



Z 1. Ger. *Zuckung*, contraction. **2.** Symbol for atomic number.

z zero; zone.

Z-79 Committee of the American National Standards Institute A committee that develops standards for anesthetic and ventilatory equipment. The label "Z-79" signifies that a device meets the established standard.

zafirlukast (zā-fēr-lūk'äst) A leukotriene inhibitor used to treat asthma.

Zagari disease Dry mouth.

Zaglas' ligament (zā'glūs) The part of the posterior sacroiliac ligament from the posterosuperior spinous process of the ilium to the side of the sacrum.

Zahn's line (zōnz) [Frederick W. Zahn, Ger. pathologist, 1845–1904] One of the transverse whitish marks on the free surface of a thrombus made by the edges of layered platelets.

Zahorsky disease Sixth disease.

Zantac Ranitidine.

zar (zahr) A culture-bound illness specific to Northern Africa and the Middle East in which people are possessed by evil spirits. The disease has characteristics reminiscent of the Western illness known as dissociative identity disorder.

Zavanelli maneuver (zā'vā-nēl'ē) In obstetrics, the manual return of the head of a partially born fetus with intractable shoulder dystocia to the vagina. This is followed by cesarean section.

Z disk A thin, dark disk that transversely bisects the I band (isotropic band) of a striated muscle fiber. The thin filaments, made primarily of actin, are attached to the Z disk; the area between the two Z disks is a sarcomere, the unit of contraction. SYN: *Z line*.

ZDV Zidovudine.

zea (zē'ā) Maize or corn.

zeaxanthin (zē'ā-zān'thīn) A pigmented antioxidant (a member of the carotenoid family) that is found in broccoli, corn, leafy green vegetables, and squash. Consumption of zeaxanthin-rich foods has been associated with a decreased risk of age-related macular degeneration, among other illnesses.

zein (zē'in) [Gr. *zeia*, a kind of grain] A protein obtained from maize. It is deficient in tryptophan and lysine.

Zeis' gland (tsis) [Eduard Zeis, Ger. ophthalmologist, 1807–1868] One of the sebaceous glands of the eyelid, close to the free edge of the lid. Each gland is associated with an eyelash. SEE: *Moll's glands*.

zeisian (zī'sē-ān) Pert. to something originally described by Eduard Zeis.

zeitgeber (tsit'gā'bēr) [German *zeitgeber*, timekeeper] Any of the mechanisms in nature that keep internal biological clocks synchronized (entrained) with the environment. Zeitgebers can be physical, involving light or temperature (e.g., sunrise, sunset), or social, involving regular activities (e.g., consistent mealtimes).

zeitgeist (tsit'gīst) [German] The spirit of the people, or trend of thought at a particular time.

zelotypia (zē'lō-tīp'ē-ā) [Gr. *zelos*, zeal, + *typtein*, to strike] **1.** Morbid or monomaniacal zeal in the interest of any project or cause. **2.** Insane jealousy.

Zenker, Friedrich Albert von (zēng'kēr) German pathologist, 1825–1898.

Z.'s degeneration A glassy or waxy hyaline degeneration of skeletal muscles in acute infectious diseases, esp. in typhoid. SYN: *zenkerism*.

Z.'s diverticulum Herniation of the mucous membrane of the esophagus through a defect in the wall of the esophagus. The location is usually in the posterior hypopharyngeal wall. Small diverticuli are asymptomatic. Large ones trap food and may cause esophageal obstruction, dysphagia, or the regurgitation of food. Treatment is surgical or endoscopic.

Zenker's fluid (zēng'kēr, tseng') [Konrad Zenker, 19th-century Ger. histologist] A tissue fixative consisting of mercuric chloride, potassium dichromate, glacial acetic acid, and water. It is used to examine cells, and particularly nuclei, in detail.

zenkerism (zēng'kēr-izm) Zenker's degeneration.

zepto- [Fm L. *septem*, seven, representing the seventh power of a thousandth] A prefix used in the International System of Units (SI Units) to signify 10⁻²¹.

zero (zē'rō) [It.] **1.** Corresponding to nothing. SYMB: 0. **2.** The point from which the graduation figures of a scale commence.

