

# Terms relating to surgical implants —

## Part 1: Glossary of general medical terms

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- British Orthopaedic Association
- British Steel Industry
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- Department of Health and Social Security
- National Association of Drop Forgers and Stampers
- Royal College of Surgeons of England
- Royal Veterinary College
- Society of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeons

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- Ministry of Defence
- Scottish Health Services
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# Contents

|                                              | Page               |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Committees responsible                       | Inside front cover |
| Foreword                                     | ii                 |
| Section 101. Anatomy and physiology: general | 1                  |
| Section 102. Histology and tissues           | 3                  |
| Section 103. Pathology                       | 7                  |
| Section 104. Microbiology                    | 10                 |
| Section 105. Sterilization and disinfection  | 12                 |
| Section 106. Surgical procedures             | 14                 |
| Section 107. Surgical instruments            | 16                 |
| Section 108. Implants and grafts             | 17                 |
| Alphabetical index                           | 21                 |
| Figure 1 — Anatomical position               | 19                 |
| Figure 2 — Anatomical planes                 | 20                 |
| Publications referred to                     | Inside back cover  |

# Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Surgical Instruments and Medical Equipment Standards Committee.

Advancements in the field of implant surgery proceed by the collaborative efforts of those skilled in a number of diverse activities, each having a specialized language. Definitions of terms relating to surgical implants were prepared with two main purposes in view, namely:

- a) to promote precision and uniformity in the use of terms relating to the various aspects of surgical implants;
- b) to enable workers in different fields to understand one another.

The intention has been to provide information on terms used in the biological, medical, engineering and materials science aspects of surgical implants. It is emphasized that many of the terms included in this Part of BS 6324 will be found in British Standards directly concerned with particular disciplines, as well as in many text books. The wording of these definitions has in some instances been modified to facilitate understanding of the concepts by readers who are not specialists in these particular disciplines; the definitions are not otherwise incompatible with the general definitions as used and understood in the relevant industries. Every attempt has been made to align the terms and definitions with modern practice. This glossary does not purport to be a comprehensive list of all terms used in connection with surgical implants and has been restricted to those terms most frequently used. Where terms are considered to be deprecated, this has been stated.

The glossary has been prepared in four Parts as follows:

- *Part 1: Glossary of general medical terms;*
- *Part 2: Glossary of terms relating to mechanics;*
- *Part 3: Glossary of terms relating to materials;*
- *Part 4: Glossary of orthopaedic surgical terms.*

Further consideration is being given to the preparation of other Parts covering such fields as cardiovascular, neurosurgical and genito-urinary implant surgery.

Attention is also drawn to the Parts of BS 3531 dealing with surgical implants.

Each term in the glossary has been allocated a number of the type 10101 where the first three digits indicate the section number and the first digit of that group indicates the Part of the glossary. The remaining two digits give the term number within the section.

Where two or more terms have the same meaning, the preferred term is given in bold type (with the exception of the names of genera and species which are always printed in italics) and the other terms are given in medium type and, if deprecated, are so indicated.

An alphabetical index of the terms contained in each Part of the glossary is given at the end of that Part. Those terms given in italic type face in the definitions, with the exception of the names of genera and species, are themselves defined elsewhere in the same Part and are included in the index for ease of reference.

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## Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 24, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

