually refer to the spelled-out term, regardless of which comes first.
   b) If the headword referred to has definition numbers, then the referencing term will indicate which definition(s) apply:
      
      **pokretan** adj: 1. agile; 2. AM/amb/AMB/ambul [ambulatory]; 3. mobile; movable
      **pokretljiv** adj: See pokretan 3
   c) If the referring term does not indicate any definition numbers, then it is synonymous with all the definitions of the term it refers to, for instance, in the example below, **akutizacija** is synonymous with both definitions of **aggravacija**:
      
      **aggravacija** nfi: agg [aggravation] [1. ex/Ex [exacerbation]; intensification 
      ‹worsening of the current condition›; 2. irritation [Psychiatry]]
      akutizacija nfi: See aggravacija

8. **Cross-referencing:** Extensive use of cross-references makes this dictionary unique among existing bilingual Serbian and/or Croatian into English medical dictionaries.
   a) Headwords followed by "[See also...]" direct readers to related headwords or headwords containing related subentries. Note that the cross-referenced terms within brackets are not necessarily synonymous with the headword or with each other.
   b) When a word within a "[See also...]" cross-reference is italicized, the italicized term is synonymous with the referring headword, and an English definition from a standard medical reference (see Paragraph 6(a) above) can be found at that (italicized) headword:
      
      **inhalacija** nfi: I/INH/inhal [inhalation]; inhaling; I/insp/inspir [inspiration]; inspirium ‹the act of drawing breath, vapor, or gas into the lungs› [See also inhalat and udisanje]
      ~ fiziološkog rastvora: saline solution inhalation
      ~ oralnim putem: oral inhalation
      **udisanje** nnn: I/INH/inhal [inhalation]; inhaling; I/insp/inspir [inspiration]; inspirium [See also inhalacija and inhalat]
      ~ otrovnih gasova: inhalation of toxic gases
   c) If the headword is synonymous with another main entry that gives an English definition but has no subentries, then the user will be directed to the defined main entry with the signal "[See term]:"
      
      **embriopatija** nfi: embryopathy; fetopathy ‹a morbid condition in the embryo or fetus〉
      fetopatija nfi: embryopathy; fetopathy [See embriopatija]

As noted in Paragraph 10(a), English definitions of eponyms, if given, will be found under the proper names; so, except in the few cases of synonymous eponyms, no cross references to eponyms have been made.

9. **Subentries also make use of index-referencing and cross-referencing:**
   a) Subentries followed by "See ~, term" direct users to a synonymous subentry of the same headword, generally a term appearing previously. Note that plural subentries are not index-referenced to singular subentries of the same headword, even if the singular and plural forms are synonymous.
b) A referencing subentry is synonymous with all definitions of the term it refers to:

bol nf; nm: ache; anguish; P [pain] [See also bolnost, muka 4 and tegoba]

～, grčevita: 1. abdominal/stomach cramps; colic; gastrospasm; 2. cramping/gripping/spasmodic pain

～, stezajući: See ～, grčevita

c) If a subentry is only partially synonymous with a subentry appearing previously, it will carry its own definition or definitions.

bol nf; nm: ache; anguish; P [pain] [See also bolnost, muka 4 and tegoba]

～, količni: abdominal/stomach cramps; colic; gastrospasm

d) If a subentry is synonymous with the headword it appears under, it will refer up to the headword, with the appropriate definition number, if applicable.

batić nm: hammer [1. mallet; 2. malleus ‹the largest of the three auditory ossicles, the one attached to the membrana tympani› [See also čekić 2]]

～ za bubanj: See headword 2

e) If a subentry is synonymous with a different headword that has its own subentries, the user will be directed to that main entry with the signal [See also term]. If that synonymous headword features an English definition, the cross-reference will be italicized: [See also term].

disanje nm: breathing; pneusis [Greek]; R/resp/resp./Resp/RESP [respiration]; vent [ventilation] [See also astma, dah 1, disati, način, respiracija and ventilacija]

～, ubrzano: polypnea; tachypnea [See also tahipn(o)jeja]

f) If a subentry is synonymous with a main entry that gives an English definition but has no subentries, the user will be directed to that main entry with the signal [See term].

taloženje nm: sed [sedimentation]; sed rt [sedimentation rate] [See also sedimentacija]

～ kamenca na zubu: odontolithiasis [See odontolitijaza]

10. Proper names:

a) Eponyms appear not only as headwords, but also as subentries under the subject of a given term-phrase, e.g., Addisonova bolest (headword) and bolest, Addisonova (subentry); Pezzerov kateter (headword) and kateter, Pezzerov (subentry). English definitions of eponyms, if given, can be found at the headword unless a different synonymous headword has subentries (e.g., Parkinsonovo oboljenje refers to parkinsonizam).

b) Most, but not all, eponyms give the possessive form as an option in English.

