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# Glossary

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**Abdominal.** Pertaining to the part of trunk that lies between the thorax and the pelvis.

**Abortifacient.** An agent that induces the premature expulsion of a fetus.

**Abortion.** Giving birth to an embryo or fetus prior to the stage of viability.

**Abscess.** A circumscribed collection of pus; a cavity formed by liquefaction necrosis within the solid tissue.

**Aconitine.** A poisonous drug from the dried tuberous root of *Aconitum napellus*. It was once given internally as a febrifuge and gastric anesthetic.

**Ad libitum.** At pleasure.

**Adenocarcinoma.** Carcinoma derived from glandular tissue or in which the tumor cells form recognizable glandular structures; may be classified according to the predominant pattern of cell arrangement, as papillary, alveolar, etc., or according to a particular products of the cells, as mucinous adenocarcinoma.

**Adenoma.** A benign epithelial tumor in which the cells form recognizable glandular structures or in which the cells are clearly derived from glandular epithelium.

**Adrenalectomize.** To excise one or both adrenal glands.

**Agglutination.** Clumping; the process of union in the healing of a wound; the clump-

ing together in suspension of antigen-bearing cells, microorganisms, or particles in the presence of specific antibodies (agglutinins).

**Agrobacterium tumefaciens.** A species of bacteria of the family *Rhizobiaceae*. It is a small, Gram-negative, aerobic, flagellated rod that is found in the soil or in the roots or stems of plants. Most species produce hypertrophies (galls) in plant stems.

**Ailment.** Any disease or affection of the body; usually refers to slight or mild disorder.

**Aleurone.** The outermost layer of the endosperm.

**$\alpha$ -Tocopherol.** Vitamin E.

**Alkaloid.** A large, varied group of complex nitrogen-containing compounds, usually alkaline, that reacts with acids to form soluble salts, many of which have physiological effect on humans, e.g., nicotine and, caffeine, etc.

**Allergen.** A compound that produces an allergic reaction.

**Allergy.** A state of hypersensitivity induced by exposure to a particular antigen (allergen) resulting in harmful immunological reactions on subsequent exposures.

**Alopecia.** Baldness; absence of the hair from skin in areas where it normally is present.

**Amastigote.** Any of the bodies representing the morphologic (leishmanial) stage in the life cycle of all trypanosomatic protozoa resembling the typical adult form of members of the genus *Leishmania*.

**Amenorrhea.** Absence or abnormal stoppage of menstruation.

**Analgesic.** An agent that relieves pain without causing loss of consciousness.

**Antaphrodisiac** Antiaphrodisiac; an agent suppressing sexual desire.

**Anaphylactic.** Related to anaphylaxis; manifesting extremely great sensitivity to foreign protein or other material.

**Ancylostomiasis.** Infection with hookworms of the genus *Ancylostoma*.

**Androgenetic alopecia.** A progressive, diffuse, symmetric loss of scalp hair in the 20s and early 30s with hair loss from the vertex and frontoparietal regions. In females beginning somewhat later, with less severe hair loss in the frontocentral area of the scalp.

**Anemia.** A reduction below normal in the number of erythrocytes per cu mm, in the quantity of hemoglobin, or in the volume of the packed red cells per 100 mL of blood, which occurs when equilibrium between blood loss and blood production is disturbed.

**Anesthetic.** An agent that is used to abolish the sensation of pain.

**Angina.** Spasmodic, choking, or suffocative pain.

**Angioedema.** A vascular reaction involving the deep dermis, subcutaneous, or submucosal tissues, representing localized edema caused by dilatation and increased permeability of the capillaries, and characterized by development of giant wheals.

**Angiotensin.** Any of a family of polypeptide vasopressor hormones formed by the catalytic action of rennin on rennin substrate.

**Anodyne.** A medicine that relieves pain through reducing nerve excitability, milder than analgesic.

**Anthelmintic.** Vermifuge; an agent that destroys and expels worms from the intestine.

**Anti-acne.** Preventing the inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous unit.

**Anti-amoebic.** Destroying or suppressing the growth of amoebae.

**Anti-ancylostomiasis.** Preventing the infection with hookworms of the genus *Ancylostoma*.

**Anti-atherogenic.** Preventing the formation of atheromatous lesions in the arterial intima.

**Anti-atherosclerotic.** Preventing the formation of plaques containing cholesterol, lipid material, and lipophages within the intima and inner media of large- and medium-sized arteries.

**Antibacterial.** Destroys or stops the growth of bacteria.

**Antibody.** Sensitize; substance evoked in humans or animals by an antigen, and characterized by reacting specifically with the antigen in some demonstrable way.

**Anticarcinogen.** An agent to counteract cancer.

**Anticathartic.** An agent that prevents evacuation of the bowels.

**Anticholesterolemic.** Promoting a reduction in cholesterol levels in the blood.

**Anticlastogenic.** Preventing disruption or breakage, as of chromosomes.

**Anticonvulsant.** An agent that prevents or relieves convulsions or cramps.

**Anticrustacean.** Antiparasitical; an agent that prevents parasite infections or diseases caused by parasites.

**Antidiabetic.** An agent that prevents or alleviates diabetes.

**Antidiarrheal.** An agent to relieve diarrhea.

**Antidysrhythmic.** Preventing arrhythmia.

**Anti-emetic.** Prevents or alleviates nausea and vomiting.

**Anti-epileptic.** An agent that combats the convulsions or seizures of epilepsy.

**Antifebrile.** Antipyretic.

**Antifungal.** An agent that inhibits the growth or multiplication of fungi, or kills them outright.

**Antigalactogogue.** Prevents or decreases secretion of milk.

**Antigen.** Any substance that, under appropriate conditions, induces a specific immune response and reacts with the products of that response.

**Antiglaucomic.** Preventing the eye diseases characterized by an increase in intraocular pressure, which causes pathological changes in the optic disk and typical defects in the field of vision (glaucoma).

**Antihalitosis.** An agent that prevents offensive breath.

**Antihemolytic.** Preventing hemolysis.

**Antihistaminic.** Neutralizing the effect or inhibiting production of histamine.

**Antihypercholesterolemic.** Effective in decreasing or preventing an excessively high level of cholesterol in the blood.

**Antihyperglycemic.** An agent that counteracts high levels of glucose in the blood.

**Antihyperlipemic.** An agent that prevents an elevated concentration of triglycerides in the blood; reduces arterial plaques.

**Antihypertensive.** An agent that reduces abnormally high blood pressure.

**Anti-implantation.** Preventing the attachment of the blastocyst to the epithelial lining of the uterus, its penetration through the epithelium, and in humans, its embedding in the compact layer of the endometrium, beginning 6 or 7 days after fertilization.

**Anti-inflammatory.** An agent that reduces or neutralizes inflammation.

**Antimicrobial.** An agent that inhibits the growth or multiplication of micro-organisms, or kills them.

**Antimitogenic.** An agent that prevents mitosis (indirect division of a cell) or cell transformation.

**Antimutagenic.** A substance that antagonizes the mutagenic effects of other substances.

**Antimycobacterial.** An agent that is effective against *Mycobacteria*; a genus of bacteria occurring as Gram-positive, aerobic, mostly slow-growing, slightly curved or straight rods, sometimes branching and filamentous, and distinguished by acid-fast staining. It contains many species, including the highly pathogenic that cause tuberculosis or leprosy.

**Anti-nematodal.** An agent that is effective against nematode (roundworm); a class of tapered cylindrical helminthes, many species of which are parasites.

**Anti-nociceptive.** Having an analgesic effect; reducing sensitivity to painful stimuli.

**Antioxidant.** An agent that prevents or delays deterioration by the action of oxygen.

**Antioxytocic.** An agent that prevents uterine contractions during childbirth.

**Antiparasitical.** Destructive to parasites.

**Antiphlogistic.** An agent that counteracts inflammation and fever.

**Antiprogesterone.** An agent that reduces the progesterone level.

**Antiproteinemic.** An agent that reduces an excess of protein in the blood.

**Antiprotozoan.** Antiprotozoal; destroying protozoa, or checking their growth or reproduction.

**Antipyretic.** An agent to reduce fever; febrifuge.

**Antiradiation.** An agent capable of counteracting the effects of radiation; effective against radiation injury.

**Antirheumatic.** An agent that relieves or cures rheumatism.

**Antischistosomal.** Effective against a genus of trematode parasites or flukes (schistosomes).

**Antisecretory.** Inhibiting or diminishing gastric secretion.

**Antiseptic.** Preventing sepsis, decay, and putrefaction; also an agent that kills germs, microbes.

**Antispasmodic.** An agent that relieves spasms, usually of smooth muscle, as in arteries, bronchi, intestine, bile duct, ureters,

or sphincters, but also of voluntary muscle; spasmolytic.

**Antithrombotic.** Preventing or interfering with the formation of thrombi (an aggregation of blood factors).

**Antithyroid.** Counteracting the functioning of the thyroid, especially in its synthesis of thyroid hormone.

**Antitumor.** Preventing or effective against tumors or cancer formation. Anticarcinogen.

**Antitussive.** Preventing or relieving cough.

**Antiulcerative.** Preventing or promoting the healing of ulcers.

**Antiulcerogenic.** Preventing the production of ulcers.

**Antivertigo.** Counteracting an illusory sense that either the environment or the body is revolving; it may result from disease of the inner ear or may be due to disturbances of the vestibular centers or pathways in the central nervous system.

**Antiviral.** An agent that inhibits growth or multiplication of viruses, or kills them.

**Anti-yeast.** An agent that inhibits the growth or , multiplication of or kills yeasts.

**Aphrodisiac.** Any drug that arouses the sexual instinct; increasing or exciting the sexual desire.

**Apolipoprotein.** Any of the protein constituents of lipoproteins, grouped by function in four classes A, B, C, and E (the former apolipoprotein [apo] D is now apo A-III).

**Apoptosis.** Fragmentation of a cell into membrane-bound particles that are eliminated by phagocytosis. Programmed cell death.

**Arrhythmia.** Any variation from the normal rhythm of the heartbeat; it may be an abnormality of either the rate, regularity, or site of impulse origin or the sequence of activation.

**Arterial thrombosis.** The formation of an aggregate of blood factors (thrombus), primarily platelets and fibrin, with entrapment of cellular elements in the arteries.

**Arthritis.** Inflammation of a joint.

**Ascaris.** Roundworm (maw-worm; eel-worm) found in the small intestine, causing colicky pains and diarrhea, especially in children.

**Ascites.** Excessive accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal (abdominal) cavity.

**Asthenia.** Lack or loss of strength, usually involving muscular system.

**Asthma.** A condition marked by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing resulting from spasmodic contraction of the bronchi. Some cases of asthma are allergic manifestations in sensitized persons.

**Astringent.** An agent that causes tissue to contract.

**Astrocyte.** One of the large neuroglia cells of nervous tissue.

**Atopic.** Allergic; related to atopy (a genetic predisposition toward the development of immediate hypersensitivity reactions against common environmental allergens).