## Section 101. Anatomy and physiology: general

| No.   | Term                                  | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10101 | <b>anatomy</b>                        | The study of the structure of the body.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10102 | <b>physiology</b>                     | The study of the function of the body.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10103 | <b>morphology</b>                     | The study of the structure or form of living organisms.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10104 | <b>anatomical position</b>            | The conventional position of a human subject in topographical descriptions, i.e. standing on the tips of the toes with the palms of the hands facing forwards.<br>NOTE See Figure 1.                                                                      |
| 10105 | <b>median plane</b>                   | The longitudinal anteroposterior plane dividing the body into apparently similar halves.<br>NOTE See Figure 2.                                                                                                                                            |
| 10106 | <b>sagittal plane</b>                 | Any longitudinal anteroposterior plane of the human body parallel to or coincident with the <i>median plane</i> .                                                                                                                                         |
| 10107 | <b>coronal plane</b><br>frontal plane | Any longitudinal plane of the human body normal to the <i>median plane</i> .<br>NOTE 1 Contrast with <i>sagittal plane</i> ; distinguish from coronary (cardiovascular).<br>NOTE 2 See Figure 2.                                                          |
| 10108 | <b>transverse plane</b>               | Any plane at right angles to the <i>sagittal planes</i> and the <i>coronal planes</i> .<br>NOTE See Figure 2.                                                                                                                                             |
| 10109 | <b>anterior</b>                       | The front of the body or limbs.<br>NOTE "Anterior to" means "in front of" (contrast with <i>posterior</i> ).                                                                                                                                              |
| 10110 | <b>ventral</b>                        | In man, the unnecessary alternative to <i>anterior</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10111 | <b>posterior</b>                      | The back of the body or limbs.<br>NOTE "Posterior to" means "behind" (contrast with <i>anterior</i> ).                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10112 | <b>dorsal</b>                         | In man, the unnecessary alternative to <i>posterior</i> , except in the foot where it is an alternative to <i>anterior</i> with the foot in the <i>anatomical position</i> and also in relation to the thoracic spine (formerly called the dorsal spine). |
| 10113 | <b>volar</b>                          | Relating to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.<br>NOTE See palmar and volar in Part 4 of this standard.                                                                                                                                        |
| 10114 | <b>medial</b>                         | Towards the <i>median plane</i> of the body.<br>NOTE Contrast with <i>lateral</i> .                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10115 | <b>lateral</b>                        | Away from the <i>median plane</i> of the body.<br>NOTE Contrast with <i>medial</i> .                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 10116 | <b>external</b><br>superficial        | Towards the exterior of the body.<br>NOTE <i>external</i> was formerly used also for <i>lateral</i> .                                                                                                                                                     |
| 10117 | <b>internal</b><br>deep               | Towards the interior of the body.<br>NOTE <i>internal</i> was formerly used also for <i>medial</i> .                                                                                                                                                      |
| 10118 | <b>cephalic</b>                       | Towards the <i>head</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 10119 | <b>caudal</b>                         | Towards the tail or vestigial tail.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10120 | <b>proximal</b>                       | Nearer to the body or origin, e.g. the root of a limb.<br>NOTE 1 Contrast with <i>distal</i> .<br>NOTE 2 The terms proximal and distal should be confined to anatomical use and their use in relation to equipment is deprecated.                         |
| 10121 | <b>distal</b>                         | Away from the body or origin, e.g. the free end of a limb.<br>NOTE Contrast with <i>proximal</i> .                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10122 | <b>superior</b><br>upper              | Above or towards the <i>cephalic</i> end of the body.<br>NOTE Contrast with <i>inferior</i> .                                                                                                                                                             |
| 10123 | <b>inferior</b>                       | Below or towards the <i>caudal</i> end of the body.<br>NOTE Contrast with <i>superior</i> .                                                                                                                                                               |
| 10124 | <b>head</b>                           | That part of the body above the neck including the <i>cranium</i> (which encloses the brain) and the <i>face</i> .                                                                                                                                        |

