

## S

Saccular aneurysm <b>see</b> INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM	WL408
Sacral plexus <b>see</b> LUMBOSACRAL PLEXUS	WL140
<b>SACRUM</b>	<b>WE460</b>
A2 A bone of the spine, do not confuse with LUMBOSACRAL REGION which is an area.	
<b>SADISM</b>	<b>HQ300</b>
F3 A condition in which there is a derivation of pleasure from inflicting pain, discomfort or humiliation on another person or persons. The sexual significance of sadistic wishes or behaviour may be conscious or unconscious. <b>See related</b> PARAPHILIC DISORDERS	
<b>SAFE SEX</b>	<b>HQ132</b>
F1 Sexual behaviour that prevents or reduces the spread of SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES or PREGNANCY. <b>See related</b> SEX EDUCATION	
Safe sleeping in infants <b>see</b> SUDDEN INFANT DEATH	WS822
Safeguarding <b>see</b> CHILD ABUSE; CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL; ELDER ABUSE; DISABLED PERSONS ABUSE	
<b>SAFETY</b>	<b>W300-497</b>
N6 Freedom from exposure to danger and protection from the occurrence or risk of injury or loss. It suggests optimal precautions in the workplace, on the street, in the home, etc., and includes personal safety as well as the safety of property. For safety in specific circumstances coordinate with the specific area e.g. COAL MINING. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY, PATIENT SAFETY and EQUIPMENT SAFETY are also available.	
Factory inspectorate	<b>W345</b>
In laboratories	<b>QY24</b>
Occupational safety legislation	<b>W332-3</b>
Patient safety	<b>WA55</b>
<b>See related</b> ACCIDENTS; ACCIDENT PREVENTION; ACCIDENTS, AVIATION; ACCIDENTS, HOME; ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL; ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC	
Safety committees <b>see</b> SAFETY MANAGEMENT	W345
Safety, consumer product <b>see</b> CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY	W4
Safety devices <b>see</b> PROTECTIVE DEVICES	W390
Safety equipment <b>see</b> PROTECTIVE DEVICES	W390
Safety, equipment <b>see</b> EQUIPMENT SAFETY	W350
Safety glasses <b>see</b> EYE PROTECTIVE DEVICES	WW595
Safety lenses <b>see</b> EYE PROTECTIVE DEVICES	WW595
<b>SAFETY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>W300-90</b>
G3 N4 The development of systems to prevent accidents, injuries and other adverse occurrences in an institutional setting. The concept includes prevention or reduction of adverse events or incidents involving employees, patients or facilities.	
Occupational safety legislation	<b>W332-3</b>
Safety committees	<b>W345</b>
Safety, medical device <b>see</b> EQUIPMENT SAFETY	W350

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Safety monitoring boards **see** CLINICAL TRIALS DATA MONITORING COMMITTEES QV471  
Safety, occupational **see** OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH W300-90

Safety, patient **see** SAFETY + PATIENTS WA55

Sailors **see** MILITARY PERSONNEL; ATHLETES; SHIPS

### SAINTS

**BL**

K1 Persons officially recognised or acknowledged as pre-eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety, especially through canonisation by a branch of the Christian church.

Salaam attacks **see** SPASMS, INFANTILE WL470

Salaam seizures **see** SPASMS, INFANTILE WL470

### SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

**WX451**

N1 N4 The remuneration paid or benefits granted to an employee.

GP remuneration

**WA132**

In libraries

**Z164**

In medicine

**WA241**

Merit awards

**WA242**

Paternity benefits

**WX451**

Perquisites

**WA242**

Salaries & wages administration

**WX300-25**

**See related** FEES AND CHARGES; INCOME

Sales **see** COMMERCE

WX214

### SALICYLATES

**QV95**

D2 The salts, esters of salicylic acids, or salicylate esters of an organic acid. Some of these have analgesic, antipyretic, and anti-inflammatory activities by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis.

**See related** ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS, NON-STEROIDAL

### SALICYLIC ACID

**QV95**

D2 A compound obtained from the bark of the white willow and wintergreen leaves, and also prepared synthetically. It has bacteriostatic, fungicidal, and keratolytic actions. Its salts, the SALICYLATES, are used as analgesics. **See related** ASPIRIN

### SALINE SOLUTION, HYPERTONIC

**WB354**

D26 Hypertonic sodium chloride solution. A solution having an osmotic pressure greater than that of physiologic salt solution (0.9 g NaCl in 100 ml purified water).

### SALISBURY

**G**

Z1 Wessex Mesh. A cathedral city in Wiltshire.

### SALIVA

**QY125**

A12 The clear, viscous fluid secreted by the SALIVARY GLANDS and mucous glands of the mouth. It contains MUCINS, water, organic salts, and ptylin. SALIVATION and SALIVARY GLANDS are also available.

### SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI

**WI230**

C7 C23 Calculi occurring in a salivary gland. Most salivary gland calculi occur in the submandibular gland, but can also occur in the parotid gland and in the sublingual and minor salivary glands. For the chemical composition of calculi use / chemistry. Do not confuse with SALIVARY DUCT CALCULI.

Salivary gland cancer **see** SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS

WI230

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### **SALIVARY GLAND DISEASES**

**WI230**

C7 Prefer specifics. For inflammatory disease use SIALADENITIS.

### **SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS**

**WI230**

C4 C7 Tumours or cancer of the SALIVARY GLANDS. Prefer specifics. Coordinate with histological type of neoplasm.

Salivary gland stones **see** SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI

WI230

Salivary gland virus disease **see** CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTIONS

WC500

### **SALIVARY GLANDS**

**WI230**

A3 A10 A14 Glands that secrete SALIVA in the MOUTH. There are three pairs of salivary glands (PAROTID GLAND; SUBLINGUAL GLAND; SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND). Consider also terms at SIAL-. For secretion see also SALIVATION. For inflammation use SIALADENITIS. For radiography see SIALOGRAPHY. **See related** EXOCRINE GLANDS

### **SALIVATION**

**WI230**

G7 G10 The discharge of saliva from the SALIVARY GLANDS that keeps the mouth tissues moist and aids in digestion. SALIVA and SALIVARY GLANDS are also available. **See related** SIALORRHOEA

Salk vaccine **see** POLIOVIRUS VACCINE, INACTIVATED

WC556

### **SALMONELLA**

**QW138**

B3 A genus of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that utilises citrate as a sole carbon source. It is pathogenic for humans, causing enteric fevers, gastroenteritis, and bacteraemia. Food poisoning is the most common clinical manifestation. Organisms within this genus are separated on the basis of antigenic characteristics, sugar fermentation patterns, and bacteriophage susceptibility. For infection use SALMONELLA INFECTIONS. If necessary, prefer various species rather than the general term.

### **SALMONELLA FOOD POISONING**

**WC268**

C1 C21 Poisoning caused by ingestion of food harbouring species of SALMONELLA. Conditions of raising, shipping, slaughtering, and marketing of domestic animals contribute to the spread of this bacterium in the food supply. **See related** FOODBORNE DISEASES

### **SALMONELLA INFECTIONS**

**WC269**

C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus SALMONELLA. For / veterinary use SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, ANIMAL. If necessary, prefer various species headings.

### **SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM**

**QW138**

B3 A serotype of Salmonella enterica that is a frequent agent of Salmonella gastroenteritis in humans. It also causes PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Salmonellosis **see** SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

WC269

Salpinges **see** FALLOPIAN TUBES

WP680-90

### **SALPINGITIS**

**WP684**

C13 Inflammation of the uterine salpinx, the trumpet-shaped FALLOPIAN TUBES, usually caused by ascending infections of organisms from the lower reproductive tract. Salpingitis can lead to tubal scarring, hydrosalpinx, tubal occlusion, INFERTILITY, and ectopic pregnancy (PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC). **See related** FALLOPIAN TUBES

Salpingography **see** HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHY

WP400

## S

Salt-free diet **see** DIET, SODIUM RESTRICTED WD115

### SAMOA

### G

Z1 A group of islands in the southwest central Pacific, divided into AMERICAN SAMOA and the INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA (Western Samoa). First European contact was made in 1722 by Jacob Roggeveen, a Dutchman. In 1768 they were named Navigators Islands by Louis de Bougainville. The present name may derive from that of a local chieftain or from a local word meaning place of the moa, a now-extinct island bird.