**Atractyloside.** A highly poisonous steroid from *Atractylis gummifera* with a strychnine-like action, producing convulsion of a hypoglycemic nature. Atractyloside interferes with oxidative reactions, the citric acid cycle, and nerve conduction.

**Atrium.** The upper chamber of each half of the heart; the portion of nasal cavity; in the lung, a subdivision of the alveolar duct from which alveolar sacs open.

**Aural.** Within the ear (auris).

**Baldness.** Alopecia; absence of hair from the scalp.

**Benign prostatic hyperplasia.** Age-associated enlargement of the prostate, resulting from proliferation of both glandular and stromal elements, beginning generally in the fifth decade of life. It may cause urethral compression and obstruction.

**Biliary.** Pertaining to the bile, to the bile ducts, or to the gallbladder.

**Biliousness.** An imprecisely delineated congestive disturbance with anorexia, coated tongue, constipation, headache, dizziness, pasty complexion, and rarely, slight jaun-

dice; assumed to result from hepatic dysfunction.

**Blennorrhagia.** Discharge from mucus surfaces.

**Blistering.** The formation of a blister; vesication.

**Bradycardia.** Brachycardia; bradyrhythmia; oligocardia; slowness of the heartbeat under 60 beats per minute.

**Bradypnea.** Abnormal slowness of breathing.

**Bronchoconstrictor.** Constricting or narrowing the lumina of the air passages of the lungs.

**Bronchodilator.** An agent that causes expansion of the lumina of the air passages of the lung.

**Cachexia.** A general lack of nutrition and wasting occurring in the course of a chronic disease or emotional disturbance.

**Calculi.** Abnormal concretion occurring within the animal body and usually composed of mineral salts.

**Calefacient.** An agent causing a sense of warmth in the part to which it is applied.

**Carcinogen.** A substance that predisposes cancer development.

**Carcinogenesis.** The production of carcinoma.

**Carcinoma.** A malignant new growth made up of epithelial cells tending to infiltrate the surrounding tissues and give rise to metastases.

**Cardiac.** Pertaining to the heart.

**Cardiovascular.** Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.

**Cardiotonic.** An agent that has a tonic effect on the heart.

**Carminative.** An agent that relieves the presence of an excessive amount of gas in the stomach and intestine; preventing the formation or causing the expulsion of flatus.

**Carrageenan.** Carrageenin; a polysaccharide obtained from Irish moss; a galactosan sulfate resembling agar in molecular structure.

**Catalase.** An enzyme (EC 1.11.1.6; a hemoprotein), catalyzing the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen.

**Cataleptic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or inducing the condition of maintaining whatever body posture one is placed in (catalepsy).

**Cataract.** A loss of transparency of the crystalline lens of eye, or of its capsule.

**Ceclectomy.** Excision of a segment or all of cecum.

**Cercaria.** The free-swimming trematode larva that emerges from its host snail, in humans it penetrates the skin directly.

**Cerebral ischemia.** Infarction; an ischemic condition of the brain, producing a persistent focal neurological deficit in the area of distribution of one of the cerebral arteries.

**Chalazion.** An eyelid mass that results from chronic inflammation of a meibomian gland and shows a granulomatous reaction to liberated fat when subjected to histopathological examination.

**Charcoal.** Carbon prepared by charring wood or other organic material.

**Chemiluminescence.** Luminescence produced by the direct transformation of chemical energy into light energy.

**Chilblain.** A recurrent localized erythema and doughy subcutaneous swelling caused by exposure to cold associated with dampness, and accompanied by pruritus and a burning sensation, usually involving the hands, feet, ears, and face in children; the legs and toes in women; and the hands and fingers in men.

**Cholagogue.** An agent that stimulates the bile flow to the intestines.

**Cholecystectomy.** Surgical removal of the gallbladder.

**Cholelithiasis.** The presence or formation of gallstones.

**Cholestatic.** Pertaining to or characterized by suppression or stopping of the flow of bile (cholestasis), having intrahepatic or extrahepatic causes.

**Cholesterogenesis.** Synthesis of cholesterol.

**Cholinergic.** Relating to nerve fibers that cause effects similar to those induced by acetylcholine.

**Chronotropic.** Affecting the time or rate, as the rate of contraction of the heart.

**Clara cells.** Unciliated cells occurring at the boundary where alveolar ducts branch from the bronchioles.

**Clastogenic.** Giving rise to or inducing disruption or breakages, as of chromosomes.

**Clofibrate.** An antihyperlipidemic agent used to reduce elevated serum lipids when administered orally.

**CNS.** Central nervous system.

**Colic.** Pertaining to the colon; acute abdominal pain; characteristically, intermittent visceral pain with fluctuations corresponding to smooth muscle peristalsis.

**Conjunctivitis.** Inflammation of the delicate membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the exposed surface of the sclera (conjunctiva), generally consisting of conjunctival hyperemia associated with a discharge.

**Constipation.** Infrequent or difficult evacuation of feces.

**Contraceptive.** An agent that diminishes the likelihood of or prevents conception.

**Corpus luteum.** A yellow glandular mass in the ovary formed by an ovarian follicle that has matured and discharged its ovum. If the ovum has been impregnated, the *corpus luteum* increases in size and persist for several months.

**Corticosterone.** A natural corticoid with moderate glucocorticoid activity and some mineralocorticoid activity, possessing life-maintaining properties in adrenalectomized animals and several other activities peculiar to the adrenal cortex. Its actions closely resemble those of cortisol, except that it is not anti-inflammatory.

**Counter-irritant.** An agent that produces inflammation or irritation when applied locally to affect another, usually irritated, surface to stimulate circulation, e.g., liniment.

**Cytochrome P450.** Trivial name (P for pigment, 450 nm for the absorption maximum

of the carbon monoxide derivative) for a cytochrome occurring in most tissues and containing a protoheme IX prosthetic group. It serves as the oxygenating catalyst in a wide variety of reactions catalyzed by monooxygenases. Cytochrome P450 activates molecular oxygen for an attack on the substrate.

**Cytophatic.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, pathological changes in cells.

**Cytotoxic.** An agent that is toxic to certain organs, tissues, or cells.

**Decoction.** A preparation made by boiling a plant part in water; a boiled extract.

**Dental enamel.** A hard, thin, translucent layer of calcified substance that envelops and protects the dentin of the crown of the tooth. It is the hardest substance in the body and is almost entirely composed of calcium salts.

**Denture stomatitis.** Generalized inflammation of the oral mucosa observed sometimes in patient with new dentures or with old, ill-fitting ones, caused by *Candida albicans*, characterized by redness, swelling, and painfulness of the mucosa coming in contact with the denture.

**Dermatitis.** Inflammation of the skin.

**Diabetes mellitus.** A chronic syndrome of impaired carbohydrate, protein, and fat metabolism owing to insufficient secretion of insulin or to target tissue insulin resistance.

**Diabetes.** A general term referring to disorders characterized by excessive urine excretion (polyuria), as in diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.

**Diuretic.** An agent promoting urination.

**DMBA.** 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene; a humorigenic agent.

**Dopaminergic.** Pertaining to neurons that release dopamine and to the effects exerted thereby; activated or transmitted by dopamine.

**Dopamine.** A catecholamine formed in the body by the decarboxylation of dopa; an intermediate product in the synthesis of

norepinephrine; acts as a neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. It is also produced peripherally and acts on peripheral receptors, e.g., in blood vessels.

**Down syndrome.** A chromosome disorder characterized by a small, antheroposteriorly flattened skull; short, flat-bridge nose; epicanthal fold; short phalanges; widened spaces between the first and second digits of hands and feet; and moderate to severe mental retardation.

**Dromotropic.** Affecting the conductivity of a nerve fiber.

**Dysentery.** Any of various disorders marked by inflammation of the intestines, especially of the colon, and attended by pain in the abdomen, tenesmus, and frequent stools containing blood and mucus.

**Dysmenorrhea.** Painful menstruation.

**Dyspnea.** Sense of difficulty in breathing, often associated with lung or heart disease.

**Dysuria.** Painful or difficult urination.

**Eccentric hypertrophy.** Hypertrophy of a hollow organ, with dilatation of this cavity.

**Eczema.** A pruritic papulovesicular dermatitis occurring as a reaction to many exogenous and endogenous agents, characterized in an acute stage by erythema, edema associated with a serious exudates between the cells of the epidermis and an inflammatory infiltrate in the dermis, oozing and vesiculation, and crusting and scaling. In the chronic stage by the lichenification or thickening or both, signs of excoriations, and hyperpigmentation or hypopigmentation or both.

**Edema.** The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the intercellular tissue of the body; usually applied to demonstrable accumulation of excessive fluid in the subcutaneous tissues.

**Embryopathy.** A morbid condition of the embryo or a disorder resulting from abnormal embryonic development.

**Emesis.** Vomiting.

**Emetic.** An agent that induces vomiting.

**Emmenagogue.** A substance that promotes or assists the flow of menstrual fluid.

**Emollient.** An agent that smoothes and protects the skin when applied locally.

**Emphysema.** A pathological accumulation of air in tissues or organs; applied especially to such a condition of the lungs.

**Endometrium.** The inner mucous membrane of the uterus, the thickness and structure of which vary with the phase of the menstrual cycle.

**Endothelium.** The layer of epithelial cells that lines the cavities of the heart and of the blood and lymph vessels and the serous cavities of the body, originating from the mesoderm.

**Endotoxin.** A heat-stable bacterial toxin not freely liberated into the surrounding medium. Endotoxins are released only when the integrity of the cell wall is disturbed, are less potent than most exotoxins, are less specific, and do not form toxoids. When injected in large quantities, endotoxins produce hemorrhagic shock and severe diarrhea. Smaller amounts cause fever, altered resistance to bacterial infections, leukopenia followed by leukocytosis, and numerous other biological effects.

**Endovenous.** Intravenous.

**Enema.** A liquid injected or to be injected into the rectum.

**Enteropathy.** An intestinal disease.

**Enterotoxin.** A toxin specifically affecting cells of the intestinal mucosa, causing vomiting and diarrhea, e.g., those elaborated by species of *Bacillus*, *Clostridium*, *Escherichia*, *Staphylococcus*, and *Vibrio*.

**Epididymal.** Pertaining to the epididymis; the elongated cord-like structure along the posterior border of the testis, whose elongated coiled duct provides for the storage, transit, and maturation of spermatozoa, and is continuous with the ductus deferens.

**Epstein-Barr virus.** A herpes-like virus found in cell cultures of Burkitt lymphoma; also, antibodies reactive with Epstein-Barr

B virus have been reported in cases of infectious mononucleosis.

**Erysipelas.** A specific, acute, inflammatory disease caused by a hemolytic *Streptococcus*. The eruption, limited to the skin and sharply defined, is usually accompanied by severe constitutional symptoms.

