dandruff  A scurf of white or grayish, usually slightly greasy, scales forming on and shed from hairy skin surfaces, esp. the scalp.

debility  State or quality of being weak; weakness esp. in discharge of the bodily functions; feebleness; languor.

delirium  A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, characterized by confusion, disorientation, motor unrest, disordered speech, and often hallucinations. It is usually caused by fever, intoxication, or injuries.

deliriant  Excites cerebral functions so as to disorder or confuse the mentality (ex. cannabis, alc., N₂O, belladonna). (All deliriants are narcotics, but not all narcotics are deliriants).

demulcent  Soothes, softens, relaxes, and protects mucous surfaces to which applied (ex. acacia, licorice, glycerin, bland F0, egg white).

derostruent  Removes obstructions in bowel; is aperient (ex. cascara).

depilatory (used as)  Kills growth of, or removes hair (ex. BaS, X-rays, Ti Acetate).

depurative  1) removes impurities or waste materials, specif. cleanses foul sores (ex. H₂O₂), 2) "purifies" the blood, as a "blood tonic" (ex. sassafras).

dermatitis  Inflammation of the derma, or true skin.

diabetes  A disease which is attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine. It is of two kinds: diabetes insipidus, a form marked by great augmentation in secretion of urine containing no abnormal constituent. Diabetes mellitus, commonly called simply diabetes, or, sometimes, sugar diabetes, a grave form in which the urine contains sugar. It is attended by excessive thirst and hunger and progressive emaciation.

diaphoretic  Causes sweating or produces increased perspiration (ex. alc., aconite, pilocarpine, ammonium acet., pimpinella).

diarrhea  A morbidly profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuations from the intestines.
diphtheria (bacterial)  An acute, febrile, infectious and contagious disease in which the air passages, and esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane, produced by death of the normal mucous membrane covering and the solidification of an inflammatory exudation. It is caused by the Klebs-Löffler bacillus.

discutient  Causes a tumor, exudate, or other pathological formation to disappear; resolves congestions; reduces swellings (cf. alterative).

diuretic  Induces or stimulates flow of urine, hence increases urinary secretion and output (ex. buchu, juniper, gin, baer, trifolium, water perorally, hot baths).

drastic  Acts with much irritation as a powerful purgative (ex. gamboge).

dropsy  An abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the body; edema, esp. more or less widespread edema, except as qualified in such phrases as "abdominal dropsy."

dysentery  (See amoebic dysentery)

dysmenorrhea  Difficult and painful menstruation.

dyspepsia  Difficult or deranged digestion; indigestion; disordered state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, acrid or fetid eructations, a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, esp. after a meal, etc. Dyspepsia may be due to or associated with, excessive acidity of the stomach (acid dyspepsia), a lack of tone in the digestive organs (atonic dyspepsia), gastric inflammation (catarrhal dyspepsia), fermentation of ingested foods (fermentative dyspepsia), formation of gas (flatulent dyspepsia), or some disease of the nerves of the stomach (nervous dyspepsia).

dysuria  Difficult or painful discharge of urine.