Delpechov apsces \epo: Delpech('s) abscess

Ellis-Damoisceauova linija \epo: Ellis(') curve/line; Ellis-Garland line

c) Names of trademarked drugs and devices in all languages are capitalized and followed by the trademark symbol, ®. Occasionally, usage of Serbian and/or Croatian will differ from that of English. The inclusion of a trade-name drug or device in this dictionary does not indicate an endorsement by the author or publisher.

d) Professional associations, research institutes, medical facilities, and non-profit organizations are listed under their proper names only and not as subentries under društvo, komora, institut, ustanova, zavod, etc. The English equivalents of these entities have been taken from their websites (where available) or other authoritative sources, or proposed by the author and so indicated. These terms are always identified as \prof org\ as the part of speech.
11. **Abbreviations:** Many English and Latin abbreviations appear in the medical literature of Serbia and Croatia, and therefore they appear as Serbian or Croatian terms in their original form (e.g., **BaS**, **CABG**, **JAMA**, **mCi**, **RC**, **ung.**). See Paragraph 3(d) for conventions relating to abbreviations as headwords.

a) Sometimes Serbian and Croatian terminology has adopted an English abbreviation even though the expansion does not follow English spelling (e.g., **ECP** [ezinofilni kationski protein], **ICD** [implantabilni kardioverter defibrilator]).

b) Abbreviations in all languages can appear both with and without periods, according to the forms in which they were encountered in the literature (e.g., **A.c.e.**, **ACE**, **PNA**, **P.N.A.**).

c) Note that Serbian and Croatian abbreviations are always expanded to the left of the part of speech and colon, while abbreviations in other languages appearing as headwords are repeated and expanded on the right (definition) side of the colon.

d) Abbreviations, like eponyms, may also appear under more than one entry, in their abbreviated or expanded forms. As an example, the abbreviation **FA** [familijarna anamneza] is a main entry, and **familijarna anamneza** also appears spelled out in a subentry of **anamneza**.

12. **Space-saving conventions:**

a) This dictionary encompasses languages that have different, yet similar, orthographies. For the purpose of saving space, headwords have been combined where possible, and spelling variations of individual words indicated with parenthetical letters.

    **Highmorovo t(ij)elo** (epo): body of Highmore; Highmore’s body; mediastinum testis

    Note that spelling distinctions are preserved when subentries appear in order to avoid unlikely and ungrammatical pairings.

b) In headwords and subentries, when listing terms separately would result in multiple sets of terms being repeated consecutively in the same order, they are condensed:

    - **iskor(i)eniti** \vt\: to eradicate
    - **iskor(i)enljiv** \adj\: eradicable
    - **iskor(i)enljivost** \n\: eradicability
    - **ispoljavanje . . .**
    - **ispoljavati; ispoljiti** \vt\: to demonstrate/exhibit/express/reveal; to bring to light; to make apparent
    - **ispoljavati se; ispoljiti se** \vr\: to appear/emerge; to become apparent/manifest; to be revealed; to come to light
    - **ispostava . . .**

    **hepatitis**

    ~ **B, hronični virusni**: chronic hepatitis B
    ~ **B/Be, virus/virusni**: See ~ **homologni**
    ~ **C, hronični virusni**: chronic hepatitis C
    ~ **C/Ce, virus/virusni**: hepatitis C; viral hepatitis type C; virus C hepatitis

c) As can be seen in the above examples, when phrases contain interchangeable terms, these are separated with a forward slash, also in the interest of saving space. So the user will note that the source language **hepatitis B** has six source-language synonyms: hepatitis B; hepatitis Be; virus hepatitis B; virusni hepatitis B; virus hepatitis Be; virusni hepatitis Be. (See also Symbols and Abbreviations, starting on p. xviii.)
13. **Other concerns:**
   a) While attempting to be as comprehensive in both languages as possible, the author has elected not to categorize headwords as Serbian and/or Croatian. The few Bosnian terms that have been included have also not been identified as such.
   b) There is inconsistency in medical literature with regard to obsolete terms. Even a cursory examination of the standard English reference works, such as *Dorland's* and *Stedman’s* and *Campbell’s Psychiatric Dictionary*, reveals this inconsistency (e.g., floor cell, hyperorchidism, idiot, neurasthenia, pathema, uleotomy). A medical term may be considered obsolete in one source and current in another. For that reason very few terms are identified as obsolete in this dictionary.
   c) With the evolution of psychiatry and advances in advocacy for and by people with disabilities, the use of medicals terms in these fields has also evolved; some terms that were widely used in the past are no longer considered acceptable today. With regard to Serbian and Croatian usage, these terms are included in the dictionary because the user may run across them in his or her work. And although it is not the author's intent to proscribe the use of "politically incorrect" terms in English, he feels he would be doing users of this dictionary a disservice by presenting, without comment, English equivalents that are currently considered outdated or offensive. For that reason, the author has omitted offensive and/or overly broad English equivalents, or has identified these terms as pejorative or obsolete, while including more acceptable and accurate alternatives.

   **idiot** \nm\: idiot [obs]; profoundly retarded individual

   **oksirigmija** \nf\: acid reflux; oxyrygmia [obs] ‹the eructation of acid fluid›

   **pederoza** \nf\: pederosis [obs]; pedophilia ‹abnormal fondness for children›

   (Note that outdated and/or offensive English terms will be included as headwords in the English into Serbian volume for the above reasons.)

d) When the English equivalent of a Serbian or Croatian term is considered pejorative (as opposed to a previously accepted term that has become outdated and/or offensive), this is also noted. Compare the following with the examples above:

   **nadrilekarstvo** \mn\: 1. alternative medicine; 2. (medical) quackery [pej]

   **sladostrašće** \mn\: 1. debauchery [pej] ‹excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures›; 2. sensuality ‹the state or quality of being sensual›

e) Genus and species names are not italicized.