**Erythema.** Redness of the skin, inflammation.

**Estrogens.** A substance that induces female hormonal activity.

**Expectorant.** An agent that induces the removal (coughing up) of mucous secretion from the lungs.

**Fatty acids.** Hydrolysis products of fats.

**Febrifuge.** That which reduces fever; antipyretic.

**Fibrinolysis.** The hydrolysis of an elastic, filamentous protein (fibrin) derived from fibrinogen by the action of thrombin, which releases fibrinopeptides A and B (co-fibrins A and B) from fibrinogen in co-agulation of the blood.

**Filariasis.** The presence of parasites filariae in the blood and tissues of the body. May be asymptomatic, and living worms cause minimal tissue reaction. Death of the adult worms causes marked inflammation and lymphatic obstruction.

**Flatulent colic.** Tympanites; distention of the abdomen, resulting from the presence of gas or air in the intestine or in the peritoneal cavity, as in peritonitis and typhoid fever.

**Flavonoids.** A class of tricyclic molecules, usually occurring in glycosidic form and widely distributed in plants, often as a pigment.

**Foam cells.** Cells with a peculiar vacuolated appearance owing to the presence of complex lipoids; such cells are seen notably in xanthoma.

**Follicular.** Pertaining to the lymph nodule.

**Follicular cells.** Cells located in the epithelium of follicles.

**Foot-and-mouth disease.** An acute, extremely contagious disease caused by pi-

cornavirus, affecting wild and domestic animals, chiefly cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and other ruminants, and very rarely humans. It is marked by an eruption of vesicles on the lips, buccal cavity, pharynx, legs, and feet; sometimes the skin of the udder or teats is involved.

**FSH.** Follicle-stimulating hormone.

**Furuncle.** A painful nodule formed in the skin by circumscribed inflammation of the corium and subcutaneous tissue, enclosing a central slough or "core." It is caused by staphylococci.

**Galactagogue.** An agent that promotes secretion of milk.

**Gallbladder (cholecyst; vesica biliaris; vesica fellea).** The pear-shaped reservoir for the bile in the postinferior surface of the liver, between the right and quadrate lobe; the cystic duct projects to join the common bile duct.

**Gallstone.** A concretion, usually of cholesterol, formed in the gallbladder or bile duct.

**Gargle.** A solution used for rinsing in medicating the mouth and throat.

**Gastroenteritis.** Inflammation of the stomach and intestinal tract.

**Gastroesophageal reflux.** Reflux of the stomach and duodenal contents into the esophagus, which may sometimes occur normally, particularly in the distended stomach postprandially, or as a chronic pathological condition.

**Gastroesophageal.** Pertaining to the stomach and esophagus, as the gastroesophageal junction.

**Genotoxic.** Damaging to DNA, causing mutations or cancer.

**GI.** Gastrointestinal.

**Glomerular.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of tuft or cluster (glomerulus), composed of blood vessels or nerve fibers, especially a renal glomerulus.

**Glutathione.** A tripeptide, widely distributed in animal and plant tissues. It exists in reduced (GSH) and oxidized (GSSH) forms, and it functions in various redox re-



actions, in the formation and maintenance of disulfide bonds in proteins and in transport of amino acids across cell membranes. In erythrocytes, these reactions prevent oxidative damage by reduction of methemoglobin, and peroxides.

**Glycosides.** Sugar esters.

**Goitrogenic.** Producing an enlargement of the thyroid gland, causing a swelling in the front part of the neck.

**Gonorrhea.** A contagious catarrhal inflammation of the genital mucous membrane, transmitted chiefly by coitus, and resulting from *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

**Gout.** An inherited metabolic disorder occurring especially in men, characterized by a raised but variable blood uric acid level, recurrent acute arthritis of sudden onset, deposition of crystalline sodium urate in connective tissues and articular cartilage, and progressive chronic arthritis.

**Gum.** Water swellable carbohydrate derivatives.

**HDL cholesterol.** High-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

**Hematopoiesis.** The formation and development of blood cells.

**Hemolysis.** Disruption of the integrity of the red cell membrane causing release of hemoglobin.

**Hemorrhage.** Bleeding; a flow of blood, especially if it is very profuse.

**Hemorrhoid.** A varicose dilatation of a vein of the superior or inferior hemorrhoidal plexus, resulting from a persistent increase in venous pressure.

**Hemostat.** An agent that checks hemorrhage when properly applied to a bleeding point.

**Hemostatic.** A compound that retards bleeding.

**Hemotoxic.** Poisonous to the blood and hematopoietic system (system pertaining to or effecting the formation of blood cells).

**Hepatectomy.** Removal of a part of the liver.

**Hepatic.** An agent that promotes the well-being of the liver and increases the secretion of bile.

**Hepatitis.** Inflammation of the liver, usually from the viral infection, sometimes from toxic agents.

**Hepatoblastoma.** A malignant intrahepatic tumor occurring in infants and young children and consisting chiefly of embryonic hepatic tissue.

**Herpes.** Any inflammatory skin disease caused by a herpesvirus and characterized by the formation of clusters of small vesicles. When used alone, the term may refer to herpes simplex or *Herpes zoster*.

**HMG-CoA reductase.** 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A-reductase.

**Hoarseness.** A rough or noisy quality of voice.

**Homocysteine.** A sulfur-containing amino acid, a homologue of cysteine, produced by the demethylation of methionine, and an intermediate in the biosynthesis from methionine via cystathionine.

**Husk.** The shell; the outer covering of some fruits as of corn and many other cereals.

**Hypercholesterolemic.** An agent that pertains to, is characterized by, or tends to produce an excess of cholesterol in the blood.

**Hyperemesis gravidarum.** Pernicious vomiting of pregnancy.

**Hyperemia.** An excess of blood in a part; engorgement.

**Hyperglycemic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or causing an increase in the level of glucose in the blood.

**Hyperkeratosis.** Hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the skin, or any disease characterized by it.

**Hyperlipemic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or causing an elevated concentration of any or all of the lipids in the plasma.

**Hypertension.** High arterial pressure. Various criteria for its threshold have been suggested, from 140 mmHg systolic and 90 mmHg diastolic, to 200 mmHg systolic and 110 mmHg diastolic. Hypertension may have no known cause (idiopathic or idiopathic) or may be associated with other primary diseases (secondary).

**Hypertensive.** Causing or marking a rise in blood pressure.

**Hyperthermia.** Abnormally high body temperature, especially that induced for therapeutic purposes.

**Hypertriglyceridemic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or causing an increase in the level of triglyceride in the blood.

**Hyperventilation.** Increased pulmonary ventilation beyond that needed to maintain the blood gases within the normal ranges.

**Hypnotic.** A drug that acts to induce sleep.

**Hypocholesterolemic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or producing an abnormally diminished amount of cholesterol in the blood.

**Hypofertile.** Having diminished reproductive capacity.

**Hypogammaglobulinemia.** A condition characterized by abnormally low levels of all classes of immunoglobulins.

**Hypoglycemic.** Causing a deficiency of blood glucose.

**Hypotensive.** Causing or marking a lowering of blood pressure.

**Hypouricemia.** Deficiency of uric acid in the blood, along with xanthinuria, resulting from deficiency of xanthineoxidase, the enzyme required for conversion of hypoxanthine to xanthine and of xanthine to uric acid.

**Hypoxia.** Reduction of oxygen supply to tissue below physiological levels despite adequate perfusion of the tissue by blood.

**Hypoventilation.** Underventilation; reduced alveolar ventilation in relation to the oxygen consumption.

**Hysteria.** A diagnostic term, referable to a wide variety of psychogenic symptoms that may be mental, sensory, motor, or visceral.

**Idiopathy.** A morbid state of spontaneous origin; one neither sympathetic nor traumatic.

**Immunogenicity.** The property that endows a substance with the capacity to provoke an immune response, or the degree to which a substance possesses this property.

**Immunoglobulin.** Immunoprotein; glycoprotein of animal origin with known antibody activity, or protein related by chemical structure, which may or may not have antibody activity. Divided into five classes: IgM, IgG, IgA, IgD, and IgE on the basis of structure and biological activity.

**Immunostimulant.** Stimulating various functions or activities of the immune system.

**Immunosuppressant.** An agent capable of suppressing immune responses.

**Inebriation.** The condition of being drunk.

**Infestation.** Parasitic attack or subsistence on the skin and its appendages, as by insects, mites, or ticks.

**Infusion.** A preparation made by soaking a plant part in hot or cold water, e.g., tea.

**Inotropic.** Affecting the force or energy of muscular contractions. Negatively inotropic—weakening the force of muscular contractions. Positively inotropic—increasing the strength of muscular contractions.

**Insecticidal.** An agent selectively poisonous to insects.

**Interferon.** Any of a family of glycoproteins that exert virus-nonspecific but host-specific antiviral activity by inducing the transcription of cellular genes coding for antiviral proteins that selectively inhibit the synthesis of viral RNA and proteins. Interferons have immunoregulatory functions and can inhibit the growth of nonviral intracellular parasites.

**Interleukin.** A generic term for a group of multifunctional cytokines that are produced by a variety of lymphoid and nonlymphoid cells and whose effects occur at least partly within the lymphopoietic system.

**Intragastric.** Situated or occurring within the stomach.

**Intraperitoneal.** Within the peritoneal cavity.

**Ischemia.** Deficiency of blood in a part, usually results from functional constriction or actual obstruction of a blood vessel.

**Isotype.** An immunoglobulin heavy- or light-chain class or subclass characterized

by antigenic determinants in the constant region.

**Jaundice.** A syndrome characterized by hyperbilirubinemia (excessive concentrations of bilirubin in the blood) and deposition of bile pigment in the skin, mucous membranes, and sclera with resulting yellow appearance of the patient.

**Karyotype.** The chromosome characteristics of an individual or of a cell line, usually presented as a systematized array of metaphase chromosomes from a photomicrograph of a single cell nucleus arranged in pairs in descending order of size and according to the position of centromere.

**Labor.** The function of the female organism by which the product of conception is expelled from the uterus through the vagina to the outside world.

**Larvicidal.** Destructive to insect larvae.

**Laxative.** An agent that promotes evacuation of the bowels. A mild purgative.

**LDL cholesterol.** Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

**Leprosy.** A slowly progressive, chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and characterized by the development of granulomatous or neurotropic lesions in the skin, mucous membranes, nerves, bones, and viscera.

**Lesion.** Any pathological or traumatic discontinuity of tissue or loss of function of a part.

**Leucorrhea.** A whitish, viscid discharge from the vagina and uterine cavity.

**Leukocyte.** White blood cells.

**Leukocytosis.** A transient increase in the number of leukocytes in the blood, resulting from hemorrhage, fever, infection, inflammation, etc.

**Leukotriene.** Biologically active compound functions as regulators of allergic and inflammatory reactions. They are identified by the letters A, B, C, D, and E, with subscripts indicating the number of double bonds in the molecule.

**LH.** Luteinizing hormone.

**Libido.** Conscious or unconscious sexual desire; creative energy. Any passionate form of life force.

**Lipogenetic.** Lipogenic; forming, producing or caused by fat.

**Lipolytic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or causing the decomposition or splitting up of fat (lipolysis).

