

Glossary of Botanical Terms

Abaxial	: Located from the side away from the axis
Abscisic acid	: Plant hormone that inhibits growth
Achene :	Single seeded, unicellular, dry, indehiscent fruit also called caryopsis
Acicular	: Needle like
Acuminate	: Long, pointed, gradually tapering towards apex
Adaxial:	Located on the side towards the axis. The adaxial surface of a leaf is the upper side
Aerial root	: An aerial root is a plant's root that is produced above the ground
Agriculture	: It is the science of farming, including growing plants and raising animals
Airspace	: These are the inter-cellular gaps within the Spongy mesophyll of leaves
Amplexicaule	: Encircling of the node by leaf bases
Annual	: An annual is a plant that goes through its entire life cycle within a year
Apex	: Tip, uppermost part
Apices (apex)	: Top
Arable	: Arable land is suitable for growing crop plants
Arcuate	: Leaves with arcuate venation have veins that are curve towards the apex (Tip)
Areole	: Areoles are circular clusters of spines on a cactus
Aristate	: Ending in bristle or awn
Articulate	: Jointed
Auxin	: Growth hormone found in plants
Awn	: Bristle-like extension of a plant near its tip
Axillary bud	: The axillary bud is a bud that develops in the axil (The angle between the stem and the leaf) of plant
Bark	: Outer covering of trunk, branches and roots of trees
Berry	: Small juicy, fleshy, stoneless fruit that contains one or many seeds
Biennial	: Plant takes two years to complete the full life cycle
Bilateral	: Two sides

Birch	: These are broad-leaved, deciduous trees and shrubs with paper like bark
Bladder	: Small air-filled sac
Blade	: Narrow flat leaf
Bract	: Reduced leaf-like structure associated with a flower
Bracteole	: A small bract or leaf structures below perianth in a flower
Bud	: A small developing part of a plant that will grow into a flower, a new leaf or a stem
Bud scale	: Modified leaf that covers and protects the bud
Bulb	: An underground stem usually globular, that has fleshy leaves emerging from the top and roots emerging from the bottoms
Bulbils	: Vegetative propagative spherical structure arising at the leaf base (as in <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>)
Bulblet	: A small bulb that grows from another bulb (for vegetative propagation)
Caducous	: Falling soon
Campanulate	: Bell-shaped
Canopy	: It consist upper part of the trees of a rain forest
Capitulum	: Head-shaped inflorescence, as in Asteraceae
Capsule	: It is a seed pod that opens when it is dry and the seeds are mature
Carpel	: Female reproductive organ of a flower
Caudex	: An enlarged, woody base of the stem on some plants
Cauline	: Arising from stem
Clade	: A Clade is the group of all the organisms that share a particular common ancestors
Cladodes	: Modification of dwarf branches into leaf-like structure
Clasping	: Wrapping
Cleft	: A cleft leaf is one in which the margins between the irregular teeth go more than half way to the mid rib
Comose	: With long, white bunch of hair
Coppice shoots	: It is a shoot that arise from an adventitious or dormant bud on a branch or

	stem of a plant
Coquina	: It is a type of lime-stone that is mostly made of shells and shell fragments
Cordate	: Heart-shaped
Coriaceous	: Thick, stiff
Cork	: It is the soft, light weight bark of the cork oak tree.
Corm	: A stem modification, underground spherical in shape with reserve food material
Corona	: Bundle of hair between corolla and stamens arising from base of the corolla
Crenate	: A crenate leaf has margins (edges) shaped like rounded teeth
Crisped	: Tightly curled margin
Crystals	: Solid, whose atoms form a regular pattern
Culm	: Elongated straw or hollow stem of grasses
Cuneate	: Wedge-shaped, tapering towards base
Cuspidate	: Tapering to long point at tip
Cyme	: Arrangement of flowers with older flower on top and younger flower towards base
Deciduous	: Plants lose their leaves seasonally, usually for the dry season
Dehiscent Fruit	: A fruit splits open when it is mature, causing the dispersal of its seeds
Diadelphous	: Stamen divided into two groups 9+1 as in Fabaceae
Dicho.venation	: It is a pattern of a leaf veins in which the veins branch in two over and over again
Didymous	: Two-sized (filament of stamens)
Dimorphism	: Two forms
Dioceous	: Male and female flowers on different plants
Dirt	: Another name of soil
Discoid	: Disc-shaped
Dispersal	: It is a process in which an organism spreads out geographically
Dominant	: It is the most abundant species an area

