



Gingivostomatitis (Doughty and Broadwell, 1993)

ginglymus joint. See **hinge joint**.

ginkgo, an herbal product harvested from a tree that is native to China and Japan.

■ **USES:** This herb is used for poor circulation, diabetes, vascular disease, cancer, inflammatory disorders, impotence, and degenerative nerve conditions. It is also used for age-related declines in cognition and memory.

■ **CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Ginkgo is contraindicated in people with coagulation or platelet disorders or hemophilia, in children, and in those with known hypersensitivity to this product.

ginseng, an herb with red or yellow fruits that is native to the Far East and is now found throughout the world. One species is native to North America.

■ **USES:** This herb is used for physical and mental exhaustion, stress, viral infections, diabetes, sluggishness, fatigue, weak immunity, and convalescence.

■ **CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Ginseng should not be used during pregnancy and lactation or in children. It is also contraindicated in those with known hypersensitivity, hypertension, and cardiac disorders.

Giordano-Giovanetti diet /jōrdā'nōjō'vōnet'ē/, a low-protein, low-fat, high-carbohydrate diet with controlled potassium and sodium intake, used in chronic renal insufficiency and liver failure. Protein is given only in the form of essential amino acids so that the body will use excess blood urea nitrogen to synthesize the nonessential amino acids for the production of tissue protein. The foods included are eggs, small amounts of milk, low-protein bread, and some fruits and vegetables low in potassium, such as green beans, summer squash, cabbage, pears, grapefruit, and fresh or frozen blackberries, blueberries, and boysenberries. There are many modified forms of this diet, depending on patient requirements and tolerance and usually varying in the amount and origin of the protein. Also called **Giovanetti diet**. See also **renal diet**.

gipoma /gipō'mə/, a pancreatic tumor that causes changes in secretion of gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP).

girdle /gur'dəl/, any curved or circular structure, such as

the hipline formed by the bones and related tissues of the pelvis.

girdle pad, a covering that fits over the iliac crests and sacrum to protect the hip area in contact sports.

girdle sensation. See **zonesthesia**.

GI tract. See **digestive tract**.

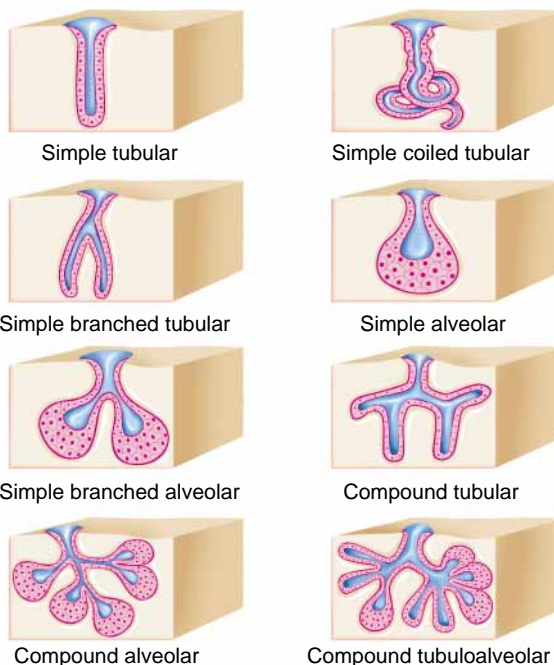
Giuliani's sign [Emilio R. Giuliani, twentieth century American cardiologist], a posterior chest thrill felt between the left scapula and spinal column in mitral insufficiency caused by anterior mitral leaf prolapse.

glabella /gləbəl'ə/ [L, *glabrum*, bald], a flat triangular area of bone between the two superciliary ridges of the forehead. It is sometimes used as a baseline for cephalometric measurements.

glabrous skin /glā'brəs/ [L, *glaber*, smooth; AS, *scinn*], smooth, hairless skin.

glacial acetic acid /glā'shəl/, a clear, colorless liquid or crystalline substance (CH₃COOH) with a pungent odor. It is obtained by the destructive distillation of wood or from acetylene and water or by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol by aerobic bacteria, as in the production of vinegar. Glacial acetic acid is strongly corrosive and potentially flammable, having a low flash point. It is miscible in alcohol, ether, glycerol, and water and is used as a solvent for organic compounds. Also called **vinegar acid**.

gland [L, *glans*, acorn], any one of many organs in the body, comprising specialized cells that secrete or excrete materials not related to their ordinary metabolism. Some glands lubricate; others, such as the pituitary gland, produce hormones; hematopoietic glands, such as the spleen and certain lymph nodes, take part in the production of blood components. **Exocrine glands** discharge their secretions into ducts. They may be classified by the shape and complexity of their duct systems. **Endocrine glands** are ductless and



Exocrine glands: structural classification