**Lithiasis.** A condition characterized by the formation of calculi and concretions.

**Lobar pneumonia.** An acute febrile disease produced by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and marked by inflammation of one or more lobes of the lung, together with consolidation. It is attended with chill, followed by sudden elevation of temperature, dyspnea, rapid breathing, pain in the side, and cough, with blood-stained expectoration. The symptoms abate after 1 week.

**Luteal.** Pertaining to or having the properties of the *corpus luteum* or its active principle.

**Lymphoblast.** A morphologically immature lymphocyte; an activated lymphocyte that has been transformed in response to antigenic stimulation.

**Lymphohistiocytic.** Involving lymphocytes and histiocytes.

**Lymphopoietic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or causing the development of lymphatic tissue (lymphopoiesis).

**Malaria.** An infectious disease endemic in parts of Africa, Asia, Turkey, the West Indies, Central and South America, and Oceania, caused by protozoa of the genus *Plasmodium*, and usually transmitted by the bites of infected anopheline mosquitoes. It is characterized by prostration associated with paroxysms of high fever, shaking chills, sweating, anemia, and splenomegaly, which may lead to death.

**Malignancy.** The property or condition of being resistant to treatment (malignant).

**Mastocytoma.** A nodular cutaneous mast cell infiltrate, which is usually present at birth or soon after as a solitary nodule, although three to four lesions may occur. Le-

sions typical of urticaria pigmentosa may occur later.

**Measles.** A highly contagious infectious disease caused by paramyxovirus, common among children and seen in the unimmune of any age. Characteristically, coryza, cervical lymphadenitis, Koplik's spots, palpebral conjunctivitis, photophobia, malagia, malaise, and a harassing cough with steadily mounting fever precede the skin eruption.

**Melanoid.** Resembling melanin.

**Menorrhagia.** Hypermenorrhea; excessive uterine bleeding occurring at regular intervals, the period of blood being of usual duration.

**Methemoglobinemia.** The presence of methemoglobin in the blood, resulting in cyanosis and headache, dizziness, fatigue, ataxia, dyspnea, tachycardia, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, stupor, coma, and sometimes death.

**Miscarriage.** Loss of products of conception from the uterus before the fetus is viable; spontaneous abortion.

**Mitogenic.** An agent that affects cell division.

**Molluscicidal.** Destructive to snails and other mollusks.

**Monocytic.** Pertaining to or, characterized by a mononuclear phagocytic leukocytes, formed in bone marrow and transported to tissues, as of the lung and liver, where they develop into macrophages.

**Morbidity.** A disease condition or state, the incidence or prevalence of a disease or of all diseases in a population.

**Mutagenic.** Causing change or inducing genetic mutation.

**Myocardial infarction.** An area of coagulation necrosis in a tissue resulting from local ischemia in the heart.

**Nausea.** Sickness at the stomach; an inclination to vomit.

**Nematocidal.** Destroying nematode worms.

**Neoplasia.** The formation of a new tissue, with uncontrolled and progressive growth.

It would cause cessation of, multiplication of normal cells.

**Nephritis.** Inflammation of the kidney.

**Nephropathy.** Disease of the kidneys.

**Nephrotoxic.** Toxic or destructive to kidney cells.

**Neuralgia.** Pain extending along the course of one or more nerves. Many varieties of neuralgia are distinguished according to the part affected, as brachial, facial, occipital, or supraorbital, or to the cause, as anemic, diabetic, gouty, malarial, or syphilitic.

**Neurasthenia.** A syndrome of chronic mental and physical weakness and fatigue, which was supposed to be caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

**Neutrophil.** A granular leukocyte, having a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules. Neutrophils have the properties of chemotaxis: adherence to immune complexes, and phagocytosis.

**Nigrostratial.** Projecting from the substantia nigra to the corpus striatum; said of a bundle of nerve fibers.

**Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.** A heterogeneous group of a malignant lymphomas, the only common feature being an absence of the giant Reed-Sternberg cells characteristic of Hodgkin's disease. They arise from the lymphoid components of the immune system, and present a clinical picture broadly similar to that of Hodgkin's disease, except the disease is initially more widespread, with the most common manifestation being painless enlargement of one or more peripheral lymph nodes.

**Occlusion.** The act of closure or state of being closed; an obstruction or a closing off.

**Oleoresins.** Natural mixtures of resins and volatile oils.

**Ophthalmic.** Healing for disorders and diseases of the eye.

**Osteoarthritis.** Noninflammatory degenerative joint disease occurring chiefly in older persons, characterized by degeneration

of the articular cartilage, hypertrophy of bone at the margins, and changes in the synovial membrane, accompanied by pain and stiffness.

**Osteoclast.** A large multinuclear cell associated with the absorption and removal of bone, osteoclasts become highly active in the presence of parathyroid hormone, causing increased bone resorption and release of bone salts (phosphorus, and especially calcium) into the extracellular fluid.

**Ovalbumin.** An albumin obtainable from the whites of eggs.

**Oviposition.** The act of laying or depositing eggs.

**PAC.** Premature atrial complex; a single ectopic atrial beat arising prematurely, manifests electrocardiographically as an abnormally shaped premature P wave, usually with a slightly increased PR interval. It occurs in normal hearts, sometimes associated with the use of stimulants, but may be associated with structural heart disease.

**Pancreatic.** Pertaining to the pancreas; a large, elongated, racemose gland situated transversely behind the stomach, between the spleen and duodenum, producing insulin, glucagons, somatostatin, polypeptide (the endocrine part), and a pancreatic juice that contains enzymes essential to protein digestion (the exocrine part).

**Papilloma.** A benign epithelial neoplasm producing finger-like or verrucous projections from the epithelial surface.

**Parakeratosis.** Persistence of the nuclei of the keratinocytes into the stratum corneum (horny layer) of the skin. Parakeratosis is normal in the epithelium of true mucous membrane of the mouth and vagina.

**Parkinson's disease.** Neurological disorder characterized by hypokinesia, tremor, and muscular rigidity.

**Pectoral.** Pertaining to the thorax or chest; relieving disorders of the respiratory tract, as an expectorant.

**Pediculicide.** An agent that destroys parasitic insects (lice).

**Pepsin.** A general name for several names of the gastric juice that catalyze the hydrolysis of the protein to form polypeptides.

**Per rectum.** By the way of rectum.

**Periodontosis.** Juvenile periodontitis; a rare form that has an onset at puberty, is more common in females, and is manifested by deep periodontal pockets, usually involving the first molars and incisors.

**Pessary.** An instrument placed in the vagina to support the uterus or rectum or as a contraceptive device; a medicated vaginal suppository.

**Phagocytosis.** Ingestion and digestion of bacteria and particles by phagocytes.

**Pheromone.** A substance secreted to the outside of the body by an individual and perceived (as by smell) by a second individual, releasing a specific reaction of behavior in the percipient.

**Phospholipidemia.** The presence of phospholipids in the blood.

**Phytotoxic.** Pertaining to phytotoxin, or plant poison; inhibiting the growth of plants.

**Phytotoxin.** An exotoxin produced by certain species of higher plants; they are resistant to proteolytic digestion, and are effective when taken by mouth.

**Platelet aggregation.** Clumping together of platelets as part of a sequential mechanism leading to the initiation and formation of a thrombus or hemostatic plug.

**Platelet.** Disc-like structure, 2–4  $\mu$ m in diameter, found in the blood of all mammals and chiefly known for its role in blood coagulation.

**Pleural empyema.** Accumulation of a liquid inflammation product made up of leukocytes (pus) in a cavity of the lungs.

**Pleurisy.** Inflammation of the pleura, with exudation into its cavity and on its surface.

**Pneumonia.** Inflammation of the lungs with consolidation.

**Pneumonitis.** Inflammation of the lungs.

**Pneumothrax.** An accumulation of air or gas in the pleural space, which may occur spontaneously or as a result of trauma or a

pathological process, or be introduced deliberately.

**Poliovirus.** A virus of the genus *Enterovirus* that is the etiological agent of poliomyelitis, separable on the basis of specificity of neutralizing antibody into three serotypes, designated types 1, 2, and 3.

**Pollinosis.** Allergic reaction in the body to the airborne pollen of plants, resulting in the seasonal type of hay fever or rose cold.

**Polymorphonuclear cells.** Cells having a nucleus deeply lobed or so divided that it appears to be multiple.

**Poultice.** A moist, usually warm or hot mass of plant material applied to the skin, or with cloth between the skin and plant material, to effect a medicinal action.

**Prolactin.** A hormone secreted by special cells of the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates and sustains lactation in postpartum mammals, the mammary glands having been prepared by other hormones, including estrogens, progesterone, growth hormone, corticosteroids, and insulin.

**Promastigote.** Any of the bodies representing the morphological stage in the life cycle of certain trypanosomatid protozoa resembling the typical adult form of members of the genus *Leptomonas*.

**Prostaglandin (PG).** Components derived from unsaturated 20-carbon fatty acids, primarily arachidonic acid, via the cyclooxygenase pathway. They are extremely potent mediators of a diverse group of physiological processes.

**Proteinemia.** An excess of proteins in the blood.

**Proteolytic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or promoting the splitting of proteins by hydrolysis of the peptide bonds with formation of smaller polypeptides (proteolysis).

**Psoriatic.** Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of a common chronic, squamous dermatosis with polygenic inheritance and a fluctuating course (psoriasis).

**Purgative.** An agent that causes cleansing or watery evacuation of the bowels, usually with griping (painful cramps).

**Pus.** A liquid inflammation product composed made up of cells (leukocytes) and a thin protein-rich fluid called liquor puris.

**PVC.** Pulmonary venous congestion; premature ventricular contraction.

**Pyretic.** Pertaining to or of the nature of fever.

**Rabies.** An acute infectious disease of the central nervous system affecting most mammals including humans, caused by rhabdovirus. Typical symptoms include paresthesia and a burning sensation or pain at the site of inoculation, periods of hyperexcitability, agitation, delirium, hallucinations, and bizarre behavior, between which the person is often cooperative and lucid.

**Rage.** A state of violent anger; a total discharge of the sympathetic portion of the autonomic system.

**RBBB.** Right bundle branch block.

**Reflux.** A backward or return flow.

**Gastroesophageal reflux.** Reflux of the stomach and duodenal contents into the esophagus, which may sometimes occur normally, particularly in the distended stomach postprandially, or as a chronic pathological condition.

**Renal.** Pertaining to the kidney.

**Resins.** Water-insoluble mixtures of resins, their acids, and alcohols.

**Reticulocyte.** A young red blood cell showing a basophilic reticulum under vital staining.

**Rhinitis.** Inflammation of nasal mucosa.

**Salivary.** Pertaining to the clear, alkaline, somewhat viscid secretion from the parotid, submaxillary, sublingual, and smaller mucous glands of the mouth.