### SAMPLE SIZE

### W115

E5 N5 N6 The number of units (persons, animals, patients, specified circumstances, etc.) in a population to be studied. The sample size should be big enough to have a high likelihood of detecting a true difference between two groups. **See related** EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH DESIGN

### SAMPLING STUDIES

### Q20

E5 N5 N6 Studies in which a number of subjects are selected from all subjects in a defined population. Conclusions based on sample results may be attributed only to the population sampled. Epidemiological and statistical only. Do not use for blood, soil, water or air samples etc.

In epidemiology

**W115**

Statistics

**QA28**

Sampling bias **see** SELECTION BIAS

W115

Sampling error **see** SELECTION BIAS

W115

Sanatoria **see** HEALTH RESORTS

WB380

Sanctity of life **see** VALUE OF LIFE

W270

Sandfly fever **see** PHLEBOTOMUS FEVER

WC526

### SANITARY ENGINEERING

H2 J1 N6 Specialty. A branch of engineering concerned with the design, construction and maintenance of environmental facilities conducive to public health such as water supply and waste disposal.

In hospitals

**WX745**

In public health

**W35-60**

**See related** ENGINEERING

### SANITATION

### W35-60

H2 N6 Specialty. The development and establishment of environmental conditions favourable to the health of the public.

Sao Paulo typhus **see** ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

WC600

### SAPHENOUS VEIN

### WE600

A7 The vein which drains the foot and the leg.

Sarcodina **see** EUKARYOTA

QH50

Sarcodina infections **see** PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS

WC700-50

### SARCOIDOSIS

### WD745

C15 An idiopathic systemic inflammatory granulomatous disorder comprised of epithelioid and multinucleated giant cells with little necrosis. It usually invades the lungs with fibrosis and may also involve lymph nodes, skin, liver, spleen, eyes, phalangeal bones, and parotid glands. For sarcoidosis of the heart coordinate with CARDIOMYOPATHIES not HEART DISEASES.

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<b>SARCOMA</b>	<b>QZ345</b>
C4 A connective tissue neoplasm formed by proliferation of mesodermal cells; it is usually highly malignant.	
Sarcoma, epithelioid <b>see</b> SARCOMA	QZ345
<b>SARCOMA, EWING</b>	<b>WE260</b>
C4 A malignant tumour of the bone which always arises in the medullary tissue, occurring more often in cylindrical bones. The tumour occurs usually before the age of 20, about twice as frequently in males as in females. Coordinate with BONE NEOPLASMS	
Sarcoma, germinoblastic <b>see</b> LYMPHOMA	WH525
Sarcoma, osteogenic <b>see</b> OSTEOSARCOMA	WE260
Sarcoma, reticulum cell <b>see</b> LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN	WH525
Sarcoma, soft tissue <b>see</b> SARCOMA	QZ345
Sarcoma, spindle cell <b>see</b> SARCOMA	QZ345
Sarcomastigophora <b>see</b> EUKARYOTA	QH50
Sarcomastigophora infections <b>see</b> PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS	WC700-50
<b>SARCOPENIA</b>	<b>WE305</b>
C10, C23 Progressive decline in muscle mass due to aging which results in decreased functional capacity of muscles. <b>See related</b> MUSCULAR ATROPHY	
Sardinia <b>see</b> ITALY	G
Sark <b>see</b> CHANNEL ISLANDS	G
SARS <b>see</b> SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME	WF180
Satellite centres <b>see</b> COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES	WA127
<b>SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>QA300</b>
L1 Communications using an active or passive satellite to extend the range of radio, television, or other electronic transmission by returning signals to earth from an orbiting satellite.	
Satisfaction <b>see</b> PERSONAL SATISFACTION	WLM255
Saturday night palsy <b>see</b> RADIAL NEUROPATHY	WL560
Saturnine tremor <b>see</b> TREMOR	WL270
Savings <b>see</b> INCOME	
<b>SCABIES</b>	<b>WR365</b>
C3 C17 A contagious cutaneous inflammation caused by the bite of the mite SARCOPTES SCABIEI. It is characterised by pruritic papular eruptions and burrows and affects primarily the axillae, elbows, wrists, and genitalia, although it can spread to cover the entire body.	
Scales <b>see</b> WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	QC20

## S

<b>SCALP</b>	<b>WR450-465</b>
A1 The outer covering of the calvaria. It is composed of several layers: SKIN; subcutaneous connective tissue; the occipitofrontal muscle which includes the tendinous galea aponeurotica; loose connective tissue; and the pericranium (the PERIOSTEUM of the SKULL). For diseases of skin or hair of scalp use SCALP DERMATOSES. For neoplasms use SKIN NEOPLASMS + SCALP	
<b>SCALP DERMATOSES</b>	<b>WR450</b>
C17 Use as a synonym for dermatitis of the scalp and do not coordinate with DERMATITIS unless it is one of the specific dermatitis terms.	
Scandinavia <b>see</b> SCANDINAVIA AND NORDIC COUNTRIES	G
<b>SCANDINAVIA AND NORDIC COUNTRIES</b>	<b>G</b>
Z1 Includes NORWAY; SWEDEN; DENMARK; ICELAND & FINLAND	
Scanners, computer <b>see</b> COMPUTER PERIPHERALS	QA190
Scanning electron microscopy <b>see</b> MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON, SCANNING	
Scanning, radioisotope <b>see</b> RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING	WN130
<b>SCAPEGOATING</b>	<b>WM473</b>
F1 Process in which the mechanisms of projection or displacement are utilised in focusing feelings of aggression, hostility, frustration, etc., upon another individual or group; the amount of blame being unwarranted.	
<b>SCAPHOID BONE</b>	<b>WE645</b>
A2 The bone which is located most lateral in the proximal row of CARPAL BONES.	
Scarpa's ganglion <b>see</b> VESTIBULAR NERVE	WV555
Scars <b>see</b> CICATRIX	WR620
Schamberg disease <b>see</b> PIGMENTATION DISORDERS	WR265
Schaumann disease <b>see</b> SARCOIDOSIS	WD745
Schedules <b>see</b> APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULES	
Schedules, patient <b>see</b> APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULES	
Scheie's syndrome <b>see</b> MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSES	WD278
Schema therapy <b>see</b> COGNITIVE THERAPY	WM505
Schinseng <b>see</b> PANAX	QV466
Scintigraphy <b>see</b> RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING	WN130
Scintiphotography <b>see</b> RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING	WN130
Schistorrhachis <b>see</b> SPINAL DYSRAPHISM	WE480/WL540/WS430
<b>SCHISTOSOMIASIS</b>	<b>WC810</b>
C3 Infection with flukes (trematodes) of the genus SCHISTOSOMA. Three species produce the most frequent clinical diseases: SCHISTOSOMA HAEMATOBIMUM (endemic in Africa and the Middle East), SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (in Egypt, northern and southern Africa, some West Indies)	

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islands, northern 2/3 of South America), and SCHISTOSOMA JAPONICUM (in Japan, China, the Philippines, Celebes, Thailand, Laos). *S. mansoni* is often seen in Puerto Ricans living in the United States. For / drug therapy consider also SCHISTOSOMICIDES.

Schizoaffective disorder **see** PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS WM200-207

### **SCHIZOID PERSONALITY DISORDER WM203**

F3 A personality disorder manifested by a profound defect in the ability to form social relationships, no desire for social involvement and an indifference to praise or criticism.

### **SCHIZOPHRENIA WM203-3.7**

F3 A severe emotional disorder of psychotic depth characteristically marked by a retreat from reality with delusion formation, HALLUCINATIONS, emotional disharmony, and regressive behaviour. For / psychology use SCHIZOPHRENIC PSYCHOLOGY. SCHIZOPHRENIA, CHILDHOOD is also available.

### **SCHIZOPHRENIA AND DISORDERS WITH PSYCHOTIC FEATURES WM203-4**

F3 Marked disorders of thought (delusions, hallucinations, or other thought disorder accompanied by disordered affect or behaviour), and deterioration from a previous level of functioning.

