

ste-no-sis (st_ə-noʻsis)  [\(mp3/100588.mp3\)](#) [Gr. stenōsis]

an abnormal narrowing of a duct or canal; called also [arctation \(def.jsp?id=100007513\)](#), [coarctation \(def.jsp?id=100022218\)](#), a [\(def.jsp?id=100101461\)](#).

REVIEWED

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Bilateral severe stenosis of the common iliac arteries (arrows); seen in a standard contrast angiogram.

stenotic, adj

aortic stenosis, narrowing of the [aortic orifice \(def.jsp?id=100075812\)](#) or of the supra- or subvalvular regions; see also [\(def.jsp?id=100100609\)](#) and [subvalvular aortic s. \(def.jsp?id=100100608\)](#)

buttonhole mitral stenosis, [mitral stenosis \(def.jsp?id=100100599\)](#) in which adhesion and shortening of the mitral cusps pro slit resembling a buttonhole; called also [fishmouth mitral s. \(def.jsp?id=100100593\)](#)

calcific aortic stenosis, the most common type of [aortic stenosis \(def.jsp?id=100100589\)](#), characterized by calcific nodules a [aortic valve \(def.jsp?id=100114190\)](#).

caroticovertebral stenosis, atherosclerotic stenosis of the cervical portions of the vertebral arteries, resulting in cerebral isch

cicatricial stenosis, stenosis caused by the contraction of a cicatrix.

fishmouth mitral stenosis, [buttonhole mitral s. \(def.jsp?id=100100590\)](#)

granulation stenosis, stenosis or narrowing caused by the deposit of granulations or by their contraction.

hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, [pyloric stenosis \(def.jsp?id=100100604\)](#) caused by muscular hypertrophy and mucosal edem infants; symptoms include nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, anorexia, weight loss, dehydration, and hypochloremic alkalosis; palpable pyloric mass and visible peristalsis.

hypertrophic subaortic stenosis, **idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis**, a form of [hypertrophic cardiomyopathy \(def](#) which the left ventricle is hypertrophied (commonly with disproportionate involvement of the interventricular septum) and the ca marked by obstruction to left ventricular outflow. Called also [muscular subaortic s. \(def.jsp?id=100100600\)](#)

infantile hypertrophic gastric stenosis, congenital hypertrophy and hyperplasia of the musculature of the pyloric sphincter, c few weeks of life and leading to partial obstruction of the gastric outlet.

infundibular stenosis, stenosis below the pulmonary valve, within the infundibulum (conus arteriosus) of the right ventricle of [subpulmonic infundibular s. \(def.jsp?id=100100607\)](#)

lumbar spinal stenosis, [spinal s. \(def.jsp?id=100100605\)](#)

meatal stenosis, stenosis of the [urinary meatus \(def.jsp?id=100954609\)](#), seen most often in boys or men as a complication of [\(def.jsp?id=100021468\)](#) and [meatitis \(def.jsp?id=114163554\)](#).

mitral stenosis, a narrowing of the left atrioventricular orifice (mitral orifice); see also [buttonhole mitral s. \(def.jsp?id=100100599\)](#)

muscular subaortic stenosis, [idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic s. \(def.jsp?id=100100596\)](#)

papillary stenosis, [sphincter of Oddi dysfunction \(def.jsp?id=118250512\)](#).

postdiphtheritic stenosis, stenosis of the larynx or trachea following diphtheria.

pulmonary stenosis, narrowing of the opening between the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle, usually at the level of the

pyloric stenosis, obstruction of the [pyloric orifice \(def.jsp?id=100624212\)](#) of the stomach; it may be congenital as in [hypertrof \(def.jsp?id=100100595\)](#) (q.v.), or acquired due to [peptic ulcers \(def.jsp?id=100112855\)](#) or prepyloric carcinoma.

rectal stenosis, stenosis or stricture of the rectum. Called also [proctostenosis \(def.jsp?id=100086803\)](#) and [rectostenosis \(def.](#)

renal artery stenosis, narrowing of one or both renal arteries, caused by atherosclerosis or [fibromuscular dysplasia \(def.jsp?i](#) renal function is impaired (see also [ischemic nephropathy \(def.jsp?id=200020886\)](#), under nephropathy). The resultant increase

([def.jsp?id=100092057](#)) release by the affected kidney causes [renovascular hypertension](#) ([def.jsp?id=100051321](#)), and bilateral [chronic renal failure](#) ([def.jsp?id=100204221](#)).

spinal stenosis, narrowing of the vertebral canal, nerve root canals, or intervertebral foramina of the lumbar spine caused by narrowing of the space; symptoms are caused by compression of the cauda equina and include pain, paresthesias, and neurogenic claudication. A congenital condition may be either congenital or due to spinal degeneration. Called also [lumbar spinal s.](#) ([def.jsp?id=120888640](#)) See also ([def.jsp?id=100023357](#)) under compression.

subaortic stenosis, [aortic stenosis](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100589](#)) due to an obstructive lesion in the left ventricle below the aortic valve. See also [idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic s.](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100596](#))

subglottic stenosis, stenosis of the trachea below the glottis. A congenital form results in neonatal stridor or laryngotracheitis requiring tracheotomy but resolving with age. An acquired form is caused by repeated intubations.

subpulmonic infundibular stenosis, [infundibular s.](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100598](#))

subvalvular aortic stenosis, [subaortic s.](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100606](#))

supravalvular aortic stenosis, a rare form of [aortic stenosis](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100589](#)) occurring above the [aortic valve](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100603](#)) usually caused by a complete circumferential fibrous ring of constricting tissue at the level of the [sinus of Valsalva](#) ([def.jsp?id=100104937](#)), under syndrome.

tricuspid stenosis, narrowing or stricture of the [tricuspid orifice](#) ([def.jsp?id=100075828](#)) of the heart.

valvular stenosis, stenosis affecting any of the valves of the heart; see [aortic s.](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100589](#)), [mitral s.](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100603](#)), and [tricuspid s.](#) ([def.jsp?id=100100610](#))

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