**Saponin.** A glycoside compound in plants, which, when shaken with water, has a foaming or "soapy" action.

**Sarcolemma.** The delicate plasma membrane that which invests every striated muscle fiber.

**Sarcoma.** Any of the group of tumors usually arising from the connective tissue, although the term now includes some of epithelial origin; most are malignant. Many types have prefixes denoting the type of tissue or structure involved, e.g., fibrosarcoma.

**Schistosomiasis.** The state of being infected with flukes of the genus *Schistosoma*.

**Scorbutic.** Concerning or affected with scurvy.

**Scrofula.** Tuberculosis involving the lymph nodes of the neck, usually occurs in early life, now rarely seen.

**Scabies.** A contagious dermatitis of humans and various animals, caused by the itch mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, and characterized by a popular eruption over tiny, raised sinuous burrows produced by digging into the upper layer of the epidermis by the egg-laying female mite, which is accompanied by intense pruritus and sometimes associated with eczema and secondary bacterial infection.

**Seasonal rhinoconjunctivitis (SRC).** Inflammation of the mucus membranes of the nose and eyes.

**Sedative.** An agent that allays excitement.

**Semliki Forest virus.** A species of viruses of the genus *Alphavirus*, originally isolated from *Aedes* mosquitoes in Western Uganda; it is widespread in Africa, where it appears to be nonpathogenic, although infections of laboratory workers have occurred.

**Sp.** Abbreviation for species (singular).

**Spp.** Abbreviation for species (plural).

**Spasmogenic.** Relating to the production of, or causing spasms.

**Spasmolytic.** An agent to lessen muscle spasms or cramps; antispasmodic.

**Speech.** The utterance of vocal sounds conveying ideas.

**Spermatogonium.** An undifferentiated germ cell of a male, originating in a seminiferous tubule and dividing into two primary spermatocytes.

**Spermicidal.** Destructive to spermatozoa.

**Suppository.** A medicated mass adapted for introduction into the rectal, vaginal, or urethral orifice of the body.

**Sphincter.** A ring-like band of muscle fibers that constricts a passage or closes a natural orifice.

**Splenomegaly.** Enlargement of a large, gland-like, ductless organ situated in the upper part of the abdominal cavity on the left side and lateral to the cardiac end of the stomach (spleen).

**SRBC.** Sheep red blood cells.

**Steroidogenic.** Producing steroids.

**Sterols.** Molecules related to cholesterol and some hormones.

**Stimulant.** An agent to increase body metabolism.

**Stimulant, CNS.** A compound that excites mental function.

**Sting.** An injury caused by the venom of a plant or animal (biotoxin) introduced into the individual or with which he or she has come in contact, together with the mechanical trauma caused by the organ responsible for its introduction.

**Stomachic.** A preparation that gives strength and tone to the stomach. Also used to stimulate the appetite.

**Stupor.** A lowered level of consciousness manifested by the subject's responding only to vigorous stimulation.

**Subcutaneous.** Beneath the skin.

**Submandibular.** Below the bone of the lower jaw (mandible).

**Sudorific.** Diaphoretic; a compound that increases perspiration.

**Suspension.** A preparation of a finely divided drug intended to be incorporated in some suitable liquid vehicle before it is used, or already incorporated in such a vehicle.

**Sympathomimetic.** Mimicking the effects of impulses conveyed by adrenergic post-ganglionic fibers of the sympathetic nervous system.

**Synovial fluid.** A transparent alkaline viscid fluid, resembling the white of an egg, se-

creted by the synovial membrane, and contained in joint cavities, bursae, and tendon sheaths.

**Tachycardia.** A raised heart beat rate.

**Tachyphylaxis.** Rapid immunization against the effect of toxic doses of an extract of serum by previous injection of small doses; rapidly decreasing response to a drug or physiologically active agent after administration of a few doses.

**Tannin.** Bitter principle of plant containing plant polyphenols.

**Tapeworm.** A parasitic intestinal cestode worm having a flattened, band-like form. The eggs of tapeworms are ingested by the intermediate host, they produce the larval stage in tissues. When the flesh of intermediate host is eaten, the larvae develop within the alimentary canal of the definitive host into adult tapeworms.

**T-cells.** T-lymphocytes; thymus-dependent lymphocytes; the cells primarily responsible for cell-mediated immunity.

**Tenifuge.** Taeniafuge; an agent that expels tapeworms.

**Teratogen.** A substance that can cause the deformity of a fetus.

**Terpenes.** Hydrocarbon volatile oils, often with a strong smell.

**Tetanus.** An acute, often fatal, infectious disease caused by anaerobic, spore-forming bacillus *Clostridium tetani*. The clinical manifestations are the result of tetanospasmin, a potent neurotoxin elaborated by the germinating spores.

**Thermogenic.** Producing heat.

**Thrombocytosis.** Increased numbers of platelets in the peripheral blood.

**Thyroid gland.** One of the endocrine glands, normally situated in the lower part of the front of the neck and consisting two lobes, one on either side of the trachea and joined in front by a narrow isthmus. It excretes, stores, and liberates the thyroid hormones, which play major endocrine roles in regulating the metabolic rate.

**Tincture.** An alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solution prepared from biological substances or from chemical substances.

**Tocopherol.** Any of a series of structurally similar compounds, methyl-substituted tocols.

**Tonic.** An ambiguous term referring to a substance thought to have overall positive medicinal effect of an unspecified nature.

**Tonsil.** A small, rounded mass of tissue, especially of lymphoid tissue.

**Tourette's syndrome.** A syndrome of facial and vocal tics with onset in childhood, progressing to generalized jerking movements in any part of the body, with echolalia and coprolalia.

**Toxic.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or of the nature of a poison or toxin. Manifesting the symptoms of severe infections.

**Trabecula.** A general term for a supporting or anchoring strand of a connective tissue, such as a strand extending from a capsule into the substance of the enclosed organ.

**Tranquilizer.** An agent that reduces psychotic behavior.

**Triacylglycerol.** Triglyceride; a compound consisting of three molecules of fatty acids esterified to glycerol. It is a neutral fat synthesized from carbohydrates for storage in animal adipose cells. On enzymatic hydrolysis, it releases free fatty acids in the blood.

**Tuberculosis.** Any of the infectious diseases of man and animals caused by species *Mycobacterium* and characterized by the formation of tubercles and caseous necrosis in the tissues.

**Ulcerative gingivitis (acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis; ANUG).** A progressive painful infection, also occurring in subacute and recurrent forms, marked by crateriform lesions of the interdental papillae that are covered by pseudomembranous slough and circumscribed by linear erythema; fetid breath, increased salivation, and spontaneous gingival hemorrhage are additional features.



**Ulcerogenic.** Leading to the production of ulcers.

**Urease.** An enzyme of the hydrolase class that catalyzes the hydrolysis of urea to CO<sub>2</sub> and ammonia. It is nickel protein found in micro-organisms and plant that is frequently used in clinical assays of plasma urea concentrations.

**Urticaria.** A vascular reactions, usually transient, involving the upper dermis, representing localized edema, caused by dilatation and increased permeability of capillaries, and marked by the development of wheals.

**Vaccine.** A suspension of attenuated or killed micro-organisms or of antigenic proteins derived from them.

**Vaginitis.** Inflammation of the vagina marked by pain and by a purulent discharge.

**Vasoconstrictor.** An agent that causes blood vessels to constrict, or narrow the caliber.

**Vasodilator.** An agent that causes blood vessels to relax and dilate.

**Vermicidal.** Having worm-killing properties.

**Vermifuge.** Anthelmintic; an agent that kills worms.

**VLDL cholesterol.** Very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

**Vulnerary.** An agent used for healing wounds, fresh cuts, etc., usually used as a poultice.

**Waxes.** Esters of fatty acids with high-molecular-weight alcohols.

**WBC.** White blood cells.

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# Cross Reference

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Common Names	Country	Latin bionomial
'O:yz	Laos	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
A'-li	Colombia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Aale	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Aankha	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Acchellu	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Aceituna	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Aco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ada	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Adarak	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Adhu	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Adi	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Adraka	Pakistan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Adruka	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Aduva	Nepal	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Afifindi	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Afu	Africa	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Agnimanth	Nepal	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Aisiksikimi	United States	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Aisskssiinainikimm	United States	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ajenjibre	Cuba	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ajenjibre	Mexico	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ajjjilla	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ajilla	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ajinibre	Mexico	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ajirinrin	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ajonjoli	Spain	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Ak	Pakistan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Akakur	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Akeita	France	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Aleysi	Suriname	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Alha	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Aliah	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>

Alla	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Allam	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Almindelig hamp	Denmark	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Almindelig	Denmark	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Aloruz	Arabic countries	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Alyvos	Lithuania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
American dwarf palm tree	United States	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Ampeu	Cambodia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Anaargeel	Iran	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Anjadana	Pakistan	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Araabia kohvipuu	Estonia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Araisa	Samoa	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ardak	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ardakam	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Arisi	India	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arlysen	Cornwall	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Aros	Netherlands Antilles	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Aroz	France	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arpa	Hungary	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Arpa	Turkey	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Arpa	Turkmenistan	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Arre kokosi	Albania	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Arros	Spain	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz colorado	Argentina	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz macho	Argentina	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz preto	Brazil	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Bolivia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Colombia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Costa Rica	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Cuba	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Ecuador	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Honduras	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Mexico	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Nicaragua	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Panama	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Paraguay	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Peru	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Puerto Rico	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz rojo	Venezuela	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz vermelho	Brazil	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz	Portugal	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arroz	Spain	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Arstniecibas ingvers	Latvia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Aruz	Ecuador	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Asa	Japan	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Asafetida	England	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Croatia	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Finland	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Germany	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Guyana	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Iceland	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Lithuania	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>

Asafetida	Netherlands	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Poland	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Russia	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Spain	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	Sweden	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetida	United States	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafetide	France	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafootida	Estonia	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asafotida	Germany	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asant	Germany	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Aseituna	Netherlands Antilles	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Asgumetakui	Africa	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ashadital	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Ashwagolam	India	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Assa Foetida	France	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Assafetida	Italy	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Asunglasemtong	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Atuja	Malaysia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
A-wei	China	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Aza	Greece	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Azeitona	Portugal	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Azucar, cane de	Canary Islands	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Azucar, cane de	Guatemala	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Babka	Poland	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Baco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Bagasse	China	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Bahia coconut palm	Brazil	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Bang	Egypt	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Baojiang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Barhanj	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Bariis	Somalia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Bariktil	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Barley	Guyana	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barley	United Kingdom	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barley	United States	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barlysin	Wales	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Beras	Malaysia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Beuing	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Bhaang	India	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Bhaango	Nepal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Bidr qtn	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Bijan	Malaysia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Birhni	India	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Black bush	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Blond psyllium	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Boko	Philippines	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Boktel	Malaysia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Bokti	Indonesia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Bortol	Sudan	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Bugas	Philippines	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Buko	Philippines	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Bunna	Ethiopia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>