14. **Corrections:** Users are encouraged to contact the author/publisher with corrections and suggestions, using any of the following methods (please note "Serbian and Croatian – English" in the subject line of the message):
   a) Send a comment from the Jordana Publishing website "Contact" page, www.jordanapublishing.com;
   b) E-mail comments to jordana_publishing@verizon.net;
   c) Fax comments to the editor at 1-866-238-7591 (this option is available only for faxes originating in the USA);
   d) Send comments by regular mail to Jordana Publishing, PO Box 694 Banning, CA 92220 USA.
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Back slashes are used to indicate parts of speech, abbreviations, eponyms and proper names, as follows:

- **abbr**: abbreviation or acronym
- **adj**: adjective
- **adj phr**: adjectival phrase
- **adj – Latin**: adjective in a language other than Serbian or Croatian
- **adv**: adverb
- **adv phr**: adverbial phrase
- **epo**: eponym
- **nf**: feminine noun (grammatical gender)
- **nf(m)**: the noun is feminine without the parenthetical ending and masculine with that ending
- **nf pl**: feminine noun, plural
- **fm**: feminine noun, singular
- **nm**: masculine noun (grammatical gender)
- **nm(f)**: the noun is masculine without the parenthetical ending and feminine with that ending
- **nm(n)**: the noun is masculine without the parenthetical ending and neuter with that ending
- **nm pl**: masculine noun, plural
- **nn**: neuter noun (grammatical gender)
- **nn(m)**: the noun is neuter without the parenthetical ending and masculine with that ending
- **nn pl**: neuter noun, plural
- **nf; nm**: the noun is assigned a different gender in Serbian and Croatian usage, or usage varies within the languages
- **nm – Latin**: noun in a language other than Serbian or Croatian; gender indicated reflects Serbian and/or Croatian usage
- **nom phr**: nominative phrase
- **pref**: prefix
- **preph**: preposition
- **prof org**: professional organization (used for all proper names)
- **pron**: pronoun
- **suf**: suffix
- **vi**: intransitive verb
- **vi; vt**: intransitive and transitive verb
- **v phr**: verbal phrase
- **vr**: reflexive verb
- **vt**: transitive verb

® The ® symbol indicates that the preceding word is a trademarked name. It replaces the part of speech following headwords.

~ Subentries preceded by a tilde indicate compound term-phrases. See Paragraphs 5 and 9 of Notes on the Use of This Dictionary for a detailed explanation of subentry formatting.

underline An underline indicates the first plural subentry after which all subsequent subentries are compounds using the plural form of the headword.
Parentheses indicate that the letter(s) or the word(s) within can be part of the term. For example: aluminij(um) (aluminij and aluminijum); anorch(di)sm (anorchism and anorchidism); etam(-)butol (etam-butol and etambutol); sodium (pyro/tetra)borate (sodium borate, sodium pyroborate and sodium tetraborate).

A forward slash indicates that the terms separated by the slash may be used interchangeably, both in headwords and English equivalents, e.g., the entry,

Bergerove čelije/stanice \epo: Berger/hilus cells

would expand to

Bergerove čelje; Bergerove stanice \epo: Berger cells; hilus cells

Note that some headwords and English equivalents use forward slashes, e.g.:

BAO/MAO \abbr: BAO/MAO [(ratio of) basal to maximal acid output]

Care has been taken to avoid ambiguity and the author believes that users of this dictionary will recognize the function of the forward slash in these instances.

Small boldface numerals in index-references and cross-references indicate definition numbers; for example,

gebis \nm\: denture [See also most 1, protetika 1, proteza and zubalo 1]

refers readers to just the first definitions given for most, protetika and zubalo.

Angled brackets indicate that the text within is a definition taken or adapted from a standard English-language reference, such as Dorland's or Stedman's, e.g.:

pregljevi \nm pl\: Acarina \an order of class Arachnida, including ticks and mites\>

An italicized term in a cross-reference ("See also") or index-reference ("See") is synonymous to the referring headword and features a definition of that term, e.g.:

acarina \nf\: Acarina [See pregljevi]

Square brackets indicate that the text within the brackets is:

a) an expansion of an acronym, e.g., AAO [atrezija aortnog otvora]; or

b) when capitalized, the discipline or branch of medicine in which the term is likely to be used, e.g., [Epidemiology] in the following:

multikauzalnost \nf\: multicausality [Epidemiology]; or

c) an explanation providing medical context, e.g., catheter, below:

fiksiranje \nm\: 1. fixation [Psychoanalysis]; 2. packing [catheter]

With further respect to context, square brackets are also used to indicate that the term immediately preceding is:

i. an obsolete, slang, colloquial or pejorative term, e.g.,

gum(ic)a \nf\: condom [See kondom]

(guma and gumica are slang terms in Serbian and Croatian); or

ii. an English equivalent proposed by the author, e.g.,

reanimatologija \nf\: emergency and critical care medicine [proposed]; or

iii. a term or phrase in a language other than English yet present in the English literature, e.g.:

retraktor \nm\: écarteur [French]; retractor

Please note that, because of their common use in English, Latin terms are not marked as such in English equivalents, e.g.:

aTP \abbr: aTP [arteria tibialis posterior]; posterior tibial artery
Single quotes indicate nonstandard use of a term, e.g., 'curenje': leakage; leaking.

Double quotes are used when the phrases indicated are usually quoted in the English, Serbian, or Croatian literature. The use of quotation marks, however, does not always transfer across languages, e.g., manevar "lutkinog oka": "doll's eye" maneuver, but umjetno/veštačko disanje "uesta na usta": mouth-to-mouth resuscitation/ventilation.

A blank underline indicates a variable within a phrase; e.g., in

a. a. f. \(abbr\): a. a. f. [ante annos factam]; __ years ago

the blank would be filled in by the number of years in question.

