

LINGUISTIC REVIEW ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΣΚΟΠΗΣΗ

Derivatives of the Hellenic word “hema” (haema, blood) in the English language

(αίμα, αίματος, “hema (genitive), hematos”.

Deriv: hem, -hem, -hem-, hema-, -hema, hema-, heme-, hemat-, -hemat-, hemata-, -hemata-, hematin-, hematino-, hemato-, -hemato-, hemo-, -hemo-, -hemia, -hemic, -ema, -emia, -emic, -emid, -emo)

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ΑΡΧΕΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ 2012, 29(Συμπλ 1):8-36

J. Meletis,¹

V. Goratsa²

¹Department of Hematology and Bone Marrow Transplantation Unit, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Medicine, “Laiko” General Hospital, Athens, Greece

²Department of Nursing Services, Laiko Hospital, Athens, Greece

Key words

Anemia
Blood
Derivatives
Erythremia
Hema
Hem
Hematal
Hematology
Hemoglobin
Leukemia

Abbreviations

Adj. = Adjective
Adv. = Adverb
G. = Greek word
H. = Hema
L. = Latin word
n. = Noun
v. = Verb

1. INTRODUCTION

According to many linguists, the Greek word *AIMA* (*haema*, *hema*, blood) is derived from the ancient Greek verb «αίθω» (*aetho*), which means “make red-hot, roast” or “warm, heat” (*etho=inflate, kindle*). In most ipsissima verba, according to this interpretation, this word stems from the passive present perfect of the verb «αίθω» (*aetho*) «ήσμαι» (*hesme*). From this, we get «αίσμα» (*haesma*) or «αίμα» (*haema*), which means literally: “hot” or “incandescent” or “warm” (as it is supposed to be the body fluid).

It is also related to the verb «αιονάω» (*aeonao=moisten, sprinkle, drench*). All the previous words draw their ancestry from the Indoeuropean **sai-men* (=viscous, mucous juice) and are related to Old Germanic *seim* (=pure honey) and Lithuanian *syvas* (=juice). The verb «αίθω» (*aetho*) also gives the word «αίθωψ» (*aethops=shiny, ardent, impetuous*).

Some other related etymological derivations are also interesting. For example, it is related to Latin *aestas* (=summer, heat wave), *Aisto-modius* (=zealous), ancient Irish *aed* (=fire), French *été* (=summer) and the verb *hâter* (=hasten) and its derivatives *hâte*, *hâtif*, *hâtivement*, ancient Macedonian «αδαλός» and «άσβολος» (*adalos, asvolos=soot*), and «αδή» (*ade=sky*). It is also related to ancient and modern Greek «αιθήρ» (*aether*) and «αιθέρας» (*aetheras*) respectively, meaning “clear sky”.

The twin meaning of the word “hema” (viscous fluid and warm, incandescent, clear, shiny, lively fluid) is therefore present in its etymology. It is also interesting to observe the “social behaviour” of the word *haema*, i.e. the way it combines with other words to form compounds, itself occupying the first or the second place. Noteworthy also are the statistics of these combinations and how they borrow from non-Greek words.

There are about 1.100 words in the English language dictionaries, about 6.000.000 as well 350.000 words in Google and PubMed, respectively containing the Greek word “hema” and its derivatives. Many words are Greek compounds with the prefixes hyper-, hypo-, auto- (“*auto*”=self, same), iso- (“*iso*”=equal, uniform) or adding the privative an- (“*a-*”=without, not)). There are also compound Greek and Latin words (tab. 1). Many words are unedited or compound Greek words like hemadromography (H+G “*dromos*”=course +G “*grapho*”=to write), hemahyaloid (H+G “*yalos*”=glassy, transparent), hemangioma (H+G “*angeio*”=blood vessel), hematopostema (H+G “*apostema*”=process of suppuration), hematemesia (H+G “*emesis*”=vomiting), hematocrit (“*hema*”+G “*krites*”=judge), hematogenesis (H+G “*genesis*”=production), hematocele (H+G “*cele*”=tumor), hematocrya (H+G “*krya*”=cold), hematherm (H+G “*thermos*”=warm), hematometer (H+G “*metro*”=meter), hemapheresis (H+G “*apheresis*”=removing), hemaphilia

Table 1. Examples of words in the English dictionary containing the Greek word "hema" and its derivatives.**1. Unedited or compound Greek words**

- Hematemesis (H+G "emesis"=vomiting)
- Hematocrit ("hema"+G "krites"=judge)
- Hemapheresis (H+G "apheresis"=removing)
- Hemodialysis (H+G "dialysis"=dissolution)
- Hemochromatosis (H+G "chroma"=colour, "chrosis"=coloration)
- Hemolysis (H+G "lysis"=disintegration of cells)
- Hemopoiesis (H+G "poio"=to produce)
- Hemorrhage (H+G "rhegnymae"=to burst forth)
- Hemostasis (H+G "stasis"=halt),
- Oligemia (G "oligos"=few, little+H) etc.

2. Greek words compounds with

- a. The prefixes hyper- (G "hyper"=over, above, excessive, beyond)
 - Hyperglycemia (G "hyper"+G "glykys"=sweet +G "hema")
 - Hyperuricemia (G "hyper"+G "ourico"=uric+G "hema")
- b. The prefixes hypo- (G "hypo"=below, beneath, under, less than normal)
 - Hypoxemia (G "hypo"+G "oxy"=oxygen+G "hema")
 - Hypokalemia (G "hypo"+G "kalio"=pottasium+G "hema")
- c. The prefixes auto- (G "auto"=self, same)
 - Autohemolysis (G "auto"+H+G "lysis"=gradual decline)
- d. The prefixes iso- (G "iso"=equal, uniform)
 - Isohemolysis (G "iso"+G, H+G "lysis"=gradual decline)
- e. Adding one privative a- (G "a-"=without, not)
 - Anemia ("a-" +G "hema")
- f. Compound Greek and Latin words
 - Hemoglobin ("hema"+L "globin"=G "spherine"=globus, globulin)
 - Immunoheolysis (G "anoso"=L "immuno"+G "hema"+"lysis"=gradual decline) etc.

G: Greek word, H: Hema, L: Latin word

(H+G "philia"=love), hemochrome (H+G "chroma"=color), hemocolpos (H+G "colpos" =vagina), hemodialysis (H+G "dialysis"=dissolution), hemochezia (H+G "chezo"=defacate), hemochromatosis (H+G "chroma"=color, "chrosis"=coloration), hemolysis (H+G "lysis"=disintegration of cells), hemopathy (H+G "pathos"=disease), hemopoiesis (H+G "poio"=to produce), hemoptysis (H+G "ptyo"=to spit), hemorrhage (H+G "rhegnyme"=to burst forth), hemorrhoids (H+G "rhoos"=flowing), hemosalpinx (H+G "salpinx"=fallopian tube), hemospermia (H+G "sperma"=semen), hemostasis (H+G "stasis"=halt), hemostatic (H+G "statikos"=causing to stop), hemotoxic (H+G "toxikos"=toxic), lymphohematopoiesis (G "lemphos"=lymph +H+G "poietikos"=made, produced), oligemia (G "oligos"=few, little+H) etc. Many words are Greek compounds with the prefixes hyper- (G "hyper"=over, above, excessive, beyond) like hyperglycemia (G "hyper"+G "glykys"=sweat +G "hema"),

hyperuricemia (G "hyper"+G "ourico"=uric +G "hema"), or hypo- (G "hypo" =below, beneath, under, less than normal) like hypoxemia (G "hypo"+G "oxy"=acid +G "hema"), hypokalemia (G "hypo"+G "kalio"=potassium+G "hema") or auto- (G "auto"=self, same), iso- (G "iso"=equal, uniform) or adding one privative a- (G "a-" =without, not) as in the word anemia ("a-" +G "hema"). There are also compound Greek and Latin words like hemoglobin (H+L "globin"=G "spherine"=globus, globulin), immunoheolysis (G "anoso"=L "immuno"+H+G "lysis"=gradual decline), hemalutein (H+L "corpus luteum"), hemad (H+L "ad"=toward) etc.

2. DERIVATIVES OF THE HELLENIC WORD "HEMA" (HAEMA, BLOOD) IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abetalipoproteinemia (n.) An inherited disorder of lipid metabolism, characterized by the near absence of apolipoproteins B and apoB-containing lipoproteins in plasma.

Acetonemia (n.) A condition marked by an abnormal increase of ketone bodies in the circulating blood; ketosis.

Acetonemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with ketonemia.

Achylemia (n.) Anemia resulting as a complication of gastric achylia.

Achylemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with achylemia.

Acidemias (n.) Inherited metabolic diseases, usually diagnosed in infancy, that cause the accumulation of different organic acids in the body and can lead to severe metabolic disturbances.

Afibrinogenemia (n.) A deficiency or absence of fibrinogen in the blood.

Afibrinogenemic (a) Of, relating, or affected with afibrinogenemia.

Afibrinogonemia (n.) Same as afibrinogenemia.

Afibrinogonemic (adj.) Same as afibrinogenemic.

Agammaglobulinemia (n.) An immunologic deficiency state characterized by an extremely low level of generally all classes of gamma-globulin in the blood.

Agammaglobulinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with agammaglobulinemia.

Aleukemia (n.) Leukemia in which the total WBC is normal or below normal; leukemia without circulating blast cells.

Aleukemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with a leukemia; lacking of circulating blast cells.

Aliemia (n.) Absence of spleen function; asplenia.

Ammonemia (n.) The presence of an excess of ammonia in the blood.

Ammonemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with ammonemia.

Amylasemia (n.) The presence of an excess of amylase in the blood.

Amylasemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with amyiasemia.

Anemia (n.) A reduction in the number of circulating erythrocytes or in the quantity of hemoglobin,

Anemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with anemia; infers lacking vitality, listless and weak as, for instance, in an anemic attempt to hit a ball or an anemic response to any situation.

Angiohemophilia (n.) Group of hemorrhagic disorders in which the von Willebrand factor is quantitatively or qualitatively abnormal, expressing various symptoms including prolonged bleeding time, factor VIII deficiency and impaired platelet adhesion; von Willebrand disease.

Angiohemophilic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with angiohemophilia.

Anoxemia (n.) Condition resulting from insufficient aeration of blood; mountain sickness; clinical manifestation of respiratory distress consisting of relatively complete absence of oxygen in arterial blood.

Anoxemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with anoxemia.

Antanemic (a) A remedy for correcting anemia.

Antianemic (adj.) Same as antanemic.

Antihemorrhagic (adj.) Tending to stop hemorrhage; a remedy for stopping hemorrhage.

Artemia (n.) A genus of crustaceans of the order Anostraca found in briny pools and lakes. It differs from most crustaceans in that its blood contains hemoglobin.

Atransferrinemia (n.) A genetic disorder in which there is absence of transferrin, characterized by microcytic and hypochromic anemia and hemosiderosis in heart and liver.

Autohemagglutination (n.) Agglutination of red blood cells by cold agglutinins in an individual's own serum usual at lower than body temperature.

Autohemolysis (n.) A break-down of the red blood cell membrane by factors in the organism's own serum that cause the release of hemoglobin.

Autohemotherapy (n.) Treatment by reinjection of an individual's own blood.

Azotemia (n.) A clinical condition associated with advanced renal insufficiency and retention in blood of nitrogenous urinary waste products; an abnormally excess of nitrogen-type wastes in the bloodstream.

Azotemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with azotemia.

Bacillemia (n.) Same as bacteremia.

Bacteremia (n.) The presence of viable bacteria circulating in the blood.

Bacteremic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with bacteremia.

Bacteriemia (n.) Same as bacteremia.

Bilirubinemia (n.) Abnormal increase in the amount of bilirubin in the circulating blood, which may result to jaundice.

Carnosinemia (n.) Elevation of serum levels of carnosine resulting in neurologic manifestations.

Carotenemia (n.) The presence in the circulating blood of carotene which may cause yellowing of the skin resembling jaundice.

Carotenemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with carotinemia.

Carotinemia (n.) Same as carotenemia.

Carotinemic (adj.) Same as carotenemic.

Choroideremia (n.) An X chromosome-linked abnormality characterized by atrophy of the choroid and degeneration of the retinal pigment epithelium causing night blindness.

Chloranemia (n.) An iron-deficiency anemia especially of adolescent girls that may impact greenish tint of the skin-called also greensickness; chlorosis.

Chloranemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with chlorosis.

Chloroanemia (n.) Same as chloranemia.

Chloroanemic (adj.) Same as chloranemic.

Citrullinemia (n.) Elevation of serum levels of citrulline because of a deficiency of the enzyme arginosuccinate synthetase defect, resulting in neurologic manifestations.

Cryofibrinemia (n.) Existence of cryofibrinogen in the blood.

Cryofibrinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with cryofibrinemia.

Cryoglobulinemia (n.) A condition characterized by the presence of abnormal or abnormal quantities of cryoglobulins in the blood, which precipitate into the microvasculature on exposure to cold and cause restricted blood flow in exposed areas.

Cryoglobulinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with cryoglobulinemia.

Cryoglobulinemia (n.) Same as cryoglobulinemia.

Cryoglobulinemic (adj.) Same as cryoglobulinemic.

Cryoimmunoglobulinemia (n.) Same as cryoglobulinemia.

Cryoimmunoglobulinemic (adj.) Same as cryoglobunemic.

Cyanmethemoglobin (n.) Hemoglobin where the ferrous iron has been oxidized to ferric iron producing cyanosis,

prepared after reaction of hemoglobin with ferrocyanide and cyanide.

Dysfibrinogenemia (n.) Existence of an abnormal molecule of the fibrinogen in the blood.

Dysfibrinogenic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with dysfibrinogenemia.

Dysprothrombinemia (n.) Existence of an abnormal prothrombin complex in the blood.

Dysprothrombinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with dysprothrombinemia.