Schizophrenia, borderline **see** SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER WM203

### **SCHIZOPHRENIA, CATATONIC WM203-3.7**

F3 A type of schizophrenia characterised by abnormality of motor behaviour which may involve particular forms of stupor, rigidity, excitement or inappropriate posture.

### **SCHIZOPHRENIA, CHILDHOOD WS740**

F3 An obsolete concept, historically used for childhood mental disorders thought to be a form of schizophrenia. Do not use for schizophrenia in a child

Schizophrenia, latent **see** SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER WM198

### **SCHIZOPHRENIA, PARANOID WM203-3.7**

F3 A chronic form of schizophrenia characterised primarily by the presence of persecutory or grandiose delusions, often associated with hallucination.

Schizophrenia, pseudoneurotic **see** SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER WM203

Schizophrenic disorders **see** SCHIZOPHRENIA WM203-3.7

### **SCHIZOPHRENIC PSYCHOLOGY WM203**

F4 Study of mental processes and behaviour of schizophrenics.

Schizophreniform catatonia **see** CATATONIA WM95

Schizophreniform disorders **see** PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS WM200-07

### **SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER WM203**

F3 A personality disorder in which there are oddities of thought (magical thinking, paranoid ideation, suspiciousness), perception (illusions, depersonalisation), speech (digressive, vague, over-elaborate), and behaviour (inappropriate affect in social interactions, frequently social isolation) that are not severe enough to characterise schizophrenia.

Scholarships **see** FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

School age population **see** POPULATION HA10

## S

<b>SCHOOL DENTISTRY</b>	<b>WU480</b>
H2 N2 Preventive dental services provided for students in primary and secondary schools.	
School dropouts <b>see</b> STUDENT DROPOUTS	L120
<b>SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>WS28</b>
N2 Preventive health services provided for school students. It excludes college or university students. Do not confuse with STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES for universities and colleges.	
<b>SCHOOL NURSING</b>	<b>WS28</b>
H2 N2 Health and nursing care given to primary and secondary school students by a registered nurse. Specialty. Do not confuse with SCHOOLS, NURSING	
School phobia <b>see</b> STUDENT DROPOUTS	WS342
School refusal <b>see</b> STUDENT DROPOUTS	I120
<b>SCHOOL TEACHERS</b>	<b>L60</b>
M1 Members of staff responsible for TEACHING students in a school from pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade. <b>See related</b> FACULTY	
<b>SCHOOLS</b>	<b>L27</b>
I2 Educational institutions. This heading can be used to refer to a specific school or to schools generally as a topic. Specify geography if pertinent.	
<b>SCHOOLS, DENTAL</b>	<b>WU19</b>
I2 Educational institutions for individuals specialising in the field of dentistry. This heading can be used to refer to a specific dental school or to dental schools generally as a topic. Specify geography if pertinent.	
Schools, library <b>see</b> LIBRARY SCHOOLS	Z315
<b>SCHOOLS, MEDICAL</b>	<b>WA210</b>
I2 N2 Educational institutions for individuals specialising in the field of medicine. This heading can be used to refer to a specific medical school or to medical schools generally as a topic. For College of Physicians etc use SOCIETIES, MEDICAL. Specify geography if pertinent.	
Schools, nurse training <b>see</b> SCHOOLS, NURSING	WY44
<b>SCHOOLS, NURSERY</b>	<b>WS310</b>
I2 Schools for children usually under five years of age. <b>See related</b> CHILD DAY CARE CENTRES	
<b>SCHOOLS, NURSING</b>	<b>WY44</b>
I2 Educational institutions for individuals specialising in the field of nursing. This heading can be used to refer to a specific nursing school or to nursing schools generally as a topic. Do not confuse with SCHOOL NURSING. Specify geography if pertinent.	
<b>SCHOOLS, PHARMACY</b>	<b>QV19</b>
I2 Educational institutions for individuals specialising in the field of pharmacy. This heading can be used to refer to a specific pharmacy school or to pharmacy schools generally as a topic. Specify geography if pertinent.	
Schools, primary <b>see</b> SCHOOLS	L30
Schools, secondary <b>see</b> SCHOOLS	L35

## S

Schwannoma, acoustic **see** NEUROMA, ACOUSTIC WV560

Schwannoma, vestibular **see** NEUROMA, ACOUSTIC WV560

sciatic neuralgia **see** SCIATICA WE548

### **SCIATICA** **WE548**

C10 C23 A condition characterised by pain radiating from the back into the buttock and posterior/lateral aspects of the leg. Sciatica may be a manifestation of SCIATIC NEUROPATHY; RADICULOPATHY (involving the SPINAL NERVE ROOTS; L4, L5, S1, or S2, often associated with INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT); or lesions of the CAUDA EQUINA. Do not confuse with BACKACHE or Lumbago, for which use LOW BACK PAIN. **See related** INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISPLACEMENT; LOW BACK PAIN; SCIATIC NERVE

Sciatica, bilateral **see** SCIATICA WE548

SCID **see** SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY

### **SCIENCE** **Q**

H1 The study of natural phenomena by observation, measurement, and experimentation.  
Scientific instruments **Q75**

**See related** DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING; INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES; MICROSCOPY; NATURAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES; RELIGION AND SCIENCE

Science, biological **see** BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES Q

### **SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT** **Q20**

K1 Intentional falsification of scientific data by presentation of fraudulent or incomplete or uncorroborated findings as scientific fact. **See related** FRAUD

Scientific societies **see** SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC Q4

Scintigraphy **see** RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING WN130

Scintillation cameras **see** GAMMA CAMERAS WN245

### **SCLERA** **WW325**

A9 The white, opaque, fibrous, outer tunic of the eyeball, covering it entirely excepting the segment covered anteriorly by the cornea. It is essentially avascular but contains apertures for vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. It receives the tendons of insertion of the extraocular muscles and at the corneoscleral junction contains the canal of Schlemm. For inflammation use SCLERITIS. For neoplasms use SCLERAL DISEASES+EYE NEOPLASMS. For blue sclera use SCLERA / abnormalities.

### **SCLERAL DISEASES** **WW325**

C11 General disorders of the sclera or white of the eye. They may include anatomic, embryologic, degenerative, or pigmentation defects. For inflammatory disease use SCLERITIS.

### **SCLERITIS** **WW325**

C11 Refers to any inflammation of the sclera including episcleritis, a benign condition affecting only the episclera, which is generally short-lived and easily treated. Classic scleritis, on the other hand, affects deeper tissue and is characterised by higher rates of visual acuity loss and even mortality, particularly in necrotising form. Its characteristic symptom is severe and general head pain. Scleritis has also been associated with systemic collagen disease. Aetiology is unknown but is thought to involve a local immune response. Treatment is difficult and includes administration of anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive agents such as corticosteroids. Inflammation of the sclera may also be secondary to inflammation of adjacent tissues, such as the conjunctiva.

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Sclerocorneal limbus **see** LIMBUS CORNEAE WW330

Sclerocystic ovarian degeneration **see** POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME WP654

Scleroderma, circumscribed **see** SCLERODERMA, LOCALISED WR200

**SCLERODERMA, SYSTEMIC** **WD725**

C17 A chronic multi-system disorder of CONNECTIVE TISSUE. It is characterised by SCLEROSIS in the SKIN, the LUNGS, the HEART, the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, the KIDNEYS, and the MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM. Other important features include diseased small BLOOD VESSELS and AUTOANTIBODIES. The disorder is named for its most prominent feature (hard skin), and classified into subsets by the extent of skin thickening: LIMITED SCLERODERMA and DIFFUSE SCLERODERMA.

**SCLEROPROTEINS** **QU55**

D12 Simple proteins characterised by their insolubility and fibrous structure. Within the body, they perform a supportive or protective function.

Sclerosis, disseminated **see** MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS WL365-368

Sclerosis, hereditary spinal **see** FRIEDREICHS ATAXIA WL311

Sclerosis, systemic **see** SCLERODERMA SYSTEMIC WD725

**SCLEROTHERAPY** **WB354**

E2 Treatment of varicose veins, haemorrhoids, gastric and oesophageal varices, and peptic ulcer haemorrhage by injection or infusion of chemical agents which cause localised thrombosis and eventual fibrosis and obliteration of the vessels.