On the Celsius scale for example, zero (0°) is the temperature of melting ice. SEE: *thermometer*.

absolute z. The temperature at which all molecular motion (translational, vibrational, rotational) ceases. It is the lowest possible temperature, -273.15°C or -459.6°F; equal to 0° Kelvin.

limes z. SYMB: L0. The greatest amount of toxin that, when mixed with one unit of antitoxin and injected into a

guinea pig weighing 250 g, will cause no local edema.

zero population growth ABBR: ZPG.

The demographic equilibrium in which in a given period of time the population neither increases nor decreases, that is, the death and birth rates are equal.

zero-sum game A game in which the sum of the wins is equal to the sum of the losses. In such a game, every victory by one party results in equivalent losses by other participants.

Zestril (zēs'trīl) SEE: *lisinopril*.

zetta- [Fm. *L.septem*, seven, representing the seventh power of a thousand] A prefix used in the International System of Units (SI units) to signify 10²¹.

Ziehl-Neelsen method (zēl-nēl'sēn) [Franz Ziehl, Ger. bacteriologist, 1857–1926; Friedrich Karl Adolf Neelsen, Ger. pathologist, 1854–1894] A method for staining *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. A solution of carbolfuchsin is applied, which the organism retains after rinsing with acid alcohol.

ZIFT *zygote intrafallopian transfer*.

zinc (zīnk) [L. *zincum*] SYMB: Zn. A bluish-white, crystalline metallic element that boils at 906°C; atomic weight, 65.37; atomic number, 30; specific gravity, 7.13. It is found as a carbonate and silicate, known as calamine, and as a sulfide (blende). Dietary sources are meat, including liver; eggs; seafood; and, to a lesser extent, grain products.

FUNCTION: Zinc is an essential dietary element for animals, including humans. It is involved in most metabolic pathways. The recommended dietary intake is 12 to 15 mg of zinc daily for adults, 19 mg daily during the first 6 months of pregnancy, and 5 mg daily for infants.

DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS: Loss of appetite, growth retardation, hypogonadism and dwarfism, skin changes, immunological abnormalities, altered rate of wound healing, and impaired taste characterize this condition. Zinc deficiency during pregnancy may lead to developmental disorders in the child.

z. acetate White, pearly crystals; used as an astringent, antiseptic, contraceptive, and copper-binding compound.

z. cadmium sulfide A fluorescent material used in radiographic imaging intensification screens.

z. finger A small protein that can be constructed to bind to specific DNA sequences within genes.

z. oxide and eugenol Two substances that react together to produce a relatively hard mass, used in dentistry for impression material, cavity liners, sealants, temporary restorations, and cementing layers.

z. safts A bluish-white metal used to make various containers and also to gal-

vanize iron to prevent rust. The most commonly used compounds are zinc oxide as a pigment for paints and ointments. The salts also are used as a wood preservative, in soldering, in medicine to neutralize tissue, and in dilute solutions as an astringent and emetic.

z. stearate A very fine smooth powder used as a nonirritating antiseptic and astringent for burns and abrasions.

z. sulfate An astringent agent used as a 0.25% solution for temporary relief of minor eye irritation.

z. undecylenate A topical antifungal.
zinciferous (zīng-kif'ēr-ūs) Containing zinc.

zinc protoporphyrin A biochemical marker of iron deficiency. It is only moderately effective in diagnosing the disease.

Zingiberis rhizoma, Zingiberis officinale (zīng-ī'bēr-īs rī-zō'mā, zīn-jī') [L. fm Gr., root-mass ginger] The scientific name for ginger root.

zipper pull A device allowing persons with limited function to fasten zippers on clothing, esp. those in back.

zirconium (zīr-kō'nē-ūm) SYMB: Zr. A metallic element found only in combination; atomic weight, 91.22; atomic number, 40. It is used in corrosion-resistant alloys and as a white pigment in dental porcelain and other ceramics.