Dormancy	: It is a period in which a plant has no active growth in response to harsh environmental conditions
Elater	: A cell or a part of a cell which assists in dispersing spores
Ellipsoid	: Eclipse-shaped
Emarginate	: Deeply and irregularly notched at apex
Embryo	: An embryo is a developing plant still inside the seed
Entemophylous	: Pollinated by insects
Endemic	: Endemic plants are native to an area and are only found in that area
Entire	: Even margin, complete margin, no cut or lobation on margin (of leaves)
Epigynous	: Ovary seated above perianth
Epiphytes	: A plant which grows upon another plants
Exstipulate	: Without stipule, a leafy structure at the base of leaf
Extrose	: Facing outward
Fascicled	: Clustered at one point
Fertilizer	: A material, added to soil to increase fertility and output
Fibrous root	: A fibrous root is a type of root of a plant that has a lot of side branching
Fluted	: Hollow
Foliage	: Type of leaf
Follicle	: Dry dehiscent fruit opening only by ventral suture
Fragrant	: Emitting sweet smell
Gamo petalous	: Petals united with each other
Gamo sepalous	: Sepals united with each other
Gamo tepallus	: Perianth united with each other
Glabrous	: Without any hairy structure
Graft	: A shoot or bud that has been joined to another plant
Gregarious	: Very long – robust, profuge
Gynoecium	: Female part of flower having ovary, style and stigma

Habit	: The general growth pattern of a plant
Habitat	: A space suitable for the survival and reproduction of an organism
Haustorial root	: Root absorbs water and nutrients from another plant (not from soil)
Heart wood	: Central hardest part of wood/trunk
Hormone	: It is a chemical in plant that regulates the plant's growth, reproduction and another functions
Humus	: Humus is the rich organic portion of the soil
Hydric	: These are environmental conditions which are very wet
Hypogynous	: Ovary inferior, sepals, petals and stamen above the ovary
Imbricate	: Arrangement of corolla with two outer, one inner, and two with one side outer other side inner
Imparipinnate	: Leaflet in odd number on top
Indehiscent	: A fruit that remains closed at maturity is indehiscent
Indigenous	: An organism is one that leaves naturally in a particular region and were not introduced there by man
Inferior ovary	: An ovary located below the flower parts
Inflorescence	: A cluster of flowers
Lanceolate	: Shape of convex lens
Lateral	: Near or from the side of an organism
Latex	: Oozing milky sap
Leaflet	: In a compound leaf the individual blades are known as leaflets
Lemma	: A bract in a grass spikelet that is located below the stamens and pistil of the flower
Lenticellate	: Slit-like raised cortical structure on the branches
Liana	: It is a woody climbing vine that grows on tree trunks in order to reach sun light in the rain forest
Linear	: Very narrow, like a line
Loam	: It is a type of rich crumbly soil that contains an almost equal amount of sand and silt, plus a small amount of clay