| No.   | Term                                 | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10125 | <b>face</b>                          | The part of the <i>head</i> that consists of the forehead, the eyes, the nose, the cheeks, the mouth, the jaws and the ears.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10126 | <b>scalp</b>                         | The soft <i>tissues</i> overlying the <i>cranium</i> , stretching from the forehead to the junction of the <i>head</i> and the <i>neck</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10127 | <b>neck</b>                          | The part of the body that lies between the <i>head</i> and the <i>thorax</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10128 | <b>trunk</b>                         | The body excluding the <i>head</i> , the <i>neck</i> and the <i>upper</i> and <i>lower limbs</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 10129 | <b>thorax</b><br>chest               | The upper half of the <i>trunk</i> between the <i>neck</i> and the diaphragm.<br>(adjective: thoracic.)<br>NOTE The walls are supported by 12 pairs of ribs, associated with the 12 thoracic vertebrae, and the sternum. The whole encloses the lungs and mediastinum.                                                                          |
| 10130 | <b>abdomen</b>                       | That part of the body between the diaphragm and the <i>pelvis</i> .<br>(adjective: abdominal.)<br>NOTE The cavity within the abdomen is lined by the peritoneum.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10131 | <b>inguinal region</b><br>groin      | The junctional region between the lower <i>abdomen</i> and the thigh<br>(see Part 4 of this standard) <i>anteriorly</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10132 | <b>lumbar region</b>                 | The area over the lumbar vertebrae. This is the central area of the lower part of the back between the ribs (see Part 4 of this standard) and the <i>pelvis</i> .                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 10133 | <b>loin</b>                          | The area at the back of the body <i>lateral</i> to the <i>lumbar region</i> .<br>NOTE The kidneys lie <i>deep</i> in the <i>tissues</i> of the loin.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 10134 | <b>pelvis</b>                        | That area of the body overlying the lower limb girdle (see Part 4 of this standard). It is also used to describe the bones of the lower limb girdle.<br>(adjective: pelvic.)<br>NOTE The cavity within the pelvis continuous with the abdominal cavity contains principally the urinary bladder, the female reproductive organs and the rectum. |
| 10135 | <b>perineum</b>                      | The area between the upper thighs and including the external genitalia and anus.<br>NOTE Contrast with peritoneum (see 10130).                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10136 | <b>buttocks</b><br>gluteal region    | The convex fleshy parts, right and left, posterior to the <i>pelvis</i> and the hips (see Part 4 of this standard), essentially comprising the gluteus muscles (see Part 4 of this standard).                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10137 | <b>upper limb</b><br>upper extremity | That part of the body, commonly referred to as the arm, extending from the shoulder (see Part 4 of this standard) to, and including, the digits.<br>NOTE Anatomically, the term "arm" is confined to the part between the shoulder and the elbow (see Part 4 of this standard).                                                                 |
| 10138 | <b>lower limb</b><br>lower extremity | That part of the body, commonly referred to as the leg, extending from the hip (see Part 4 of this standard) to, and including, the toes.<br>NOTE Anatomically, the term "leg" is confined to the part between the knee (see Part 4 of this standard) and the ankle (see Part 4 of this standard).                                              |
| 10139 | <b>body water</b>                    | The water contained within the body structure.<br>NOTE Most (85 %) of the body water lies within the cells making up the body and is called intracellular water. The remainder (15 %) is extracellular water, mostly lying between the cells, but some (5 % of the total) lies within the blood vessels (blood plasma).                         |
| 10140 | <b>electrolyte</b>                   | A solution containing ions.<br>NOTE The electrolyte within the body contains mostly sodium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate and phosphate ions.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10141 | <b>haemoglobin</b>                   | An iron-protein complex contained within the <i>red blood cells</i> . It is responsible for the carriage of the oxygen in the blood and gives rise to the red colour of blood.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10142 | <b>myoglobin</b>                     | An iron-protein complex similar to <i>haemoglobin</i> but confined to the <i>muscle fibres</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| No.   | Term                                                                      | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10143 | <b>cardiovascular system</b>                                              | The part of the body that consists of the heart and the blood vessels. The system contains the blood which is pumped through the blood vessels by the heart.                                                                           |
| 10144 | <b>circulation</b>                                                        | The movement of blood within the <i>cardiovascular system</i> .                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10145 | <b>neuromuscular system</b>                                               | The part of the body that consists of the <i>central nervous system</i> , the <i>peripheral nervous system</i> and the <i>muscles</i> .                                                                                                |
| 10146 | <b>skeletal system</b>                                                    | The bones and their associated joints (see Part 4 of this standard).                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10147 | <b>locomotor system</b>                                                   | The part of the body that consists of the <i>neuromuscular system</i> together with the <i>skeletal system</i> .                                                                                                                       |
| 10148 | <b>locomotion</b>                                                         | The progressive movement of the body as a whole, as in walking, running, crawling, etc.                                                                                                                                                |
| 10149 | <b>respiratory system</b>                                                 | The part of the body that consists of the upper respiratory tract, the lower respiratory tract, the lungs, the chest wall and the diaphragm.                                                                                           |
| 10150 | <b>respiration</b>                                                        | The cyclical physiological ventilation of the lungs (breathing).                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10151 | <b>gastro-intestinal system</b><br>alimentary system;<br>alimentary canal | The part of the body that consists of the mouth, the pharynx, the oesophagus (gullet), the stomach, the small gut (ileum and jejunum) and the large gut (colon and rectum).                                                            |
| 10152 | <b>digestion</b>                                                          | The process of converting food into substances which can be absorbed through the gut into the circulatory system.                                                                                                                      |
| 10153 | <b>metabolism</b>                                                         | The conversion of absorbed food substances into new <i>tissues</i> or energy.                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10154 | <b>genito-urinary system</b>                                              | The part of the body that consists of the organs of reproduction; also the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder and the urethra which form the urinary tract.                                                                             |
| 10155 | <b>endocrine gland</b>                                                    | A ductless gland that secretes <i>hormones</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10156 | <b>hormone</b>                                                            | A substance produced by <i>glands</i> , especially the <i>endocrine glands</i> , and transported by the circulatory systems to other <i>tissues</i> and <i>organs</i> , including other endocrine glands, and having specific actions. |