Buzar qatona	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Byg	Denmark	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Bygg	Faeroe Islands	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Bygg	Iceland	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Bygg	Norway	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Cabbage palm	United States	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Ca-fae	Thailand	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Africa	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Argentina	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Bolivia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Brazil	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Catalonia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Chile	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Ecuador	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	France	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Peru	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Portugal	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Spain	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Café	Vietnam	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Cafea	Romania	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Caffe	Finland	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Caffe	Italy	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Caife	Ireland	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Cairead	Ireland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Caj	Albania	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Caj	Croatia	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Caj	Czech Republic	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Caj	Hawaii	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Caj	Serbia	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Cana comun	Spain	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cana de assucar	Portugal	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cana de azucar	Canary Islands	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cana de azucar	Guatemala	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cana de azucar	Mexico	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cana de azucar	Spain	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cana dulce	Canary Islands	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cana dulce	Spain	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Canaduz	Spain	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Canamiel	Spain	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Canamo indico	Spain	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Canapa indica	Italy	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Cane, sugar	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Canhamo	Portugal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Canna da zucchero	Italy	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Canna mele	Italy	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Canne de sucre	France	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cares	Nepal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Caretysen	Cornwall	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carot	Cambodia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carot	Vietnam	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carota	Italy	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carota salvatica	Italy	<i>Daucus carota</i>

Carota	Italy	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carote	Italy	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carotola	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carotte sauvage	Mauritius	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carotte	France	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carradje	The Isle of Man (Manx)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot sauvage	Belgium	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot sauvage	Canada	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot sauvage	France	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot sauvage	Tunisia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot	Guyana	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot	United Kingdom	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot	United States	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cay gung	Vietnam	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Cay mia	Vietnam	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cay	Turkey	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Ceai	Romania	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Cebada	Spain	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Cenoura brava	Portugal	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cenoura selvagem	Brazil	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cenoura	Portugal	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cevada	Portugal	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Cha	Brazil	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Cha	China	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Cha	Hawaii	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Cha	Pacific Islands	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Cha	Portugal	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Cha'ncat	Mexico	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Chaam-kkae	Korea	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Chai	Bulgaria	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chai	Georgia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Chai	Mozambique	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chai	Russia	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chai	Tanzania	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chai	Ukraine	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chai	Zaire	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chaj	Macedonia	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chanvre cultivate	France	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Chanvre de l'Inde	France	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Chanvre	France	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Chanvrier sauvage	France	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Chaparral	England	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Chaparral	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Chapepnomen ba	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Charas	India	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Chayna roslina	Ukraine	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Ch-chientzu	China	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Chiang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Chichambara	Nicaragua	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Chinesischer tea	Germany	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Chitta	Africa	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Chnay	Cambodia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>

Chou palmiste	France	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Churras	India	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Cno coco	England	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cno coco	Ireland	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cocco	Italy	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coco da Bahia	Brazil	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coco da India	Portugal	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coco fruto	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coco	Portugal	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coco	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coconut	Guyana	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cocotera	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cocotier	France	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cocotier	Romania	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coffee	Guyana	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Coffee	United Kingdom	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Coffee	United States	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Com cay lua	Vietnam	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Common plantain	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Coqueiro da Bahia	Brazil	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Coqueiro	Portugal	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Corifa del Malabar	Italy	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Creosote bush	Guyana	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Creosote bush	England	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Creosote bush	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Creosotum	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Cro bainney	The Isle of Man	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cukornad	Hungary	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Cukrova trtina	Czech Republic	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Culoare masline	Romania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Cunuc yacu	Ecuador	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Curral	Scotland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Curran	Scotland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cycam	Bulgaria	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Da ma cao	China	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Da ma ren	China	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Da ma	China	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Daab	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Dafu	Kenya	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Dafu	Mozambique	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Dafu	Tanzania	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Dafu	Zaire	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Dagga	South Africa	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Dansk pot	Denmark	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Dauco marino	Italy	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Daucus carotte	France	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Dee la	Thailand	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Dege e ullirit	Albania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Dé-oo-wé	Colombia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Devil's dung	United States	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Djae	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Djahe	Netherlands	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>

Djoflatao	Iceland	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Dohány	Hungary	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Driveldrikis	Latvia	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Dua	Vietnam	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Duhan	Albania	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Duhan	Croatia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Duivelsdrek	Netherlands	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Dulce, cana	Canary Islands	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Dumber	Croatia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Dumbier lekarstvy	Slovakia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Duvan	Serbia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Duvn	Serbia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Dwarf Evergreen Oak	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Dybaco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Dyvelsdrak	Denmark	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Dyvelsdrekk	Norway	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Dyvelstrack	Sweden	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Dzhindzhifil	Bulgaria	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
E´li	Colombia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Eaj	Czech Republic	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Eajovnik	Czech Republic	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Echemik	Bulgaria	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Echter hanf	Germany	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Echter tabak	Germany	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Elb	Albania	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Elia	Greece	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Ellu	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Engifer	Iceland	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Eorna	Scotland	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Erus	Malaysia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Esrar	Turkey	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Euroopa olipuu	Estonia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Eylbert	Israel	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Faco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ferule persique	France	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Fyglys	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ga feh	China	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Gaajara	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gaanjaa	Nepal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Gafae	Thailand	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Gahzar	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gaiweruam	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gajar	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gajjiimaa	Nepal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Gajjarakkilangu	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gajor	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gamug	Tibet	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gan jinang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gan zhe	China	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Ganiesi	Nicaragua	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Ganja	Guyana	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Ganja	India	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>



Ganna	Nepal	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Ganna	Pakistan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Gannaa	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Gannaa	Pakistan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Garase	South Africa	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Gawz el Hindi	Arabic countries	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Gazar baladi	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gazar	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gazur	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gelbe Rube	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gele peen	Netherlands	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gele Wortel	Netherlands	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gember	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gember	Netherlands	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gendari	Pakistan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Gengibre	Brazil	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gengibre	Portugal	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gengibre	Spain	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gengibre	Venezuela	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gergelim	Brazil	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Gerst	Netherlands	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Gerste	Germany	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Gewone gerst	Netherlands	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Ghah'veh	Iran	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Ghimbir	Romania	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gin	Myanmar	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gingebre	Mauritius	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gingebre	Spain	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gingebre	Vietnam	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gingelly	United Kingdom	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Gingembre	France	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Brazil	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Greece	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Guyana	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Jamaica	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Nepal	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Nicaragua	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Philippines	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Sri Lanka	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Taiwan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Tanzania	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	United States	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ginger	Venezuela	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Governadora	England	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Governadora	Spain	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Governadora	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Godenvoedsel	Netherlands	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Gojabghbegh	Armenia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Goma	Japan	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>

Grand tabac	France	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Grease bush	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Greasewood	United States	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Grifa	Spain	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Grote waaier palm	Netherlands	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Guamis	Spain	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Gujjur	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gujjur-jo-beej	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gularot	Faeroe Islands	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gulerod	Denmark	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gullerodder	Denmark	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gulrot	Norway	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Gung	Vietnam	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Guo zhe	China	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Gyin sein	Myanmar	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gyin	Myanmar	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Gyomber	Hungary	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Hab zargah	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Hachis	Spain	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Haidd	Wales	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Hajupihka	Finland	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Halia bara	Malaysia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Halia	Malaysia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Haliya merah	Malaysia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Haliya	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Hamp	Denmark	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hamp	Norway	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hampa	Sweden	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hampjurt	Iceland	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hamppu	Finland	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hanf	Germany	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Harilik ingver	Estonia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Harilik kanep	Slovenia	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Harilik seesam	Estonia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Harilik suhkruroog	Estonia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Haschischpflanze	Germany	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hash	United Kingdom	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hashas	Turkey	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hashish	Morocco	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Have-gulerod	Denmark	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Havijk	Iran	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Havuc	Turkey	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Havupunkit	Finland	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Hediondilla	Spain	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Hei chih ma	China	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Hemp	United Kingdom	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hengu	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Hennep	Netherlands	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hentgagan engouz	Armenia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Herbata	Poland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Hind kinnabi	Turkey	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hindistancevizi	Turkey	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>

Hing	Bangladesh	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Hing	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Hingu	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Hli	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Hogesoppu	India	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Hong cai tou	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Hong da gen	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Hong gan zhe	China	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Hong lu fai	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Hong luo bo	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Hu lu fai	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Hu luo bo	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Huang luo bo	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Hu-lo-po-tze	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Huo ma cao	China	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Huo ma	China	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
I kokosit	Albania	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Icayi	Rwanda	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
likh	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Ikherothi	Africa	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Ikhhu	Pakistan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Ikhofi	Africa	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Ikofu	South Africa	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Ilayisi	Africa	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ilikherothi	Africa	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Ilitye	Africa	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Imberias	Lithuania	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Imbir	Poland	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Imbir	Russia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Imbyr	Ukraine	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Inber	Israel	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Inbwer	Germany	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Inchi	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Indian hemp	United Kingdom	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Indische hennep	Netherlands	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Indischer hanf	Germany	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Indisk hamp	Sweden	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Ingee	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingefara	Sweden	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingefer	Denmark	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingefer	Norway	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingu	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Inguru	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Inguru	Sri Lanka	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Inguva	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Ingver	Croatia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingver	Slovenia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingverijuur	Estonia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingwer	Germany	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ingwer	Tanzania	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Inkivaari	Finland	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Isiot	Bulgaria	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>

Isphghol	India	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Itiye	Africa	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Jae	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jahe	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jahi	Malaysia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jaitun	India	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Jamaica ginger	United States	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jamveel	Iran	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Janzabeil	Sudan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jarilla	Spain	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Jazar barri	Iraq	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Jecam	Croatia	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Jecam	Serbia	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Jeczmiem	Poland	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Jeemen	Czech Republic	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Jenegibre	Venezuela	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jengibre	Cuba	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jengibre	Spain	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jenibre	Guatemala	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jenjibre	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jenjibre	Nicaragua	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jeung	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jiang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jinjaa	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Jitabdoogh	Armenia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Jiteni	Armenia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Ju zhong lu	China	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Julipe	India	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Ka'fe	Israel	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaafi	India	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaapi	Central America	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaapi	Mexico	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaapiopalmu	Finland	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Kaareti	New Zealand	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Kaawa	Uganda	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafa	Serbia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafa	Turkey	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kafe	Albania	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafe	Bulgaria	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafe	Czech Republic	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafe	Gambia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafe	Greece	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafe	Latin America	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kafe	Senegal	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Ka-fei	China	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaffe	Denmark	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaffe	Norway	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaffe	Sweden	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaffee	Germany	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaffeeplante	Norway	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaffeestrauch	Germany	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kaffi	Iceland	<i>Coffea arabica</i>