-ema (suffix) Blood, same as **-hema**.

Endotoxinemia (n.) A condition characterized by the presence of endotoxin in the blood.

Eremia (n.) Air embolism, with large size bubbles.

Erythremia (n.) Polycythemia of unknown cause that is characterized by increase of total blood volume; polycythemia vera; Vaquez disease; erythrocythemia.

Erythremic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with erythremia.

Erythrocythemia (n.) Same as erythremia.

Erythrocythemic (adj.) Same as erythremic.

Erythroleukemia (n.) Myeloproliferative disorder characterized by neoplastic proliferation of erythroblastic and myeloblastic elements with atypical erythroblasts and myeloblasts in the bone marrow and the peripheral blood.

Erythroleukemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with erythroleukemia.

Enterotoxinemia (n.) Disease caused by liberation of exotoxins of *Clostridium perfringens*.

Ferriheme (n.) An iron (Fe⁺⁺) porphyrin coordination complex; isomeric inhibitor to rat liver fatty acid-binding protein.

Ferrihemoglobin (n.) A soluble brown crystalline basic blood pigment that is found in normal blood in much smaller amounts than hemoglobin, that is formed from blood, hemoglobin or oxyhemoglobin by oxidation, and that differs from hemoglobin in containing ferric iron and in being unable to combine reversibly with molecular oxygen; methemoglobin.

Ferroheme (n.) The Fe⁺⁺ oxidation state of heme.

Fungemia (n.) The presence of circulating fungi in the blood.

Fungemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with fungemia.

Galactosemia (n.) Elevation of serum levels of galactose because of metabolic inability to convert galactose to glucose because of absence of the enzyme galactose uridyl transferase.

Galactosemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with galactosemia.

Gammaglobulinemia (n.) The level of gamma-globulins in the blood.

Glycohememia (n.) Abnormally increased content of sugar in the blood; hyperglycemia.

Hem (n.) Compounds of iron complexed in a porphyrin (tetrapyrrole) ring that differ in side chain composition. Hems are the prosthetic groups of cytochromes and are found in most oxygen carrier proteins.

Hem- or **hema-** (prefix) Combining forms indicating relation or resemblance to blood, association with blood; as hemapod, hematogenesis.

Hen A-farnesyltransferase (n.) Enzyme required for synthesis of cytochrome oxidase and heme synthesis.

Hem oxygenase (n.) A mixed function oxidase enzyme which during hemoglobin catabolism catalyzes the degranulation of hem to ferrous iron, CO, and biliverdin in the presence of molecular oxygen and reduced NADPH.

Heme polymerase (n.) Malarial enzyme forms hemozoin from hem derived from hemoglobin.

Hemabarometer (n.) Instrument used in conjunction with fluorescein angiography to detect blood pressure in the blood vessels (e.g. retina etc.).

Hemachate (n.) A species of agate, spindled with spots of red jasper.

Hemachromatosis (n.) An inherited disorder of iron metabolism which occurs usually in males and that is characterized by a bronze color of the skin due to deposition of iron containing pigments in the tissues because to the deposition of hemosiderin in the parenchymal cells, causing tissue damage and dysfunction of the liver, bone marrow, pancreas, heart, testicles, and pituitary; it is believed that patients absorb excessive amounts of iron from the diet; hemochromatosis.

Hemachrome (n.) The ferriheme hydroxide, a blue to black powder that is soluble in hot alcohol and insoluble in water; decomposes at 200 °C without melting; used in biochemical research; hematin.

Hemachrosis (n.) Coloration of site by the color of the blood (or visualization of an area organ by the labeling of the blood).

Hemacite (n.) A composition made from blood, mixed with mineral or vegetable substances, used for making buttons, doorknobs, etc.

Hemacrosis (n.) Same as hemachrosis.

Hemacyanin (n.) A substance found in the blood of the octopus, which gives to it its blue color.

Hemacyte (n.) A red blood cell.

Hemacytometer (n.) An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood manually; the area under each square contains a known amount of diluted blood.

Hemacytometry (n.) Determination of the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of the blood.

Hemacytopoiesis (n.) Same as hematopoiesis.

Hemacytozoon (n.) Animal microparasite of the blood current.

Hemad (n.) Blood cell corpuscle or erythrocyte; toward the hemal side; on the hemal side of; - opposed to neurad.

Hemaden (n.) Endocrinal gland.

Hemadenology (n.) Endocrinology.

Hemadipsa (n.) A genus of small tropical and leeches of the order *Gnathobdellida* that are troublesome to humans and animals especially because their bites result in prolonged bleeding.

Hemadostenosis (n.) Narrowing in the vessels of different organs, the thrombosis due to platelet agglutination.

Hemadremometer (n.) Same as hemadrometer.

Hemadrometer (n.) An instrument for measurement the velocity with which the blood moves in the arteries.

Hemadrometry (n.) The act of measuring the velocity with which the blood circulates in the arteries.

Hemadromograph (n.) An instrument for registering the velocity of the blood.

Hemadromometry (n.) Same as hemadrometry.

Hemadsorbent (n.) A product intended for removal from a human organism of toxic compounds.

Hemadsorption (n.) A phenomenon manifested by an agent or substance adhering to or being absorbed on the surface of the red blood cell; the clumping together of red blood cells to the other cells or particles, or to substrates.

Hemadsorption test (n.) A clinical lab test which is used to detect the presence of hemagglutinating viruses based on whether red blood cells will stick to cells from the infected tissue when a hemagglutinin is present.

Hemadynamometer (n.) An instrument by which the pressure of the blood in the arteries or veins is measured by the height to which it will raise a column of mercury.

Hemodynamic (adj.) Of, originating to the forces involved in the circulation of blood.

Hemadynamics (n.) The principles of dynamics in their application of the blood; that part of science which treats of the motion of blood.

Hemadynamometer (n.) Same as hemadynamometer.

Hemadynamometry (n.) The act of measurement of the blood pressure.

Hemafecia (n.) Bright red blood in the stool, usually from the lower gastrointestinal tract (colon or rectum) or from hemorrhoids; hemochezia.

Hemafacient (adj.) Of, relative to, or involved in the production of blood cells; hemopoietic.

Hemafibrite (n.) A type of hydrous arsenoids, vanadates without foreign ions; synadelphite.

Hemagglutinate, hemagglutinated, hemagglutinating, hemagglutinates (v.) To cause agglutination of red blood cells.

Hemagglutination (n.) Agglutination of erythrocytes by certain antibodies, antigens or viruses, often used to test for the presence of antibodies directed against red cell surface antigens or carbohydrate binding protein or viruses in a solution.

Hemagglutination tests (n.) Sensitive tests to measure certain antigens, antibodies, or viruses, using their ability to agglutinate certain erythrocytes.

Hemagglutination inhibition test (n.) A clinical lab test to detect the presence of a certain hemagglutinating virus or other hemagglutinin antigen based on whether the red blood cells in the sample lose the ability to clump together when the antibody to the virus or other antigen is added to it.

Hemagglutinative (adj.) Substance or agent resulting to agglutination of erythrocytes.

Hemagglutinin (n.) Substance (as an antibody or viral capsid protein) that will bring about the agglutination of red blood cells.

Hemagogic (adj.) Promoting a flow of blood, usually refers to menstrual.

Hemagogue (adj.) An agent that promotes an increase of flow of menstrual blood.

Hemagogus (adj.) Same as hemagogic.

Hemagonium (n.) Primitive stem cell; hemocytoblast.

Hemal (adj.) Relating to the blood or blood vessels; pertaining to, situated in the region of, or on the side with, the heart and great blood vessels; -opposed to neural.

Hemal arch (Anat.) The ventral arch in a segment of the spinal skeleton, formed by vertebral processes or ribs.

Hemal node (n.) Any of several chiefly retroperitoneal nodes of tissue resembling lymph node but having the lymph spaces replaced in whole or in part by blood sinuses.

Hemal ring (n.) A circulatory vessel found in certain echinoderms.

Hemal sinus (n.) A space located adjacent to the digestive tube in certain echinoderms.

Hemaboebea (n.) Synonym of *Plasmodium*.

Hemamebiasis (n.) Presence of circulating *Hemamboeba*, *Plasmodia* in the blood

Hemalum (n.) Hematoxylin based staining.

Hemanalysis (n.) An analysis of the chemical constituents of blood.

Hemangiectasia (n.) Angio-osteodystrophy; Klippel-Trenaucy-Weber syndrome.

Hemangiectasis (n.) Dilatation of blood vessels.

Hemangioblast (n.) Earliest mesodermal precursor of both blood and vascular endothelial cells; the mesenchymal tissue that gives rise to embryonic blood and vessels; angioblast.

Hemangioblastic (a) Of, or relating to hemangioblast action.

Hemangioblastoma (n.) Benign tumor of nervous system that may occur sporadically in association with Hippel-Lindau disease, composed of multiple capillary and sinusoidal channels lined with endothelial cells and clusters of lipid-laden pseudoxanthoma cells; a hemangioma, or type of tumor composed of blood vessel or angioblast cells occurring in the brain.

Hemangioblastosis (n.) Same as hemangioblastic.

Hemangioendothelioblastoma (n.) An often malignant tumor originating by proliferation of capillary endothelium.

Hemangioendothelioma (n.) Neoplasm derived from blood vessels, characterized by numerous endothelial cells that occur singly, in aggregates and as lining of congeries vascular tube or channels, it arises in embryonic connective tissue (the mesenchyme).

Hemangioendotheliosarcoma (n.) Malignant neoplasm of the same type as the hemangioendothelioma.

Hemangiofibroma (n.) A benign tumor consisting of blood vessels and fibrous tissue.

Hemangiofibromatosis (n.) A condition in which hemangiomas and fibrous tissue are present in several parts of the body.

Hemagiolipoma (n.) Benign neoplasm, the connective tissue consists of blood vessels and fat cells.

Hemangioma (n.) A tangle of abnormal vessels that forms abnormal communication between the arterial and venous system; a usually benign tumor made up of blood vessels that typically occurs as a purplish or reddish slightly elevated area of the skin, possibility of existence in other organs; a birth irregularity where a localized tissue mass grows rich in small blood vessels, or blood filled "lakes" and channels; common benign tumor, made up of newly formed blood vessels and resulting from malformation of angioblastic tissue of fetal life.

Hemangioma, capillary (n.) A dull red, firm, dome-shaped hemangioma sharply demarcated from surrounding skin, usually located on the head and neck, which grows rapidly and generally undergoes regression and involution without scarring. It is caused by proliferation of immature capillary vessels in active stroma.

Hemangioma, cavernous (n.) A vascular tumor preponderantly composed of large dilated vessels, often containing large amounts of blood, occurring in skin and many viscera.

Hemangioma, of the bone (n.) Lytic bone lesion, can cross joint spaces and intraosseous membranes.

Hemangioma thrombopenic syndrome (n.) Rare disorder characterized by an abnormal blood condition in which the low number of blood platelets causes bleeding and is found in association with a cavernous hemangioma; Kasabach-Merit syndrome.

Hemangiomatosis (n.) A condition in which hemangiomas are present in several parts of the body.

Hemangiomatosis chondrodystrophica (n.) Rare genetic disorder characterized by benign enchondromas, skeletal deformities and hemangiomas of the skin; Maffuci syndrome.

Hemangiomatous branchial clefts-lip pseudocleft syndrome (n.) Very rare disorder characterized by low birth weight, presence of an abnormal pit, clef, of hemangiomas or atrophic skin lesions, eyes' abnormalities and premature graying of scalp hair and or other abnormalities; Brancio-ocular-facial syndrome.

Hemangiomyeloblastoma (n.) A malignant tumor composed of blood vessels and a growth composed of myeloblasts.

Hemangiomyolipoma (n.) A tumor consisting of blood vessels, muscle and fat cells.

Hemangiopericyte (n.) Pericyte, cell of smooth muscle origin lied around small vessels.

Hemangiopericytic (n.) A condition in which rich vascular network, arisen from pericytes, cells of smooth muscle origin lied around small vessels.

Hemangiopericytoma (n.) A tumor composed of spindle

cells with rich vascular network, formed from connective tissue cells and originating from capillaries, cells of smooth muscle origin lined around small vessels.

Hemangiosarcoma (n.) Rare malignant neoplasm characterized by rapidly proliferating, extensively infiltrating, anaplastic cells derived from blood vessels and lining irregular blood-filled or lumpy spaces.

Hemanthus (n.) A type of forest plants, with flowers of different colors.

Hemapheic (n.) Of, relating to hemapheism (e.g. hemapheic jaundice).

Hemaphein (n.) A brownish substance sometimes found in the blood, in cases of jaundice.

Hemapheism (n.) Jaundice with presence of hemophein in the blood.

Hemapheresis (n.) A process for obtaining blood plasma without depleting the donor or patient of the blood constituents by separating out the plasma from the whole blood and returning the rest to the donor's or patient's circulatory system; same as plasmapheresis; a treatment for certain serious medical conditions that involves separation of blood into its major components and removing the part that contains disease-provoking elements or elements that are toxic to the body as a result of the disease; pheresis.

Hemaphobia (n.) An abnormal and persistent fear of blood as a part of social phobia. The sufferers of this very common phobia dread the sight of their own blood, the sight of the blood of another person or an animal and sometimes printed or filmed images of blood or even thought of blood.

Hemaphotograph (n.) A photo of the blood smear.

Hemaphysalis (n.) A cosmopolitan genus of small eyeless ixodid ticks, including some that are disease carriers.

Hemaphysial (n.) A compound used to treat hematic diseases.

Hemapod (n.) A hemapodous animal.

Hemapodous (adj.) Having the limbs on, or directed toward, the ventral or hemal side, as in vertebrates; – opposed to neuropodous.

Hemapoiesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body; hematopoiesis.

Hemapoietic (adj.) Blood forming; as the hemapoietic function of the bone marrow.