## Section 102. Histology and tissues

|       |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10201 | <b>histology</b>   | The study of the micro-structure of the <i>tissues</i> of the body.                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10202 | <b>cell</b>        | The basic constituent part of all animals and plants and consisting of a cell membrane enclosing a protein-rich substance called protoplasm (usually part <i>cytoplasm</i> and part <i>nucleus</i> ).                     |
| 10203 | <b>nucleus</b>     | The relatively dense part of <i>protoplasm</i> , well demarcated and containing <i>chromosomes</i> . (plural: nuclei.)                                                                                                    |
| 10204 | <b>cytoplasm</b>   | The part of <i>protoplasm</i> surrounding the <i>nucleus</i> and containing numerous particles (e.g. mitochondria, centrioles, microsomes).                                                                               |
| 10205 | <b>chromosomes</b> | The bodies present in the <i>nucleus</i> of the <i>cell</i> which carry the genes that are responsible for transmitting hereditary characteristics.<br>NOTE In man, each normal nucleus contains 22 pairs of chromosomes. |
| 10206 | <b>mitosis</b>     | The usual process by which body <i>cells</i> divide into two during growth or to repair damage to <i>tissue</i> . Each <i>chromosome</i> also divides into two.                                                           |
| 10207 | <b>meiosis</b>     | The last <i>cell</i> division in the maturation of reproductive cells in which the <i>chromosome</i> pairs separate. Thus each cell resulting from this cell division has only 22 chromosomes.                            |
| 10208 | <b>ectoderm</b>    | The outermost of the three primary layers of the embryo from which the epidermis and the nerve tissue develop. (adjective: ectodermal.)                                                                                   |