Sclerotinia **see** ASCOMYCOTA QW180

**SCOLIOSIS** **WE580**

C5 An appreciable lateral deviation in the normally straight vertical line of the spine.

Scorbutus **see** SCURVY WD230

Scoring methods **see** RESEARCH DESIGN

**SCOTLAND** **G**

Z1 Health care **WX97**

**SCRAPIE** **WL338**

C10 C22 A fatal disease of the nervous system in sheep and goats, characterised by pruritus, debility, and locomotor incoordination. It is caused by proteinaceous infectious particles called PRIONS.

Screening **see** MASS SCREENING W128

Screening, genetic **see** GENETIC TESTING QZ50

Scrofula **see** KING'S EVIL WF202

**SCROTUM** **WJ800**

A5

Scrub, surgical **see** HANDWASHING WC198

## S

<b>SCULPTURE</b>	<b>CB</b>
K1	
<b>SCURVY</b>	<b>WD230</b>
C14 C15 C18 An acquired blood vessel disorder caused by severe deficiency of vitamin C (ASCORBIC ACID) in the diet leading to defective collagen formation in small blood vessels. Scurvy is characterised by bleeding in any tissue, weakness, ANAEMIA, spongy gums, and a brawny induration of the muscles of the calves and legs. <b>See related</b> ASCORBIC ACID DEFICIENCY	
SD antigens <b>see</b> HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGENS	QW573.5
SDI <b>see</b> INFORMATION SERVICES	Z352
Sea sickness <b>see</b> MOTION SICKNESS	WV555
<b>SEAFOOD</b>	<b>WD89</b>
J2 Marine fish and shellfish used as food or suitable for food. SHELLFISH and FISH PRODUCTS are more specific types of SEAFOOD.	
Sealants, dental <b>see</b> PIT AND FISSURE SEALANTS	WU315
Sealants, tooth <b>see</b> PIT AND FISSURE SEALANTS	WU315
Sealed cabin ecology <b>see</b> ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, CLOSED	WD656
<b>SEARCH ENGINE</b>	<b>QA315</b>
L1 Software used to locate data or information stored in machine-readable form locally or at a distance such as an INTERNET site. <b>See related</b> SOFTWARE	
Seas <b>see</b> OCEANS AND SEAS	G
Seasickness <b>see</b> MOTION SICKNESS	WV555
<b>SEASONAL AFFECTIVE DISORDER</b>	<b>WM171</b>
F3 A syndrome characterised by depressions that recur annually at the same time each year, usually during the winter months. Other symptoms include anxiety, irritability, decreased energy, increased appetite (carbohydrate cravings), increased duration of sleep, and weight gain. SAD (seasonal affective disorder) can be treated by daily exposure to bright artificial lights (PHOTOTHERAPY), during the season of recurrence.	
Seasonal allergic rhinitis <b>see</b> RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL	WV335
Seasonal mood disorder <b>see</b> SEASONAL AFFECTIVE DISORDER	WM171
Seasonal variation <b>see</b> SEASONS	G
<b>SEASONS</b>	<b>G</b>
G1 G16 N6 Divisions of the year according to some regularly recurrent phenomena usually astronomical or climatic.	
<b>SEAT BELTS</b>	<b>W460</b>
E7 J1 Restraining belts fastened to the frame of automobiles, aircraft, or other vehicles, and strapped around the person occupying the seat in the car or plane, intended to prevent the person from being thrown forward or out of the vehicle in case of sudden deceleration. <b>See related</b> ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC; AUTOMOBILES	

## S

### SEAWATER

G16 N6 The salinated water of OCEANS AND SEAS that provides habitat for marine organisms. **See related** CLIMATOTHERAPY

### SEBACEOUS GLANDS

**WR410-30**

A10 A17 Small, sacculated organs found within the DERMIS. Each gland has a single duct that emerges from a cluster of oval alveoli. Each alveolus consists of a transparent BASEMENT MEMBRANE enclosing epithelial cells. The ducts from most sebaceous glands open into a HAIR FOLLICLE, but some open on the general surface of the SKIN. Sebaceous glands secrete SEBUM. **See related** EXOCRINE GLANDS

Seborrhoea <b>see</b> DERMATITIS, SEBORRHOEIC	WR415
Second cranial nerve <b>see</b> OPTIC NERVE	WW385
Second cranial nerve diseases <b>see</b> OPTIC NERVE DISEASES	WW386-7
Second cranial nerve injuries <b>see</b> OPTIC NERVE INJURIES	WW385
Second cranial nerve trauma <b>see</b> OPTIC NERVE INJURIES	WW385
Second opinion <b>see</b> REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION	WA156-8
Second world war <b>see</b> WORLD WAR II	D

/secondary Subheading. (C4) Use with cancer only. Used with neoplasms to indicate the secondary location to which the neoplastic process has metastasised. Metastasis means the movement of a neoplasm from one organ to another not directly connected with it. The subheading is used on the site to which the tumour has gone and also on the histological type. Use / pathology on the organ-neoplasm term indicating the original site if relevant. Consider other headings before using the subheading such as NEOPLASM INVASIVENESS; NEOPLASM RECURRENCE; NEOPLASM SEEDING; NEOPLASMS, MULTIPLE PRIMARY; NEOPLASMS, SECOND PRIMARY; NEOPLASMS, UNKNOWN PRIMARY

Secondary biliary cirrhosis <b>see</b> LIVER CIRRHOSIS, BILIARY	WI750
Secondary education <b>see</b> EDUCATION	L35
Secondary esotropia <b>see</b> ESOTROPIA	WW515
Secondary hyperparathyroidism <b>see</b> HYPERPARATHYROIDISM, SECONDARY	WK300
Secondary hypersomnolence disorders <b>see</b> DISORDERS OF EXCESSIVE SOMNOLENCE	WL724
Secondary immunisation <b>see</b> IMMUNISATION, SECONDARY	QW800-15
Secondary insomnia <b>see</b> SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS	WL724
Secondary motor neuron disease <b>see</b> MOTOR NEURON DISEASE	WL314
Secondary myocardial diseases <b>see</b> CARDIOMYOPATHIES	WG280
Secondary schools <b>see</b> SCHOOLS	L35
Secrecy <b>see</b> CONFIDENTIALITY	WA270
Secretaries <b>see</b> MEDICAL SECRETARIES	

## S

Secretaries, primary care <b>see</b> MEDICAL SECRETARIES	WA134
/secretion      Subheading (A2-16,C4,D8-9,D11-12,D24) Used for the discharge across the cell membrane, into the intracellular space or ducts, of endogenous substances resulting from the activity of intact cells of glands, tissues or organs. For the act or function of secreting, not for the secretions. It is allowed with organs (Category A) and endogenous substances (Category D) and with most neoplasms except leukaemias or lymphomas which are not solid tumours. It cannot be used for exogenous substances.	
Sectional anatomy <b>see</b> ANATOMY, CROSS-SECTIONAL	QS4
Sector pupil palsy <b>see</b> PUPIL DISORDERS	WW365
Sects, religious <b>see</b> RELIGION	HM262
<b>SECULARISM</b>	<b>B</b>
I1 K1 Indifference to, or rejection of, RELIGION or religious considerations. <b>See related</b> RELIGION	
Secure units <b>see</b> HOSPITALS, SPECIAL	WM745
<b>SECURITY MEASURES</b>	<b>WX760</b>
N4      Regulations to assure protection of property and equipment.	
Financial	<b>WX325</b>
Libraries	<b>Z200</b>
Sedation, conscious <b>see</b> CONSCIOUS SEDATION	WO500
Sedatives <b>see</b> HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES	QV85
<b>SEEDS</b>	<b>WD84</b>
A18 J2 The encapsulated embryos of flowering plants. They are used as they are or for animal feed because of the high content of concentrated nutrients like starches, proteins, and fats. Rapeseed, cottonseed, and sunflower seed are also produced for the oils (fats) they yield. <b>See related</b> NUTS	
Segmental autonomic dysfunction <b>see</b> AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES	WL190
Segmentectomy <b>see</b> MASTECTOMY, SEGMENTAL	WP930
Segregation <b>see</b> PREJUDICE	
Seizure disorder <b>see</b> EPILEPSY	WL460-85
Seizure disorder, absence <b>see</b> EPILEPSY, ABSENCE	WL470
Seizure disorder, focal <b>see</b> EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL	WL460
Seizure disorder, partial <b>see</b> EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL	WL460
Seizure disorder, post-traumatic <b>see</b> EPILEPSY, POST-TRAUMATIC	WL468
<b>SEIZURES</b>	<b>WL270</b>
C10 C23      Clinical or sub-clinical disturbances of cortical function due to a sudden, abnormal, excessive, and disorganised discharge of brain cells. Clinical manifestations include abnormal motor, sensory and psychic phenomena. Recurrent seizures are usually referred to as EPILEPSY or "seizure disorder." <b>See related</b> ANTICONVULSANTS; CONVULSANTS; ECLAMPSIA; EPILEPSY	
Seizures, clonic <b>see</b> SEIZURES	WL270