Hemapophysis (n.) The second element in each half of the hemal arch, corresponding to the sternal part of a rib.

Hemapophysial (adj.) Of, relating to hemapophysis.

Hemarthros (n.) Bleeding into a joint, arising from trauma or spontaneously in hemophiliacs or those who are receiving anticoagulant medication.

Hemarthrosis (n.) Same as hemarthros.

Hemarthrus (n.) Same as hemarthros.

Hemastatic (n.) An agent that checks bleeding; one that shortens the clotting time of blood; of or caused by hemostasis; serving to check bleeding; hemostatic.

Hemastatical (adj.) Of, related to serving the checking of bleeding; hemostatical.

Hemastatics (n.) Agents acting to arrest bleeding either by formations of an artificial clot or by providing a mechanical matrix to facilitate clotting when applied directly to the bleeding surface; hemostatics; laws relating to the equilibrium of the blood in the blood vessels.

Hemastrontium (n.) Radioactivity of strontium 90 (mimics calcium) in the blood.

Hemat- or **hemata-** (prefix) Combined forms indicating relation or resemblance to blood, association with blood.

Hematachometer (n.) A form of apparatus (somewhat different from the hemadrometer) for measuring the velocity of the blood.

Hematachometry (n.) The measurement of the velocity of the blood.

Hematerometer (n.) An apparatus measuring the blood gases.

Hematal (adj.) Relating to the blood or blood vessels; pertaining to, situated in the region of, or on the side with, the heart and great blood vessels; –opposed to neural; hemal.

Hematapostema (n.) Abscess containing pus and blood or blooded liquid.

Hemateikon (adj.) Relating with the blood.

Hematein (n.) A reddish brown or violet crystalline substance, got from hematoxylin by partial oxidation, and regarded as analogous to the phthaleins.

Hematemesis (n.) Vomiting of blood.

Hematencephalon (n.) Accumulation of blood into the substance of the brain.

Hematexylin (n.) The colouring principle of logwood. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline substance, with a sweetish taste. Formerly called also hematin; hematoxylin.

Hematherapy (n.) Treatment involving the administration of fresh blood, a blood fraction, or a blood preparation; hemotherapy.

Hematherm (n.) Warm-blooded animal.

Hemathermal (adj.) Warm-blooded; homothermic; hematothermal.

Hemathermic (n.) Homeothermic.

Hemathermous (adj.) Same as hemathermal.

Hemathidrosis (n.) Sweating of blood.

Hemathorax (n.) Accumulation of blood within the pleural cavity.

Hematic (adj.) Relating to the blood or blood vessels; a medicine designed to improve the condition of the blood; relating to or contained in blood.

Hematics (n.) Agents which improve the quality of the blood, increasing the hemoglobin level and the number of erythrocytes used in the treatment of anemias.

"Hematicus" (n.) Term derived from "hema" for blood, and the Latin word "custos" for guard, which literally means "The Custodian of Blood".

Hematidrosis (n.) Sweating of blood.

Hematimeter (n.) Instrument for measurement of the amount of hematin or hemoglobin content in blood or other fluids; hematinometer.

Hematimetry (n.) Determination of the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of the blood.

Hematin (n.) A bluish black amorphous substance containing iron and obtained from blood. It exists the erythrocytes united with globin and the form of hemoglobin or oxyhemoglobin gives to the blood its red color; the ferriheme hydroxide, a blue to black powder that is soluble in hot alcohol and insoluble in water; decomposes at 200 °C without melting; used in biochemical research.

Hematinemia (n.) Presence of hematin in the blood.

Hematinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hematinemia.

Hematinic (n.) Any substance, such as an iron salt or organic compound containing iron, which when ingested tends to increase the hemoglobin contents of the blood; (a.) acting to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood; of, relating to, or derived from hematin.

Hematinogen (n.) Same as hematinic.

Hematinometer (n.) Instrument for measurement of the amount of hematin or hemoglobin content in blood or other fluids.

Hematinometric (adj.) Relating to the measurement of the amount of hematin or hemoglobin contained in blood, or other fluids.

Hematinon (n.) A red consisting of silica, borax, and soda, fused with oxide of copper and iron, and used in enamels, mosaics, etc.

Hematinuria (n.) Abnormal presence of hematin in the urine.

Hematinuric (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hematinuria.

Hematite (n.) An important ore of iron, the sesquioxide, so called because of the red color of the powder. It occurs in splendid rhombohedral crystals, and in massive and earthy forms; the last called red ocher; bloodstone

Hematitic (adj.) Of a blood-red color; crimson; brownish red; of, or pertaining to hematite, or resembling it.

Hemato- (prefix.) Combining forms indicating relation or resemblance to blood, association with blood; as hematopod, hematogenesis.

Hematoalkalimeter (n.) An instrument ascertaining the strength of alkaline compounds present in the blood.

Hematoanalysis (n.) An analysis of the chemical constituents of blood.

Hematobarometer (n.) An apparatus for measuring the gas pressure into the blood.

Hematobia (n.) Red cell infected parasites.

Hematobic (adj.) Parasitic in blood.

Hematobilia (n.) Abnormal existence of blood in or through the biliary tract.

Hematobious (n.) Same as hematobic.

Hematobium (n.) Red cell infected parasite.

Hematoblast (n.) One of the very minute, disk-shaped bodies found in blood with the ordinary red corpuscles and white corpuscles; a third kind of blood corpuscle, supposed by some to be an early stage in the development of the red corpuscles; - called also blood plaque, and blood plate.

Hematoblastosis (n.) An abnormal proliferation of the blood-forming tissues.

Hematocalyx (n.) Blood-red calyx.

Hematocatharsis (n.) Blood lavage.

Hematocatheresis (n.) Destroying of aged erythrocytes and platelets, as in the red pulp of the spleen.

Hematocele (n.) An effusion of blood into a canal or cavity of the body, especially into the tunica vaginalis testis; a tumor filled with blood.

Hematocelia (n.) Accumulation of blood in the brain ventricles.

Hematocephalic barrier (n.) Fluid barrier located in the choroid plexus and the blood-brain barrier located in the capillary

membranes everywhere in the brain except the circumventricular organs.

Hematocephalon (n.) Same as hematocephalus.

Hematocephalus (n.) Accumulation of blood into the substance of the brain.

Hematochezia (n.) Bright red blood in the stool, usually from the lower gastrointestinal tract (colon or rectum) or from hemorrhoids.

Hematochlorin (n.) Presence of chlorides ions in the blood.

Hematocholia (n.) Abnormal existence of blood in or through the biliary tract.

Hematochromatic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hemochromatosis.

Hematochromatosis (n.) An inherited disorder of iron metabolism that occurs usually in males and that is characterized by a bronze color of the skin due to deposition of iron containing pigments in the tissues because to the deposition of hemosiderin in the parenchymal cells, causing tissue damage and dysfunction of the liver, bone marrow, pancreas, heart, testicles, and pituitary; it is believed that patients absorb excessive amounts of iron from the diet; hemochromatosis.

Hematochrome (n.) A red pigment which appears in green alge, when a bright light is share on the alge.

Hematochylocele (n.) Simultaneous presence of blood and chyle into a canal or cavity of the body, especially the tunica vaginalis.

Hematochyluria (n.) The simultaneous presence of blood and chyle in the urine.

Hematochyluric (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hematochyluria.

Hematoclasia (n.) Same as hematoclasis.

Hematoclasis (n.) An acute, transitory alteration of the blood marked by intense leukopenia with relative lymphocytosis, alteration of blood coagulability, and fall in blood pressure; hemolysis or destruction of red cells.

Hematoclastis (n.) Differentiated macrophage responsible for breakdown of blood cells.

Hematocoelia (n.) A genus of triptera arthropods.

Hematocolpometra (n.) Simultaneous accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the vagina and in the uterus.

Hematocolpos (n.) An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid within the vagina.

Hematocolpus (n.) Same as hematocolpos.

Hematoconia (n.) Small, round or dumbbell-shaped refractive colorless particles in the blood demonstrating Brownian movement, observed in blood platelets in a wet film of blood under darkfield microscopy, that are probably granules from the cells in the blood or minute globules of fat called also blood dust.

Hematoconiasis (n.) The presence of an abnormal amount of hemoconia in the blood.

Hematocrit (n.) Measurement of packed red cells volume by centrifugation; percentage of red cells in a sample of blood; the proportion, by volume, of the blood that consists of red blood cells, expressed as percentage.

Hematocrya (n.) The cold-blooded vertebrates, that is, all but the mammals and birds; -the antithesis to hematotherma.

Hematocryal (adj.) Cold-blooded; poikilotherma.

Hematocryoscopy (n.) Determination of freezing points of blood.

Hematocrystallin (n.) The protein molecule in red blood cells which carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs; iron-containing substance in erythrocytes; hemoglobin.

Hematocyanin (n.) Blue, oxygen transporting, copper containing protein found in the blood of mollusks and crustaceans; hemacyanin.

Hematocyst (n.) A cyst that contains blood.

Hematocystis (n.) Effusion of blood into the urinary bladder.

Hematocyte (n.) A red blood cell, associated a hemocoel, particularly those of insects and crustaceans. Despite the name they are more leucocyte-like, being phagocytic and involved in defense and clotting of hemolymph and not involved in transport of oxygen.

Hematocytes (n.) Any blood or formed element, especially in invertebrates.

Hematocytoblast (n.) A stem cell for blood-cellular elements.

Hematocytoblastic (adj.) One considered competent to produce all types of blood cells.

Hematocytoblastoma (n.) A tumor that is composed of bone marrow-type cells; chloroma.

Hematocytocatheresis (n.) Hemolysis.

Hematocytogenesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body; hematopoiesis.

Hematocytolysis (n.) A breaking up of the blood corpuscles, as by pressure, in distinction from solution of the corpuscles; the dissolution of blood cells; hemocytolysis.

Hematocytometer (n.) A glass slide with a chamber for counting blood in a given volume of blood manually; the area under each square contains a known amount of diluted blood.

Hematocytometry (n.) Determination of the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of the blood.

Hematocytoma (n.) A tumor that is composed of undifferentiated blood cells.

Hemacytopoiesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body; hematopoiesis.

Hematocytosis (n.) An increase in total red cell mass of the blood.

Hemacytotrypsis (n.) A breaking up of the blood corpuscles, as by pressure, in distinction from solution of corpuscles, or hemocytolysis.

Hematocyturia (n.) Presence of blood in the urine; hematuria.

Hematodes (n.) Blood-red.

Hematodiafiltration (n.) The combination of hemodialysis and hemofiltration either simultaneously or sequentially. Convective transport (hemofiltration) may be better for removal of large molecular weight substances and diffuse transport (hemodialysis) for smaller molecular weight solutes.

Hematodialysis (n.) Filtering of the blood in order to remove waste products; dialysis; the removal of certain elements from the blood by virtue of the difference in the rates of their diffusion through a semipermeable membrane, for example, by means of a hemodialysis machine or filter.

Hematodocha (n.) A sac found in the palpus of certain spiders that fills with hemolymph and expands during copulation.

Hematodynamometer (n.) Device for measuring the blood pressure.

Hematodyscrasia (n.) Blood dyscrasia.

Hematodystrophy (n.) Nutritional anemia.

Hematoencephalic barrier (n.) Fluid barrier located in the choroid plexus and the blood-brain barrier in the capillary membranes everywhere in the brain except the circumventricular organs.

Hematoencephalon (n.) Same as hematocephalus.

Hematoencephalus (n.) Accumulation of blood into the substance of the brain.

Hematofiltration (n.) Extracorporeal ultrafiltration technique without hemodialysis (convective transport) for removal of large molecular weight substances and treatment of fluid overload and electrolyte disturbances.

Hematogastric (n.) Marked by gastric hemorrhage.

Hematogen (n.) A stem cell for blood-cellular elements.

Hematogenesis (n.) The origin and development of blood; the formation of blood in general; the transformation of venous arterial blood by respiration; hematoses; hematopoiesis.

Hematogenic (adj.) Produced by or derived from blood; hemopoietic.

Hematogenous (adj.) Concerned with the production of blood or one or more of its constituents; taking place or spread by way of the blood; originating in the blood.

Hematogenously (adv.) Taking place or spread by way of blood.

Hematoglobin (n.) The protein molecule in red blood cells which carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs; iron-containing substance in erythrocytes; hemoglobin.

Hematoglobinemia (n.) Same as hemoglobinemia.

Hematoglobinuria (n.) Same as hemoglobinuria.

Hematogone (n.) A stem cell for blood-cellular elements.

Hematohidrosis (n.) The sweating of blood.

Hematohistioblast (n.) Primitive stem cell.

Hematohiston (n.) Protein found in the nuclei (complexed to DNA in chromatin and chromosomes) of blood cells.

Hematohyaloid (n.) Presence of blood in the vitreous body of the eye.

Hematoid (adj.) Resembling blood; bloodlike.

Hematoidin (n.) A crystalline or amorphous pigment free from iron, formed from hematin in old blood stains, and in old hemorrhages in the body; appears to be identical to the red-orange bile pigment bilirubin but is produced from hemoglobin in tissues and usually when oxygen tension is low; when present in the corpora lutea it is called hemalutein.

Hematoin (n.) A substance formed from the hematin of blood, by removal of the iron through the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. Two like bodies, called respectively hematoporphyrin and hematolin, are formed in a similar manner.

Hematokinesis (n.) The flow of the blood in the body; increased activity of free-moving blood cells.

Hematokinetic (adj.) Relating to or causing the flow of blood in the body.

Hematokolpos (n.) An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid within the vagina; hematocolpos.

Hematokrit (n.) Measurement of packed red cells volume by centrifugation; percentage of red cells in a sample of blood; the proportion, by volume, of the blood that consists of red blood cells, expressed as percentage; hematocrit.