| No.   | Term                                                         | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10209 | <b>endoderm</b>                                              | The innermost of the three primary layers of the embryo which gives rise to the <i>epithelial</i> lining of the <i>respiratory system</i> , the <i>alimentary system</i> and the <i>glands</i> opening into it, and to some glands with and without ducts.<br>(adjective: endodermal.)                                                              |
| 10210 | <b>mesoderm</b>                                              | The middle of the three primary layers of the embryo lying between the <i>ectoderm</i> and the <i>endoderm</i> and from which the <i>connective tissue</i> and the <i>organs</i> develop. (adjective: mesodermal.)                                                                                                                                  |
| 10211 | <b>mesenchyme</b>                                            | The embryonal <i>connective tissue</i> derived from the <i>mesoderm</i> .<br>(adjective: mesenchymal.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 10212 | <b>epithelium</b>                                            | The layers or layer of <i>cells</i> forming the outer protective surface of the body and lining the gut, the respiratory passages and the <i>glands</i> opening on to the <i>skin</i> or into the gut and the respiratory passages. It is derived partly from the <i>ectoderm</i> and partly from the <i>endoderm</i> .<br>(adjective: epithelial.) |
| 10213 | <b>endothelium</b>                                           | The layer of <i>cells</i> lining the cavity developed from the <i>mesoderm</i> , e.g. the blood vessels, the peritoneum and the pleura.<br>(adjective: endothelial.)                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10214 | <b>mesothelium</b>                                           | The layer of <i>cells</i> lining the pleural and peritoneal cavities. It is derived from the <i>mesoderm</i> . (adjective: mesothelial.)                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 10215 | <b>red blood corpuscle</b><br>red blood cell;<br>erythrocyte | Red <i>cell</i> in the blood, containing <i>haemoglobin</i> , the primary function of which is the transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10216 | <b>leucocyte</b><br>leukocyte                                | White blood cell (or corpuscle). Any one of various colourless amoeboid <i>cells</i> found in normal blood and <i>tissues</i> . (adjective: leucocytic.)                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 10217 | <b>granulocyte</b><br>polymorphonuclear<br>leucocyte         | <i>Leucocytes</i> containing granules; differentiated into neutrophils, eosinophils or basophils, depending on the reaction to staining with histological stains.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10218 | <b>lymphocyte</b>                                            | Small white blood cell (or corpuscle). Also found in lymph <i>glands</i> and other aggregations of lymphatic <i>tissue</i> . (adjective: lymphocytic.)                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 10219 | <b>monocyte</b>                                              | Large round <i>cell</i> with a large nucleus. It is <i>phagocytic</i> in the blood stream.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10220 | <b>macrophage</b><br>tissue histiocyte                       | <i>Phagocytic cell</i> found in <i>tissues</i> , particularly in areas of <i>inflammation</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 10221 | <b>phagocyte</b>                                             | <i>Cell</i> able to engulf and digest foreign or other particles or cells harmful to the body. (adjective: phagocytic.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 10222 | <b>phagocytosis</b>                                          | Phagocytic activity.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10223 | <b>giant cell</b>                                            | Very large multinucleate <i>cell</i> , e.g. <i>osteoclast</i> , or a large foreign body giant cell.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 10224 | <b>osteoclast</b>                                            | <i>Giant cell</i> responsible for removing bone by cellular erosion.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10225 | <b>osteoblast</b>                                            | <i>Cell</i> responsible for forming bone.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10226 | <b>platelet</b>                                              | Non-cellular body in the blood responsible for initiating the clotting of the blood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10227 | <b>tissue</b>                                                | A group of similar <i>cells</i> combined with varying amounts of <i>intercellular substance</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10228 | <b>intercellular substance</b>                               | The non-cellular material lying between the <i>cells</i> . It is usually composed of fibres (mostly <i>collagen</i> ) and an amorphous ground substance.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 10229 | <b>stroma</b>                                                | The supporting structure, usually <i>connective tissue</i> , of an <i>organ</i> or other <i>tissues</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| No.   | Term                                                          | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10230 | <b>collagen</b>                                               | The major protein of the <i>skin</i> , <i>connective tissue</i> and bone. It is characterized by having a high content of glycine, proline and hydroxyproline.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10231 | <b>fibrin</b>                                                 | A protein formed from fibrinogen in the presence of thrombin during the clotting of the blood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10232 | <b>fibroblast</b>                                             | The parent <i>cell</i> of <i>fibrous tissue</i> . (adjective: fibroblastic.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10233 | <b>fibrocyte</b>                                              | A spindle-shaped <i>cell</i> responsible for producing <i>collagen</i> fibres. (adjective: fibrocytic.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 10234 | <b>fibrous tissue</b>                                         | <i>Tissue</i> consisting chiefly of fibres of <i>collagen</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10235 | <b>connective tissue</b>                                      | Derivatives of embryonic <i>mesoderm</i> , comprising bone, <i>cartilage</i> , <i>ligaments</i> , <i>tendons</i> , <i>fascia</i> , <i>aponeurosis</i> , as well as looser supporting <i>tissues</i> within and around the <i>organs</i> .                                                                                                                             |
| 10236 | <b>skin</b>                                                   | The outer covering of the body consisting of the <i>epithelium</i> (called the epidermis) and the subjacent dense <i>connective tissue</i> layer (called the dermis).                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 10237 | <b>mucosa</b>                                                 | The moist <i>epithelial</i> layer lining the <i>gastro-intestinal system</i> , the ducts of <i>glands</i> and the respiratory, the urinary and the genital passages. (adjective: mucosal.)                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 10238 | <b>fatty tissue</b><br>adipose tissue                         | Loose <i>connective tissue</i> containing <i>cells</i> filled with neutral fat.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10239 | <b>central nervous system</b>                                 | The brain and the spinal cord.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10240 | <b>peripheral nervous system</b>                              | The autonomic and cerebro-spinal <i>nerves</i> including their associated sensory receptors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10241 | <b>autonomic nervous system</b>                               | The nervous system, composed of the sympathetic and parasympathetic <i>nerves</i> peripherally, their ganglia and their connections within the <i>central nervous system</i> . It controls the smooth muscle of the heart, the blood vessels, the gut, etc., and certain <i>glands</i> , and is not normally under the voluntary or conscious control of the subject. |
| 10242 | <b>cranium</b>                                                | Those bones of the skull that enclose and protect the brain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10243 | <b>neuron</b><br>neurone; nerve cell                          | Cell in the nervous system consisting of a body, containing a nucleus, and numerous dendrites branching from the body of the <i>cell</i> , and which initiates nerve impulses.<br>NOTE One dendrite, when greatly elongated, forms an axon.                                                                                                                           |
| 10244 | <b>nerve fibre</b>                                            | The axon of a <i>neuron</i> with enveloping sheaths and which transmits nerve impulses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 10245 | <b>nerve</b>                                                  | A bundle of <i>nerve fibres</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 10246 | <b>muscle fibre</b>                                           | A single strand of contractile tissue.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10247 | <b>muscle</b>                                                 | a) An aggregation of <i>muscle fibres</i> forming an anatomically recognizable entity.<br>b) Any aggregation of muscle fibres.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10248 | <b>skeletal muscle</b><br>voluntary muscle;<br>somatic muscle | A <i>muscle</i> in the body under voluntary control and innervated by <i>peripheral nerves</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 10249 | <b>involuntary muscle</b>                                     | <i>Muscle</i> , the nerve supply of which is derived from the <i>autonomic nervous system</i> , e.g. the muscle of the heart (cardiac muscle), of the blood vessels, of the viscera (visceral muscle).                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10250 | <b>tendon</b>                                                 | The dense fibrous cord, popularly called “a leader”, by which a <i>muscle</i> is usually attached to the bone. (adjective: tendinous.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |