

CONSULTANTS

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DORLAND'S **ILLUSTRATED** **MEDICAL** **DICTIONARY**

32nd
EDITION

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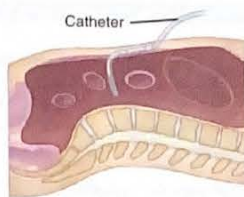
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■ Catheter inserted into the abdomen.

c. H [EC 3.4.22.16] a cysteine endopeptidase that also catalyzes the removal of amino acids from the N-terminus of peptides with that end free; it is present in the lysosomes of most mammalian tissues.

c. K [EC 3.4.22.38] a cysteine endopeptidase that is expressed in osteoclasts and plays a key role in the degradation of bone.

c. L [EC 3.4.22.15] a cysteine endopeptidase of the lysosomes, structurally related to papain.

cath-e-ter (kath'ə-tər) [Gr. *katbetēr*] 1. a tubular, flexible, surgical instrument that is inserted into a cavity of the body to withdraw or introduce fluid. See also *cannula*. 2. urethral c.

Catheter

acorn-tipped c. a catheter used in ureteropyelography to occlude the ureteral orifice and prevent backflow from the ureter during and following the injection of an opaque medium.

Amplatz coronary c. a preformed J-shaped angiographic catheter used as an alternative to a Judkins coronary catheter in coronary arteriography.

angiographic c. a catheter through which a contrast medium is injected for visualization of the vascular system of an organ; it may have a preformed end to facilitate selective locating (as in a renal or coronary vessel) from a remote entry site. Different types may be named according to the site of entry and destination, such as *femoral-renal* or *brachial-coronary*.

arterial c. a catheter inserted into an artery, used as part of a catheter-transducer-monitor system to continuously observe the blood pressure of critically ill patients; it can also be used for x-ray studies of the arterial system and for delivery of chemotherapeutic agents directly into the arterial supply of malignant tumors.

atherectomy c. a catheter containing a rotating cutter and a collecting chamber for debris, used for atherectomy and endarterectomy; it is inserted percutaneously under radiographic guidance.

balloon c., balloon-tip c. a catheter whose tip is provided with an inflatable balloon that holds the catheter in place or is used to dilate the lumen of a vessel, such as in balloon angioplasty; common types are the *Gruentzig balloon c.* and the *Swan-Ganz c.*

bicoudate c., c. bicoudé an elbowed catheter with two bends.

biliary c. a catheter inserted via a skin incision through the liver and common bile duct into the duodenum in order to provide drainage of bile past obstructed ducts into the small intestine, where the bile can aid digestion.

Braasch bulb c. a bulb-tipped ureteral catheter used for dilation and determination of the inner diameter of the ureter.

Brockenbrough transseptal c. a specialized cardiac catheter with a curved steel inner needle that can puncture the interatrial septum; used to catheterize the left ventricle when the aortic valve cannot be crossed in a retrograde approach.

Broviac c. a type of central venous catheter similar to a Hickman catheter but with a smaller lumen.

butterfly c. a small-diameter venous catheter introduced through the lumen of a butterfly needle.

cardiac c. a long, fine catheter especially designed for passage, usually through a peripheral blood vessel, into the chambers of the heart under radiologic control; used to obtain blood samples and intracardiac pressures, in diagnosing cardiac abnormalities, and in therapeutic intervention.

cardiac c.-microphone phonocatheter.

Castillo c. a cardiac catheter similar to an Amplatz catheter in shape and use, but shorter and introduced via the brachial artery.

central venous c. a catheter introduced via a large vein, such as the femoral, internal jugular, or subclavian, into the superior vena cava or right atrium to administer parenteral fluids (as in hyperalimentation) or medications or to measure central venous pressure. This type of catheter can also be used for short-term hemodialysis.

closed end-hole c. a catheter that lacks a hole in its tip; used for rapid injection of large volumes of contrast solution. Cf. *end-hole c.*

condom c. an external urinary collection device that fits over the penis like a condom; used in the management of urinary incontinence.

conical c. a ureteral catheter that has a cone-shaped tip designed to dilate the lumen.

Cook c. a flexible catheter sometimes used in place of the Tenckhoff catheter in peritoneal dialysis.

Cope loop c. a type of nephrostomy catheter with a loop at the end to hold it in place.

c. coudé elbowed c.

Cournand c. a cardiac catheter with a single end hole; used for pressure measurement, usually in the right heart.

DeLee c. a catheter used to suction meconium and amniotic debris from the nasopharynx and oropharynx of neonates.

c. à demeure indwelling c.

de Pezzer c. a self-retaining urethral catheter having a bulbous extremity.

directional atherectomy c. a type of atherectomy catheter whose direction can be shifted to shave off additional plaque.

double-channel c., double-lumen c. a catheter having two channels, one for injection and one for removal of fluid. Called also *two-way c.*

Drew-Smythe c. an instrument used for the artificial rupture of the amniotic membranes to induce labor.

dual-lumen c. double-lumen c.

elbowed c. a urethral catheter with a sharp bend near the beak, used to get around an enlarged prostate. Called also *c. coudé* and *prostatic c.*

electrode c. a cardiac catheter containing one or more electrodes; it may be used to pace the heart or to deliver high-energy shocks.

end-hole c. a cardiac catheter with a hole in the tip, through which a guidewire may be passed or pressure monitored.

eustachian c. an instrument for inflating the eustachian tube for treatment of diseases of the middle ear.

female c. a short urethral catheter for passage through the female urethra.

femoral c. a central venous catheter inserted through the femoral vein.

filiform-tipped c. a small-caliber catheter whose tip has a lumenless filiform; used to dilate tight urethral strictures and to bypass obstructions due to angulations or calculi in the ureter.

fluid-filled c. an intravascular catheter connected by a saline-filled tube to an external pressure transducer; used to measure intravascular pressure.

Fogarty c. a type of balloon-tip catheter used to remove thrombi and emboli from blood vessels.

Foley c. an indwelling catheter that has a balloon filled with air or liquid to retain it in place in the bladder.

Gensini coronary c. a nonpreformed catheter used for coronary arteriography; it has an end-hole to accommodate a guidewire or monitor pressure as well as side holes for rapid injection of large volumes of contrast material.

Gouley c. a steel urethral catheter that is curved and grooved on its inferior surface so that it can be passed over a guide through a urethral stricture.

Groshong c. a modification of the Hickman catheter with a valve that is closed when the catheter is not in use, used for long-term administration of substances such as antibiotics, total parenteral nutrition, or chemotherapeutic agents.

Gruentzig balloon c. a flexible balloon catheter with a short guidewire fixed to the tip, used for dilation of arterial stenoses; the balloon is made of low-compliance plastic to reduce the risk of arterial rupture.

hemodialysis c. a catheter used on a temporary basis for vascular access for hemodialysis, usually some type of central venous catheter.

Catheter *Continued*

Hickman c. a type of central venous catheter used for long-term administration of substances such as antibiotics, total parenteral nutrition, or chemotherapeutic agents; it can be used for continuous or intermittent administration and may have either a single or a double lumen.

indwelling c. a urethral catheter that is held in position in the urethra.

internal jugular c. a central venous catheter inserted through the internal jugular vein.

Judkins coronary c. a preformed J-shaped angiographic catheter used in coronary arteriography to cannulate and deliver contrast material to one of the coronary arteries via a percutaneous femoral route. It is composed of polyurethane or polyethylene with a fine wire braid within its walls; right and left catheters are shaped specifically for use in the respective coronary arteries.

Judkins pigtail left ventriculography c. a specialized pigtail catheter used for left ventriculography.

left coronary c. a catheter designed for coronary arteriography of the left coronary artery.

Malecot c. a two- or four-winged female catheter.

manometer-tipped c. a catheter with a small pressure transducer on its tip; used in measuring intravascular or intracardiac pressure.

multipurpose c. 1. a catheter with several functions or applications. 2. a catheter for coronary angiography that is shaped so that it can be used in either coronary artery.

Nélaton c. a type of urethral catheter made of flexible rubber.

nephrostomy c. a catheter used with percutaneous nephrostomy, as for drainage.

NIH c. a nonpreformed catheter used for coronary arteriography; it has a closed end and several side holes for rapid injection of large volumes of contrast material.

olive-tip c. a ureteral catheter with an olive-shaped end, used to dilate a constricted ureteral orifice; larger sizes may also be used for dilating urethral strictures or calibrating stricture diameter.

pacing c. a cardiac catheter containing one or more electrodes on pacing wires; used as a temporary cardiac pacing lead.

percutaneous c. a catheter inserted through the skin rather than through an orifice, such as a central venous catheter or one used for hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.

peripherally inserted central c. (PICC) a long catheter introduced through a vein in the arm, then through the subclavian vein into the superior vena cava or right atrium to administer parenteral fluids (as in hyperalimentation) or medications or to measure central venous pressure.

Pezzer c. de Pezzer c.

pigtail c. an angiographic catheter ending in a tightly curled tip that resembles the tail of a pig.

preformed c. a reshaped catheter designed to require less operator manipulation but usually restricted to a single function.

prostatic c. elbowed c.

pulmonary artery c. any of various cardiac catheters for measuring pulmonary arterial pressures, introduced into the venous system

through a large vein and guided by blood flow into the superior vena cava, the right atrium and ventricle, and into the pulmonary artery.

right coronary c. a catheter designed for coronary arteriography of the right coronary artery.

