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hy-per-tro-phy (hi-pur'trə-fe)  [hyper- + -trophy]

the enlargement or overgrowth of an organ or part due to an increase in size of its constituent cells. See also [hyperplasia](#) and [proliferation](#).
hypertrophic, adj

adaptive hypertrophy, increase in size in response to changed conditions, as, for example, increased thickness of the walls of a hollow organ when the outflow is obstructed.

asymmetrical septal hypertrophy, [hypertrophic cardiomyopathy](#). the term is sometimes limited to cases of [hypertrophic cardiomyopathy](#) in which the hypertrophy is localized to the interventricular septum. Cf. [hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy](#).

benign prostatic hypertrophy, see under [hyperplasia](#).

Bertin column hypertrophy, congenital enlargement of [renal columns](#) ([Bertin columns](#)), a benign condition sometimes mistaken for a renal tumor. Called also [renal column h.](#)

cardiac hypertrophy, enlargement of myocardial cells and hyperplasia of nonmuscular cardiac components due to pressure and volume overload and sometimes to neurohumoral factors.

compensatory hypertrophy, hypertrophy that results from an increased workload due to some physical defect, such as occurs in one kidney when the other is absent or nonfunctional.

complementary hypertrophy, increase in size of the remaining part of an organ to take the place of a portion which has been lost.

concentric hypertrophy, hypertrophy of a hollow organ in which there is increased thickness of the walls with no enlargement in external size, with diminished capacity.

eccentric hypertrophy, hypertrophy of a hollow organ in which there is dilatation of its cavity and enlargement of its external size.

false hypertrophy, enlargement due to an increase in only one constituent element of an organ or part, commonly the stroma.

functional hypertrophy, hypertrophy of an organ or part caused by its increased activity.

hemifacial hypertrophy, [facial hemihypertrophy](#).

Marie hypertrophy, enlargement of the soft parts of the joints resulting from periostitis.

physiologic hypertrophy, temporary increase in the size of an organ produced by physiologic activity, as in the female breast during pregnancy and lactation.

pseudomuscular hypertrophy, [pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy](#).

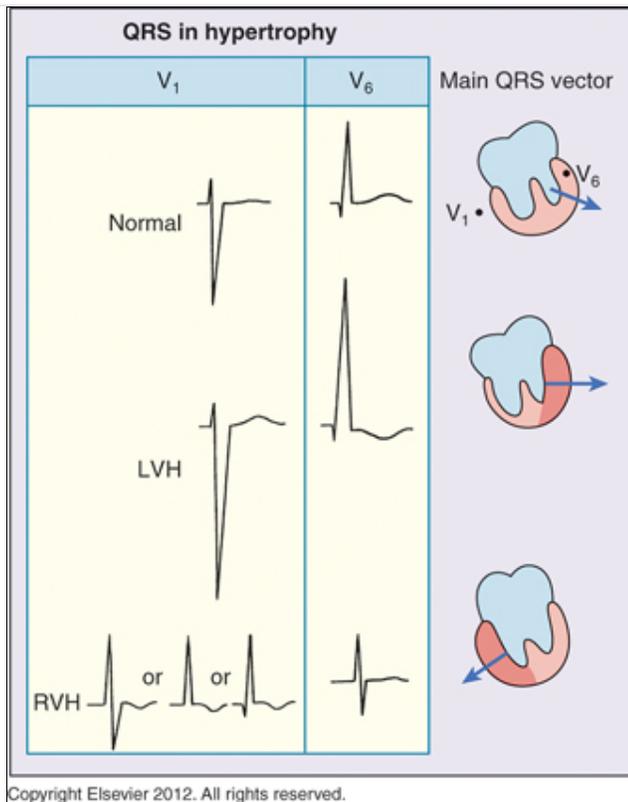
renal column hypertrophy, [Bertin column h.](#)

simple hypertrophy, hypertrophy that is due to a simple increase of the number of structural elements.

true hypertrophy, enlargement due to an increase of all the component elements of an organ or part.

unilateral hypertrophy, overgrowth of one side of the entire body or of a portion of one side, as of the face.

ventricular hypertrophy, hypertrophy of the [myocardium](#) of a [ventricle of the heart](#), due to chronic pressure overload; it is manifest electrocardiographically by increased [QRS complex](#) voltage, frequently accompanied by repolarization changes.



Ventricular hypertrophy. Diagram contrasting the effects of left (LVH) and right (RVH) ventricular hypertrophy on the QRS vector. LVH exaggerates the normal pattern, causing deeper right precordial S waves and taller left precordial R waves. RVH shifts the QRS vector to the right, causing increased right precordial R waves.

vicarious hypertrophy, hypertrophy of an organ in consequence of the failure of another organ of allied function. Cf. [compensatory h.](#)

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