Hematologic drugs (n.) Antianemic drugs.

Hematolin (n.) A substance formed from the hematin of blood, by removal of the iron through the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. Two like bodies, called respectively hematoporphyrin and hematolin, are formed in a similar manner; hematoin.

Hematolite (n.) (Min.) A brownish-red trigonal mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals with one perfect cleavage, founding in Sweden.

Hematolith (n.) Blood cell; hemocyte.

Hematologic (adj.) Of, relating with hematology.

Hematologic agents (n.) Drugs that act on blood-forming organs and those that affect the hemostatic system.

Hematologic diseases (n.) Disorders of the blood and blood forming tissues.

Hematologic neoplasms (n.) Neoplasms located in the blood and blood-forming tissue.

Hematologic tests (n.) Tests used in the analysis of the hemic system.

Hematological (adj.) Relating to hematology; blood study-relates.

Hematologist (n.) A doctor who specializes in diagnosis and treating diseases of the blood.

Hematology (n.) The science which treats of the blood, a subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with morphology, physiology and pathology of blood and blood-forming tissues.

Hematolymphangioma (n.) A tumor that composed of blood vessels and lymph vessels.

Hematolymphuria (n.) Existence of blood and lymph in the urine.

Hematolysis (n.) A process of disintegration or dissolution of erythrocytic membrane by different causal agents; hemolysis.

Hematolytic (adj.) Of, relating, involving, or affected with hemolysis.

Hematoma (n.) An extravasation and subsequent accumulation of blood usually clotted, in an organ, space or tissue, due to a break in the wall of a blood vessel; as circumscribed swelling produced by an effusion of blood beneath the skin; bruising.

Hematomancy (n.) Hemodiagnosis.

Hematomanometer (n.) Sphygmomanometer.

Hematomatous (adj.) Of blood origin, or containing blood.

Hematomediastinum (n.) An abnormal state characterized by the presence of blood in the mediastinum.

Hematometakinesis (n.) The blood flow in the vessels.

Hematometer (n.) An instrument for determining the number of blood corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

Hematometra (n.) An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the uterus.

Hematometre (n.) Same as hematometra.

Hematometry (n.) The determination of the number of the blood cells in a given quantity of blood.

Hematomole (n.) "Breu's mole.

Hematomphalocoele (n.) An accumulation of blood in a protrusion of abdominal contents through an opening at the navel occurring esp. effusion of blood into an umbilical hernia.

Hematomphalus (n.) Same as hematomphalocoele.

Hematomycosis (n.) The presence of circulating fungi in the blood; fungemia.

Hematomyelia (n.) A hemorrhage (area of internal bleeding) which extends into the spinal cord, occurs usually as a result of injury.

Hematomyelitis (n.) Same as hematomyelia.

Hematometry (n.) Measurement of the blood volume.

Hematonephros (n.) A hemorrhage into the substance of the kidney.

Hematonephrosis (n.) Same as hematonephros.

Hematonic (n.) Any substance, such as an iron salt or organic compound containing iron, which when ingested tends to increase the hemoglobin contents of the blood; hematinic.

Hematosis (n.) Treating refractory blood diseases with hematinics.

Hematopathologic (adj.) Of, relating to hematopathology.

Hematopathologist (n.) A doctor who specializes in hematopathology.

Hematopathology (n.) The medical science concerned with diseases of the blood and related tissues.

Hematopathy (n.) Blood disease.

Hematopedesis (n.) Hemodiapedesis.

Hematopenia (n.) A decrease of the total blood volume; oligohemia.

Hematopericardium (n.) Accumulation of blood in the pericardial cavity.

Hematoperitoneum (n.) Presence of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hematopexin (n.) A glycoprotein that binds heme preventing its excretion in urine and that is part of the beta-globulin fraction of human serum; Beta-globulin, acute-phase protein; hemopexin.

Hematophage (n.) Macrophage or other macrophage phagocytosing blood cells; hemophagocyte.

Hematophagia (n.) An ingestion of blood; phagocytosis of red cells.

Hemophagocytic (adj.) Erythrophagocytic.

Hematophagocytosis (n.) An ingestion of blood; phagocytosis of red cells.

Hematophagous (n.) Feeding, mainly on blood.

Hematophagus (n.) Feeding of blood.

Hematophagy (n.) Consumption of blood cells by macrophages and sometimes other phagocytes.

Hematophilia (n.) A set of inherited bleeding disorders in which the ability of the blood to clot is impaired; a condition characterized by a tendency to profuse and uncontrollable hemorrhage from the slightest wounds.

Hematophilic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hematophilia; growing well in blood or in culture containing blood.

Hematophlina (n.) A division of Chiroptera, including the bloodsucking bats.

Hematophobia (n.) An abnormal and persistent fear of blood as a part of social phobia. The suffers of this very common phobia dread the sight of their own blood, the sight of the blood of another person or an animal and sometimes printed or filmed images of blood or even thought of blood.

Hematophotograph (n.) A photo of the blood smear.

Hematophysial (n.) A compound used to treat hematic diseases.

Hematophyte (n.) Plant organism or bacteria in the blood.

Hematopiesis (n.) Blood pressure.

Hematopinide, hematopinoids (n.) A class of Anoplura arthropods.

Hematopinus (n.) A genus of sucking lice including various species and serious pests of domestic animals.

Hematoplasma (n.) Withdraw menstrual bleeding.

Hematoplasma (n.) A cellular fluid in which blood cells are suspended.

Hematoplasmopathy (n.) Disorder of blood because of plasma derivative factors abnormalities.

Hematoplast (n.) One of the very minute, disk-shaped bodies found in blood with the ordinary red corpuscles and white corpuscles; a third kind of blood corpuscle, supposed by some to be an early stage in the development of the red corpuscles; -called also blood plaque, and blood plate; hematoblast.

Hematoplastic (adj.) Blood formative; - applied to a substance in early fetal life, which breaks up gradually into blood vessels.

Hematopneumomediastinum (n.) Simultaneous presence of blood and air in the mediastinum.

Hematopneumopericardium (n.) Simultaneous accumulation of blood and air in the pericardial cavity.

Hematopneumoperitoneum (n.) Simultaneous accumulation of blood and air in the peritoneal cavity.

Hematopoiesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body, involving both proliferation and differentiation from stem cells. In adult mammals occurs in bone marrow.

Hematopoietic (adj.) Refers to an agent or process that affects or promotes the formation of blood cells.

Hematopoietic growth factor (n.) Any of group of glycoproteins that promote the proliferation and maturation of blood cells; colony-stimulating factor.

Hematopoietic stem cell (n.) Progenitor cells from which all blood cells derive; cell that gives rise to a distinct daughter cells, one a replica of the stem cell, one a cell that will further proliferate and differentiate into a mature blood cell.

Hematopoietic system (n.) The place of blood cell production and differentiation.

Hematopoietic tissue (n.) A reticulate tissue which produces blood.

Hematopoietin (n.) A glycoprotein (protein with a sugar attached to it) produced by the kidneys which stimulates the formation of erythrocytes.

Hematoporphyrin (n.) Iron-free hematin.

Hematoporphyrinemia (n.) Abnormal excess of hemoporphyrins in the blood.

Hematoporphyrins (n.) Iron-free derivatives of hem with four methyl groups, two hydroxymethyl groups and two propionic acid groups, attached to the pyrrole rings.

Hematoporphyrinuria (n.) Abnormal excess of hemoporphyrins in the urine; porphyrinuria.

Hematoprecipitin (n.) Any of various antibodies which form insoluble precipitates of blood cells with specific antigens and some of which are used in serological testing.

Hematoprecipitation (n.) The formation of insoluble precipitates of blood with specific antibodies.

Hematoprotein (n.) A conjugated protein (as hemoglobin or cytochrome) whose prosthetic group is a porphyrin combined with iron.

Hematopyelectasia (n.) Dilation of the kidney pelvis with blood and urine.

Hematorrhachis (n.) Hemorrhage into vertebral canal.

Hematorrhea (n.) Bleeding or escape of blood from a vessel; a copious discharge of blood from the blood vessels; hemorrhage.

Hematorrheology (n.) The scientific study of the flow of blood and of the vessels with which the blood comes in direct contact.

Hematosac (n.) A vascular sac connected, beneath the brain, in many fishes, with the infundibulum.

Hematosalpinx (n.) Accumulation of blood in one (both) fallopian tube(s).

Hematoscheocele (n.) Hemorrhage into a canal or cavity of the body, especially into the tunica vaginalis testis.

Hematoscope (n.) An instrument for the spectroscopic examination of blood.

Hematoscopy (n.) Spectroscopic examination of the blood.

Hematose (n.) Sanguification; resembling blood.

Hematosin (n.) The ferriheme hydroxide, a blue to black powder that is soluble in hot alcohol and insoluble in water; decomposes at 200 °C without melting; used in biochemical research; hematin.

Hematosiphon (n.) The blood sucking proboscis of certain parasitic insects and crustaceans.

Hematosis (n.) Sanguification; the conversion of chyle into blood; the arterialization of blood in the lungs; the formation of blood in general; hematogenesis

Hematospasia (n.) Drawing of blood to part.

Hematospast (n.) An agent or action drawing of blood to part.

Hematospastic (n.) Of, relating to, or producing hematospasia.

Hematospectroscopy (n.) Examination of blood samples by spectrophotometry.

Hematospermatocele (n.) Hemorrhage in a cystic swelling of the ducts in the epididymis or in the testis.

Hematospermia (n.) Abnormally presence of blood in the semen.

Hematostasia (n.) Stopping of hemorrhage; blood stagnation; hemostasis.

Hematostatic (adj.) An agent that checks bleeding; one that shortens the clotting time of blood; of or caused by hemostasis; serving to check bleeding; hemostatic.

Hematostaxis (n.) Spontaneous bleeding caused by a blood disease.

Hematosteon (n.) The vessels of the central canal of the osteon, the histological unit of compact bone.

Hematotherapy (n.) Treatment involving the administration of fresh blood, a blood fraction, or a blood preparation; hemotherapy.

Hematotherma (n.) The warm-blooded vertebrates, composing the mammals and birds; - the antithesis to hematocrya.

Hematothermal (adj.) Warm-blooded; homoiothermal.

Hematothorax (n.) Accumulation of blood within the pleural cavity.

Hematotoxic (adj.) Destructive or toxic to red blood corpuscles or other blood cells.

Hematotoxicity (n.) A state of toxic damage to the blood; a tendency or capacity to cause a toxic action in blood cells; the quality, state, or relative degree of being toxic or poisonous to the blood.

Hematotoxin (n.) Same as hematoxin but may refer to the hemopoietic system.

Hematotrachelos (n.) Accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the cervix of the uterus.

Hematotroph (n.) The sum total of the nutritive substances supplied to the embryo from the maternal blood during gestation.

Hematotropic (adj.) Having a special affinity for or exerting a specific effect on the blood or blood cells; acting upon the blood or affecting blood.

Hematoxin (n.) Substances that destroy blood cells.

Hematotoxic (adj.) Same as hematotoxic.

Hematotoxicity (n.) Same as hematotoxicity.

Hematotyimpanon (n.) A collection of blood in the middle ear space.

Hematoxylin (n.) The colouring principle of the heartwood. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline substance, with a

sweetish taste. Formerly, called also hematin; used as a stain in microscopy.

Hematoxylon (n.) A genus of leguminous plants containing but a single species, the *H. campechianum* or logwood tree, native in Yucatan; the wood or dye of logwood.

Hematozoa (pl.) Of hematozoon.

Hematozoal (adj.) Of relating to, or caused by animal parasites.

Hematozoan (n.) A blood-dwelling animal parasite.

Hematozoon (n.) A parasite inhabiting the blood. Certain species of nematodes of the genus *Filaria*, sometimes found in the blood of man, or different animals.

Hematuresis (n.) Same as hematuria.

Hematuria (n.) Presence of blood in the urine.

Hemautograph (n.) A curve similar to a pulse curve or sphygmogram.

Hemautography (n.) The obtaining of a curve similar to a pulse curve or sphygmogram by allowing the blood from a divided artery to a strike against a piece of paper.

Heme (n.) The deep red iron-containing prosthetic group of hemoglobin and myoglobin that is a ferrous derivative of protoporphyrin and readily oxidizes to hematin or hemin.

Hementeria (n.) Leeches which with its salivary substances are able to disequilibrate the hemostatic system thus receding blood unclottable.

Hemeproteins (n.) Proteins that contain an iron-porphyrin, or heme prosthetic group resembling that of hemoglobin.

Hemerythrin (n.) A non-heme iron protein consisting of eight apparently identical subunits, each containing two iron atoms, binding one molecule of oxygen per pair of iron atoms and functions as a respiratory protein.

-hemia (suffix) Of, related to the blood.

Hemic (adj.) Pertaining to the blood; hemal.

Hemin (n.) A substance, in the form of reddish brown, microscopic, prismatic crystals, formed from dried blood by the action of strong acetic acid and common salt; - called also Teichmann's crystals. Chemically, it is a hydrochloride of hematin. The obtaining of these small crystals, from old blood clots or suspected blood stains, constitutes one of the best evidence of the presence of blood.

Hemo- (prefix) Combining forms indicating relation or resemblance to blood, association with blood; as, hemapod, hematogenesis, hemoscope, etc.

Hemoerometer (n.) Instrument measuring weight or density of blood gases.

Hemoerometry (n.) Measurement of the blood gases.

Hemoagglutination (n.) Agglutination of erythrocytes by certain antibodies, antigens or viruses.

Hemoagglutination tests (n.) Sensitive tests to measure certain antigens, antibodies, or viruses, using their ability to agglutinate certain erythrocytes.

Hemoagglutinin (n.) An agglutinin (as an antibody or viral capsid protein) that causes hemagglutination.

Hemoalkalimeter (n.) An instrument ascertaining the strength or amounts of alkali compounds in the blood.