## S

Seizures, convulsive <b>see</b> SEIZURES	WL270
Seizures, epileptic <b>see</b> EPILEPSY	WL460-85
<b>SELECTION BIAS</b>	<b>W115</b>
N5 N6 The introduction of error due to systematic differences in the characteristics between those selected and those not selected for a given study. In sampling bias, error is the result of failure to ensure that all members of the reference population have a known chance of selection in the sample.	
Selection criteria <b>see</b> PATIENT SELECTION	WB20
Selection for treatment <b>see</b> PATIENT SELECTION	WB20
<b>SELECTION, GENETIC</b>	<b>QU475</b>
G5 Differential and non-random reproduction of different genotypes, operating to alter the gene frequencies within a population.	
Selection of subjects <b>see</b> PATIENT SELECTION	WB20
Selective abortion <b>see</b> ABORTION, EUGENIC	HQ172
Selective mutism <b>see</b> MUTISM	WS700
Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors <b>see</b> SEROTONIN UPTAKE INHIBITORS	QV126
Self <b>see</b> EGO	WM462
<b>SELF ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>WB340</b>
E2 Administration of a drug or chemical by the individual under the direction of a physician. It includes administration clinically or experimentally, by human or animal.	
<b>SELF ASSESSMENT delete (psychology)</b>	<b>WLM310</b>
F1 Appraisal of one's own personal qualities or traits.	
<b>SELF CARE</b>	<b>WB327</b>
E2 N2 Performance of activities or tasks traditionally performed by professional health care providers. The concept includes care of oneself or one's family and friends. Differentiate from SELF MEDICATION (medication not prescribe by a doctor) and SELF ADMINISTRATION (administration of medication prescribed by a doctor) <b>See related</b> SELF MANAGEMENT	
Care of family and friends	<b>WA190</b>
Self care (rehabilitation) <b>see</b> SELF MANAGEMENT	WB615
<b>SELF CONCEPT</b>	<b>WLM310</b>
F1 A person's view of him or herself.	
In pregnancy	<b>WQ115</b>
<b>See related</b> BODY IMAGE; IDENTITY CRISIS; PERSONAL AUTONOMY	
Self determination <b>see</b> FREEDOM; PERSONAL AUTONOMY	
<b>SELF DISCLOSURE</b>	<b>WLM310</b>
F1 A willingness to reveal information about oneself to others. <b>See related</b> PRIVACY	
Self-destructive behaviour <b>see</b> SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOUR	WM245

## S

### SELF EFFICACY

**WLM410**

F1 Cognitive mechanism based on expectations or beliefs about one's ability to perform actions necessary to produce a given effect. It is also a theoretical component of behaviour change in various therapeutic measures.

Self esteem **see** SELF CONCEPT

WLM310

### SELF-EVALUATION PROGRAMMES

**L100**

I2 Educational programmes structured in such a manner that the participating professionals, physicians or students develop an increased awareness of their performance, usually on the basis of self-evaluation s.

### SELF-EXAMINATION

E1 F1 The inspection of one's own body, usually for signs of disease (e.g., BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION, testicular self-examination). Coordinate with organ with no subheading + disease term / prevention & control.

Testicular

**WJ858**

**See related** BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION; HEALTH BEHAVIOUR

Self-examination, breast **see** BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

WP820

Self-harm **see** SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOUR

WM245

### SELF-HELP

E2 Wessex MeSH The act or state of providing the means to help oneself without relying on the assistance of others. **See related** SELF-HELP DEVICES; SELF-HELP GROUPS; SOCIAL SUPPORT; WELLBEING

### SELF-HELP DEVICES

**WB650**

E7 Devices, not affixed to the body, designed to help persons having musculoskeletal or neuromuscular disabilities to perform activities involving movement. **See related** CHRONIC DISEASE; DEPENDENT AMBULTION; DISABLED PERSONS

### SELF-HELP GROUPS

N3 Organisations which provide an environment encouraging social interactions through group activities or individual relationships especially for the purpose of rehabilitating or supporting patients, individuals with common health problems, or the elderly. They include therapeutic social clubs.

For patients

**W650**

In social welfare

**HV170**

In housing

**HV920**

**See related** PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS; SOCIAL SUPPORT

Self induced illness **see** LIFE STYLE

W270

### SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOUR

**WM245**

F1 Behaviour in which persons hurt or harm themselves without the motive of suicide or of sexual deviation. The most common expressions of this behaviour are head-banging, biting, head-hitting, body-hitting and scratching. SELF MUTILATION is also available.

In learning disability

**WM837**

Self-instruction programmes **see** PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

L70

Self-instruction programmes, computerised **see** COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

### SELF-MANAGEMENT

**WB615**

N2 Individual's ability to manage the symptoms, treatment, physical and psychosocial consequences and lifestyle changes inherent in living with a chronic condition. Efficacious self-

## S

management encompasses ability to monitor one's condition and to effect the cognitive, behavioral, and emotional responses necessary to maintain a satisfactory quality of life. **See related** SELF CARE

### SELF MEDICATION

**QV472**

E2 Self-administration of medicines not prescribed by a doctor or in a manner not directed by a doctor. Differentiate from SELF ADMINISTRATION and SELF CARE.

Self-monitoring, blood glucose **see** BLOOD GLUCOSE SELF-MONITORING

WK810

### SELF MUTILATION

**WM245**

C21 F1 The act of injuring one's own body to the extent of cutting off or permanently destroying a limb or other essential part of a body.

Self perception **see** SELF CONCEPT

WLM310

### SELF PSYCHOLOGY

**WM462**

F2 Psychoanalytic theory focusing on interpretation of behaviour in reference to self. This elaboration of the psychoanalytic concepts of narcissism and the self, was developed by Heinz Kohut, and stresses the importance of the self-awareness of excessive needs for approval and self-gratification. **See related** NARCISSISM

Self regulation **see** SOCIAL CONTROL, INFORMAL

HM275

Self regulation, professional **see** PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY

Semantic dementia **see** DEMENTIA

WM221

### SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL

**WLM145**

F2 F4 Analysis of word concepts by the association of polar adjectives, e.g. good-bad with the concept, father. The adjectives are usually scaled in 7 steps. The subject's placement of the concept on the adjectival scale indicates the connotative meaning of the concept. A type of psychological test, do not confuse with SEMANTICS.

Semantic memory disorder **see** MEMORY DISORDERS

WL708

Semantic-pragmatic disorder **see** LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS

WS725

### SEMANTICS

**P**

L1 The relationships between symbols and their meanings. Do not confuse with LINGUISTICS (overall study of LANGUAGE & SPEECH) or NOMENCLATURE (names of things & etymology).

### SEMEN

**QY190**

A12 The thick, yellowish-white, viscid fluid secretion of male reproductive organs discharged upon ejaculation. In addition to reproductive organ secretions, it contains SPERMATOZOA and their nutrient plasma. For semen donors use TISSUE DONORS + INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS when the husband is the donor and INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HETEROLOGOUS for other donors.

