

palpitations	Rapid pulsation; throbbing; quivering; tremble; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or disease.
parturient	Aids in childbirth by inducing or accelerating labor (ex. ergonovine).
pectoral	Used for benefit of diseases of chest and esp. of lungs; often specif. for expectorant (ex. prunus virginiana in cough).
peptic ulcer	Connected with, or to some degree caused by, the action of digestive juices.
piles	Hemorrhoids.
pimples	Any small sharp-pointed elevation of the skin, whether going on to suppuration or not; a papule or pustule; esp., a small boil.
pink eye	An acute, highly contagious variety of conjunctivitis.
pleurisy	Inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, painful and difficult respiration, cough, and exudation into the pleural cavity.
pleurodynia	(Not listed)
pneumonia	A disease of the lungs characterized by inflammation with exudation of fluid into the lung spaces and resultant solidification of lung tissue, usually due to invasion of bacteria or viruses, occasionally to chemical irritants; pneumonitis.
poison (vermin)	A potion containing a noxious or deadly ingredient spread by any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animal.
poisonous	When taken into body in relatively small amounts is deleterious to health or is even lethal (ex. prussic acid).
post parturient trouble	(Not listed)
pro <sup>6</sup> titis	(Not listed)

prophylactic	Prevents disease, etc.; to layman, often connotes sexual p. (ex. HgCl, KMnO <sub>4</sub> , small pox vaccine).
protective	Is a prophylactic against disease and injury, often by mechanically shielding surface areas to which applied from external influences (as light, air, friction, water, etc.); hence, often used to cover wounds, burns, etc. (ex. adhesive plaster, collodion, ointments).
pthisis	(Not listed)
ptomaine (treatment for)	Any of a class of organic bases or alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter; a putrefactive alkaloid. Cf. leucomaine. Most ptomaines are harmless; some may be poisonous.
pulmonary	Used to treat lung and chest disorders.
pulmonary affections	Lung diseases or maladies.
purgament	Causes evacuation of the bowels; term "purgative" used both as generic and specific. When generic, classified into the following types (in increasing order of strength): 1) aperient; 2) eccoprotic; 3) laxative; 4) purgative (in specific sense) (ex. senna); 5) cholagog; 6) cathartic; 7) hydragog; 8) drastic.
purgative	(See purgament)
purulent sores	Consisting of pus, or matter; of the nature of pus; attended with suppuration.
pustulant	Produces pustules (pus-containing lesions) usually for purposes of counter-irritation (ex. croton oil, AgNO <sub>3</sub> ).
pustules	Small circumscribed elevations of the skin with inflamed base, containing pus.