Hemoalcalimetry (n.) The measurement of the strength or amounts of alkali in the blood.

Hemoanalysis (n.) An analysis of the chemical constituents of blood.

Hemobarometer (n.) An apparatus for measuring the gas pressure into the blood.

Hemobartonella (n.) Genus of bacteria infecting the blood cells.

Hemobartonellosis (n.) An infection or disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Hemobartonella*.

Hemobilia (n.) Hemorrhage in or through the biliary tract.

Hemoblast (n.) Blastic cell.

Hemoblastosis (n.) An abnormal proliferation of the blood-forming tissues.

Hemocatharsis (n.) Blood lavage.

Hemocatheresis (n.) Destroying of aged erythrocytes and platelets, as in the red pulp of the spleen.

Hemoccult (n.) Relating to or being a modified guaiac test in which filter paper impregnated with guaiacum turns blue if occult blood is present; hemoccult slide test.

Hemochesia (n.) Bright red blood in the stool, usually from the lower gastrointestinal tract (colon or rectum) or from hemorrhoids.

Hemocholocyst (n.) Accumulation of blood into the gallbladder.

Hemocholocystitis (n.) Infected hemocholocyst.

Hemochorial (n.) Having the fetal epithelium bathed in maternal blood.

Hemochromatic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hemochromatosis.

Hemochromatosis (n.) An inherited disorder of iron metabolism that occurs usually in males and that is characterized by a bronze colour of the skin due to deposition

of iron containing pigments in the tissues because to the deposition of hemosiderin in the parenchymal cells, causing tissue damage and dysfunction of the liver, bone marrow, pancreas, heart, testicles, and pituitary; it is believed that patients absorb excessive amounts of iron from the diet.

Hemochrome (n.) The ferriheme hydroxide, a blue to black powder that is soluble in hot alcohol and insoluble in water; decomposes at 200 °C without melting; used in biochemical research; hematin.

Hemochromogen (n.) A body obtained from hemoglobin, by the action of reducing agents in the absence of oxygen.

Hemochromometer (n.) An apparatus for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in a fluid, by comparing it with a solution of known strength and of normal colour.

Hemoclasia (n.) Same as hemoclasia.

Hemoclasia (n.) An acute, transitory alteration of the blood marked by intense leukopenia with relative lymphocytosis, alteration of blood coagulability, and fall in blood pressure; hemolysis or destruction of red blood cells.

Hemoclastic (adj.) Of, related to, or affected by hemoclasia.

Hemoclastic crisis (n.) An acute transitory alteration of the blood that sometimes accompanies anaphylactic shock and it is marked by intense leukopenia with relative lymphocytosis, alteration in blood coagulability, and fall in blood pressure.

Hemocoagulation (n.) Blood coagulation.

Hemocoagulin (n.) Group of plasma protein substances, acting in concept to bring about coagulation.

Hemocoel (n.) The hemolymph-filled cavity or sinus enclosing many of the organs in insects and other arthropods; blood is pumped forward by the dorsal tubular heart, not entering the capillaries but bathing the organs directly.

Hemocoelic (adj.) Of, relating to hemocoel.

Hemocoelon (n.) Same as hemocoel.

Hemocolpometra (n.) Accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the vagina, as well as in the uterus.

Hemocolpos (n.) An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid within the vagina.

Hemocolpus (n.) Same as hematocolpos.

Hemoconcentration (n.) Increased concentration of cells and solids in the blood usually resulting from loss of fluid to the tissues; increased of blood viscosity usually by water loss.

Hemoconia (n.) Small, round or dumbbell-shaped refractive colorless particles in the blood demonstrating Brown-

ian movement, observed in blood platelets in a wet film of blood under darkfield microscopy, that are probably granules from the cells in the blood or minute globules of fat called also blood dust.

Hemoconiasis (n.) The presence of an abnormal amount of hemoconia in the blood.

Hemocrinia (n.) Mechanism of gland secretion directly in the blood stream.

Hemocryoscopy (n.) Determination of freezing points of blood.

HemocrySTALLIN (n.) The protein molecule in red blood cells which carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs; iron-containing substance in erythrocytes; hemoglobin.

Hemoculture (n.) A culture made from blood to detect the presence of pathogenic microorganisms.

Hemocuprein (n.) A blue copper-containing protein obtained from red blood cells.

Hemocyanin (n.) A substance found in the blood of the octopus, which gives to it its blue color.

Hemocyclin (n.) Proteins whose levels in cell vary markedly during cell cycle, rising steadily until mitosis.

Hemocyst (n.) A cyst that contains blood.

Hemocystis (n.) Effusion of blood into the urinary bladder.

Hemocytes (n.) Any blood or formed element, especially in vertebrates.

Hemocytoblast (n.) The primitive stem cell in hemopoietic tissue that produces all other blood cells; stem cell.

Hemocytoblastic (adj.) One considered competent to produce all types of blood cells.

Hemocytoblastic leukemia (n.) Stem cell leukemia.

Hemocytoblastis (n.) Same as hemocytoblast.

Hemocytoblastoma (n.) A tumor that is composed of bone marrow-type cells.

Hemocytocatheresis (n.) Hemolysis.

Hemocytogenesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body; hemopoiesis.

Hemocytolysis (n.) A breaking up of the blood corpuscles, as by pressure, in distinction from solution of the corpuscles; the dissolution of blood cells; hemolysis.

Hemocytology (n.) Cytology of all types of blood cells.

Hemocytoma (n.) A tumor that is composed of undifferentiated blood cells.

Hemocytometer (n.) An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood manually; the area under each square contains a known amount of diluted blood.

Hemocytometry (n.) Determination of the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of the blood.

Hemocytopoiesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body; hemopoiesis.

Hemocytosis (n.) An increase in total red cell mass of the blood; polycythemia.

Hemocytotrypsis (n.) A breaking up of the blood corpuscles, as by pressure, in distinction from solution of the corpuscles, or hemocytolysis.

Hemocytozoa (n.) Minute protozoans that are parasitic at some stage of the life cycle in the blood cells of vertebrates; hemosporidia.

Hemacytotoxon (n.) Animal microparasite of the blood current.

Hemocyturia (n.) Presence of blood in the urine; hematuria.

Hemodiafiltration (n.) The combination of hemodialysis and hemofiltration, either simultaneously or sequentially. Convective transport (hemofiltration) may be better for removal of large molecular weight substances and diffuse transport (hemodialysis) for smaller molecular weight solutes.

Hemodiagnosis (n.) The art or act of identifying a hematologic disease from its signs and symptoms; the decision reached by diagnosis of a hematologic disease.

Hemodialysis (n.) Filtering of the blood (diffuse transport) in order to remove waste products of smaller molecular weight; dialysis.

Hemodialyzer (n.) An apparatus designed to do the work of the kidney during temporary stoppage of kidney function; artificial kidney.

Hemodiapedesis (n.) Emigration of leucocytes across the endothelium.

Hemodiastase (n.) Increased levels of the enzyme diastase (amylase) in the blood.

Hemodichorial placenta (n.) A placenta in which two layers of the trophoblast are interposed between fetal capillaries and maternal blood, as in rabbits.

Hemodilution (n.) Reduction of blood viscosity usually by the addition of cell free solution.

Hemodipsus (n.) A genus of arthropods.

Hemodremometer (n.) Same as hemodrometer.

Hemodrometer (n.) An instrument for measurement the velocity with which the blood moves in the arteries.

Hemodrometry (n.) The act of measuring the velocity with which the blood circulates in the arteries.

Hemodromograph (n.) An instrument for registering the velocity of the blood.

Hemodromometry (n.) Same as hemodrometry.

Hemodynamometer (n.) Device for measuring the blood pressure.

Hemodynamic (adj.) Of, relating to, or involving hemodynamics; relating to, or functioning in the mechanics of blood circulation.

Hemodynamically (adv.) The function and mechanics for maintaining the systemic or regional blood circulation.

Hemodynamics (n.) The movements of the blood and the forces involved in systemic or regional blood circulation.

Hemodyscrasia (n.) Blood dyscrasia.

Hemodystrophy (n.) Disease caused by faulty blood nutrition.

Hemoencephalic barrier (n.) Fluid barrier located in the choroid plexes and the blood-brain barrier in the capillary membranes everywhere in the brain, except the circumventricular organs.

Hemoencephalon (n.) Same as hematocephalus.

Hemoencephalus (n.) Accumulation of blood into the substance of the brain.

Hemoendothelial (adj.) Of a placenta; having the fetal villi reduced to bare capillary loops that are bathed in maternal blood.

Hemoendothelial placenta (n.) A type of placenta in which the inner lining (endothelium) of the capillaries of the chorion comes in direct contact with the mother's blood.

Hemoerythrin (n.) A red respiratory pigment found in the blood of earthworms.

Hemoferrimeter (n.) Instrument designed to perform permeability and hysteresis test on blood iron.

Hemoferrum (n.) Blood iron.

Hemofilter (n.) A filter comprised of several thousands hollow filter capillaries, connected between arterial and venous sites for making hemofiltration.

Hemofiltration (n.) Extracorporeal ultrafiltration technique without hemodialysis (convective transport) for removal of large molecular weight substances and treatment of fluid overload and electrolyte disturbances.

Hemoflagellate (n.) A flagellate (as a trypanosoma) that is a blood parasite.

Hemofuscin (n.) A yellowish brown pigment found in small amounts in some normal tissues and increased amounts in some pathological states (as hemochromatosis).

Hemogastric (n.) Marked by gastric hemorrhage.

Hemogen (n.) A stem cell for blood cellular elements.

Hemogenesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body; hemopoiesis.

Hemogenia (n.) Same as hemopoiesis.

Hemogenic (n.) Produced by or derived from blood; hemopoietic.

Hemoglobic (adj.) Of, relating with hemoglobin; hemoglobinic.

Hemoglobin (n.) The protein molecule in red blood cells which carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs; iron-containing substance in erythrocytes.

Hemoglobin electrophoresis (n.) A special diagnostic procedure which identifies abnormal hemoglobin protein by the way they migrate in an electric field.

Hemoglobin test (n.) Measurement of the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

Hemoglobinemia (n.) The presence of free hemoglobin proteins in the blood plasma resulting from the solution of hemoglobin out of red blood cells or their disintegration.

Hemoglobinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hemoglobinemia.

Hemoglobinic (n.) Of, relating with hemoglobin.

Hemoglobiniferous (n.) The iron content of the hemoglobin.

Hemoglobinolysis (n.) Hemoglobin lysis.

Hemoglobinless (n.) Type of ice fishes without hemoglobin.

Hemoglobinometer (n.) An instrument for the colorimetric determination of hemoglobin in blood.

Hemoglobinometry (n.) Measurement of hemoglobin concentration in blood.

Hemoglobinopathies (n.) A group of inherited disorders characterized by structural alterations within the hemoglobin molecule, or in other cases one of the globin chains is synthesized at a lower rate despite being normal in structure.

Hemoglobinous (n.) Of, relating with hemoglobin.

Hemoglobinuria (n.) The presence of free hemoglobin in the urine, an abnormal finding, that make the urine dark;

a test that identifies the presence of hemoglobin in the urine without the concurrent presence of red blood cells.

Hemoglobinuria, paroxysmal (n.) Disorder characterized by intravascular hemolysis and hemoglobinuria. Some cases occur on exposure to cold and are due to the presence of an autohemolysin in the serum. Other cases are more marked during or immediately after sleep and are considered to be due to an acquired intracorpuscular defect.

Hemoglobinuric (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hemoglobinuria.

Hemogone (n.) A stem cell for blood-cellular elements; hemohistioblast.

Hemogonia (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body; hemopoiesis.

Hemogonium (n.) Same as hematogone; hemohistioblast.

Hemogram (n.) A systemic report of the findings from a blood examination; a complete written or graphic representation of the differential blood count.

Hemogregarina, -e (n.) A genus of sporozoan parasites that at different stages of their life cycle parasitize the circulatory system of vertebrates and the digestive tract of invertebrates.

Hemohistioblast (n.) A hemocytoblast that is a derivative of the reticoendothelial system.

Hemohyaloid (n.) Presence of blood in the vitreous body of the eye.

Hemo-irradiation (n.) Bio-photonic technique of light therapy.

Hemo-irradiator (n.) Instrument for making bio-photonic therapy.

Hemoid (adj.) Resembling blood.

Hemokinesis (n.) The flow of the blood in the body; increased activity of free-moving blood cells.

Hemokinetic (adj.) Relating to or causing the flow of blood in the body.

Hemokoniasis (n.) Small, round or dumbbell-shaped refractive colorless particles in the blood demonstrating Brownian movement, observed in blood platelets in a wet film of blood under darkfield microscopy, that are probably granules from the cells in the blood or minute globules of fat called also blood dust.

Hemokoniasis (n.) The presence of an abnormal amount of hemoconia in the blood.

Hemolelaps (n.) A genus of sucking lice including various species and serious pests of domestic animals.

Hemolith (n.) Blood cell; hemocyte.

Hemology (n.) The science which treats of the blood, a subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with morphology, physiology and pathology of blood and blood-forming tissues; hematology.

Hemolutein (n.) A crystalline or amorphous pigment free from iron, formed from hematin is presented in the corpora lutea.

Hemolymph (n.) The blood/lymph-like nutrient fluid of some vertebrates; the arthropod equivalent of blood.

Hemolymph node (n.) Any of several chiefly retroperitoneal nodes of tissue resembling lymph node but having the lymph spaces replaced in whole or in part by blood sinuses; hemal node.

Hemolymphangioma (n.) A tumor that composed of blood vessels and lymph vessels.

Hemolymphocytotoxin (n.) Cytotoxic product of T-cells; tumor necrosis factor alpha.

Hemolysate (n.) A product of hemolysis.