Kafija	Latvia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kahawa	Africa	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kahioa	Arabic countries	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kahva	Bosnia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kahve	Turkey	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kahvi	Finland	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kai	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kallamu	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kama I anguza	Afghanistan	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Kama I anguza	Pakistan	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Kan chiang	Vietnam	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kaneh	Israel	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Kanga	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kannabis	Finland	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Kannabisu	Japan	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Kansha	Japan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Kanvoc	Greece	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Kape	Philippines	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kapva	Greece	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Karga	India	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Karida	Greece	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Karlikova palma	Ukraine	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Karlikovaya palma	Russia	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Karot	Australia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karot	Cambodia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karot	Netherlands Antilles	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karot	Philippines	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karote	Albania	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karote	Hawaii	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karoti	Samoa	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karoto	Greece	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karotte	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karotten	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karotter	Denmark	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karuthellu	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Karuvathu kelengu	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Karyda	Greece	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kava	Croatia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kava	Czech Republic	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kava	Lithuania	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kava	Slovakia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kava	Slovenia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kava	Ukraine	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kave	Hungary	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kave	Israel	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kawa	Poland	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kayam	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Kdyuir	Turkmenistan	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Ke ke ye zi	Taiwan	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kelapa	Indonesia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kelapa	Malaysia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Keong	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>

Kerati	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kerp	Albania	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Khaerot	Thailand	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Khand	Pakistan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Khasa	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Kherm'-ba	Ecuador	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Khing	Laos	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Khing	Thailand	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Khing-daen	Thailand	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Khnehey	Cambodia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Khnhei phlung	Cambodia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Khokhonate	South Africa	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Khuong	Vietnam	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Khyen-seing	Myanmar	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kinkh	Thailand	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kinnab	Turkey	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Kintoki	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kion	Peru	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kis legyezopalma	Hungary	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Kkae	Korea	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Klao	Thailand	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Klapper	Netherlands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Klapperboom	Netherlands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Ko	Hawaii	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Koarn	Netherlands	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Koba	Japan	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Kobari	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kobbai	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kobbai	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kobbera	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kobbera	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kofe	Russia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Koffee	India	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Koffi	United Kingdom	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Koffie	Netherlands	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Koffie	South Africa	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Koffieboom	Netherlands	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kofi	Botswana	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kofi	South Africa	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kofii	India	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kofje	Netherlands	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kohv	Estonia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kok mak phao	Laos	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokas	Ethiopia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokkofoinika	Greece	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Koko yashi	Japan	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Koko	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokonet	Ethiopia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos orekonosnyi	Russia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos	Bulgaria	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos	Croatia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos	Czech Republic	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>

Kokos	Germany	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos	Netherlands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos	Russia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos	Sweden	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokos	Ukraine	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosa	Slovenia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokoshneta	Iceland	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosnoed	Denmark	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosnoot	Netherlands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosnot	Sweden	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosnus	Israel	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosnuss	Germany	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosnut	Netherlands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosnut	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosov orah	Croatia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosov orah	Serbia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosov orech	Bulgaria	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosov	Bulgaria	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosova palma	Slovenia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosovaia pal'ma	Russia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosovy orech	Czech Republic	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosovy orech	Slovakia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosovyj orech	Ukraine	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokosovyj orjekh	Russia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokospalm	Netherlands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokospalm	Sweden	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokospalme	Denmark	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokospalme	Germany	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokronoto	Suriname	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokus	Israel	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokusnod	Faeroe Islands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kokuszdio	Hungary	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Konga	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Konjed	Iran	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Konopie siewne	Poland	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Konopie	Poland	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Konoplja	Slovenia	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Koohii	Japan	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kookospahkina	Finland	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kookospalm	Estonia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kookospalmu	Finland	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kope	Hawaii	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kopi	Indonesia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Kopi	Malaysia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Ko-pi	Sri Lanka	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Ko-pyi	Korea	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Korn	Sweden	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Kreosotestrauch	Germany	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Kronto	Suriname	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Kultur hanf	Germany	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Kunyit terus	Malaysia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Kunzhut	Russia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>

Kunzuut	Estonia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Kushiar	Pakistan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Lag	Guyana	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Lahja	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Lao jiang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Lee-cah fee	United States	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Lei	Admiralty Islands	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Lia	Indonesia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Linga	Philippines	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Lisn al kalb	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Lobak merah	Malaysia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Loso	Congo	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Luama	Vietnam	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Lukux-ri	Colombia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Luya	Philippines	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ma ha hing	Laos	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Ma phra on	Thailand	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Maak muu	Thailand	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Mach'ca	Ecuador	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Maco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Maconha	Portugal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Mahora	Romania	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Mak un on	Myanmar	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Man nga	Laos	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Maphrao	Thailand	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Mar	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Marchew	Poland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Marihana	Netherlands	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihouava	Greece	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Bulgaria	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Croatia	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Czech Republic	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Denmark	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	France	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Germany	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Hungary	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Mexico	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Poland	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Russia	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Serbia	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Spain	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	Ukraine	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marihuana	United States	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marijuana	France	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marijuana	Italy	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marijuana	Mexico	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marijuana	Portugal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marijuana	Sweden	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Mashinin	Japan	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Maslin	Romania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Maslina	Bulgaria	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Maslina	Croatia	<i>Olea europaea</i>



Maslina	Serbia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Maslina	Ukraine	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Masline	Israel	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Masliniu	Romania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Maslinov	Croatia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Maslinov	Serbia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Mchele	Mozambique	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Mchele	Tanzania	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Mchele	Zaire	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Meacan dearg	Ireland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Mehrzeilige Gerste	Germany	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Merde du diable	France	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Mia	Vietnam	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Mitmerealine oder	Estonia	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Mittho-tel	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Mnazi	Mozambique	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Mnazi	Southeastern Africa	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Mnazi	Tanzania	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Mnazi	Zaire	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Moa	China	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Moba	Tanzania	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Mohlware	South Africa	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Mohre	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Mohrrube	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Monitahoohra	Finland	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Morkov	Bulgaria	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Morkov	Macedonia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Morkov	Romania	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Morkov	Russia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Morkva	Ukraine	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Moronen	Wales	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Morot	Sweden	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Mpunga	Africa	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Mrkva	Yugoslavia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Mtangwizi	Tanzania	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Mua chi	China	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Mu-lu´	Colombia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Mupunga	Botswana	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Mupunga	Zambia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Mupunga	Zimbabwe	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Mvuje	Mozambique	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Mvuje	Tanzania	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Mvuje	Zaire	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Myglys	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Myoga	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Naarakel	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Naariyal kaa per	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Naariyal kaa per	Pakistan	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Naariyal	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Naariyal	Pakistan	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nadiya	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nagara	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>

Naishekar	Iran	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Nalikeran	Malaysia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nanivaara	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Naral	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nargil	Arabic countries	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nargil	Iran	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Narial	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Narikela	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Narikol	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Narival	Nepal	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nariyal	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Narkel	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nasi	Indonesia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Natsume yashi	Japan	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Navadna konoplja	Slovenia	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Navadni tobak	Slovenia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Nazi	Mozambique	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nazi	Tanzania	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nazi	Zaire	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nga	Laos	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Ngaa	Thailand	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Ngesnges	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Ngjyre ulliri	Albania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Nhybaco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Nicotiane	France	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Niistsikapa's	United States	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Niska palma	Bulgaria	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Niyog	Philippines	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Niyok	Hawaii	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Niyok	Pacific Islands	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nkrabo	Africa	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Nkrama	Africa	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Nkrawusa	Africa	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
No	China	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Noble cane	United States	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Noce di cocco	Italy	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Noix de coco	France	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nora-ninjij	Japan	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Noz de coco	Portugal	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nuca de cocos	Romania	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nuez de coco	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nuvvulu	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Nyior	Malaysia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Oarn	The Isle of Man (Manx)	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Oastre	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Obeko	Japan	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Ohra	Finland	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Oi daeng	Thailand	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Oi	Thailand	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Olajbogyo	Hungary	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olajfa	Hungary	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olbaum	Germany	<i>Olea europaea</i>

Oleifi	Netherlands Antilles	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olewydden	England	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliba	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olifa	Iceland	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliif	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliivi	Finland	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olijf	Netherlands	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliondo	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olipuus	Estonia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliv	Sweden	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva europska	Slovakia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Czech Republic	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Ethiopia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Hungary	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Italy	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Portugal	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Romania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Russia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliva	Ukraine	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivas	Latvia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive	England	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive	France	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive	Germany	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive	Guyana	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive	The Isle of Man (Manx)	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olive	United States	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliveira	Portugal	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliven	Denmark	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliven	Norway	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivenbaum	Germany	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivera	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivgront	Sweden	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivo	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivove drevo	Czech Republic	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivovnik europsky	Slovakia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivovnik	Czech Republic	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olivy	Czech Republic	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oliwka	Poland	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oljka	Slovenia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Oljypuu	Finland	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olyf	Cornwall	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Olyva	Ukraine	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Ordoggyoker	Hungary	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Orez	Romania	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Orge	France	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Oriz	Albania	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Oriz	Bulgaria	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Oriz	Macedonia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Orizen	Bulgaria	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Orizov	Bulgaria	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Orz	Romania	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>

Orzo	Italy	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Oshoga	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Oti	United States	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Oulivie	France	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Padi ketek	Indonesia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pagári-mulé	Colombia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Pahari gajar	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Palana	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Palma de coco	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Palma del cocco	Italy	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Palma enana Americana	Spain	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palma kokosowa	Poland	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Palma nana	Italy	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palma sabal	Spain	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmeen	The Isle of Man (Manx)	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmera de coco	Spain	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Palmet	Netherlands	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmetta Della Florida	Italy	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmetto de la sierra	Spain	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmetto fan palm	United States	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmetto, dark	United States	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmier nain	France	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmier pitic	Romania	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmito	Portugal	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Palmito	Spain	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Paloondo	Spain	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Paparean	Indonesia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pastanaga	Spain	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Pastenade	France	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Pastenaga	France	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Pastinaca selvatica	Italy	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Peen	Netherlands	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Perungayam	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Perunkaya	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Perunkayan	Sri Lanka	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Petun	Brazil	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Phakchi-daeng	Thailand	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Pia di udi	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Pia nuni	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Piperoriza	Greece	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Pirinac	Croatia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pirinac	Serbia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pirinac	Turkey	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pirinac	Yugoslavia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pirinc	Turkey	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pirunpaska	Finland	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Pirunpihka	Finland	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Pitta gajur	India	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Pogaku	India	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Pokala	India	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Polgaha	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Porkanchaa	Thailand	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>

Porkkana	Finland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Pot	Denmark	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Psillo indiano	Germany	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Pugaiyilai	India	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Pugas	Hawaii	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pugas	Pacific Islands	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Qahve	Azerbaijan	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Qahve	Yemen	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Qahwah	Arabic countries	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Qasab al sukkar	Arabic countries	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Qasab es sukkar	Arabic countries	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Qinnib	Arabic countries	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Qolli	Boliwia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Qolli	Peru	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Qoqus	Israel	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Queen Anne's lace	Canada	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Quing jiang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Qurayta	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Raamathan	India	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Rabell	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Raihi	New Zealand	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rasi	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Rebla	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Rechina fena	Iran	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Reesa	India	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Reis	England	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Reis	Germany	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Reise	The Isle of Man (Manx)	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Reisi	South Africa	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rhizoma, zingiberis	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Rice	Guyana	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rice	India	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rice	United Kingdom	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rice	United States	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Riesen hanf	Germany	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Riisi	Finland	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rijst	Netherlands	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	Denmark	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	Faroe Islands	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	France	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	Norway	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	Russia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	Sweden	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	Switzerland	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ris	Ukraine	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Risch melna	Switzerland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Risgryn	Sweden	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Riso	Italy	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Riz	France	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Riz	Rwanda	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rizs	Hungary	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ruokaporkana	Finland	<i>Daucus carota</i>

