

tapeworm	Any of numerous cestode worms belonging to taenia and many allied genera, parasitic when adult in the intestine of man and various animals. The body is long, flat, and composed of numerous segments, or proglottids, those toward the end of the body being much larger and longer than the anterior ones and containing the fully developed sexual organs. The head is small and is furnished with two or more suckers, and sometimes hooks for adhesion. There is no mouth or digestive canal, but nutriment is absorbed from the digested food of the host through the surface of the body. The larvae (see cysticercus) live in the flesh of animals, and when swallowed by another animal of the right species develop into the tapeworm in its intestine. The chief species infesting man in America is the unarmed, or beef, tapeworm (<i>T. saginata</i>), the larvae of which live in young cattle, causing beef measles. It has no hooks on the head. The pork tapeworm is the armed tapeworm (which see). The common fish tapeworm (<i>diphyllobothrium latum</i>), which infests man, attains a length of 20 to 30 feet. Its larvae live in fishes, especially the pike. Cf. echinococcus.
teniicide	Kills tapeworms (<i>Taenia</i> spp.) (ex. pelletierine).
teniafuge	Expels tapeworms (ex. pomegranate, aspidium, pepo).
throat maladies	Diseases of the part of the neck in front of the spinal column; hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs, containing the pharynx and upper part of the esophagus, the larynx, and the trachea.
tonic	Improves or increases general bodily tone and vitality, restoring strength and energy (besides this general use, there are also specific tonics, such as blood, nerve, etc.) (elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine; cinchona; gentian; iron; arsenic; nux vomica).
tonsillitis	Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil; amygdalitis. When acute and suppurative or phlegmonous, or tending to be so, it is commonly called quinsy.
toothache	Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.
trypano	Destroys trypanosomes (protozoa) (ex. suramin sodium).

tuberculosis

An infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus (*mycobacterium tuberculosis*) and characterized by the production of tubercles. The commonest seat of human tuberculosis is the lungs, but other organs are often involved, as the lymph glands, intestines, serous membranes, larynx, bones, kidneys, suprarenal glands, skin, and generative organs. The disease may generalize (see miliary tuberculosis), affecting almost all the internal organs. Tuberculosis is common in domestic animals, affecting particularly cattle, swine, and chickens. Human, bovine, and avian types of tubercle bacilli are distinguished, the first affecting man, the second cattle, and the third domestic fowls. Both bovine and avian types affect swine. The bovine type of disease is transmissible, through milk, to human beings, esp. children.

typhanites

A distension of the abdomen caused by accumulation of gas in the intestinal tract or peritoneal cavity.

typhoid

Of or pertaining to typhus or, now, typhoid fever; resembling typhus; stuporous, as in typhus; as typhoid symptoms.

ulcer (callous) (See ulcers below). Callous: hardened; indurated.

ulcers Solution of continuity occurring upon the surface of the skin or any of the mucous membranes, resulting from necrosis of the tissues and loss of the covering epithelium; a sore discharging pus. It originates commonly in a superficial infection. It is distinguished from an abscess, which has its beginning, at least, in the depth of the tissues.

urethritis Inflammation of the urethra.

urticaria An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by transient wheals surrounded by a red area, accompanied with a burning or stinging sensation and intense itching; hives; nettle rash; uredo. The cause may be external, such as the bite of insects or contact with certain plants, or it may follow ingestion of some foods, such as shellfish or strawberries, in individuals with a particular susceptibility.