Semen donors **see** TISSUE DONORS

WJ709

### SEMEN PRESERVATION

**WJ709**

E1 E5 The process by which semen is kept viable outside of the organism from which it was derived (i.e., kept from decay by means of a chemical agent, cooling, or a fluid substitute that mimics the natural state within the organism). For cryo-preservation of semen coordinate with CRYOPRESERVATION. **See related** INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL; SPERM BANKS; TISSUE AND ORGAN HARVESTING

## S

Semenogelase <b>see</b> PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	WJ752
Semiconsciousness <b>see</b> CONSCIOUSNESS DISORDERS	WL732-8
Seminal plasma <b>see</b> SEMEN	QY190
<b>SEMINAL VESICLES</b>	<b>WJ750</b>
A5     A saclike, glandular diverticulum on each ductus deferens in male vertebrates. It is united with the excretory duct and serves for temporary storage of semen.	
Semenogelase <b>see</b> PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	WJ752
Seminin <b>see</b> PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	WJ752
Semiochemicals <b>see</b> PHEROMONES	QL
Senescence <b>see</b> AGING	WT100-4
Senile dementia <b>see</b> DEMENTIA	WM221
Senile dementia, acute confusional <b>see</b> ALZHEIMER DISEASE	WM221
Senile osteoporosis <b>see</b> OSTEOPOROSIS	WE242
Senile paranoid dementia <b>see</b> DEMENTIA	WM221
Senile tremor <b>see</b> TREMOR	WL270
Senior doctors <b>see</b> CONSULTANTS	WA237
<b>SENSATION</b>	<b>WL170</b>
F2 G11     The process in which specialised SENSORY RECEPTOR CELLS transduce peripheral stimuli (physical or chemical) into NERVE IMPULSES which are then transmitted to the various sensory centres in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. SENSATION DISORDERS is available but for burning, tingling and prickling sensations use PARAESTHESIA. <b>See related PERCEPTION</b>	
<b>SENSATION DISORDERS</b>	<b>WL300</b>
C10 C23     Disorders of the special senses (i.e., VISION; HEARING; TASTE; and SMELL) or somatosensory system (i.e., afferent components of the PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM).	
In the learning disabled	<b>WM895</b>
Sense of smell <b>see</b> SMELL	WV301-5
<b>SENSE ORGANS</b>	
A9     Prefer specifics	
Ear	<b>WV500-50</b>
Eye	<b>WW300-90</b>
Nose	<b>WV300-05</b>
Taste buds	<b>WI210</b>
Sensitisation, immunologic <b>see</b> IMMUNISATION	QW806
Sensitivities, multiple chemical <b>see</b> MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY	WD300-30

## S

<b>SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY</b>	<b>W115</b>
E5 G17 N5 N6 Measures for assessing the results of diagnostic and screening tests. Sensitivity represents the proportion of truly diseased persons in a screened population who are identified as being diseased by the test. It is a measure of the probability of correctly diagnosing a condition. Specificity is the proportion of truly non-diseased persons who are so identified by the screening test. It is a measure of the probability of correctly identifying a non-diseased person.	
<b>See related</b> EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH DESIGN	
Sensitivity, contact <b>see</b> DERMATITIS, CONTACT	WR175
Sensitivity, radiation <b>see</b> RADIATION TOLERANCE	WN355
Sensitivity tests, bacterial <b>see</b> MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS	QW25
<b>SENSITIVITY TRAINING GROUPS</b>	<b>WM544</b>
F1 F4 A group of people who meet in an unstructured setting to learn about themselves, interpersonal relationships and group processes and about larger social systems.	
Sensorimotor gait disorder <b>see</b> GAIT DISORDERS, NEUROLOGIC	WL310
<b>SENSORY AIDS</b>	<b>WL26</b>
E7 For deafness consider HEARING AIDS; for Braille co-ordinate with BLINDNESS + READING.	
<b>SENSORY ARTS THERAPIES</b>	<b>WM600</b>
E2 Therapies using arts or directed at the senses. <b>See related</b> PSYCHOTHERAPY	
<b>SENSORY DEPRIVATION</b>	<b>WLM198</b>
F2 The absence or restriction of the usual external sensory stimuli to which the individual responds.	
As torture	<b>HM620</b>
Sensory disorders <b>see</b> SENSATION DISORDERS	WL300
Sensory disorders, facial nerve <b>see</b> FACIAL NERVE DISEASES	WL180
Sensory effects <b>see</b> SENSE ORGANS	
Sensory motor performance <b>see</b> PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE	WE60
Sensory neglect <b>see</b> PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS	WLM194-7
Sensory processes <b>see</b> PERCEPTION or SENSATION	
Separation anxiety disorder <b>see</b> ANXIETY, SEPARATION	WLM228
Separation, marital <b>see</b> DIVORCE	HQ550
<b>SEPSIS</b>	<b>WC240</b>
C1 C23 Systemic inflammatory response syndrome with a proven or suspected infectious aetiology. When sepsis is associated with organ dysfunction distant from the site of infection, it is called severe sepsis. When sepsis is accompanied by HYPOTENSION despite adequate fluid infusion, it is called SHOCK, SEPTIC.	
Septal defects <b>see</b> HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS	WG230
Septic shock <b>see</b> SHOCK, SEPTIC	WD240

## S

Septicaemia <b>see</b> SEPSIS	WC240
<b>SEQUENCE ANALYSIS, DNA</b>	<b>QU450</b>
E5 A multistage process that includes DNA cloning, physical mapping, subcloning, sequencing, and information analysis.	
Clinical	<b>QZ52</b>
<b>SERIAL PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>Z480</b>
L1 Publications in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. See related PERIODICALS AS TOPIC	
Serodiagnosis <b>see</b> SEROLOGIC TESTS	QW570
Serodiagnosis, AIDS <b>see</b> AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	WC174
Serodiagnosis, HIV <b>see</b> AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	WC174
Serodiagnosis, HTLV-III <b>see</b> AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	WC174
Serodiagnosis, syphilis <b>see</b> SYPHILIS SERODIAGNOSIS	QY275
<b>SEROEPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES</b>	<b>W115</b>
E5 N5 N6 EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES based on the detection through serological testing of characteristic change in the serum level of specific ANTIBODIES. Latent subclinical infections and carrier states can thus be detected in addition to clinically overt cases.	
<b>SEROLOGIC TESTS</b>	<b>QW570</b>
E1 E5 Diagnostic procedures involving immunoglobulin reactions.	
<b>SEROLOGY</b>	<b>QW570</b>
H2 Specialty. Field of immunology dealing with in-vitro antigen-antibody reactions. The study of serum, especially of antigen-antibody reactions in vitro.	
Serology, AIDS <b>see</b> AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	WC174
Seroprevalence <b>see</b> SEROEPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES	W115
Serotherapy <b>see</b> IMMUNISATION, PASSIVE	QW949
<b>SEROTONIN</b>	<b>QV126</b>
D2 D3 D23 A biochemical messenger and regulator, synthesised from the essential amino acid L-TRYPTOPHAN. In humans it is found primarily in the central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, and blood platelets. Serotonin mediates several important physiological functions including neurotransmission, gastrointestinal motility, haemostasis, and cardiovascular integrity. Multiple receptor families (RECEPTORS, SEROTONIN) explain the broad physiological actions and distribution of this biochemical mediator. <b>See related</b>	
<b>SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS</b>	<b>QV126</b>
D27 Drugs that bind to but do not activate serotonin receptors, thereby blocking the actions of serotonin or serotonin agonists. Differentiate from SEROTONIN UPTAKE INHIBITORS and do not confuse with SEROTONIN AGONISTS	
Serotonin blockaders <b>see</b> SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS	QV126

## S

### SEROTONIN SYNDROME

**WM403**

C21 An adverse drug interaction characterised by altered mental status, autonomic dysfunction, and neuromuscular abnormalities. It is most frequently caused by use of both serotonin reuptake inhibitors and monoamine oxidase inhibitors, leading to excess serotonin availability in the CNS at the serotonin 1A receptor. **See related** SEROTONIN; SEROTONIN UPTAKE INHIBITORS

### SEROTONIN UPTAKE INHIBITORS

**QV126**

D27 Compounds that specifically inhibit the reuptake of serotonin in the brain. These agents have been used in the treatment of depression, panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and alcoholism, as analgesics and to treat obesity and bulimia. Many of the ADRENERGIC UPTAKE INHIBITORS also inhibit serotonin uptake; they are not included here.