Lomentum	: Single seeded cell of pod, septate, and constricted between two seeds
Mesophyte	: A plant that has moderate water requirements
Mineral	: A mineral is a naturally occurring solid of definite chemical compositions whose atoms usually form a regular pattern
Moniliform	: Beaded in a row like a garland
Monoculture	: It is a system of agriculture in which a single type of crop is grown in an area
Monoecious	: Unisexual, male and female flowers on the same plant
Mucronate	: Small projection at the apex (acume)
Mycorrhizae	: It is a fungus that grows in a symbiotic relationship with the roots of a plant
Nutrient	: It is a chemical that an organism needs to ingest in order to survive
Oblong	: Longer than broad with narrowing margin towards base
Obpyramidal	: Inverted pyramid shaped
Obsolete	: Minute or wanting
Obtuse	: Blunt top (apex)
Orbicular	: Almost circular
Ovate	: Egg shaped
Palmate	: Hand like structure of a leaf
Peat	: A type of soil which is composed of completely decomposed plant material that is waterlogged and low in oxygen
Pedicel	: Stalk of flower
Pedicillate	: Stalked flowers
Peduncle	: Stalk of inflorescence
Perennial	: A plant which continues to grow after it has reproduced, usually meaning that it lives for several years
Perianth	: Vegetative covering of sexual organ in flower, sometimes differentiated into calyx and corolla
Peripinnate	: Leaflet in even number
Pesticide	: An agent that kills unwanted plants and insects

Petiole	: A petiole is a leaf stalk on a compound leaf, the petiole extends from the stem to the first set of leaflets
Petiolate	: Petiolate means having a petiole
Phylloclade	: Modified stem
Phyllode	: Leaf has enlarged midrib without blades
Pinnate	: Compound leaf with leaflets arranged on same rachis at length
Polyhedral	: Many faced, many angled
Prickle	: Sharp outgrowth of a plant's epidermis
Procumbent	: Creeping on ground then rising up
Pubescent	: Carpeting of small soft hair
Rachis	: Midrib of a leaf
Radical	: Arising from stem base (leaves or branches)
Receptacle	: Terminal portion of the flower stock
Reniform	: Almost kidney-shaped
Repand	: Leaf has a wavy margin
Reticulate	: Weaved
Rhizome	: Subterranean part between stem and root bearing buds that may be used as a propagative part
Rhomboid	: Quadrihedral with only opposite angles equal
Rosette	: A series of whorles of leaves or leaf-like structure produced at the base of the stem, just above the ground
Rugose	: Ridged, rough or wrinkled
Sapling	: A small young tree
Sapwood	: It is an outer layer of wood in a tree and contains living cells
Sarmentose	: Growing among bushes, with long flexuous runners
Scale	: Tiny green leaves
Scandent	: Weak plants that need support; climbing without any climbing organ, and so on

Serrate	: Margin of leaf cut into saw-shaped structure, pointing upwards
Sessile	: Without any stalk
Sinuate	: Wavy margins
Spathulate	: Service spoon shaped
Spike	: Sessile flowers arranged on peduncle
Spikelet	: It is a secondary spike found in grasses; It is cluster of two or more flowers in the inflorescence
Staminode	: Barren stamen (infertile anthers)
Stellate	: Star-shaped arrangement of short stiff hair (trichomes)
Stipitate	: Stalked
Stipule	: Paired, appendages found at the base of the leaves
Striate	: Marked with vertical lines
Succulent	: Thick, soft and juicy
Suffruticose	: A herb becoming perennial at base and herbaceous at apices
Syncarpous	: Fused carpels
Tap root	: Type of root
Terete	: Lined
Terminal bud	: A bud located at the apex of a stem
Terrestrial	: Growing in soil
Tester	: Seed coat
Thorn	: Modified stem
Tomentose	: Dense, soft, layer of hair or cotton easily scraped off
Truncate	: Flat topped
Tuber	: A swollen, subterranean root containing reserve food material
Turbinate	: Tube shaped
Variiegated	: Spotted with various colour
Veinlet	: Small vein

Venation	: The arrangement and pattern of veins in a leaf
Villous	: Long soft shaggy hair
Vine	: A plant that needs support as it grows
Whorl	Arising more than two from one node (leaf or branches)
Wood	: A secondary tissue found in seed plants which consists largely of Xylem tissues
Xeric	: Dry conditions
Zygomorphic	: Asymmetrical plain of flowers not divisible into equal halves