Zithromax (zīth'rō-māks") SEE: *azithromycin*.

Z line Z disk.

Zn Symbol for the element zinc.

zoacanthosis (zō'āk-ān-thō'sīs) Dermatitis due to foreign bodies such as bristles, hairs, or stingers from animals.

zoanthropy (zō-ān'thrō-pē) [Gr. *zoon*, animal, + *anthropos*, man] The delusion that one is an animal.

Zocor Simvastatin.

-zolamide (zōl'ū-mīd") A suffix used in pharmacology to designate an inhibitor.

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (zōl'īn-jēr-ēl'ī-sōn) [Robert M. Zollinger, 1903–1992; Edwin H. Ellison, 1918–1970, U.S. surgeons] A condition caused by neuroendocrine tumors, usually of the pancreas, which secrete excess amounts of gastrin. This stimulates the stomach to secrete great amounts of hydrochloric acid and pepsin, which in turn leads to peptic ulceration of the stomach and small intestine. About 60% of the tumors are malignant. Hyperacidity produced by the tumor can be treated with proton-pump inhibitors (such as omeprazole). Surgical removal of the tumor (called gastrinoma) may be curative.

Zolof Sertraline.

zolpidem (zōl'pē-dēm) An imidazopyridine used to treat insomnia. Its therapeutic class is sedatives/hypnotics.

zona (zō'nā) *pl.* **zonae** [L., a girdle] **1.** A band or girdle. **2.** Herpes zoster.

z. fasciculata The middle layer of the adrenal cortex. It secretes glucocorticoids, mainly cortisol.

z. glomerulosa The outer layer of the adrenal cortex. It secretes mineralocorticoids, mainly aldosterone.

z. ophthalmica Old name for herpes zoster of the area supplied by the ophthalmic nerve.

z. pellucida The inner, solid, thick, membranous envelope of the ovum. It is pierced by many radiating canals, giving it a striated appearance. SYN: *zona radiata*; *zona striata*; *membrane, vitelline*.

z. radiata *Zona pellucida*.

z. reticularis The inner layer of the adrenal cortex. It secretes very small amounts of androgens and estrogens.

z. striata *Zona pellucida*.

zona incerta (zō'nā in-sēr'tā, kēr') [L. "uncertain zone"] A nucleus in the brain located between the thalamus and subthalamus. It contains many cholinergic neurons, and it links to numerous other structures of the cortex and subcortex of the brain.

zonal (zō'nāl) [L. *zonalis*] Pert. to a zone.

zonary (zō'nār-ē) [L. *zona*, a girdle] Pert. to or shaped like a zone.

zone (zōn) [L. *zona*, a girdle] An area or belt.

border z. The partially damaged part of an organ that is found between tissue that is severely injured by an infarct and nearby tissue that is still well supplied with blood, oxygen, and nutrients.

cell-free z. In dentistry, an area below the odontoblastic layer of the dental pulp that has relatively few cells; also called the *zone of Weil*.

cell-rich z. The area of increased cell frequency between the cell-free zone and the central pulp of the tooth.

chemoreceptor trigger z. ABBR: CTZ. A zone in the medulla that is sensitive to certain chemical stimuli. Stimulation of this zone may produce nausea.

ciliary z. The peripheral part of the anterior surface of the iris of the eye.

cold z. In a hazardous materials incident, an unexposed area where rescue personnel wait for assignments and the command post is located, which is safe from any potential contamination.

comfort z. The range of temperature, humidity, and, when applicable, solar radiation and wind in which an individual doing work at a specified rate and in a certain specified garment is comfortable.

epileptogenic z. Any area of the brain that after stimulation produces an epileptic seizure.

erogenous z. An area of the body that may produce erotic sensations when stimulated. These areas include,

but are not limited to, the breasts, lips, genital and anal regions, buttocks, and sometimes the special senses that cause sexual excitation, such as the sense of smell or taste.