**Abbreviations used to indicate context**

[CNS] central nervous system
[coll] colloquial expression, referring to use of the preceding term
[CPR] cardiopulmonary resuscitation
[DSM-III-R] *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 3rd edition, revised
[EEG] electroencephalogram, electroencephalography
[EKG] electrocardiogram, electrocardiography
[EKY] electrokymography
[EMG] electromyogram, electromyography
[ENG] electroneurography; electronystagmogram, electronystagmography
[obs] obsolete, referring to use of the preceding term
[ORL] otorhinolaryngology
[pej] pejorative, referring to use of the preceding term
[ROM] range of motion/movement
[SI] Système International d'Unités; International System of Units
[USG] ultrasonography
[VCG] vectorcardiogram
[WAIS] Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
A

a\abbr\:  1. [at]; 2. See arterija; 3. a [atto]; 10\textsuperscript{−18}
a. [akomodacija]\abbr\:  See akomodacija 1
\alpha\abbr\:  See alf
A\abbr\:  1. See amper; 2. a/A/An/AN [anode]; 3. A [atomic weight]; atomic mass; 4. A [blood group in the ABO system]; 5. See aorta
A [audiogram]\abbr\:  See audiogram
A₂\abbr\:  A₂ [aortic second sound]
āā\abbr\:  āā/AA/ana [ana partes aequales]; so much of each
AA\abbr\:  [arteria anonyma]; BCA [brachiocephalic artery]; brachiocephalic trunk; innominate artery; truncus brachiocephalicus
a. a. f.\abbr\:  a. a. f. [ante annos factam]; __ years ago
AAO [atrezija aortnog otvora]\abbr\:  aortic atresia; atresia ostii aortae
AB\abbr\:  1. AB [blood group in the ABO system]; 2. See abortus; 3. AB [arteria basilaris]; BA [basilar artery]
abakterijski\adj\:  abacterial ‹free from bacteria›
abarognoza\nf\:  abarognosis; bar(o)agnosis ‹inability to estimate weights›
abartroza\nf\:  abarthrosis; articulatio synovialis; diarthrodial/movable/synovial joint; diarthrosis; junctura synovialis; perarticulation
abazija\nf\:  abasia ‹inability to walk›
abd; Abd [abdomen]\abbr\:  See abdomen
abdomen\nm – Latin\:  abd/Abd/abdom [abdomen]; belly; venter [See also trbu]\n~ akutni: acute abdomen
~ viseći: pendulous abdomen
abdominalan\adj\:  abd/Abd/abdom [abdominal]
abdominoplastika\nf\:  abdominoplasty; tummy tuck
abdominoskopija\nf\:  abdominoscopy; celioscopy; laparoscopy; peritoneoscopy; ventroscopy [See also laparoskopija]
abdominotorakalni\adj\:  abdominothoracic; thora(c)i)coabdominal
abducirati\vt\:  to abduct ‹to draw away from the median plane or, in the case of the digits, away from the axial line of a limb›
abdukeija\nf\:  Abd/abduc [abduction]
~ šake, radijalna: radial deviation; radial drift [wrist]
~ šake, ulnarna: ulnar deviation; ulnar drift (deformity) [wrist]
abduktor\nm\:  abductor (muscle); musculus abductor [See also odvodilac]
aberacija\nf\:  aberration ‹deviation from the normal› [See also abnormalitet, abnormalnost, anomalija, defekt, devijacija, disgenez(j)ia, displazija, pomeranje 1 and skretanje 2]
~ hromatska: chromatic/newtonian aberration
~ hromosomska: chromosome aberration
~ kromatska: See ~ hromatska
~ hromosomska: See ~ hromosomska
~ hromosoma, numerička: NCA [numerical chromosome aberration]
~ hromosoma, strukturalna: SCA [structural chromosome aberration]
aberantni\adj\:  aberrant
abetalipoproteinemija\nf\:  abetalipoproteinemia; Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome
abiogenetski\adj\:  abiogenetic
abiogeneza\nf\:  abiogenesis; spontaneous generation ‹the spontaneous generation of life›
abiotrofija\nf\:  abiotrophy ‹progressive loss of vitality of certain tissues or organs, leading to disorders or loss of function; applied especially to degenerative hereditary diseases of late onset›
ablacija\nf\:  ablatio(n); amotio; detachment [See also abrupcija, disocijacija, odlubljenje, odlubljanje, odvajanje, razdruživanje and uklanjanje]
~ kateter: catheter ablation [Cardiology]
~ radiofrekventna kateter: RFCA [radiofrequency catheter ablation] [Cardiology]
~ mrežnja: ablatio(n); amotio; detachment [See also abrupcija, disocijacija, odlubljenje, odlubljanje, odvajanje, razdruživanje and uklanjanje]
ablaktacija\nf\:  ablactation; weaning
hemosideroza...  