Robinson c. a straight urethral catheter with two to six openings to allow drainage, especially useful when there are blood clots that may occlude one or more openings.

self-retaining c. a urethral catheter constructed to be retained in the bladder and urethra; see *Foley c.* and *indwelling c.*

snare c. a catheter designed to remove catheter fragments introduced into the heart iatrogenically.

Sones coronary c. a woven Dacron or polyurethane catheter used in coronary arteriography to cannulate and deliver contrast material to the coronary arteries via the brachial artery. It is not preformed and may be used for several different tasks and with different approaches.

spiral-tip c. a type of filiform-tipped catheter with an off-center filiform.

subclavian c. a central venous catheter inserted through the subclavian vein.

Swan-Ganz c. a soft, flow-directed pulmonary artery catheter of the balloon-tip type; it is introduced into the venous system via an internal jugular or subclavian vein and is guided by blood flow into the superior vena cava, the right atrium and ventricle, and into the pulmonary artery.

swan neck c. a catheter used in peritoneal dialysis, having its end bent around almost to a U shape to impede catheter migration or extrusion.

Tenckhoff c. any of several types of catheter commonly used in peritoneal dialysis, consisting of a flexible silicone rubber tube with end and side holes and one or two extraperitoneal Dacron felt cuffs that help provide a bacteria-tight seal.

thermodilution c. a catheter used in thermodilution for introduction of the cold liquid indicator into the cardiovascular system.

toposcopic c. a miniature catheter that can pass through narrow, tortuous vessels to convey chemotherapy directly to specific sites.

tracheal c. an instrument for removing mucus from the trachea by application of suction.

transluminal endarterectomy c. a type of atherectomy catheter with a conical cutting window, inserted through the lumen of the vessel; debris is collected in a special vacuum bottle.

transtracheal c., transtracheal oxygen c. a catheter inserted into the trachea through a tracheostomy for patients who cannot tolerate a nasal or oral cannula.

tunneled c. a central venous catheter left in place for a long period so that scar tissue forms and anchors it in place.

two-way c. double-lumen c.

ureteral c. a catheter inserted into the ureter, either through the urethra and bladder or posteriorly via the kidney.

urethral c. a catheter for insertion through the urethra into the urinary bladder.

whistle-tip c. a urethral catheter with a terminal opening as well as a lateral one.

winged c. a urethral catheter that has winglike projections on the end to retain it in the bladder.

cath·e·ter·iza·tion (kath'ə-tur'ī-zā'shən) 1. the insertion of a catheter. 2. the use of a catheter.

cardiac c. passage of a small catheter through a vein in an arm or leg or the neck and into the heart, permitting the securing of blood samples, determination of intracardiac pressure, detection of cardiac anomalies, planning of operative approaches, and determination, implementation, or evaluation of appropriate therapy.

hepatic vein c. passage of a cardiac catheter through an arm vein, right atrium, inferior vena cava, and hepatic vein, into a small hepatic venule, for recording of intrahepatic venous pressures.

retrograde c. passage of a cardiac catheter along an artery, usually the femoral artery, against the direction of blood flow and into the heart.

transseptal c. passage of a cardiac catheter through the right atrium and across the interatrial septum into the left atrium; used in cases of valve obstruction and in techniques such as balloon mitral valvuloplasty.

cath·e·ter·ize (kath'ə-tēr-īz) to introduce a catheter within a body cavity.

cath·e·tero·stat (kath'e-tēr-o-stat) an apparatus for holding and sterilizing catheters.

cath·e·tom·e·ter (kath'ə-tom'ə-tēr) an instrument for aiding in the reading of thermometers, burets, and other equipment.

ca·thex·is (kə-thek'sis) [Gr. *kathexis* a retaining] in psychiatry, conscious or unconscious investment of psychic energy in a person, idea, or any other object. *cathex'ic adj*

Cath·flo Ac·ti·vase (kath'flo ak'ū-vās) trademark for a preparation of alteplase.

cath·iso·pho·bia (kath'ī-so-fō'be-ə) [Gr. *kathizein* to sit down + *-phobia*] kathisophobia.

cath·ode (kath'ōd) [*cata-* + *bodos way*] 1. in an electrochemical cell, the electrode at which reduction occurs, i.e., the negative electrode in an electrolytic cell or a storage battery and the positive electrode in a voltaic cell that delivers current. 2. the negative electrode of devices such as electron tubes, x-ray tubes, and electrophoresis cells. Symbol C. Cf. *anode*. *cathod'ic adj*

cath·o·lyte (kath'o-lit) the portion of an electrolyte that adjoins the cathode.

Cath·o·my·cin (kath'o-mi'sin) trademark for preparations of novobiocin.

cat·ion (kat'i-on) [*cata-* + *ion*] an ion carrying a positive charge owing to a deficiency of electrons; in an electrolytic cell cations migrate toward the cathode, which is negatively charged. *cation'ic adj*

cat·i·on·o·gen (kat'i-on'ə-jən) a compound that may become or may liberate a cation in the body.