H z. H band.

hot z. In a hazardous materials incident or biohazard laboratory, the area where the hazardous materials are located. This area cannot be entered without protective equipment, special permission, and specialized training.

hypnogenic z. Any area of the body that, when pressed on, induces hypnosis. SYN: *hypnogenic spot*.

lung z. A hypothetical region of the lung defined by the relationship between the degree of alveolar ventilation and pulmonary blood flow (perfusion). Three lung zones have been identified: I, ventilation exceeds perfusion; II, ventilation and perfusion are equal; and III, perfusion exceeds ventilation. Zone I is found in the upper lung field, where gravity impedes perfusion, and zone III in the inferior portion of the lung, where gravity assists perfusion.

transition z. Squamocolumnar junction.

transitional z. The area of the lens of the eye where the epithelial capsule cells change into lens fibers.

warm z. In a hazardous materials incident, the area between the hot zone and the cold zone, where decontamination occurs. Only specialized personnel who are appropriately dressed are permitted in this location.

zonesthesia (zōn'ēs-thē'zē-ă) [ʼ + *ais-thesis*, sensation] A sensation, as a cord constricting the body. SYN: *girdle sensation*; *girdle pain*.

zonifugal (zō-nif'ū-gāl) [ʼ + *fugere*, to flee] Passing outward from within any zone or area.

zoning The occurrence of a stronger fixation of complement in a lesser amount of suspected serum; a phenomenon occasionally observed in diagnosing syphilis by the complement-fixation method.

zonipetal (zō-nīp'ēt-āl) [ʼ + *petere*, to seek] Passing from outside into a zone or area of the body.

zonography (zō-nōg'rā-fē) A type of tomography, using a tomographic angle less than 10°, that produces an image of a larger thickness of tissue. This technique is used for kidneys or structures lacking inherent contrast.

zonula (zōn'ū-lā) [L.] A small zone. SYN: *zonule*.

z. adherens The portion of the junctional complex between columnar epithelial cells below the zonula occludens where there is an intercellular space of about 200 A.U. and the cellular membranes are supported by filamentous material.

z. ciliaris The suspensory ligament of

the crystalline lens. SYN: *zonule of Zinn*.

z. occludens The portion of the junctional complex between columnar epithelial cells just below the free surface where the intercellular space is obliterated. Also called *tight junction*.

zonular (zōn'ū-lār) Pert. to a zonula.

zonular space A space between the fibers of the ligaments of the lens.

zonule (zōn'ūl) [L. *zonula*, small zone] A small band or area. SYN: *zonula*.

z. of Zinn *Zonula ciliaris*.

zonulitis (zōn-ū-lī'tīs) [+ Gr. *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the zonule of Zinn.

zonulolysis (zōn'ū-lōl'ī-sīs) [+ Gr. *lysis*, dissolution] The use of enzymes to dissolve the zonula ciliaris of the eye. SYN: *zonulolysis*.

zonulotomy (zōn'ū-lōt'ō-mē) [+ Gr. *tome*, incision] Surgical incision of the ciliary zonule.

zonulolysis (zōn'ū-lī'sīs) *Zonulolysis*.

zoo- Combining form meaning *animal, animal life*.

zoobiology (zō'ō-bī-ōl'ō-jē) [Gr. *zoon*, animal, + *bios*, life, + *logos*, word, reason] The biology of animals.

zoochemistry (zō'ō-kēm'īs-trē) Biochemistry of animals.

zoofulvin (zō'ō-fūl'vīn) A yellow pigment derived from certain animal feathers.

zoogenous (zō-ōj'ēn-ūs) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Derived or acquired from animals.

zoogeny (zō'ōj'ē-nē) [+ *gennan*, to produce] The development and evolution of animals.