### SEROUS MEMBRANE

A10 A thin lining of closed cavities of the body, consisting of a single layer of squamous epithelial cells (MESOTHELIUM) resting on a thin layer of CONNECTIVE TISSUE, and covered with secreted clear fluid from blood and lymph vessels. Major serous membranes in the body include PERICARDIUM; PERITONEUM; and PLEURA.

### SERRATIA

**QW138**

B3 A genus of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that occurs in the natural environment (soil, water, and plant surfaces) or as an opportunistic human pathogen.

### SERUM

**WH400**

A12 A15 The clear portion of BLOOD after BLOOD COAGULATION to remove BLOOD CELLS and clotting proteins. **See related** PLASMA

### SERUM ALBUMIN

**WH400**

D12 A major protein in the BLOOD. It is important in maintaining the colloidal osmotic pressure and transporting large organic molecules.

Serum calcium level **see** CALCIUM

QV276

Serum folate level **see** FOLIC ACID

WD73

Serum iron level **see** IRON

QV183

Serum magnesium level **see** MAGNESIUM

QV278

Serum phosphorus level **see** PHOSPHORUS

QV138

Serum protein effects **see** BLOOD PROTEINS

WH190

Serum proteins **see** BLOOD PROTEINS

WH190

### SERUM SICKNESS

**WD330**

C17 C20 C21 Immune complex disease caused by the administration of foreign serum or serum proteins and characterised by fever, lymphadenopathy, arthralgia, and urticaria. When they are complexed to protein carriers, some drugs can also cause serum sickness when they act as haptens inducing antibody responses.

Serum Total Iron-Binding Capacity **see** IRON

QV183

Service area, health **see** CATCHMENT AREA (HEALTH)

WX140

Service costs, direct **see** DIRECT SERVICE COSTS

WX155

Service statistics **see** STATISTICS AS TOPIC

QA27-8

## S

### SERVICE USERS

M1 Wessex Mesh. Those who use a service. They can also be called PATIENTS or clients.

Settlement and resettlement **see** EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION JC100

Seventh cranial nerve **see** FACIAL NERVE WL180

Seventh cranial nerve diseases **see** FACIAL NERVE DISEASES WL180

Seventh-day Adventists **see** PROTESTANTISM BL

### **SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME WF180**

C2 C8 A viral disorder characterised by high FEVER, dry COUGH, shortness of breath (DYSпноEA) or breathing difficulties, and atypical PNEUMONIA. A virus in the genus CORONAVIRUS is the suspected agent.

### **SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY WD350**

C16 C18 C20 Group of rare congenital disorders characterised by impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia, and low or absent antibody levels. It is inherited as an X-linked or autosomal recessive defect. Mutations occurring in many different genes cause human SCID.

### **SEVERITY OF ILLNESS INDEX W270**

E5 Levels of severity of illness within a diagnostic group which are established by various measurement criteria.

### **SEWAGE W60**

D20 N6 Refuse liquid or waste matter carried off by sewers.

Microbiology

**QW80**

**See related** ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY

Sewage microbiology **see** SEWAGE / microbiology QW80

### **SEX HQ**

G8 The totality of characteristics of structures, functions, PHENOTYPE, and GENOTYPE, differentiating the MALE from the FEMALE organism. Differentiate from SEX FACTORS which is largely statistical in concept. For / education use SEX EDUCATION

Psychological aspects

**HQ120**

Sexology as a profession

**HQ21**

**See related** LIBIDO; PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT; RELIGION AND SEX; SEX CHARACTERISTICS; SEX DETERMINATION ANALYSIS; SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR; SEXOLOGY

Sex aids, mechanical **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR HQ390

### **SEX ATTRACTANTS HQ102**

D23 Pheromones that elicit sexual attraction or mating behaviour usually in members of the opposite sex in the same species.

Sex behaviour **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR HQ100-460

Sex behaviour, animal **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, ANIMAL QL30

Sex bias **see** PREJUDICE HM240

### **SEX CHARACTERISTICS QS4/QT104**

G8 Those characteristics that distinguish one SEX from the other. The primary sex characteristics are the OVARIES and TESTES and their related hormones. Secondary sex characteristics are those which are masculine or feminine but not directly related to reproduction.

# S

- SEX CHROMATIN** **QU470**  
A11 G5 In the interphase nucleus, a condensed mass of chromatin representing an inactivated X chromosome. Each X CHROMOSOME, in excess of one, forms sex chromatin (Barr body) in the mammalian nucleus. **See related** SEX DETERMINATIONANALYSIS
- SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS** **QS677**  
C23 G5 Abnormal number or structure of the SEX CHROMOSOMES. Many sex chromosome aberrations, but not all, are the cause of SEX CHROMOSOME DISORDERS. **See related** SEX CHROMOSOME DISORDERS
- Sex chromosome abnormalities **see** SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS **QS677**
- SEX CHROMOSOME DISORDERS** **QS677**  
C16 Clinical conditions caused by an abnormal sex chromosome constitution (SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS) in which there is extra or missing sex chromosome material (either a whole chromosome or a chromosome segment). **See related** CYTOGENETICS; ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA; FRAGILE X SYNDROME; GENETIC DISEASES, X-LINKED; GENETICS, MEDICAL; KLINEFELTER SYNDROME; SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS
- SEX COUNSELLING** **HQ390**  
F2 F4 N2 Advice and support given to individuals to help them understand and resolve their sexual adjustment problems. It excludes treatment for PSYCHOSEXUAL DISORDERS or PSYCHOSEXUAL DYSFUNCTION.
- SEX DETERMINATION ANALYSIS**  
E1 E5 Validation of sex by examination of gonads or genetic tests. Do not confuse with SEX DETERMINATIONPROCESSES which is establishment of sex at fertilisation.
- In the embryo **WQ206**  
In females **WP136**  
In males **WJ712**
- See related** SEX
- Sex determination (genetics) **see** SEX DETERMINATION PROCESSES
- SEX DETERMINATION PROCESSES** **QS638**  
G5 The mechanism in a given species by which the sex of an individual is fixed. In many species, sex is established at FERTILISATION by the SPERM that fertilises the EGG. In human, the Y CHROMOSOME bearing sperm determine production of the male ZYGOTE. Do not confuse with SEX DETERMINATION ANALYSIS
- Sex determination techniques **see** SEX DETERMINATION ANALYSIS
- Sex deviations **see** PARAPHILIC DISORDERS **HQ300**
- Sex differences **see** SEX CHARACTERISTICS **QS4/QT104**
- SEX DIFFERENTIATION** **QS640**  
G7 G8 The process in developing sex- or gender-specific tissue, organ, or function after SEX DETERMINATIONPROCESSES. Major areas of sex differentiation occur in the reproductive tract (GENITALIA) and the brain. **See related** SEX DETERMINATION PROCESSES
- Sex differentiation disorders **see** DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT
- Sex dimorphism **see** SEX CHARACTERISTICS **QS4**
- Sex discrimination **see** WOMEN'S RIGHTS **HM242**
- Sex disorders, general **see** SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PHYSIOLOGICAL **HQ200**

## S

Sex disorders, physiological **see** SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PHYSIOLOGICAL HQ200

Sex disorders, psychological **see** SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PSYCHOLOGICAL HQ200

**SEX DISTRIBUTION** **HA10**

I1 N1 N6 The number of males and females in a given population. The distribution may refer to how many men or women or what proportion of either in the group. The population is usually patients with a specific disease but the concept is not restricted to humans and is not restricted to medicine.

**SEX EDUCATION** **HQ130-6**

F4 I2 Education which increases the knowledge of the functional, structural, and behavioural aspects of human reproduction.

School texts and health promotion material **HQ132**

Sex education as it relates to the medical profession and nursing **HQ136**

**See related** SEX MANUALS

**SEX FACTORS**

N5 N6 Maleness or femaleness as a constituent element or influence contributing to the production of a result. It may be applicable to the cause or effect of a circumstance. It is used with human or animal concepts but should be differentiated from SEX CHARACTERISTICS, anatomical or physiological manifestations of sex, and from SEX DISTRIBUTION, the number of males and females in given circumstances.

