

laryngitis	Inflammation of the larynx.
laxative (used as)	A mild purgative, which acts without causing pain or violence (ex. liquid petrolatum).
leprosy	A chronic endemic infectious disease occurring chiefly in the tropics and the Orient, apparently caused by a specific microorganism (mycobacterium, syn. bacillus, leprae) and characterized by the formation of nodules, ulcerations, and deformities, and by disturbances of sensation; lepra.
leucoderma	Abnormal whiteness of the skin in spots, due to deficiency of the pigment.
leucorrhoea	A discharge from the vagina of a white, yellowish, or greenish-white viscid mucus, resulting from inflammation or congestion of the uterine or vaginal mucous membrane; the whites.
linament for intercostal neuralgia	(Not listed)
lithagog	Said to aid in removal or expulsion of calculi or stones from the bladder, kidney, gall bladder, bile ducts, etc. (surgical means are most effective).
lithiasis	The formation of stony concretions, or calculi, in the body, esp. in the urinary bladder and gall bladder.
litholytic	(Not listed)
lithotriptic	Having the quality of, or used for, dissolving or destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys.
lumbago	Rheumatic pain in the loins and the small of the back.
lupus	A cutaneous disease occurring in several forms, of which lupus erythematosus and lupus vulgaris are the most important varieties; esp., lupus vulgaris. Lupus erythematosus is characterized by an eruption of scaly red patches frequently on the face, esp. in the region of the nose. The disease spreads slowly and shows no tendency to ulceration. Lupus vulgaris is marked by the development of nodules, esp. on the face, which often ulcerate deeply and produce great scarring and deformity. The affection is tuberculous.