Hemolysin factors (n.) Plasmids controlling the synthesis of hemoglobin by bacteria.

Hemolysins (n.) Substances usually of biological origin that destroy blood cells, they may be antibodies or other immunologic factors, toxins, enzymes etc; bacterial exotoxins that can lyse erythrocytes.

Hemolysis (n.) A process of disintegration or dissolution of erythrocytic membrane by different causal agents, resulting release of hemoglobin.

Hemolytic (adj.) Of, relating, involving, or affected with hemolysis.

Hemolytic, anemia (n.) Anemia caused by the destruction of red blood cells; anemia resulting from reduced red cell survival time and hemolysis, either due to an intrinsic defect in erythrocyte or an extrinsic damaging agent.

Hemolytic disease of the newborn (n.) Abnormal break up of red blood cells in the fetus or newborn. This is usually due to antibodies made by the mother directed against the baby's red cells. It is typically caused by Rh incompatibility.

Hemolytic jaundice (n.) A type of jaundice, where the skin takes on a yellowish hue, occurring in cases of hemolysis.

Hemolytic plaque assay (n.) A lab technique used to show that certain antibodies are secreted by antibody-making cells when these cells are mixed with red blood cells.

Hemolytic system (n.) A system composed of red blood cells covered with antibodies which are genetically identi-

cal to the surface antigens of the red blood cells. It is used to measure how much complement is left after around of complement fixation.

Hemolytic-uremic syndrome (n.) A condition in which there is clumping of platelets within the kidney's small blood vessels with resultant ischemia to the kidney leading to renal failure. The partial blockage of the blood vessels also leads to hemolysis. Platelets are also decreased which contributes to bleeding problems.

Hemolyze, hemolyzing, hemolyses (v.) To cause hemolysis at; to undergo hemolysis.

Hemomanometer (n.) Device for measuring the blood pressure.

Hemomediastinum (n.) An abnormal state characterized by the presence of blood in the mediastinum.

Hemometakinesis (n.) The blood flow in the vessels.

Hemometer (n.) Device for measuring the blood pressure.

Hemometra (n.) Retention of blood in the uterus.

Hemomixy (n.) Marriage between family cognate members; incest; incestuousness; consanguinity.

Hemomonochorial placenta (n.) A type of hemochorial placenta where a single layer of trophoblast tissue separates the mother's blood from the blood capillaries of the foetus.

Hemomyelia (n.) A hemorrhage (area of internal bleeding) which extends into the spinal cord, occurs usually as a result of injury.

Hemomyelogram (n.) Smears from bone marrow aspiration.

Hemonchiasis (n.) Same as hemonchosis.

Hemonchosis (n.) Infestation with or disease caused by nematode worms of the genus *Hematonchus*, typically characterized by anemia, digestive disturbances, and emaciation resulting from the bloodsucking habits of the worm.

Hemonchus (n.) A widely distributed genus of nematode worms which infest the duodenum and stomach of domestic and wild herbivores; infestation of man is accidental.

Hemonectin (n.) A protein found in the bone marrow matrix of mice, specifically aiding adhesion of granulocyte lineage cells.

Hemonephros (n.) A hemorrhage into the substance of the kidney.

Hemonephrosis (n.) Same as hemonephros.

Hemony (n.) A plant described by Milton as "of sovereign use against all enchantments".

Hemoparasite (n.) A parasite that lives within its hosts blood stream.

Hemopathologic (adj.) Of, relating to hemopathology.

Hemopathologist (n.) A doctor who specializes in hematopathology.

Hemopathology (n.) The medical science concerned with diseases of the blood and related tissues.

Hemopathy (n.) Any blood disease.

Hemopedesis (n.) Hemodiapedesis.

Hemopenia (n.) A decrease of the total blood volume; oligohemia.

Hemoperfusion (n.) Removal of toxins or metabolites from the circulation by passing of blood, within a suitable extracorporeal circuit, over semipermeable microcapsules containing absorbents, or enzymes, other enzyme preparations, or other absorbents.

Hemopericardium (n.) Accumulation of blood in the pericardial cavity.

Hemoperitoneum (n.) Presence of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hemopexin (n.) A glycoprotein that binds heme preventing its excretion in urine and that is part of the beta-globulin fraction of human or human serum; beta-globulin, acute phase protein; hemopexin.

Hemopexis (n.) Blood coagulation.

Hemophage (n.) Macrophage or other macrophage phagocytosing blood cells; hemophagocyte.

Hemophagia (n.) An ingestion of blood; phagocytosis of red cells.

Hemophagocyte (n.) Macrophage or other macrophage phagocytosing blood cells; hematophage.

Hemophagocytic (adj.) Erythrophagocytic.

Hemophagocytosis (n.) An ingestion of blood; phagocytosis of red cells.

Hemophagous (n.) Feeding of blood; feeding mainly on blood.

Hemophagus (n.) Same as hematophagus.

Hematophagy (n.) Consumption of blood cells by macrophages and sometimes other phagocytes.

Hemophein (n.) A brownish substance sometimes found in the blood, in cases of jaundice.

Hemophil (n.) Same as hemophiliac.

Hemophilia (n.) A set of an inherited bleeding disorders in which the ability of blood to clot is impaired; deficiency of factor VIII (hemophilia A) or factor IX (hemophilia B),

characterized by a permanent tendency to hemorrhage.

Hemophiliac (adj.) A person suffering from hemophilia.

Hemophilic (adj.) Tending to thrive in blood; hemophiliac patient; of, relating, or affected with hematophilia; growing well in blood or in a culture containing blood.

Hemophilic bacteria (n.) Any of various bacteria of the genera *Hemophilus*, *Bordetella*, and *Moraxella* that grow especially well in culture media containing blood or that have a nutritional need for constituents of fresh blood.

Hemophilioid (n.) Same as hemophiloid.

Hemophiloid (n.) Resembling classical hemophilia but of different genetic derivation, as in various hereditary or acquired hemorrhagic disorders that are not due solely to a deficiency of blood coagulation.

Hemophilus (n.) A genus of non motile Gram-negative facultatively anaerobic rod bacteria of the family *Pasteurellaceae* that include several pathogens.

Hemophobia (n.) An abnormal and persistent fear of blood as a part of social phobia. The suffers of this very common phobia dread the sight of their own blood, the sight of the blood of another person or an animal and sometimes printed or filmed images of blood or even thought of blood.

Hemophoric (adj.) Bearing blood or blood vessels.

Hemophoructus (n.) Biting midges of the genus Diptera.

Hemophotograph (n.) A photo of a blood smear.

Hemophotometer (n.) An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood manually; the area under each square contains a known amount of diluted blood.

Hemophthalmia (n.) Same as hemophthalmos.

Hemophthalmus (n.) Accumulation of blood in the eyeball.

Hemopiezometer (n.) An instrument for measuring the compressibility of the blood.

Hemopis (n.) A type of Arthropods.

Hemoplasia (n.) Withdraw menstrual bleeding.

Hemoplastic (n.) Capable of growth, repair, or differentiation of hemopoietic tissue.

Hemopleura (n.) Accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity; hemothorax.

Hemopneumomediastinum (n.) Simultaneous presence of blood and air in the mediastinum.

Hemopneumopericardium (n.) Simultaneous accumulation of blood and air in the pericardial cavity.

Hemopneumoperitoneum (n.) Simultaneous accumulation of blood and air in the peritoneal cavity.

Hemopneumothorax (n.) Collection of air and blood in the pleural cavity.

Hemopoiesis (n.) The development and formation of various types of blood cells in the living body, involving both proliferation and differentiation from stem cells. In adult mammals occurs in bone marrow.

Hemopoietic (adj.) Refers to an agent or process that affects or promotes the formation of blood cells.

Hemopoietic growth factor (n.) Any of group of glycoproteins that promote the proliferation and maturation of blood cells; colony-stimulating factor.

Hemopoietic stem cell (n.) Progenitor cells from which all blood cells derive; cell that gives rise to a distinct daughter cells, one a replica of the stem cell, one a cell that will further proliferate and differentiate into a mature blood cell.

Hemopoietic system (n.) The place of blood cell production and differentiation.

Hemopoietic tissue (n.) A reticulate tissue which produces blood.

Hemopoietin (n.) A glycoprotein (protein with a sugar attached to it) produced by the kidneys which stimulates the formation of erythrocytes.

Hemoporphyrins (n.) Iron-free derivatives of hem with four methyl groups, two hydroxymethyl groups and two propionic acid groups, attached to the pyrrole rings.

Hemoporphyrin (n.) Iron-free hematin.

Hemoporphyrinemia (n.) Abnormal excess of hemoporphyrins in the blood.

Hemoporphyrinuria (n.) Abnormal excess of hemoporphyrins in the urine; porphyrinuria.

Hemoposia (n.) The drinking of blood.

Hemoprecipitin (n.) Any of various antibodies which form insoluble precipitates of blood cells with specific antigens and some of which are used in serological testing.

Hemoprecipitation (n.) The formation of insoluble precipitates of blood with specific antibodies.

Hemoproteide (n.) A family of protozoans of the order Hemosporidia that are related to malaria parasites but have the schizogonic phases typically in the visceral endothelium of various birds.

Hemoprotein (n.) A conjugated protein (as hemoglobin or cytochrome) whose prosthetic group is a porphyrin combined with iron.

Hemoproteus (n.) A genus of protozoan parasites occurring in the blood of some birds (as pigeons).

Hemopsonin (n.) Antibody of blood serum that makes foreign cells more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

Hemopthisis (n.) Decreased cellularity of the hemopoietic tissues.

Hemoptoe (n.) Same as hemoptysis.

Hemoptoic (adj.) Of, or produced hemoptysis.

Hemoptysis (n.) Hemorrhage from the respiratory tract that is manifested with spitting of blood, or blood-tinged sputum; expectoration of blood or of blood stained sputum.

Hemopyelectasia (n.) Dilation of the kidney pelvis with blood and urine.

Hemorrhage (n.) Bleeding or escape of blood from a vessel; a copious discharge of blood from the blood vessels; (intransitive v.) to bleed copiously; to undergo a rapid and sudden loss; (transitive verb) to lose (something valuable) rapidly and in quantity.

Hemorrhaged, hemorrhaging (vi) [Προσοχή! Ως σύντμηση δεν αναφέρεται στην αρχή. Να διευκρινιστεί η ορθότητα του] To undergo heavy or uncontrollable bleeding.

Hemorrhagic (adj.) Causing hemorrhage.

Hemorrhages (adj.) Profuse bleeding from the blood vessels.

Hemorrhagic (adj.) Diseases or conditions that are caused by or result in hemorrhaging; to undergo heavy or uncontrollable bleeding; a free and forceful escape of blood.

Hemorrhagic bacteriemia (n.) Any if several diseases usually caused by *Pasteurella multocida*, marked by the presence of hemorrhagic areas in the subcutaneous tissues, serous membranes, muscles, lymph nodes and throughout the internal organs.

Hemorrhagic brain metastases (n.) Intratumoral hemorrhage most likely to be high-density, well circumscribed mass.

Hemorrhagic diathesis (n.) A condition where the patient is more prone to bleeding than normal, which can be the result of a genetic disease (hemophilia) or the result of malnutrition (lack of vitamins C, K, etc.).

Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (n.) A self-limited hemorrhagic disorder of the first days of life, caused by a deficiency of the vitamin K-dependent blood coagulation factors II, VII, IX and X.

Hemorrhagic dystrophic thrombocytopenia (n.) Rare inherited disorder of coagulation characterized by usually large and irregularly shaped platelets in the blood that do not clump together normally, resulting in a tendency to bleed excessively and bruise easily.

Hemorrhaging fever (n.) Any group of viral infections, including dengue hemorrhagic fever, Ebola virus disease and yellow fever characterized by high fever, petechiae, internal bleeding, hypotension, and shock.

Hemorrhagic metalloproteinase (n.) Enzyme extracted from viper venom; hydrolyzes casein, fibrinogen and digests a chain of fibrinogen.

Hemorrhagic telangiectasia (n.) Rare inherited disorder characterized by vascular dysplasia, usually hemorrhaging. Vascular dysplasia may result in abnormalities affecting various organ systems of the body, including gastrointestinal tract, skin, lungs, brain, and liver; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome.

Hemorrhagica, purpura (n.) Thrombocytopenic purpura.

Hemorrhagicum, corpus (n.) A ruptured graafian follicle containing a blood clot that is absorbed as the cells lining the follicle from the corpus luteum.

Hemorrhagin (n.) A toxic substance occurring usually as a component of various snake venoms that breaks down blood vessels and endothelial cells, thus causing bleeding.

Hemorrhaging (n.) Excessive bleeding.

Hemorrhage (n.) Bleeding or escape of blood from a vessel; a copious discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

Hemorrhology (n.) The study of the flow of blood in relation to the pressures, flow, volumes and resistances in blood vessels in macroscopic, microscopic and submicroscopic dimensions.

Hemorrhologic (adj.) Of, or affecting the blood viscosity.

Hemorrhological (adj.) Same as hemorrhologic.

Hemorrhoidal (adj.) Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of hemorrhoids; a rectal part (as an artery or vein).

Hemorrhoidalis (adj.) Hemorrhoidal.

Hemorrhoidectomy (n.) Hemorrhoid surgery for removal of enlarged veins around the anus.

Hemorrhoidolysis (n.) Therapeutic galvanic waves applied directly to the hemorrhoids producing a chemical reaction that shrinks and dissolves hemorrhoidal tissue.

Hemorrhoids (n.) Varicosities of the hemorrhoidal venous plexuses.

Hemosaccharimeter (n.) Instrument that measures the glucose in the blood.

Hemosaccharometer (n.) Same as hemosaccharimeter.

Hemosalpinx (n.) Accumulation of blood in one (both) fallopian tube(s).