\(\sim, \) plućna: pulmonary hemosiderosis (the deposition of abnormal amounts of hemosiderin in the lungs due to bleeding into the lungs)

hemosorpcija \(\text{nfl}\): chemisorption; chemosorption

hemostatik \(\text{nnm}\): alum(en); hemostatic; (hemo)stytic

hemostaza \(\text{nfl}\): hemostasia; hemostasis

\(\sim\), spontana: spontaneous hemostasis

hemostitik \(\text{nnm}\): See hemostatic

hemotaksa \(\text{nfl}\): chem(i)otaxis; chemotropism (the response of organisms to chemical stimuli: attraction toward a substance is positive chemotaxis and repulsion is negative chemotaxis)

\(\sim\), negativna: negative chemotaxis

\(\sim\), pozitivna: positive chemotaxis

hemoterapeutik \(\text{nnm}\): chemical/chemotherapeutic agent

hemoterapija \(\text{nfl}\): 1. chemo/CT [chemotherapy]; chemotherapeutics (the treatment of disease by chemical agents) [See also kemoterapija]; 2. hemotherapy; hemoterapeutics; hemotherapy (treatment of disease by the administration of blood or blood products, such as blood plasma)

\(\sim\), antivirusa: antiviral chemotherapy

\(\sim\), održavanje: maintenance chemotherapy

\(\sim\), profilaktična: prophylactic chemotherapy

hemotrolaks \(\text{nnm}\): See hematoraks

hemotrof \(\text{nnm}\): See hemolitrof

hemoža \(\text{nfl}\): chemosis (edema of the ocular conjunctiva)

Henderson-Hasselbachova jednačina \(\text{epo}\): Henderson-Hasselbach equation

dendikep \(\text{nnm}\): handicap [See also oštećenje 1, poremećaj 1, smetnja i teškoća]

Henleovo petlja \(\text{epo}\): ansa nephroni; Henle’s ansa; loop of Henle; nephronic loop

Henleov sfinkter \(\text{epo}\): Henle’s sphincter (muscle fibers surrounding the prostatic urethra)

Henlijeva petlja \(\text{epo}\): See Henleova petlja

Henchovo bolest/porpura; Henoch-Schönleinova purpura \(\text{epo}\): Henoch-Schönlein syndrome; Henoch’s purpura; HSP [Henoch-Schönlein purpura]; purpura nervosa/rheumatica; Schönlein’s disease/purpura

Henryj ev test \(\text{epo}\): Henry’s melamin reaction/test

Henryj ev zakon \(\text{epo}\): Henry’s law

Hensenov čvor(ič) \(\text{epo}\): Hensen’s(s)/primitive knot/node

hepalgia \(\text{nfl}\): hepatalgia; liver pain; pain in liver

heparin \(\text{nnm}\): H/HEP/HP [heparin] [an anticoagulant]

\(\sim\), niskomolekularni: LMWH [low-molecular-weight heparin]

\(\sim\), natrijum: heparin sodium

heparinizacija \(\text{nfl}\): heparinization (treatment with heparin)

heparitinurija \(\text{nfl}\): heparitinuria [heparitin in the urine]

hepatalgija \(\text{nfl}\): See hepalgia

hepatektomija \(\text{nfl}\): heptectomy (excision of all or part of the liver)

hepatergija \(\text{nfl}\): coma hepaticum; hepatic coma

hepatičan \(\text{adj}\): HEP [hepatic]; liver

hepatičar \(\text{nnm}\): hepatic patient [patient with liver disease]

hepaticoduodenostomija \(\text{nfl}\): hepaticoduodenostomy (establishment of an anastomosis between the hepatic duct and the duodenum)

hepatikoenterostomija \(\text{nfl}\): hepatikoenterostomy (establishment of a communication between the hepatic duct and the intestine)

hepatohejunostomija \(\text{nfl}\): hepatohejunostomy (establishment of a communication between the hepatic duct and the jejunum)

hepatikostomija \(\text{nfl}\): hepatocystomy (establishment of an artificial opening into the hepatic duct for the purpose of drainage)

hepatikotomija \(\text{nfl}\): hepaticotomy (incision into the hepatic duct)

hepatitis \(\text{nnm} – \text{Latin}: \) hep [hepatitis] (inflammation of the liver)

\(\sim\), akutni: AH [acute hepatitis]

\(\sim\), akutni virusni: AVH [acute viral hepatitis]

\(\sim\), alkoholni: alcoholic hepatitis

\(\sim\), amebni: amebic hepatitis (invasion of liver parenchyma by trophozoites of Entamoeba histolytica, leading to amebic abscess)

\(\sim\), anikterni: anicteric hepatitis

\(\sim\), autoimuni: ACH [active chronic hepatitis]; (acute) juvenile cirrhosis; autoimmune/lupoid/subacute hepatitis; CAH [chronic active/aggressive hepatitis]; plasma cell hepatitis; posthepatitic cirrhosis

\(\sim\), epidemski: epidemic/MS-1 hepatitis; hepatitis A; IH [infectious hepatitis]; short incubation hepatitis; viral hepatitis type A; virus A hepatitis

\(\sim\), fetalni: fetal/neonatal hepatitis

\(\sim\), giant cell: See \(\sim\), fetalni

\(\sim\), holezatni: cholestatic hepatitis

\(\sim\), homologni: hepatitis B; homologous/serum hepatitis/jaundice; inoculation/MS-2 hepatitis; PTH [post-transfusion hepatitis]; SH [serum hepatitis]; transfusion/jaundice hepatitis; viral hepatitis type B; virus B hepatitis

\(\sim\), hronični: CALD [chronic active liver disease]; CH [chronic hepatitis]

