

ecbolic	Increases uterine contractions and thus 1) aids in or hastens expulsion or delivery of child during birth; 2) produces abortion (ex. ergot, savin, strong purgatives).
eccoprotic	Is a mild purgative or evacuant.
ecthyma	A cutaneous eruption marked by large pustules upon a hardened and inflamed base, occurring generally in debilitated people and due to pus-producing organisms.
eczema	An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by redness and itching, formation of lesions (as papules, vesicles, pustules, scales, and crusts), and discharge of a watery exudation; called also tetter and salt rheum.
elephantiasis	A disease in which the skin becomes thick, rough, hard, and fissured like an elephant's hide, and the part affected is enormously enlarged, because of inflammation and obstruction of the lymphatics. It affects chiefly the legs and external genitals.
embrocation	Represents the external application of a liniment.
emetic	Causes or produces vomiting (ex. mustard, NaCl, ZnSO <sub>4</sub> , tartar emetic, apomorphine).
emmenagog	Promotes, aids (stimulates, strengthens), increases, re-establishes (restores), or produces normal (or healthy) menstrual function (flow of menses) (ex. hydrastine, ergot, quinine, cotton root bark, savin, and other ecbolics in small doses).
emollient	Soothes, softens, relaxes, and protects the skin (external tissues) (ex. petrolatum, cocoa butter, lard, glycerin, olive oil, poultices).
emphysema	A state of swelling produced by gas or air in any tissue of the body.
emulgent	1) extracts from the blood, as urinary components by the glomeruli of kidney. 2) stimulates urinary or bile flow.
epigastric pain	Lying upon or over the stomach; hence, pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the region of the abdomen lying between the hypochondriac regions and above the umbilical.

epilepsy A chronic nervous disease, characterized in the pronounced form (called grand mal, or, popularly, the falling sickness) by fits of general motor convulsions and loss of consciousness, in a milder form (petit mal) by momentary dizziness or loss of consciousness, and in a still vaguer form (psychic epilepsy) by blind excitement or by automatic acts.

erysipelas St. Anthony's fire; an acute febrile disease associated with intense, often vesicular and edematous, local inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, caused by a hemolytic streptococcus.

escharotic Is a powerful caustic, destroying tissue when in contact and producing eschars (scars or dry crusts of dead tissue, which form a protective coating); used to remove warts, etc.

exanthematous eruptions Any eruptive disease or its symptomatic eruption; usually restricted to eruptions attended with fever, as measles, smallpox, and scarlatina.

expectorant Controls cough by increasing (promoting) or decreasing (discouraging) bronchial secretions, hence used in bronchitis, asthma, etc.

eye maladies Any disease of the eye; a distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid functions.

edema An abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in connective tissue or in a serous cavity; watery swelling.