zoogeography (zō'ō-jē-ōg'rā-fē) The study of the distribution of animals on the earth.

zooglea (zō'ō-glē'ā) [+ *gloios*, sticky] A stage in development of certain organisms in which colonies of microbes are embedded in a gelatinous matrix.

zoograft (zō'ō-grāft) [+ L. *graphium*, stylus] A graft of tissue obtained from an animal.

zoografting (zō'ō-grāft'īng) The use of animal tissue in grafting on a human body.

zooid (zō'ōyd) [+ *eidōs*, form, shape] 1. Resembling an animal. 2. A form resembling an animal; an organism produced by fission. 3. An animal cell that can move or exist independently.

zoolagnia (zō'ō-lāg'nē-ā) [+ *lagneia*, lust] Sexual desire for animals.

zoologist (zō-ōl'ō-jīst) [+ *logos*, word, reason] A biologist who specializes in the study of animal life.

zoology (zō-ōl'ō-jē) The science of animal life.

zoomania (zō'ō-mā-nē-ā) [Gr. *zoon*, animal, + *mania*, madness] A morbid and excessive affection for animals.

Zoomastigophora (zō'ō-mās'tī-gō'fō-rā)

A class of unicellular organisms within the phylum Sarcostomastigophora. These organisms usually have one or more flagella, but these may be absent in some species. It includes free-living and parasitic species such as *Giardia lamblia*.

zoonosis (zō-ō-nō'sīs) *pl. zoonoses* [+ *nosos*, disease] An infection common in animal populations that occasionally infects humans. Over 250 organisms are known to cause zoonotic infections, of which 30 to 40 are spread from pets and animals used by the blind and deaf. Immunosuppressed people and those who work with animals are esp. at risk of developing zoonoses. **zoonotic** (-nōt'īk), *adj.*

Zoon's vulvitis *Plasmacellularis vulvitis*.
zooparasite (zō'ō-pār'ā-sīt) [+ *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food] An animal parasite.

zoopathology (zō'ō-pāth-ōl'ō-jē) [+ *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, word, reason] The science of the diseases of animals.

zoophile (zō'ō-fīl) [+ *philein*, to love] 1. One who likes animals. 2. An antivivisectionist.

zoophilia (zō'ō-fīl'ē-ā) The preference for obtaining sexual gratification by having intercourse or other sexual activity with animals.

zoophilism (zō-ōfīl'ī-zm) [+ " + *-ismos*, condition] An abnormal love of animals.

zoophyte (zō'ō-fīt) [+ *phyton*, plant] An animal that appears plantlike; any of numerous invertebrate animals resembling plants in appearance or mode of growth.

zooplankton (zō'ō-plānk'tōn) [+ *planktos*, wandering] A small animal organism present in natural waters. SEE: *phytoplankton*.

zoopsychology (zō'ō-sī-kōl'ō-jē) Animal psychology.

zoosadism (zō'ō-sā'dīzm) Mistreatment of animals.

zooscopy (zō-ōs'kō-pē) [+ *skopein*, to examine] 1. Zoopsia. 2. The scientific observation of animals.

zoosmosis (zō'ōs-mō'sīs) [Gr. *zoe*, life, + *osmos*, impulsion] Osmosis that occurs within cells.

zoospore (zō'ō-spor) [+ *sporos*, seed] A motile asexual spore that moves by means of one or more flagella.

zoosterol (zō'ō-stē'rōl) Any sterol derived from animals.

zootechnics (zō'ō-tēk'nīks) [Gr. *zoon*, animal, + *technē*, art] The complete care, management, and breeding of domestic animals.

zootic (zō-ōt'īk) Concerning animals.

zootoxin (zō'ō-tōks'īn) [+ *toxikon*, poison] Any toxin or poison produced by an animal (e.g., snake venom).

zootrophic (zō'ō-trōf'īk) [+ *trophe*, nutrition] Concerning animal nutrition.

Zostavax (zō'stā-vāks") [From *zo(ster)* + *vacc(ine)*] Varicella-zoster virus vaccine.

zoster (zōs'tēr) [Gr. *zoster*, girdle] Herpes zoster.

z. auricularis Herpes zoster of the ear.

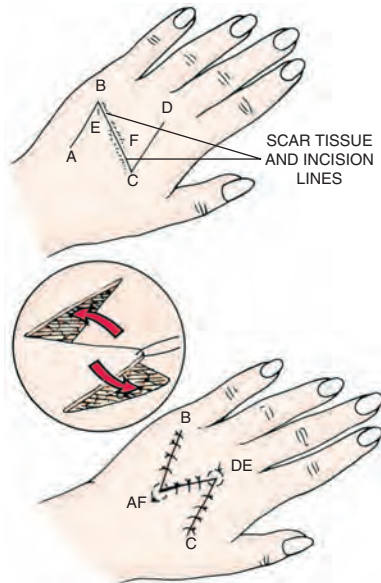
z. ophthalmicus SEE: under *herpes zoster ophthalmicus*.

z. sine herpette Cutaneous pain of dermatomal distribution, suggestive of herpes zoster but without the typical rash of shingles. That the pain is caused by a reactivation of herpes zoster may be confirmed by antibody titer or polymerase chain reaction tests.

zosteroid (zōs'tēr-oyd) [" + *eidōs*, form, shape] Resembling herpes zoster.

ZPG zero population growth.

Z-plasty (z-plās'tē) The use of a Z-shaped incision in plastic surgery to relieve tension in scar tissue. The area under tension is lengthened at the expense of the surrounding elastic tissue. SEE: *illus.*; *tissue expansion, soft; W-plasty*.



Z-PLASTY METHOD OF CORRECTING A DEFORMING SCAR

Zr Symbol for the element zirconium.

Z-track (z-trāk') An injection technique in which the surface (skin and subcutaneous) tissues are pulled and held to one side before insertion of the needle deep into the muscle in the identified site. The medication is injected slowly, followed by a 10-sec delay; then the needle is removed, and the tissues are quickly permitted to resume their normal position. This provides a Z-shaped track, which makes it difficult for the in-

jected irritating drug to seep back into subcutaneous tissues.

Zuelzer-Ogden syndrome Megaloblastic anemia.

-zumab (zoo'māb) A combining form for *humanized monoclonal antibody*. Compared with monoclonal antibodies made from chimeric sources (-ximabs), -zumabs are less likely to elicit a neutralizing antibody response in the patient who receives them.

zwitterion (tsvīt'ēr-ī'ōn) A dipolar ion that contains positive and negative charges of equal strength. This ion is therefore not attracted to either an anode or cathode. In a neutral solution, amino acids function as zwitterions.

zygal (zī'gāl) [Gr. *zygon*, yoke] Concerning or shaped like a yoke.

zygapophyseal (zī'gā-pō-fiz'ē-āl) Concerning a zygapophysis.

zygapophysis (zī'gā-pōf'ī-sīs) [" + *apo*, from, + *physis*, growth] One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra.

zygodactyly (zī'gō-dāk'til-ē) [" + *daktylos*, digit] Syndactylism.

zygoma (zī-gō'mā) [Gr., cheekbone]

1. The long arch that joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and malar bones on the sides of the skull. **2.** The malar bone.

zygomatic (zī'gō-māt'ik) Pert. to the zygomatic bone, also called the cheekbone or malar bone.

zygomatic arch The formation, on each side of the cheeks, of the zygomatic process of each malar bone articulating with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

zygomaticofrontal (zī'gō-māt'ī-kō-frōn'tāl) Concerning the zygomatic bone and frontal bone of the face.

zygomaticum (zī'gō-māt'ī-kūm) [L.] Zygomatic bone.

zygomaticus (zī'gō-māt'īk-ūs) [L.] A muscle that draws the upper lip upward and outward.

Zygomycetes (zī'gō-mī-sēt'ēz) In one system of taxonomy, a class of the true fungi that includes those which cause mucormycosis and entomophthoramycesis. This class is equivalent to the phylum Zygomycotina in another system of taxonomy.

zygomycosis (zī'gō-mī-kō'sīs) Fungal infections caused by various species including those involved in mucormycosis and entomophthoramycesis.

Zygomycotina (zī'gō-mī'kō-tēn'ā) [NL.] In one system of taxonomy, a phylum of the true fungi. It is synonymous with the class Zygomycetes in another system of taxonomy.

zygosis (zī-gō'sīs) [Gr. *zygosis*, a balancing] The sexual union of two unicellular animals.

zygosity (zī-gōs'ī-tē) [Gr. *zygon*, yoke]

The composition or characteristics of a zygote.

zygospERM (zī'gō-spĕrm) Zygospore.

zygospore (zī'gō-spor) A spore formed by fusion of morphologically identical structures. SYN: *zygospERM*.

zygote (zī'gōt) [Gr. *zygotos*, yoked] The cell produced by the union of two gametes; the fertilized ovum.

zygote intrafallopian transfer SEE: under *transfer*.

zygotene (zī'gō-tĕn) [Gr. *zygotos*, yoked] The second stage of the prophase of the first meiotic division. During this stage, the homologous chromosomes pair side by side. SEE: *cell division*.

zygotic (zī-gōt'ik) Concerning a zygote.

zygotoblast (zī-gō'tō-blāst) [" + *blastos*, germ] Sporozoite.

zygotomere (zī-gō'tō-mĕr) [" + *meros*, part] Sporoblast.

zym- Combining form meaning *fermentation* or *enzyme*.

zymase (zī'mās) [Gr. *zyme*, leaven, + *-ase*, enzyme] Any of a group of enzymes that, in the presence of oxygen, convert certain carbohydrates into carbon dioxide and water or, in the absence of oxygen, into alcohol and carbon dioxide or lactic acid. It is found in yeast, bacteria, and higher plants and animals. SEE: *enzyme*, *fermenting*.

zymogen (zī'mō-jĕn) [" + *gennan*, to produce] A protein that becomes an enzyme. It exists in an inactive form antecedent to the active enzyme. **zymo-**

genic, *adj.* SYN: *proenzyme*. SEE: *pepsinogen*; *trypsinogen*.

zymogenous (zī-mōj'ĕ-nūs) Zymogenic.

zymogram (zī'mō-grām) An electrophoretic graph of the separation of the enzymes in a solution.

zymohexase (zī'mō-hĕk'sās) The enzyme involved in splitting fructose 1,6-diphosphate into dihydroxyacetone phosphate and phosphoglyceric aldehyde.

zymologist (zī-mōl'ō-jĭst) One who specializes in the study of enzymes.

zymology (zī-mōl'ō-jĕ) The science of fermentation.

zymolysis (zī-mōl'ī-sĭs) [Gr. *zyme*, leaven, + *lysis*, dissolution] The changes produced by an enzyme; the action of enzymes.

zymolyte (zī'mō-lĭt') Substrate.

zymolytic (zī'mō-lĭt'ik) [" + *lytikos*, dissolved] Causing a reaction catalyzed by an enzyme.

zymoprotein (zī'mō-prō'tĕ-ĭn) Any protein that also functions as an enzyme.

zymosan (zī'mō-sān) An anticomplement obtained from the walls of yeast cells.

zymose (zī'mōs) Invertase.

zymosterol (zī-mōs'tĕr-ōl) A sterol obtained from yeast.

zymotic (zī-mōt'ik) Rel. to or produced by fermentation.

Zyprexa (zī-prĕk'sū) SEE: *olanzapine*.

Zyrtec Cetirizine.

Z.Z.'Z." Symbol for increasing strengths of contraction.