\(\sim\), hronični perzistentni: chronic persisting/persistent hepatitis

\(\sim\), infektivni: See \(\sim\), epidemski

\(\sim\), inokulacioni: See \(\sim\), homologni

\(\sim\), lupoidni: See \(\sim\), autoimuni
kela \nf:\: 1. –cele \<a word termination designating a tumor or swelling\> [See also cefalokela and kefalokela]; 2. –c(o)ele \<a word termination designating a chamber, a ventricle, or a normal cavity of the body\>
\~
\~, bazalna: basal encephaloece
\~, cincipitalna/frontoetmoidalna: frontoethmoid encephaloece
\~, kalvarijalna: encephaloece of calvaria
\~, okcipitalna: occipital encephaloece
\~, prednja: frontal encephaloece
\~, supratorkularna: See \~, okcipitalna
\~, transfenoidalna: transphenoid encephaloece

kelacija \nf:\: chelation \<combination with a metal in complexes in which the metal is part of a ring\>
kelat \nn:\: chelate
kelatni \adj:\: chelate \<having a ring-type structure formed in chelation\>
kelektom \nn:\: kelectome \<an instrument used to remove a specimen of tumor substance for examination\>

keletomija \nf:\: herniotomy; kelotomy [See herniotomija]
kelin \nn:\: dimethoxymethylfuranochromone; khellin
Kellyjev sindrom \epo:\: Paterson-Brown Kelly syndrome; Paterson-Kelly/Paterson\’s/ Vinson\’s syndrome; PVS [Plummer-Vinson syndrome]; sideropenic dysphagia
keloid; kelom \nn:\: cheloid/keloid/hypertrophic scar; cheloma; (Hawkin\’s) cheloid/keloid \<a sharply elevated, irregularly-shaped, progressively enlarging scar due to the formation of excessive amounts of collagen in the corium during connective tissue repair\>

keloid; kelom \nn:\: cheloid/keloid/hypertrophic scar; cheloma; (Hawkin\’s) cheloid/keloid \<a sharply elevated, irregularly-shaped, progressively enlarging scar due to the formation of excessive amounts of collagen in the corium during connective tissue repair\>

kelatni \adj:\: chelate \<having a ring-type structure formed in chelation\>
kelatni \adj:\: chelate \<having a ring-type structure formed in chelation\>
kelektome \adj:\: an instrument used to remove a specimen of tumor substance for examination

keletomija \nf:\: herniotomy; kelotomy [See herniotomija]
kelin \nn:\: dimethoxymethylfuranochromone; khellin
Kellyjev sindrom \epo:\: Paterson-Brown Kelly syndrome; Paterson-Kelly/Paterson\’s/ Vinson\’s syndrome; PVS [Plummer-Vinson syndrome]; sideropenic dysphagia
keloid; kelom \nn:\: cheloid/keloid/hypertrophic scar; cheloma; (Hawkin\’s) cheloid/keloid \<a sharply elevated, irregularly-shaped, progressively enlarging scar due to the formation of excessive amounts of collagen in the corium during connective tissue repair\>

kelatni \adj:\: chelate \<having a ring-type structure formed in chelation\>
kelatni \adj:\: chelate \<having a ring-type structure formed in chelation\>
kelektome \adj:\: an instrument used to remove a specimen of tumor substance for examination

kelatni \adj:\: chelate \<having a ring-type structure formed in chelation\>
kelatni \adj:\: chelate \<having a ring-type structure formed in chelation\>
kelektome \adj:\: an instrument used to remove a specimen of tumor substance for examination