Hemoscope (n.) An instrument devised by Hermann, for regulating and measuring the thickness of a layer of blood for spectroscopic examination.

Hemosiderin (n.) A mammalian iron storage protein related to ferritin but less abundant; yellowish brown granular pigment (metalloprotein) formed by breakdown of hemoglobin in phagocytes and tissues, especially in disturbances of iron metabolism (as hemochromatosis, hemosiderosis or some anemias), and composed essentially of colloid ferric oxide.

Hemosiderinemia (n.) Increased levels of hemosiderin in the blood.

Hemosiderinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hemosiderinemia.

Hemosiderinuria (n.) Presence of intracellular hemosiderin in the epithelial cells of the urinary tract excreted in the urine.

Hemosiderinuric (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hemosiderinuria.

Hemosiderosis (n.) Conditions with a generalized increase of the iron stores of body tissues, particularly of liver and RES, without demonstrable tissue damage. Presence of stainable iron in the tissue in the form of hemosiderin.

Hemosite (n.) Blood circulating parasite.

Hemosorbent (n.) A product intended for removal from a human organism of toxic compounds.

Hemospasia (n.) The process of withdrawing whole blood into CPD anticoagulant in conjunction with simultaneous replacement with a sanguinous fluid; the withdrawing of blood by glassy sucker cups.

Hemospast (n.) An agent or action for drawing of blood to part.

Hemospastic (adj.) Of, related to, or producing hemospasia.

Hemospermia (n.) Abnormally presence of blood in the semen.

Hemosporidia, Hemosporide (n.) Minute protozoans that are parasitic at some stage of the life cycle in the blood cells of vertebrates.

Hemosporidian (adj.) Of, relating to Hemosporide.

Hemosporina (n.) A suborder of heteroxenous protozoa in which the macrogamete and microgamete develop independently.

Hemostasia (n.) Same as hemostasis.

Hemostasis (n.) The process which spontaneously arrest the flow of blood from vessels carrying blood under pressure, accomplished by constriction of vessels, adhesion and aggregation of formed blood elements, and the process of

blood or plasma coagulation; the stoppage of bleeding or hemorrhage; the stoppage of blood flow through a blood vessel or organ.

Hemostat (n.) A device or chemical substance which stops blood flow.

Hemostatic (n.) An agent that checks bleeding; one that shortens the clotting time of blood; (adj.) of or caused by hemostasis; serving to check bleeding; styptic.

Hemostatic suture (n.) A type of suture used to control the oozing of blood from raw areas.

Hemostatic techniques (n.) Techniques for controlling bleeding.

Hemostatica (adj.) Same as hemostatical.

Hemostatical (n.) Of, related to serving the checking of bleeding; hemostatical.

Hemostatics (adj.) Agents acting to arrest bleeding either by formations of an artificial clot or by providing a mechanical matrix to facilitate clotting when applied directly to the bleeding surface.

Hemostaxis (n.) Spontaneous bleeding caused by a blood disease.

Hemosteon (n.) The vessels of the central canal of the osteon, the histological unit of compact bone.

Hemostyptic (n.) An astringent that stops bleeding.

Hemostyptica (adj.) Hemostatical.

Hemotachometer (n.) A form of apparatus (somewhat different from the hemadrometer) for measuring the velocity of the blood.

Hemotachometry (n.) The measurement of the velocity of the blood.

Hemotachophotometer (n.) A form of apparatus for measurement the velocity and the number of corpuscles of a given quantity of blood.

Hemotaphonomy (n.) The study of blood stain, and especially of the changes in appearance and size of the cellular component, as well the characteristics of their cell position and appearance in function of the superficial topography and composition of the substrate.

Hemotherapy (n.) Treatment involving the administration of fresh blood, a blood fraction, or a blood preparation.

Hemothorax (n.) Accumulation of blood within the pleural cavity.

Hemotoxic (adj.) Destructive or toxic to red blood corpuscles.

Hemotoxicity (n.) A state of toxic damage to the blood; a tendency or capacity to cause a toxic action in blood

cells; the quality, state, or relative degree of being toxic or poisonous to the blood.

Hemotoxin (n.) Substances that are toxic to the blood in general, including the clotting mechanism.

Hemotroph (n.) The nutrients supplied to the embryo in placental mammals by the maternal blood stream after formation of the placenta; embryotrophe.

Hemotropic (adj.) Any poison attacks the red blood cells.

Hemotympanum (n.) A collection of blood in the middle ear space.

Hemozoin (n.) A stain generated by malaria-producing parasites, obtained from the host cell's hemoglobin, and made up of polymers that allow the parasites to segregate in harmless form.

Hemozoon (n.) A parasite inhibiting the blood. Certain species of nematodes of the genus *Filaria*, sometimes found in the blood of man, or different animals.

Hemoproteins (n.) Proteins that contain an iron-porphyrin, or hem, prosthetic group resembling that of hemoglobin.

Hemrythrin (n.) A non-hem iron protein consisting of eight apparently identical subunits, each containing two iron atoms. It binds one molecule of oxygen per pair of iron atoms and functions as a respiratory protein.

Heterohemoglobin (n.) The hemoglobin of an organism belonging in different species.

Heterohemolysin (n.) An antibody that destroys red blood cells in an organism belonging to a species different from that used to obtain the antibody.

Histaminemia (n.) Excess of the histamine in the blood.

Histaminemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with histaminemia.

Histidinemia (n.) A recessive autosomal metabolic defect that result in an excess amount of histidin in the blood and urine due to a deficiency of histidase and is characterized by speech defects and mild mental retardation.

Histidinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with histidinemia.

Hydremia (n.) Increase of total liquid compartment of the blood; an abnormally watery state of the blood.

Hydremic (a) Of, relating, or affected with hydremia.

Hydrothionemia (n.) An abnormal excess of hydrothion in the blood.

Hydroxyprolinemia (n.) Elevation of hydroxyproline blood levels.

Hydroxyprolinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hydroxyprolinemia.

Hyperadrenalinemia (n.) The presence of an excess of adrenal hormones (as epinephrine) in the blood.

Hyperadrenalinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperadrenalinemia.

Hyperemia (n.) The presence of an increased amount of blood in a part or organ; engorgement.

Hyperemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperemia.

Hyperalbuminemia (n.) High levels of albumin in the blood.

Hyperalphalipoproteinemia (n.) Increased levels of alpha-lipoproteins in the blood.

Hyperaminocinemia (n.) Increased levels of amine acids in the blood.

Hyperammonemia (n.) Metabolic disorder characterized by elevated level of ammonia in the blood.

Hyperammonemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperammonemia.

Hyperamylasemia (n.) The presence of an excess of amylase levels in the blood serum.

Hyperamylasemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperamylasemia.

Hyperazotemia (n.) A clinical condition associated with advanced renal insufficiency and retention in blood of nitrogenous urinary waste products; an abnormally excess of nitrogen-type wastes in the bloodstream; azotemia.

Hyperazotemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with azotemia.

Hyperbetalipoproteinemia (n.) The presence of excess LDLs in the blood.

Hyperbetalipoproteinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperbetalipoproteinemia.

Hyperbilirubinemia (n.) Abnormal increase in the amount of bilirubin in the blood.

Hyperbilirubinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperbilirubinemia.

Hypercalcemia (n.) Abnormally high level of calcium in the blood.

Hypercalcemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypercalcemia.

Hypercapnemia (n.) Increased carbon monoxide levels in the blood.

Hyperchloremia (n.) The presence of excess chloride ions in the blood.

Hyperchloremic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperchloremia.

Hypercholesterolemia (n.) Excessive cholesterol levels in the blood.

Hypercholesterolemic (adj.) Excessive fat cells in the blood; of, relating, or affected with hypercholesterolemia.

Hyperchromemia (n.) A high colour index of the blood.

Hyperchylomicronemia (n.) The presence of excess chylomicrons in the blood because of enzymatic deficiency needed for triglyceride assimilation.

Hypercomplementemia (n.) Excess of the complement in the blood.

Hypercupremia (n.) Excess of the copper in the blood.

Hypercupremic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypercupremia.

Hypererythrocythemia (n.) Polycythemia of unknown cause that is characterized by increase of total blood volume; polycythemia vera; Vaquez disease; erythrocythemia; erythremia.

Hypererythrocythemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with erythremia; erythremic.

Hyperferremia (n.) The presence of an excess of iron in the blood.

Hyperferremic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperferremia.

Hyperfibrinogenemia (n.) Abnormal increase in the amount of fibrinogen in the blood.

Hyperfibrinonegemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperfibrinogenemia.

Hypergammaglobulinemia (n.) The presence of an excess of gammaglobulins in the blood.

Hypergammaglobulinemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypergammaglobulinemia.

Hypergastrinemia (n.) The presence of an excess of gastrin in the blood.

Hypergastrinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypergastrinemia.

Hyperglobinemia (n.) Increased of blood cells resulting from increased blood cell production by the bone marrow; polycythemia.

Hyperglobinemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperglobulinemia.

Hyperglobulinemia (n.) Same as hypergammaglobulinemia.

Hyperglobulinemic (adj.) Same as hypergammaglobulinemic.

Hyperglucagonemia (n.) An abnormally high level of the polypeptide hormone glucagon in the blood.

Hyperglycemia (n.) Abnormally increased content of sugar in the blood.

- Hyperglycemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperglycemia.
- Hyperglyceridemia** (n.) The presence of an excess of glycerids in the blood.
- Hyperglyceridemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypertriglyceridemia.
- Hyperglycinemia** (n.) Elevation of glycine levels in the blood.
- Hyperhemoglobinemia** (n.) Abnormally increased hemoglobin levels in the blood.
- Hyperheparinemia** (n.) The presence of excess heparin in the blood, usually resulting in hemorrhage.
- Hyperheparinemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperheparinemia.
- Hyperhistaminemia** (n.) The presence of excess of histamine in the blood.
- Hyperhistaminemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperhistaminemia.
- Hyperhomocysteinemia** (n.) An inborn error of methionine metabolism with excess of homocystein in the blood.
- Hyperhomocysteinemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperhomocysteinemia.
- Hyperimmunoglobulinemia** (n.) Hypergammaglobulinemia.
- Hyperinosemia** (n.) Excessive formation of fibrin; hyperinosis.
- Hyperinsulinemia** (n.) Excessive high blood insulin levels.
- Hyperinsulinemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperinsulinemia.
- Hyperkalemia** (n.) Abnormally high potassium concentration in the blood.
- Hyperkalemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperkalemia.
- Hyperkaliemia** (n.) Same as hyperkalemia.
- Hyperketonemia** (n.) A condition marked by an abnormal increase of ketone bodies in the circulating blood; ketosis; ketonemia.
- Hyperketonemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with ketonemia; ketonemic.
- Hyperlipemia** (n.) The presence of excess fat or lipids in the blood.
- Hyperlipemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperlipemia.
- Hyperlipidemia** (n.) Same as hyperlipemia.
- Hyperlipidemic (adj.) Same as hyperlipemic.
- Hypermagnesemia** (n.) Abnormally high magnesium concentration in the blood.
- Hypermagnesemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypermagnesemia.
- Hypernatremia** (n.) Excessive amount of sodium in the blood.
- Hypernatremic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypernatremia.
- Hyperlipoproteinemia** (n.) Metabolic disease characterized by excess plasma lipoproteins; the presence of excess lipoprotein in the blood.
- Hyperlipoproteinemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperlipoproteinemia.
- Hyperlysineemia** (n.) Inherited metabolic disorder with elevation of serum lysine levels.
- Hyperoxemia** (n.) An excess of acidity of the blood.
- Hyperphenylalaninemia** (n.) The presence of excess phenylalanine in the blood (as in phenylketonuria).
- Hyperphosphatemia** (n.) Abnormally high phosphate concentration in the blood.
- Hyperphosphatemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperphosphatemia.
- Hyperphosphatasemia** (n.) Increased alkaline phosphatase levels in the blood.
- Hyperpotassemia** (n.) Abnormally high potassium concentration in the blood; hyperkalemia.
- Hyperprolactinemia** (n.) The presence of an abnormally high concentration of prolactin in the blood.
- Hyperprolinemia** (n.) Increased levels of the proline in the blood, because of a defect of proline oxidase.
- Hyperproteinemia** (n.) Abnormal increase in the serum protein of the blood.
- Hyperproteinemic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperproteinemia.
- Hyperprothrombinemia** (n.) An excess of prothrombin in the blood.
- Hyperprothrombinemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperprothrombinemia.
- Hypersalemia** (n.) Hypernatremia.
- Hypersarcosinemia** (n.) Increased levels of the sarcosine in the blood, because of excess of sarcosine dehydrogenase.
- Hyperthrombinemia** (n.) Same as hyperprothrombinemia.
- Hyperthrombinemic** (a) Of, relating, or affected with hyperprothrombinemia.
- Hyperthyroxinemia** (n.) Excess of thyroxine in the blood.

Hypertriglyceridemia (n.) Elevated triglyceride concentration in the blood.

Hypertriglyceridemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypertriglyceridemia.

Hyperuricemia (n.) Excess uric acid in the blood.

Hyperuricemic (a) Of, relating, or affected with hyperuricemia.

Hypervalinemia (n.) Increased levels of valine in the blood because of valine transaminase defect.

Hypervolemia (n.) An abnormally high volume of blood circulating through the body.

Hypervolemic (a) Of, relating, or affected with hypervolemia.

Hyphema (n.) Bleeding in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hyphemia (n.) A decrease of the total blood volume; oligemia.

Hypoalbuminemia (n.) Decreased levels of albumin in the blood.

Hypoalbuminemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypoalbuminemia.

Hypoalphalipoproteinemia (n.) Decreased levels of alphalipoproteins in the blood.

Hypobetalipoproteinemia (n.) A disease in which the low density lipoproteins concentration far below normal.

Hypobilirubinemia (n.) Low levels of bilirubin in the blood.

