

calculous disease	Caused or characterized by the presence of a calculus or calculi; also, affected with gravel or stone. Calculus: a solid concretion formed in any part of the body, esp. in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them; as, biliary calculi, found mainly in the biliary passages and gall bladder; urinary calculi, found in the bladder or any part of the urinary passages; renal calculi, formed in the kidney; salivary calculi, deposited upon the teeth from the saliva.
calefacient	Produces sensation of warmth in part to which applied (ex. capsicum).
carbuncles	A very painful local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, esp. of the trunk or back of the neck, characterized by hardness and sloughing of the skin and deeper tissues, and often by chills, fever, and general discomfort. It is larger and more serious than a boil, and frequently has several openings to the surface. It may lead to pyemia and cause death.
cardiac stimulant	Increases (or stimulates) frequency (rate) and/or force of heart action and raises blood pressure (ex. alcohol (small doses), camphor, et_2O , strychnine, heat). "Cardiac tonic" is sometimes differentiated from cardiac stimulant as acting directly on the cardiac muscle, strengthening and slowing contractions (ex. digitalis, adonis, caffeine (sometimes)).
cardiotonic	(See cardiac stimulant)
carminative	Promotes expulsion from or reduces formation of gas in stomach and intestines, hence prevents griping and colic (ex. ginger, NaHCO_3 , belladonna, pepper, asafoetida, mustard, aromatic vol. oils).
catarrh	An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling, and an alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; as, catarrh of the stomach; catarrh of the bladder. In America, esp., a chronic inflammation of, and hypersecretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages; in England, an acute influenza, resulting from a cold, and attended with cough, thirst, lassitude, and watery eyes; also, the cold itself.

catarrhal affections	Pertaining to, produced by, attending, or of the nature of, catarrh.
cathartic	Serves as a fairly powerful purgative to aid in and hasten emptying of intestines (ex. castor oil).
caustic	Destroys tissue to which applied (ex. KOH, ZnCl ₂ and other Zn salts, CaO, NaOH, mercury salts, mineral acids, high heat).
chancre	A venereal sore or ulcer; specif., the initial lesion of true syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not.
chaps	To cause the skin to crack or become rough.
chills	A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking of the body, pinched face, pale skin, and blue lips, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet.
cholera	Any of a number of diseases; usually with a distinguishing word; as, chicken cholera; hog cholera, etc.; specif., without such word: (a) cholera morbus (b) asiatic cholera.
cholagog	Promotes or stimulates flow or removal of bile, causing purgation of green and liquid stools (ex. aloe, calomel, podophyllum, colocynth).
conjunctivitis	Inflammation of the conjunctiva (the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the fore part of the eyeball, covering part of the sclerotic coat and forming an epithelium over the cornea.)
conspersive	Dusting powder either for body or for pharmaceutical preparations, such as pills, suppositories, etc. (ex. lycopodium).
constipation (chronic)	A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestines become filled with hardened feces; costiveness.
contraceptive	Interferes with the process of conception following sexual intercourse (ex. lemon juice soln.).
contusions	A bruise; an injury attended with more or less disorganization of the subcutaneous tissue and effusion of blood beneath the skin, but without breaking of the skin.

convulsions A more or less widely distributed, unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm.

coronary thrombosis The blocking of a coronary artery of the heart by a thrombus, called also coronary occlusion.

coryza An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities; nasal catarrh; cold in the head.

cramps Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, as of the leg; also, with "a", a case or form of it. (b) a paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use; with a qualifying word; as, writer's cramp. (c) sharp abdominal pains.

craw-craw A contagious parasitic pustular skin disease, chiefly among Negroes in West Africa.

croup Any affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and stridulous, difficult breathing; esp., such an affection when associated with the development of a false membrane in the air passages (called also membranous croup).

cutaneous lesions Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on, or affecting, the skin.

cystic Acts in some manner on the urinary bladder or gall bladder.

cystitis Inflammation of the bladder.

cysts A pouch or sac without opening, provided with a distinct membrane and containing fluid or semi-fluid morbid matter, abnormally developed in one of the natural cavities or in the substance of an organ.