Glossary of Medical Terms

Aborticide	: Expels and kills embryo
Abortifacient	: A drug that induces foetus expulsion
Abortive	: Effecting abortion
Abortion	: Expulsion of foetus which is not viable during the first five months
Abscess	: Localized collection of pus in any part of body
Absorbents	: Agents which absorb toxins on its surface. Absorbents are used in diarrhea or vomiting
Acidity	: Sign of indigestion- increase in the acid content in stomach
Acrid	: Producing irritation or biting and pungent
Adjuvant	: An impure ingredient introduced into a preparation
AIDS	: (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome)- A disease caused by HIV virus, which suppresses an antidote
Alexipharmic	: Which neutralizes a poison, acts as an antidote
Alexiteric	: Developing resistance against infectious diseases
Alopecia	: Baldness, loss of hair, a natural or abnormal condition
Alterative	: A drug that alters body condition by improving metabolism; used against long effect of a medicine
Amenorrhoea	: Failure of menstruation
Amoebicide	: Kills amoebae (e.g. Ipecac)
Anaemia	: Decreased oxygen carrying capacity of blood, decrease haemoglobin content of blood
Anaesthetics	: Drugs that produce temporary loss of sensation (a) Affects whole system by bringing unconsciousness (b) Acts on specific parts of system
Analgesic	: Pain killer
Anaphrodisiacs	: Are agents which allay or diminish or weaken the sexual desire
Anasarca	: Generalized oedema
Anhydrotics	: Which decrease perspiration

Anodyne	: A drug used to allay pain
Antacid	: To neutralize acidic effect in abdomen
Antalkaline	: Agents which neutralize an alkaline state of the system
Anthelmintic	: A drug used to expel or destroy intestinal worms
Antiarthritic	: A remedy against gout, rheumatism or affections of the joints
Antibiliary/A-bilious	: Which are useful in bilious affections
Antibiotics	: Agents produced by or derived from living cells of molds, bacteria or other plants which destroy or inhibit the growth of microbes (Antibacterial agents) in body
Antibodies	: Are specific protective substances produced by the tissue cells of the host in response to an antigen
Antibronchial	: Working against respiratory track infection and Congestion
Anticoagulant	: Substance which prevent clotting of blood
Anticonvulsant	: Agents which abort or prevent convulsion
Antidiabetic	: Medicine preventing or overcoming diabetes by lowering blood sugar
Antidote	: Counteracting the action or effect of poisons
Antidysenteric	: Medicine given against dysentery
Antiemetic	: A drug used to control vomiting
Antiepileptic	: Used to relieve or prevent convulsion in epilepsy
Antifertility	: A drug that inhibits formation of ova or sperm
Antigalactagogue	: That decreases the secretion of milk
Antihistaminic	: A drug used for controlling skin irritation and itching caused due to increase of blood histamine
Antihydrotic	: Drug which diminishes perspiration
Anti-inflammatory	: A drug used to cure swellings
Antilithics	: (Lithontriptrics)- Agents preventing or depositing of renal, vesicant or biliary calculous medicines used for the relief of calculous affections
Antimalarial	: Prevents or cures malaria
Antineuralgic	: Relieves neuralgic pain

Antiparasitic	: Destroys parasites infecting the surface of the body
Antiperiodic	: A drug that prevents recurrence of a disease; Used against malarial fever
Antiphlogestic	: An agent used for reducing or subsiding Inflammations
Antipodagric	: Used in gout
Antipruritic	: Used to relieve itching
Antipyretic	: A drug or a medicine used to lower body temperature in fever
Anti-rheumatic	: A drug used against joint pain and swellings
Antirhinitis	: Clearing of nasal mucous by subsiding nasal membrane inflammation
Antiscorbutic	: A drug that corrects or cures scurvy
Antiseptic	: Prevention of putrefaction or sepsis of wounds and cuts
Antisialagogues	: Which decrease or check the secretion of saliva
Antispasmodic	: A medicine that releases nervous irritability and reduces spasm or convulsion
Antisudorific	: Anhydrotic
Antisyphilitic	: A drug which is effective against syphilis
Antitubercular	: Agents used against tuberculosis
Antitussive	: A drug controlling cough
Antivirotic	: Harmful to viruses; used to treat viral infections
Aperient	: Mild laxative/cathartic
Aphrodisiac	: Drug increasing the sexual desire and longevity
Aphthae	: Small ulcers in the mouth
Appetizer	: Increasing digestion and hunger
Aromatic	: An agent that emits sweet smell
Arthritis	: Inflammation of joints
Ascaricide	: Drug that destroys round worms
Asthma	: A disease characterized by wheezing, coughing
Astringent	: A drug that contracts the muscular membrane

Atrophy	: Wasting, emaciation, loss of tissue
Attenuant	: An agent increasing the fluidity or thinness of the blood or other secretion
Bacteriostatic	: Agents which tend to retard the growth of microorganisms but do not kill them
Balsamic	: Medicine of healing or soothing kind
Bechic	: Remedies for cough
Biliousness	: Term used to describe the giddiness vomiting etc.
Bitters	: Medicines that stimulate the gastrointestinal tract, without influencing the general system
Boil	: An inflamed pus-filled swelling caused by infection of a hair follicle
Bronchitis	: Inflammation of the mucuous membrane in the bronchial tubes
Bronchodilator	: A drug that widens the trachea, thus easing Congestion
Cancer	: A malignant new growth in any part of the body
Cardiac	: Pertaining to the heart
Cardiac Depressant	: Reduces frequency or force or both of heart action
Cardiac stimulant	: (Cardiotonic)- Stimulates frequency or force of heart action
Caries	: Destruction in teeth
Carminative	: A drug that releases intestinal gases or flatulence
Cataract	: Opacity or clouding of the lens of the eye
Catarrhal	: Mucous membrane inflammation with excessive secretion of mucous
Cathartic	: Drastic purgative, totally expelling rectal stool
Caustics	: Substances that destroy or disorganize living tissue, by destroying the vitality of the part on which it is applied
Cephalic	: Pertaining to head
Cerebral Depressant	: (Sedative)- Decreases functional activity of higher centres of brain
Chalybeate	: Contains iron and is used as a tonic in anaemia
Chicken pox	: A contagious diseases resulting in sporadic eruption of papules
Cholagogue	: A drug inducing excessive secretion of bile juice

Choleretic	: Drug increases bile secretion or formation by liver
Coagulants	: Drugs that hasten blood coagulation
Colic	: Severe spasmodic and gripping pain in colon region
Convulsants	: Agents that cause convulsions
Cordiacs	: Pertaining to heart
Corrosive	: Drug that destroys organic tissue either by direct chemic means or by causing inflammation, strong alkali or acid
Debility	: Weakness of solid or muscular fibre
Deliriant	: Blunt cerebral function so as to disorder or confuse the mentality
Demulcent	: Soothing medicine for digestive function
Dengue fever	: An epidemic viral disease having fever and body pain
Dentrifices	: Powder or parts used for cleaning the teeth and gums
Deobstruent	: Removes obstructions in bowel
Deodorants	: Substances which destroy, remove or correct offensive or disagreeable or foetid odours and emanations
Depilatory	: Kills growth or remove hair
Depressants	: Dminishes functional activities of any cell, tissue, organ and system
Depurant	: Purifier
Derivativities	: Withdraw blood from the seat of disease to some other part of body, usually to relieve Congestion
Dermatitis	: Inflammation of the skin causing discomforts such as eczema
Dessicant	: Dries up moist surfaces
Diabetes	: A metabolic disorder characterized by excessive elimination of urine
Diaphoretic	: Drug inducing perspiration
Diarrhoea	: Gastro-intestinal disease resulting in the increased frequency or fluidity of stool
Digestants	: Aids the process or speed of digestion, often by increasing the efficiency of break down and absorption of food in the stomach and intestines
Diphtheria	: An infectious disease of throat and fauces in which false membrane form

Discutient	: Causes a tumour, exudates or other pathological formation to disappear, reduces swelling
Diuretic	: Increasing urination frequency
Dizziness	: A condition of feeling giddy or unsteady
Dropsy	: A leakage of the watery part of the blood into any tissues of the body
Dysentery	: Bacterial or protozoal infections in mucous membrane of intestine, leading to blood or mucous in stool
Dysmenorrhoea	: Painful menstrual flow
Dyspepsia	: Indigestion with gastric pain
Ecbolics or Oxytoics	: Increases uterine contraction and aids in or hastens expulsion or delivery of child during birth; those which produce abortion or facilitate parturition
Eczema	: Acute non contagious inflammation of the skin
Emetic	: Causes or produces vomiting
Emmenagogue	: A drug that restores regularity in menstrual cycle
Emollient	: Drug that soothes, softens, relaxes and protects the skin
Emulgent	: An agent stimulates urinary or bile flow
Epilepsy	: An affectation of the nervous system resulting from excessive or disordered discharge of cerebral neurons
Epistatic	: Vesicatory or substance, which applied locally to the skin, produces a blister, causing redness of the surface
Errhines	: Increases nasal secretions or discharge, resulting in sneezing
Escharotic	: A powerful caustic, destroying tissue when in contact and producing eschars (scarce or dry crusts)
Euphoric	: Produces an artificial state of happiness
Evacuant	: Purgatives laxative, cathartics, aperients
Excitant	: Stimulates vital activity in any part of organism
Expectorant	: A drug expelling phlegm from trachea
Febrifuge	: A drug used to cure fever
Fisture	: A linear sore with a narrow base

Flatulence	: That presence of an excess of gas in stomach and intestine
Foeticide	: Drug that destroys the embryo in vitro
Fungistatic	: An agent inhibits the growth of fungi
Galactagogue	: Increasing and activating mammary gland
Galactophyge	: Decreases secretion and/or flow of milk
Gangrene	: Death of tissues followed by putrefaction
Gastric sedative	: Reduces gastric irritation, thus allaying nausea and vomiting; increases gastric function, thus acting as tonic
Geriatric	: Pertaining to old age
Germicide	: An agent that kills germs and worms
Gleet	: Chronic discharge from vagina
Goitre	: Enlargement of thyroid glands
Gonorrhoea	: Inflammation of the gentio-urinary passage with pain and discharges
Gout	: A purine metabolic disease with raised level of serum uric acid (blood urea)
Gynaecological	: Pertaining to female genital organ
Haematinic/Haematics	: Are blood tonics, improves haemoglobin of the blood
Haemophilic	: Loss of blood coagulation property in which blood continues to flow on cuts
Haemoptysies	: Spitting of blood
Haemorrhage	: Bleeding piles
Haemostatic	: Blood coagulant, preventing bleeding
Helminthogogue	: Wormifuge
Hemagogue	: Destructive to the blood vessels
Hemolytic	: Promotes destruction of red blood cells
Hepatic	: Pertaining to liver
Hepatitis	: Inflammation of the liver
Hepatic stimulant	: Increases or stimulates liver function
Herpes	: Viral disease with development of vesicles on inflammatory skin


Hodgkins disease	: A disease characterized by progressive enlargement of lymph glands and spleen
Hydrocholeretic	: Increases secretion of relatively thin bile with high water content
Hydrogogue	: Promoting expulsion of water or serum
Hydrophobia	: Dread of water contracted from bite of rabid animal
Hyper lipidemia	: Reducing fat on joints
Hypertension	: High blood pressure
Hypnic or Hypnotic	: Agents to induce sleep
Hypoglycaemic	: Lowering blood sugar
Hypotensive	: Lowering blood pressure
Hysteria	: Neurotic attack with unusual activities and symptoms
Impotence	: Inability to engage in sexual intercourse
Impetigo	: A streptococcal skin infection causing crusted erosions
Influenza	: Acute infectious febrile disorder, cause by a virus
Insecticides	: Agents kill insects and related microorganisms
Insomnia	: Sleeplessness
Intoxicant	: Excites or stupifies poisons
Irritant	: Agent which induces inflammation or irritation
Jaundice	: Deposition of bile pigments in body
Lactagogue	: Increasing milk secretion
Lactation	: Formation and secretion of milk
Laxative	: Smoothing rectal wall and loosening the stool
Lenient or Lentitive	: Allays irritation and eases pain; also acts as demulcent and mild purgative
Leprosy	: Chronic contagious diseases due to infection with Lepra bacillus
Leucoderma	: A skin condition characterized by defective whitish pigmentation
Leucorrhoea	: White fluid discharge from vagina
Laukaemia	: A disease of blood with great increase in numbers of white blood corpuscles

Lumbago	: Muscular pain in the lumbar region
Malaria	: Chronic fever caused by protozoa, Plasmodium, an acute infectious epidemic disease
Measles	: An acute viral infectious disease with fever and rash
Menorrhagia	: Excessive menstrual flow
Menses	: The monthly uterine bleeding of women
Migraine	: A painful headache often accompanied by giddiness
Mumps	: Virus infection which causes acute inflammation of parotid glands
Myopia	: An optical defect of near vision which prevents a clear focus
Narcotics	: Tends to paralyze nervous system, producing systemic stupor and death
Nausea	: Causes sensation of sickness of stomach, which may or may not proceed to emesis
Nervine	: An agent that increases nerve strength
Nerualgia	: Sudden severe pains radiating along the course of a nerve
Nerve sedative	: Allays nervous excitement
Nerve stimulant	: Increases nervous excitement and irritability (Stimulates the nerves)
Neuropathy	: Diseases related to CNS (central nervous system)
Neurotic	: A drug acts on central nervous system
Nutrient (Nutritive)	: Medicines included in tonic and stimulant
Odontalgics/Odontic	: Relieves or reduces severity of toothache
Oedima	: Inflammation
Ophthalmic	: Pertaining to eye diseases like conjunctivitis
Opiate	: Promotes sleep
Ophthalmia	: Severe inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye
Orchitis	: Inflammation of testis with hypertrophy and pain
Orthopedic	: Relates to the correction of physical deformities
Ocytotic	: A drug increases expulsive power of uterus and aids in childbirth by stimulation of uterine contractions

Pectoral	: Useful in diseases of respiratory tract
Panacea	: It claimed to cure all or many diseases
Paralysis	: Loss of the power of motion, sensation or function of any part of the body
Paraplegia	: Paralysis, loss of ability to move or feel in the lower part of body
Parasiticide	: Destroys parasites
Parturient	: Parturifacient- Aids in child birth by inducing or accelerating labour
Peptic ulcer	: Ulceration in stomach or duodenum due to hyper acidity
Phlegm	: Mucous secretion in respiratory track
Phthisis	: Pulmonary tuberculosis
Piles	: Enlarged or dilated blood vessels or veins in swollen tissues of the anal canal
Pneumonia	: Inflammation of the lungs, resulting the lungs becoming solid
Post-natal	: After child birth
Prophylactic	: Prevents diseases (Quinine)
Pruritus	: Skin itching
Ptalagogue	: Silagogue
Pulmonary	: Pertaining to lungs
Pulmonary-sedative	: A drug which reduces coughing by relieving irritation
Pungent	: Agent has a sharp and acrid taste
Purgative	: Loosening stool to help exersion, thus curing Constipation
Pustulants	: Produces pustules (pus containing lesions) usually for purposes of counter-irritation
Pyorrhoea	: A purulent discharge from gums
Rabies	: A fatal virus disease passed on to man by the bite of infected animal
Refrigerant	: Cooling effect
Rejuvenative	: Antiageing, prolonging life
Relaxant	: Reduces tension or strain of tissue, organ, system
Remittent fever	: A fever which has the daily variation of 2°F but never falls to normal

Renal depressant	: Decreases or suspends flow of urine by reducing kidney action
Resolvant	: Causing resolution of a tumor or swelling
Respiratory sedative	: Respiratory depressant- Decreases force or slows rate of respiration
Respiratory stimulant	: Increases or accelerates force or frequency of respiration
Restorative	: Resumptive- Renews strength and vigour
Revulsant/Revulsive	: Acts as a derivative or counter-irritant, when applied locally
Rheumatism	: A general term used for disease of muscle, joint, bone resulting in discomfort
Rickets	: A vitamin-D deficiency disease of bones of children, marked by faulty ossification
Ringworm	: A contagious disease produced by fungi that affects skin, hair or nails
Rubifacient	: Producing counter effect on external application
Scabies	: A contagious disease of skin caused by the mite <i>Sarcoptes scabi</i>
Sciatica	: Neuralgic pain along the course of sciatic nerve
Sclerosis	: Hardening of soft tissue resulting from overgrowth of fibrous tissues
Scrofula	: Tubercular cervical adenitis, with or without ulceration
Scurvy	: A vit. C deficiency disease, causing extreme weakness and spongy gums
Sedative	: Central nervous system depressant in which a person is made calm or asleep
Sialagogue	: Increases salivation by stimulating secretion and flow of saliva
Simple Purgative	: Causes active purgation without inflammation or depression
Small pox	: An eruptive contagious disease marked by chills, high fever, and headache
Somnifacient	: Hypnotic; which produces sleep without delirium
Soporific	: Drug that induces sleep
Sorbefacient	: Produces or aids or promotes or facilitates absorption of exudates
Spasmodic	: Pertaining to spasms
Specific	: Has direct curative or prophylactic influence on certain individual diseases
Sprain	: To wrench or tear a ligament or muscle of a joint without dislocating joint or fracture of the bones

Sternutatory	: Errhine; which causes sneezing
Stimulant	: Increases or augments normal functional activity or specific portions of body; as intestinal, cardiac and respiratory
Stomachic	: A drug used for improving digestion
Styptic	: Blood purifier
Sudorific/Diaphoretic	: Induces profuse sweating
Synergist	: Aids the action of another drug in one way or another
Syphilis	: A venereal disease caused by Treponema pallidum
Taeniicide	: Drug that kills tapeworms
Tetanus	: An infectious disease caused by the bacillus Clostridium tetani
Thermogenic	: Producing heat offer metabolism
Thrombosis	: A blockage preventing the flow of blood in the body caused by clot
Tonic	: Improves or increase general bodily tone and vitality; restoring strength and energy
Tonsilitis	: Inflammation of the tonsils
Tranquilizer	: A drug used to calm a person and reduce mental activity
Tuberculosis	: An infectious disease caused by the Tuberculi bacillus
Tumor	: An abnormal swelling of the body
Tympanitis	: Swelling in tympanum
Typhoid	: Infectious disease caused by bacteria, it causes fever and intestinal disorders
Ulcer	: Any open sore other than a wound
Urticaria	: Nettle rashes on skin
Uterine sedative	: Reduces hypermotility of uterus, hence prevents or tends to prevent miscarriage
Vaso-constrictor	: Medicine that causes diminution or constriction of lumen of small blood vessels
Vaso-dilators	: Produces dilatation of the peripheral vessels, and the arterioles, lowers the bloodpressure, and thus relieves the heart, increase circulation and equalize blood pressure; used to relieve internal congestion



Venereal	: Sexual diseases
Vermicide	: Agent that kills intestinal worms
Vermifuge	: Expelling or destroying intestinal worms
Vertigo	: Dizziness, a feeling of spinning
Vesicant	: Irritates skin sufficiently to cause watery blisters or vesicles to form
Vulnerary	: A healing agent for wounds
Whooping cough	: Cough with a peculiar whooping sound
Zomotherapy	: Involves treatment of disease by administration of raw meat diet, muscle plasma, meat juice etc