keletomija \nf:\: herniotomy; kelotomy [See herniotomija]
kelin \nn:\: dimethoxymethylfuranochromone; khellin
Kellyjev sindrom \epo:\: Paterson-Brown Kelly syndrome; Paterson-Kelly/Paterson\’s/ Vinson\’s syndrome; PVS [Plummer-Vinson syndrome]; sideropenic dysphagia
keloid; kelom \nn:\: cheloid/keloid/hypertrophic scar; cheloma; (Hawkin\’s) cheloid/keloid \<a sharply elevated, irregularly-shaped, progressively enlarging scar due to the formation of excessive amounts of collagen in the corium during connective tissue repair\>
lekovi . . .
~ protiv parkinsonizma: antiparkinsonian agents/drugs; anti-Parkinsonism drugs
~ protiv povraćanja: See ~, antiemetički
~ protiv svraba: antipururitic agents; antipururitics
~ protiv užimanja alkohola: alcohol deterrents
~ za kosu: hair treatment drugs
~ za lečenje svraba/šuge: antiscorbutic drugs
~ za metabolizam mokraće/iurične kiseline: uric acid metabolism drugs
lekar \nm:  Doctor of Medicine; doc/Dr/DR [doctor]; MD [Medicinae Doctor]; phys [physician] [See also liječnik]
~ bolnički: (hospital) staff physician
~ dešćici: pediatrician; pediatrist
~ dežurni: physician on call/duty
~ domaći: 1. FP [family physician]; 2. Home Physician [a popular handbook for home use]
~ klinički: See ~, bolnički
~ kućni: FP [family physician]
~ nadležni: attending physician; physician in charge; Ref Doc [referring doctor]; Ref Phys [referring physician]
~ očni: eye doctor/specialist; oculist; Oph/Ophth [ophthalmologist]
~ ordinirajući: TP [treating physician]
~ porodični: See ~, kućni
~ školski: school doctor
~ zubni: dentist
~ iz porodične medicine: See ~, kućni
~ koji je lečio: See ~, ordinirajući
~ neonatolog: neonatologist
~ odjeljenja: unit physician
~ opšt prakse: GP [general practitioner]
~ porodične medicine: See ~, kućni
~ specijalist(a) i stručnjak: Spec [specialist] [See also specijalist(a) and stručnjak]
Lekari bez granice \m:  Doctors Without Borders
lekarka \nf:  See lekar and liječnik
lekarstvo \nm:  art of healing; M/med/Med/MED [medicine]; medical science [See also lečenje, liječenje, medicina 1., terapija i tretman]
lekovit \adj:  healing; medicinal
lektin \nm:  lectin
Lembertova sutura \epo:  Lembert suture «an inverting suture commonly used in gastrointestinal surgery»
lemeš \nm:  vomer (bone) [See vomer]
lemiskus \nm:  fillet; lemniscus «a band or bundle of fibers in the central nervous system» [See also pút 1, snap, traka 1, trakt 2 and vlakno]
Lenhartzova dijeta \epo:  Lenhart diet «a high protein regimen for the treatment of peptic ulcer, consisting chiefly of milk and eggs»
Lennox(-Gastaut) sindrom \epo:  Lennox/Lennox-Gastaut syndrome; petit mal variant
Lennox sindrom, pseudo- \epo:  ABPE [atypical benign partial epilepsy]; pseudo-Lennox syndrome
Lenox Hill ortoza \epo:  Lenox Hill knee orthosis
lente-insulin \nm:  IZS [insulin zinc suspension]; lente insulin
lentigo \nm – Latin: lenticula; lentigo «a brown macule resembling a freckle except that the border is usually regular, and microscopic proliferation of rete ridges is present»
lentikonus \nm:  lenticonus «a conical protrusion of the substance of the crystalline lens, covered by capsule or connective tissue, occurring more frequently on the posterior surface, and usually affecting only one eye»
leontijaza \nf:  leonine facies; leontiasis
leotropni \adj:  leotropic «running spirally from right to left»
lepak \nm:  glue [See also lepilo]
~ fibrinski: fibrin glue/sealant
~ za tkivo: sealant «a substance applied to prevent leakage into or out of an area»
lepeza \nf:  fan (sign)
~ vratna: cou palmé [French]; webbed neck
lepilo \nm:  glue [See also lepak]
~ fibrinsko: fibrin glue/sealant
lepljivost \nf:  adhesiveness [See also ljepljivost]
lepota \nf:  beauty
~ tela: habitus; physique [See also bista, grada 1., habitus, konstitucija, rast 1., stas and tip]
lepra \nf – Latin: Hansen’s disease; lepra; leprosy
~ lepromatozna: lepromatous leprosy
~ makulo-anestetična: maculoanesthetic leprosy
~ nodozna/tuberkuloidna: nodular/smooth/tuberculoid leprosy
leproma \nf – Latin: leproma «a superficial granulomatous nodule rich in Mycobacterium leprae, the characteristic lesion of lepromatous leprosy»
lepromatozni \adj:  lepromatous «pertaining to lepromas»
leproza \nf:  See lepra
leprozan \adj:  leprous; leprotic; leprosis [See gubav]
leprozarijum \nm:  leper hospital; leprosarium
lepršanje \nm:  F [flutter] [Cardiology] [See also drhtanje, fibrilacija, flater, klaćenje, podrhtavanje, tremor, treperenje 2., trepanje 1. and undulacija]
~ pretkomor: AT [atrial tachycardia]; auricular tachycardia
~ srca: See headword
leptomeninges \nf – Latin: leptomeninges; leptomeningix; pia-arachnoid «the pia mater and arachnoid considered together as one functional unit»
liječenje . . .

~ hipnozom: hypnotherapy [See
  hipnoterapija]
~ pokretima: kinesiatrics; kinesiopathy;
  kinesitherapy
~ šokovima: convulsive therapy; ECT
  [electroconvulsive therapy]; ES
  [electroshock]; EST [electroshock therapy];
  shock treatment; ST [shock therapy]
~ vodom: HT/hydro [hydrotherapy];
  hydrotherapeutics [See hidroterapija]

liječilište \nn\:  See lečilišče

liječnica \n\:  See lekar and liječnik

liječnik \nn\:  Doctor of Medicine; doc/Dr/DR
  [doctor]; MD [Medicinae Doctor]; phys
  [physician] [See also lekar]
~, brodski: ship's doctor
~, kućni: FP [family physician]
~, nadležni: attending physician; physician
  in charge; Ref Doc [referring doctor];
  Ref Phys [referring physician]
~, obiteljski: See ~, kućni
~, općinski: district doctor; district medical
  officer; regular doctor [Great Britain]
~, osobni: personal physician
~ je u postrojbi: physician (on duty) in the
  (military) unit
~ opće medicine/prakse: GP [general
  practitioner]
~praktičar: (physician) practitioner
~ u postrojbi: See ~ je u postrojbi
~ za primaljstvo: OB/Obs/OBS/Obst
  [obstetrician]

liječništvo \nn\:  See lekarstvo

lijek \nn\:  D [drug]; M/med/Med/MED [medicine];
  MED [medication]; medicament; remedy
  [See also agens, droga 1, lek, medicina 2,
  medikalca, medikament and sredstvo 3]
~, antimikrobnii: antimicrobial drug
~, antitulšunii: antiulcerous drug
~, domaći: folk medicine/medicament; home remedy
  [Alternative Medicine]
~, gotovi/kupovni: patent medicine
~, nevezani: free/unbound drug [drug not bound
  to protein] [Pharmaceutical Research]
~, protuupalni: AID [anti-inflammatory drug];
  anti-inflammatory (agent); antirheumatic
  (agent/drug) [See also antireumatik]
~, pučki: See ~, domaći
~, srodnii: related drug
~, tvornički: See ~, gotovi
~, vezani: bound drug
~ izbora: drug of choice
~ koji izaziva ovisnost: addictive drug
~ prema receptu: prescription drug
~ promotiv raka: antineoplastic (agent/drug);
  (anti-)cancer drug
~ za sve: panacea