Ruzi	Greece	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rys	Netherlands	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Rys	South Africa	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryz	Poland	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryze	Czech Republic	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Saat-Gerste	Germany	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Sabal du Mexique	France	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Sabal du Texas	France	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Sabal	United States	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Saccar	Nepal	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Saeng gang	Korea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sagapeen	Netherlands	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Sagepalme	Germany	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Sagepalmevruchte	Germany	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Sagpalmetto	Sweden	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Sahacar	Nepal	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sahachar	Nepal	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Saidun	India	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Saidun	Sri Lanka	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Sakhara	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sakharnyi trostnik kul'turnyi	Russia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sakharnyi trostnik lekarstvennyi	Russia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Salebyeo	Korea	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
San geung	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sang keong	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sargarepa	Croatia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Sargarepa	Hungary	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Sargarepa	Serbia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Sasim	Arabic countries	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Satou kibi	Japan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Saw palmetto	Guyana	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Saw palmetto	United Kingdom	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Saw palmetto	United States	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Sechszellige Gerste	Germany	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Seesami	Finland	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Segwere	South Africa	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Semsem	United Kingdom	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Serenoa palmu	Finland	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Seruma erva	Portugal	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Sesam	Denmark	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesam	Germany	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesam	Spain	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesam	Sweden	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesame	France	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesame	United Kingdom	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesame	United States	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesamfre	Iceland	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesami	Greece	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesamkruid	Netherlands	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesamo	Italy	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesamo	Portugal	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sesamo	Spain	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>

Sesamzaad	Netherlands	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Setan bokosu	Turkey	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Seytan tersi	Turkey	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Sezam indicky	Slovakia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezam	Croatia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezam	Czech Republic	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezam	Poland	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezam	Russia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezam	Ukraine	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezama seklas	Latvia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezama	Slovenia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezamas	Lithuania	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sezamo	Spain	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sga smug	Tibet	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shecerna trska	Croatia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Shecerna trska	Serbia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sheingho	Myanmar	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Shen jiang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shengijang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shing-kun	Tibet	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Shohkyoh	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shokyo	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shokyo	Taiwan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shooshma	Armenia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Shooshmayi good	Armenia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Shouga	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shoukyo	Japan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shoukyo	Taiwan	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shringaveran	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shukku	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Shumshum	Israel	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Shuntya	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sibada	Hawaii	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Sibada	Pacific Islands	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Sim-sim	Arabic countries	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sim-sim	Netherlands	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sinh khuong	Vietnam	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sinziminli	Africa	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Skenjabil	Morocco	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Skenjbir	Morocco	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sladkornitrs	Slovenia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sman-sga	Tibet	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Socketerror	Sweden	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sokeriruoko	Finland	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Solfjaderspalm	Sweden	<i>Serenoa repens</i>
Sonth	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sourdj	Armenia	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Spangur	India	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Speisemohre	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Speisemohren	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Spisegulerod	Denmark	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Spogel	Iran	<i>Plantago ovata</i>

Sragne	Cambodia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Sringaaran	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Stinkasant	Germany	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Stinking gum	United States	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Sugar cane	Barbados	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar cane	Guyana	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar cane	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar cane	Indonesia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar cane	Iran	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar cane	Jamaica	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar cane	Tanzania	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugar cane	Trinidad	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugarcane	Hawaii	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sugarcane, blue ribbon	United States	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Suikerriet	Netherlands	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sukkerroer	Denmark	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sukkerror	Norway	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sunth	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sunthi	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Suom	Finland	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Susam	Albania	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Susam	Bulgaria	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Susam	Turkey	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Susan	Romania	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Sutho	Nepal	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Sven	Sweden	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Szezam	Hungary	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Szezammag	Hungary	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Szezammag	Israel	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
T'ha'ari	Tahiti	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Taa	Germany	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tabac	France	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabac	Spain	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabacco Virginia	Italy	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabacni izdelki	Slovenia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabaco	Brazil	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabaco	Mexico	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabaco	Portugal	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabaco	Spain	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabaco	Venezuela	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabák	Czech Republic	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabak	Germany	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabak	Netherlands	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabak	South Africa	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabak	Russia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabaka	Suriname	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabako	France	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabako	Netherlands Antilles	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabako	Philippines	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabako	Spain	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabaku	Netherlands Antilles	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tabat	France	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>



Tae	Ireland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Taima	Japan	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Tal	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Tamaku	India	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tambaku	India	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tamrakatu	India	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tangauzi	Tanzania	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Tangawizi	Tanzania	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Tao	China	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Te	Scotland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Denmark	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Faeroe Islands	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	France	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Italy	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Norway	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Spain	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Suriname	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Switzerland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Te	Wales	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tea plant	England	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tea	Australia	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tea	England	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tea	Guyana	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tea	Hungary	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tea	United States	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Teboe	Indonesia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Tebu telur	Malaysia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Tebu	Indonesia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Tebu	Malaysia	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Tebusk	Denmark	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tebuske	Sweden	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tee	Finland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tee	Germany	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tee	Netherlands	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tee	South Africa	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Teel	France	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Teepensas	Finland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tembakau	Indonesia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tembakau	Malaysia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Temmdki	Turkmenistan	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tenkaya	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Tenkaya	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Tennai marama	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Tennai marama	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Tertuyagas	Ecuador	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Teufelsdreck	Germany	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Tey	The Isle of Man (Manx)	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Teye	South Africa	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
The	France	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
The	Indonesia	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
The	Malaysia	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Thee	Netherlands	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>

Theesoort	Netherlands	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Theestrauch	Germany	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Theestruik	Netherlands	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Theler	France	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Thenga	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thenga	Malaysia	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thenga	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thenginkai	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thengu	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thengu	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thenkaii	India	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thenkaii	Sri Lanka	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Thybaco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ti	Congo	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Ti	Samoa	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Ti	Scotland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tii	Greenland	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tii	New Zealand	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tii	Northwest Territories, Canada	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Til	Arabic countries	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Til	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Til	Pakistan	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Tila	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Till	France	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Tisi	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Tiwu	Sudan	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
To pi'avare	Rarotonga	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Tobac	Ireland	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	Australia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	Guyana	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	Iceland	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	Italy	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	Kenya	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	New Zealand	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	United Kingdom	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	United States	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco	West Indies	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobak	Denmark	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobak	Sweden	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobaken	Sweden	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobakk	Norway	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobakken	Denmark	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tombaca	Scotland	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tombagey	The Isle of Man (Manx)	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ton oi	Thailand	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Too moo	China	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Toombak	Sudan	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tra	Vietnam	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tsa	Philippines	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tsinstsimin	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Tsintsimir	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Tubbak	Faeroe Islands	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>

Tubo	Philippines	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Tue	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Tumbako	Mozambique	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tumbako	Tanzania	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tumbako	Zaire	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tupakka	Finland	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tutun	Romania	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tütün	Turkey	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Twak	South Africa	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tybaco	Wales	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tyton szlachetny	Poland	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tyutyun	Bulgaria	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tyutyun	Ukraine	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ufuta	Mozambique	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Ufuta	Tanzania	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Ugwayi	Botswana	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ugwayi	South Africa	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ugwayi	South Africa	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Ukha	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Ukhu	Nepal	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Uлива	Switzerland	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Ullastre	Spain	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Ulli	Albania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Ullir	Albania	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Umupunga	Africa	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ungbin	Myanmar	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Usa	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Usurp	China	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Uuka	India	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Vaaristubukas	Estonia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Vanglo	Germany	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Vary	Madagascar	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Velna suds	Latvia	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>
Vild gulerod	Benin	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Vild gulerod	Denmark	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Viljelty porkkana	Finland	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Vill gulrot	Norway	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Virginiantupakka	Finland	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Virginiatobak	Sweden	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Virginiatobakk	Norway	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Virginischer tabak	Germany	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Virginsk tobak	Denmark	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Vrai chanvre	France	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Vung	Vietnam	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Wai	Papua-New Guinea	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Warak sabun masasah	Arabic countries	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Weed	Guyana	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Wijen	Indonesia	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Wild carrot	Canada	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild carrot	England	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild carrot	New Zealand	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild gulerod	Denmark	<i>Daucus carota</i>

Wild rice	Australia	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Wilde mohre	Germany	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wilde peen	Belgium	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wilde peen	Netherlands	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wilde wortel	Belgium	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wildmorot	Sweden	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wortel	Indonesia	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wortel	Netherlands	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wortel	South Africa	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Xian ma	China	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Yachmen	Russia	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Yachmin	Ukraine	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Yaku-q'oniwan	Ecuador	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Yallu	India	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Yang hua luo bo	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Ye hu luo bo	China	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Ye ma	China	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Ye shu	China	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Ye zi	China	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Ye'-ma	Brazil	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Zaitun	Indonesia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
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Zanahoria silvestre	Peru	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Zanahoria silvestre	Spain	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Zanahoria silvestre	Venezuela	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Zanahoria	Puerto Rico	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Zanahoria	Spain	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Zangbil	Israel	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zangvil	Israel	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zanjabeel	India	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zanjabeel	Saudi Arabia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zanjabil	Arabic countries	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zanjabil	Iran	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
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Zaya	Turkmenistan	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Zayit	Israel	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Zaytun	Arabic countries	<i>Olea europaea</i>
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Zazvor	Slovakia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zebbug	Malta	<i>Olea europaea</i>
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Zencebil	Turkey	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
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Zenzero	Italy	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
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Zetis	Georgia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Zetiskhili	Georgia	<i>Olea europaea</i>

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Zeytin	Turkey	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Zeytoon	Armenia	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Zi jiang	China	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zi ma zi	China	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Zingiber	Spain	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zingibil	Oman	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Zinjabil	Yemen	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
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Zinzam	Mauritius	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
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## About the Author



A native of Guyana, Ivan A. Ross is a biologist at the United States Food and Drug Administration. At the age of seventeen he was awarded a scholarship by the United States Agency for International Development to study agriculture at Tuskegee University. After completing his studies he returned to Guyana and was appointed to the Guyana Ministry of Agriculture. During this tour of duty, most of his time was spent in the isolated communities of the Aboriginal populations, incorporating modern agriculture and health care methods with the traditional system. Dr. Ross' interest in traditional medicine originated at this time. He later entered the University of Maryland, College Park, where he studied animal science and biochemistry. In 1987 he joined the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, as a biologist in the

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