Hypocalcemia (n.) Reduction of the blood calcium below normal.

Hypocalcemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypocalcemia.

Hypocapnemia (n.) Decreased carbon monoxide levels in the blood.

Hypocatalasemia (n.) Low levels of catalase in the blood.

Hypochloremia (n.) Abnormal decrease of chlorides ions in the blood.

Hypochloridemia (n.) Low levels of chlorides in the blood.

Hypocholesteremia (n.) An abnormal deficiency of cholesterol in the blood.

Hypocholesteremic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypocholesterolemia.

Hypocholesterolemia (n.) Same as hypocholesteremia.

Hypocholesterolemic (n.) Same as hypocholesteremic.

Hypochromemia (n.) A low colour index of the blood.

Hypocomplementemia (n.) An abnormal deficiency of complement in the blood.

Hypocomplementemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypocomplementemia.

Hypocupremia (n.) An abnormally decreased level of copper in the blood.

Hypocupremic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypocupremia.

Hypocythemia (n.) Decreased numbers of circulating blood cells.

Hypocythemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypocythemia.

Hypoelectrolytemia (n.) Low levels of electrolytes in the blood.

Hypoestrinemia (n.) Same as hypoestrogenemia.

Hypoestrogenemia (n.) Low levels of estrogens in the blood.

Hypoestrogenemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypoestrogenemia.

Hypoferremia (n.) An abnormally decreased iron levels in the serum.

Hypoferremic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypoferremia.

Hypofibrinogenemia (n.) Decreased fibrinogen amounts in the blood.

Hypogammaglobulinemia (n.) Decreased gamma-globulin blood content.

Hypogammaglobulinemic (a) Of, relating, or affected with hypogammaglobulinemia.

Hypoglobulinemia (n.) An abnormally low globulin content of the blood.

Hypoglucemia (n.) An abnormally diminished concentration of glucose in the blood.

Hypoglycemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypoglycemia.

Hypoglycemia (n.) Same as hypoglucemia.

Hypoglycemic (adj.) Same as hypoglycemia.

Hypoglycemosis (n.) Same as hypoglycemia.

Hypohemoglobinemia (n.) Abnormally decreased hemoglobin levels in the blood; anemia.

Hypohemia (n.) A decrease of the total blood volume.

Hypoimmunoglobulinemia (n.) Hypogammaglobulinemia.

Hypokalemia (n.) Abnormally low potassium in the blood.

Hypokalemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypokalemia.

Hypokaliemia (n.) Same as hypokalemia.

- Hypokaliemic** (adj.) Same as hypokalemic.
- Hypokinemia** (n.) Decrease of the blood movements.
- Hypoleukemic** (adj.) Leukopenic.
- Hypolipemia** (n.) An abnormally low concentration of lipids in the blood.
- Hypolipemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypolipemia.
- Hypolipoproteinemia** (n.) The presence of abnormally low levels of lipoproteins in the serum.
- Hypolipoproteinemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypolipoproteinemia.
- Hypolutemia** (n.) Decrease levels of the luteotropic hormones in the blood.
- Hypolymphemia** (n.) Lymphopenia.
- Hypomagnesemia** (n.) Low serum levels of magnesium.
- Hyponatremia** (n.) Deficiency of sodium in the blood.
- Hyponatremic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hyponatremia.
- Hyponitremia** (n.) Low levels of nitrides in the blood.
- Hypophosphatemia** (n.) An abnormally decreased level of phosphates in the blood.
- Hypophosphatemic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypophosphatemia.
- Hypophosphatasemia** (n.) Decreased alkaline phosphatase in the blood.
- Hypopotassemia** (n.) Abnormally low potassium in the blood; hypokalemia.
- Hypoproconvertinemia** (n.) Absence or reduced levels of proconvertin in the blood.
- Hypoproteinemia** (n.) Decreased proteins in the blood.
- Hypoproteinemic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypoproteinemia.
- Hypoprothrombinemia** (n.) Absence or reduced levels of prothrombin in the blood, usually due to vitamin K or liver disease and resulting in delayed clotting of blood or spontaneous bleeding; prothrombinopenia.
- Hypoprothrombinemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with hypoprothrombinemia.
- Hyporeninemia** (n.) Low levels of renin in the blood.
- Hyposalemia** (n.) Hyponatremia.
- Hypotransferrinemia** (n.) Decreased levels of transferrin in the blood.
- Hypouricemia** (n.) Low levels of uric acid in the blood, along with xanthinuria, due to deficiency of xanthine oxidase.
- Hypouricemic** (adj.) Of, relating with hypouricemia.
- Hypovolemia** (n.) An abnormally low volume of blood circulating through the body.
- Hypovolemic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypovolemia.
- Hypoxemia** (n.) Clinical manifestation of respiratory distress consisting of relatively decrease of oxygen in arterial blood; blood oxygen deficiency; decreased acidity of the blood.
- Hypoxemic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hypoxemia.
- Immunoematologist** (n.) A specialist in immunoematology.
- Immunoematology** (n.) A branch of immunology that deals with the immunologic properties of the blood.
- Immunoematological** (a) Of, relating with immunoematology.
- Immunoemolysis** (n.) Hemolysis caused by an abnormal immune response to an antigen.
- Immunoemolytic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with immunoemolysis.
- Ishemia** (n.) Localized reduction of blood flow.
- Ischemic** (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with ischemia.
- Ischemic attack** (n.) Reversible or not episodes of focal ischemic dysfunction of an organ, caused by thrombotic or embolic blood vessel occlusion or stenosis.
- Isohemagglutination** (n.) Isoagglutination of red cells.
- Isohemagglutinins** (n.) Agglutinins making agglutination of red blood cells of an individual in the serum of another of the same species.
- Isohemolysin** (n.) A hemolysin that causes isohemolysis.
- Isohemolysis** (n.) Lysis of the red blood cells of an individual by antibodies in the serum of another of the same species.
- Isovolemia** (n.) A normal volume of blood circulating through the body.
- Isovolemic** (adj.) Of, relating to isovolemia.
- Kalemia** (n.) Increased potassium levels in the blood.
- Kaliemia** (n.) Same as hyperkalemia.
- Karotemia** (n.) Same as karotinemia.
- Ketonemia** (n.) A condition marked by an abnormal increase of ketone bodies in the circulating blood; ketosis.
- Ketonemic** (n.) Of, relating, or affected with ketonemia.
- Leghemoglobin** (n.) A plant hemoglobin found in the root nodules of legumes and reported to function as an oxygen-carrying pigment in symbiotic nitrogen fixation.

Leukemia (n.) A progressive, malignant disease of the blood-forming organs, characterized by distorted proliferation and development of leukocytes and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow.

Leukemic (adj.) Of, relating to, or affected by leukemia; characterized by an increase in white blood cells; an individual affected with leukemia.

Leukemid (n.) A skin lesion of leukemia.

Leukemogen (n.) A substance tending to induce the development of leukemia.

Leukemogenesis (n.) Induction or production of leukemia.

Leukemogenic (adj.) The potential affect to promote a process for presence of a leukemia.

Leukemogenicity (n.) The process of promoting an induction or production of a leukemia.

Leukemoid (adj.) Resembling leukemia.

Leukanemia (n.) A blood disease with characteristics of leukemia combined with pernicious anemia.

Lipemia (n.) The presence of an excess of fat or lipids in the blood.

Lipemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with lipemia.

Lipidemia (n.) The presence of an excess of lipids in the blood.

Lipidemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with lipidemia.

Lipoidemia (n.) Same as lipidemia.

Lithemia (n.) A condition in which excess of uric acid is presenting in the blood; hyperuricemia.

Lithemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with hyperuricemia.

Lymphohematogenous (adj.) Same as lymphohemopoietic.

Lymphohematopoietic (n.) Of, relating to, or involving in the production of lymphocytes, and cells of blood, bone marrow, spleen, lymph nodes, and thymus.

Lymphohemopoietic (adj.) Same as lymphohematopoietic.

Macroglobulinemia (n.) Plasma cell dyscrasia resembling leukemia with cells of lymphocytic, plasmacytic, or intermediate morphology, which secrete an IgM component.

Methemoglobin (n.) A soluble brown crystalline basic blood pigment that is found in normal blood in much smaller amounts than hemoglobin, which is formed from blood, hemoglobin or oxyhemoglobin by oxidation, and that differs from hemoglobin in containing ferric iron and in being unable to combine reversibly with molecular oxygen.

Methemoglobinemia (n.) The presence of methemoglobin in the blood, resulting in cyanosis.

Methemoglobinuria (n.) The presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

Myelemia (n.) The presence of immature cells of the granulopoietic series in the blood stream: shift to the left of the granulocytic series.

Myeloblastemia (n.) The presence of myeloblasts in the blood stream.

Nigremia (n.) Condition characterized by blackish-brown blood because of presence of hemoglobin M.

Normovolemia (n.) Normal blood pressure and heart rate.

Oligemia (n.) A decrease of the total blood volume.

Oligemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with oligemia.

Oligocythemia (n.) Relative decreased number of the circulating blood cells; deficiency in the total number of red cells present in the body.

Oligocythemic (n.) Of, relating, or affected with oligocythemia.

Osteohemangioma (n.) Hemangioma of the bone.

Oxonemia (n.) Same as ketonemia.

Oxonemic (a) Same as ketonemic.

Oxyhemoglobin (n.) Hemoglobin loosely combined with oxygen that it releases to the tissues.

Panhematopenia (n.) Pancytopenia.

Parahemophilia (n.) Also as angiohemophilia.

Paraproteinemias (n.) A group of related diseases characterized by a balanced or disproportional proliferation of immunoglobulin-producing cells, usually secreting a structurally homogeneous immunoglobulin (M-component) and or an abnormal immunoglobulin.

Parasitemia (n.) A condition in which parasites are present in the blood.

Pneumococcemia (n.) Presence of visible *Pneumococci* in the blood.

Polyemia (n.) An abnormally high volume of blood circulating through the body.

Polyemic (a) Of, relating, or affected with polyemia.

Polycythemia (n.) Increase in the hemoglobin content of the blood, either because of a reduction in plasma volume or an increase in red cell numbers and mass, as a result of abnormal proliferation of red cell precursors; polycythemia vera or Vaquez-Osler disease.

Polycythemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with polycythemia.

Porphyrimia (n.) Excess of porphyrins in the blood.

Posthemorrhagic (n.) Occurring after and as the result of a hemorrhage.

Preleukemia (n.) Condition in which the abnormalities in the peripheral blood or bone marrow represent the early manifestations of acute leukemia, but in which the changes are not of sufficient magnitude or specificity to permit a diagnosis of acute leukemia by the usual clinical criteria.

Preleukemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with preleukemia.

Protoheme (n.) The deep red iron-containing prosthetic group of hemoglobin and myoglobin that is a ferrous derivative of protoporphyrin and readily oxidizes to hematin or hemin; the iron chelate of protoporphyrin IX.

Pseudohyperkalemia (n.) False increased potassium levels in the blood.

Pseudopolycythemia (n.) False increase of the total blood cells mass of the blood.

Pyemia (n.) Septicemia accompanied by multiple abscesses and secondary toxemic symptoms and caused by pus-forming microorganisms.

Pyemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with pyemia.

Sapremia (n.) Blood poisoning resulting from the absorption of the products of putrefaction.

Sapremic (adj.) Of, relating to, or presented sapremia.

Septicemia (n.) Systemic disease associated with the presence and persistence of pathogenic microorganisms or their toxins in the blood; sepsis.

Septicemic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with septicemia.

Sickle cell anemia (n.) Sickle cell anemia or sickle cell trait.

Sickle cell anemia (adj.) Of, relating to, or affected with sickle cell anemia.

Streptococemia (n.) Presence of visible *Streptococci* in the blood.

Sulfhemoglobinemia (n.) A condition due to the presence of sulfmethemoglobin in the blood, marked by persistent cyanosis, caused by the action of hydrogen sulfide absorbed from the intestine.

Thalassemia (n.) A group of hereditary hemolytic anemias in which there is decreased synthesis of one or more hemoglobin polypeptide chains.

Thalassemic (n.) Of, relating to or affected with thalassemia.

Thrombocytopenia (n.) Clinical syndrome characterized by repeated spontaneous hemorrhages and a remarkable increase in the number of circulating platelets.

Thrombocytopenic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with thrombocytopenia.

Toxemia (n.) A generalized intoxication produced by toxins and other substances elaborated by an infectious agent.

Toxemic (adj.) Of, relating, involved, or affected with toxemia.

Toxinemia (n.) Same as toxemia.

Toxinemic (adj.) Same as toxemic.

Tularemia (n.) A plague-like disease of rodents, transmissible to man.

Typhemia (n.) Presence of typhic bacteria in the blood.

Uremia (n.) Abnormally elevated levels of urea in the blood.

Uremic (adj.) Of, relating, or affected with uremia.

Uricacidemia (n.) Excess uric acid in the blood.

Uricemia (n.) Excess uric acid in the blood.

Uricemic (a) Of, relating, or affected with hyperuricemia.

Viremia (n.) The presence of viruses in the blood.

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ABSTRACT

Παράγωγα της λέξης αίμα στην Αγγλική γλώσσα

Γ. ΜΕΛΕΤΗΣ,¹ Β. ΓΚΟΡΑΤΣΑ²

¹Αιματολογική Κλινική και Μονάδα Μεταμόσχευσης μυελού, Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, Ιατρική Σχολή, Νοσοκομείο Λαϊκό, ²Νοσηλευτική Υπηρεσία, Νοσοκομείο Λαϊκό, Αθήνα

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Corresponding author:

J. Meletis, Department of Hematology and Bone Marrow Transplantation Unit, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Medicine, "Laiko" General Hospital, Athens, Greece
e-mail: imeletis@med.uoa.gr