lijekarnik \nn\:  druggist; pharmac(eut)ist
živci... 
¬, moždinski: See ¬, kičmeni
¬, periferni: PNS [peripheral nervous system]
¬, rastrojeni: frayed nerves [nervous strain]
¬, slabinski: lumbar nerves; nervi lumbales
¬ prstiju, posebni: nervi digitales palmares proprii; proper palmar digital nerves
¬ prstiju, zajednički: common palmar digital nerves; nervi digitales palmares communes
¬, vratni: cervical nerves; nervi cervicales
živahhan [adj]: See živ
živahnost [nfn]: liveliness; vivacity; vividness
[Psychiatry; Psychology]
živahnost [nfn]: See živ; živahnost [nfn]: See živ

živav [adj]: See živ
živavost [nfn]: life-giving quality
[Psychiatry; Psychology]
živavost [nfn]: See živ

živalj [mnm]: See živeljstvo
živ [n]: animal
život [n]: See živ [n]: living
živ [n]: See živ
življenje [n]: See živ [n]: living
živiljenje [n]: See živ [n]: living

živ [n]: See živ [n]: living
živ [n]: See živ [n]: living
živ [n]: See živ [n]: living
živ [n]: See živ [n]: living
život [nm]: See živ [n]: living
život [nm]: life
¬, nagonski: See živ [n]: living
životinj [n]: animal
životinje, poliestruses: polyestrous animals
životinjski [adj]: animal
životni [adj]: See živ [n]: living
životnost [nfn]: viability [capability of living, especially the ability of a fetus to live after birth]
životovran [adj]: life-giving
životvornost [nfn]: See živ [n]: living
žiža [nfn]: See žaža [nfn]: life-giving quality
žleb [nmn]: furrow; groove; S [sulcus] [See also brazda, oluk, pukotina 2 and sulcus]
¬, bazilarni: Blumenbach’s clivus; clivus (blumenbachii)
¬, bradno-usni: mentolabial furrow/sulcus; sulcus mentolabialis
¬, kandžasti: calcarine sulcus; fissura calcarina; sulcus calcarinus
¬, ledni: vertebral groove
¬, nosno-usni: nasolabial sulcus; sulcus nasolabialis
¬, parijeto-okcipitalni: fissura/sulcus parietooccipitalis; parietooccipital sulcus
¬, plitki: carotid groove/sulcus; sulcus caroticus
¬, podočni: infraorbital sulcus of maxilla
¬, rebarni: costal sulcus; sulcus costae
¬, sigmoidni: groove for sigmoid sinus; sulcus sinus sigmoidei
¬, beonjače: rima cornales <the groove into which the edge of the cornea fits>
¬ desne pretkomore, granični: sulcus terminalis atrii dextri; terminal sulcus of right atrium
¬, jetre, desni sagitalni: fossa sagittalis dextra hepatis
¬, jetre, l(i)evi sagitalni: fossa sagittalis sinistra hepatis
¬, jezika, granični: sulcus terminalis linguae; terminal sulcus of tongue
¬, jezika, središčni: median sulcus of tongue; sulcus medianus linguae
¬, kičmene moždine, prednji: fissura mediana anterior medullae spinalis; anterior median fissure of spinal cord
¬, kičmene moždine, zadnji: dorsal/posterior median fissure of spinal cord; sulcus medianus dorsalis/posterior medullae spinalis
¬, lakatnog žive: groove of ulnar nerve; sulcus nervi ulnaris; ulnar groove
¬, malog mozga, horizontalni: fissura horizontalis cerebelli; great horizontal fissure; horizontal fissure/sulcus of cerebellum
¬, mozga, centralni: central sulcus of cerebrum; sulcus centralis cerebri
¬, mozga, duboki: fissure/fossa of Sylvius; lateral cerebral sulcus; sulcus lateralis cerebri; sylvian fissure/fossa
¬, nosa, miršni: olfactory sulcus of nose; sulcus olfactarius nasi
¬, petne kosti: nasolabial sulcus; sulcus nasolabialis
¬, preponske kosti, zaporni: obturator sulcus of pubis; obturatorius ossis pubis
¬, produžene moždine, zadnje-bočni: posterolateral groove/sulcus; sulcus lateralis posterior
¬, ramenice, medukvržni: intertubercular sulcus of humerus; sulcus intertubercularis humeri
¬, ručja: carpal sulcus; sulcus carpi
¬, srca, prednji uzdužni: anterior interventricular groove/sulcus; anterior longitudinal sulcus of heart; sulcus interventricularis anterior
¬, srca, venačni: coronary sulcus of heart; sulcus coronarius cordis
¬, srca, zadnji uzdužni: inferior interventricular groove/sulcus; posterior interventricular sulcus; posterior longitudinal sulcus of heart; sulcus interventricularis inferior/posterior
¬, za donju šuplju venu: fossa/sulcus venae cavae; sulcus of vena cava
¬, za radijalni živac: groove for radial nerve; (musculo)spiral/radial groove; sulcus nervi radialis; sulcus of radial nerve
¬, žbičnog žive: See ¬ za radijalni živac
žlezda [nfn]: gland(ula) [See also žležda]
¬, alveolarna: acinous/alveolar gland
¬, apokrina: apocrine/axillary sweat gland; glandula sudorifera (apocrina); perspiratory/sudoriferous/sweat gland