In aetiology **QZ53**

**See related** EPIDEMIOLOGIC FACTORS

Sex hormones **see** GONADAL STEROID HORMONES WK900

**SEX MANUALS** **HQ134**

L1 Books used for sex education and procedural instruction. Include popular works. **See related** SEX EDUCATION

**SEX OFFENCES** **HM434**

I1 Any violation of established legal or moral codes in respect to sexual behaviour.

Forensic psychiatry **WM764**

Law and legislation **HQ32-3**

Mentally disturbed offenders **WM764**

Sex abusers **HQ370**

**See related** CRIME; PARAPHILIC DISORDERS

Sex organs, accessory **see** GENITALIA

Sex organs, accessory, female **see** GENITALIA, FEMALE WP200-690

Sex organs, accessory, male **see** GENITALIA, MALE WJ700-875

Sex orientation **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR HQ100-460

Sex pheromones **see** SEX ATTRACTANTS HQ102

Sex predetermination **see** SEX PRESELECTION QS638

Sex preference (for composition of a family) **see** SEX PRESELECTION QS638

**SEX PRESELECTION** **QS638**

E5 Methods for controlling genetic SEX of offspring. It may include SEX DETERMINATION PROCESSES and other means. **See related** SEX DETERMINATION PROCESSES

## S

Sex reversal, gonadal <b>see</b> DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT	HQ320
Sex role <b>see</b> GENDER IDENTITY	HM240
Sex selection <b>see</b> SEX PRESELECTION	QS638
Sex steroid hormones <b>see</b> GONADAL STEROID HORMONES	WK900
Sex therapy <b>see</b> PSYCHOTHERAPY + SEXUAL AND GENDER DISORDERS / therapy	HQ390
<b>SEX WORK</b>	<b>HQ440</b>
<b>F1 I1</b> The act or practice of engaging in sexual relations for money or other benefit.	
Child prostitution	<b>WS368</b>
People trafficking for prostitution	<b>HM438</b>
<b>SEXISM</b>	HM242
<b>F1</b> Prejudice or discrimination based on gender or behaviour or attitudes that foster stereotyped social roles based on gender	
<b>See related</b> PREJUDICE	
<b>SEXOLOGY</b>	<b>HQ</b>
<b>F4</b> This discipline concerns the study of SEXUALITY, and the application of sexual knowledge such as sexual attitudes, psychology, and SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR. Scope of application generally includes educational (SEX EDUCATION), clinical (SEX COUNSELLING), and other settings.	
Law and legislation	<b>HQ32-3</b>
Sexology as a profession	<b>HQ21</b>
<b>See related</b> RELIGION AND SEX	
Sextuplets <b>see</b> MULTIPLE BIRTH OFFSPRING	WS337
<b>SEXUAL ABSTINENCE</b>	<b>HQ430</b>
<b>F1 G8</b> Refraining from SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. "Celibacy" goes here. <b>See related</b> RELIGION AND SEX	
Sexual abuse <b>see</b> SEX OFFENCES	
Sexual abuse, child <b>see</b> CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL	WS362
Sexual abuse of adults <b>see</b> SEX OFFENCES + ADULT or specific offence	
Sexual activities <b>see</b> SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR	HQ100-460
<b>SEXUAL AND GENDER DISORDERS</b>	<b>HQ390</b>
<b>F3</b> Mental disorders related to sexual dysfunction, paraphilic disorders, and gender identity disorders.	
<b>SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITIES</b>	<b>HQ300-</b>
<b>M1</b> Individuals including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, gender non-conforming people, and other populations whose sexual orientation or GENDER IDENTITY and reproductive development is considered outside cultural, societal, or physiological norms.	
Sexual arousal disorder <b>see</b> SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL	HQ200
Sexual assault <b>see</b> SEX OFFENCES	HM434
Sexual aversion disorder <b>see</b> SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL	HQ200

## S

### **SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR** **HQ100-460**

F1 Sexual activities of humans. Anal and oral sex go here. Use for sexual orientation but do not confuse this with GENDER IDENTITY.

Cross-cultural comparisons	<b>HQ115</b>
History of sexual behaviour	<b>HQ110</b>
In childhood	<b>WS270</b>
In learning disabled	<b>WM890</b>
In the elderly	<b>WT330</b>
In physical disability and chronic illness	<b>WB630</b>
Psychological aspects	<b>HQ120</b>
Psychoanalytic aspects	<b>WM484</b>

**See related** RELIGION AND SEX; REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR; SEXUAL PARTNERS; SEXUALITY

### **SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT**

G8 The processes of anatomical and physiological changes related to sexual or reproductive functions during the life span of a human or an animal, from FERTILISATION to DEATH. These processes include SEX DIFFERENTIATION; SEXUAL MATURATION; and changes during AGEING.

In child physiology	<b>WS105</b>
In child psychology	<b>WS270</b>
In females	<b>WP140</b>
In males	<b>WJ101</b>

Sexual disorders, physiological **see** SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION. PHYSIOLOGICAL HQ200

### **SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PHYSIOLOGICAL** **HQ200**

C12 C13 Physiological disturbances in normal sexual performance in either the male or the female. Related to coitus: differentiate from SEX DIFFERENTIATION DISORDERS (gonadal).

Therapy	<b>HQ390</b>
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### **SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL** **HQ200**

F3 Disturbances in sexual desire and the psychophysiological changes that characterise the sexual response cycle and cause marked distress and interpersonal difficulty.

Sexual expression **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR HQ300

### **SEXUAL HARASSMENT** **WX424**

F1 A form of discrimination in the workplace which takes two forms: sexual advances to which the employee must submit or be penalised for refusing; or a hostile environment where the atmosphere of the workplace is offensive and affects the employee's well-being. Offensive sexual conduct may include unwelcome advances, comments, touching, questions about marital status and sex practices, etc. It may also take place outside the work environment. Man or woman as aggressor or victim. **See related** NON-SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

Law and legislation	<b>HQ32-3</b>
Mentally disturbed stalkers	<b>WM764</b>
Stalkers	<b>HM436</b>

### **SEXUAL HEALTH** **WP/WJ709-**

N1 A state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to SEXUALITY, according to the World Health Organization. **See related** SEX EDUCATION; SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PHYSIOLOGICAL; SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PSYCHOLOGICAL

Sexual health services **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR; SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES HQ27

Sexual intercourse **see** COITUS HQ102

Sexual masochism **see** MASOCHISM HQ300

## S

### SEXUAL MATURATION

G8 Achievement of full sexual capacity in animals and in humans.  
In females **WP140**  
In males **WJ702**

Sexual orientation **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR **HQ300-20**

### SEXUAL PARTNERS

M1 Married or single individuals who share sexual relations. **HQ450**  
Law and legislation on marriage and civil partnerships **HQ32-33**  
**See related** RELIGION AND SEX

Sexual sadism **see** SADISM **HQ300**

Sexual variation **see** PARAPHILIC DISORDERS **HQ300**

### SEXUALITY

F1 G8 The sexual functions, activities, attitudes, and orientations of an individual. Sexuality, male or female, becomes evident at PUBERTY under the influence of gonadal steroids (TESTOSTERONE or ESTRADIOL), and social effects. **HQ300**  
In the learning disabled **WM890**  
In physically disabled or chronically ill **WB630**  
Psychoanalytic aspects **WM484**  
**See related** PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

### SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

C1 C2 C12 C13 Diseases due to or propagated by sexual contact. Prefer specifics. Note that not all genital diseases are venereal or sexually transmitted and not all sexually transmitted diseases are genital. For contract tracing index also under SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES / epidemiology or / transmission. **WC140-85**  
In pregnancy **WQ256**  
Sexual health services in general **HQ27**  
**See related** CONTACT TRACING; VENEREOLOGY

Shadow test **see** RETINOSCOPY **WW375**

### SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME

C10 C21 Brain injuries resulted from vigorous shaking of an infant or young child held by the chest, shoulders, or extremities causing extreme rotational cranial acceleration. It is characterised by the intracranial and intraocular haemorrhages with no evident external trauma. Serious cases may result in death. **See related** CHILD ABUSE **WS360**

### SHAMANISM

E2 I1 An intermediate stage between polytheism and monotheism, which assumes a "Great Spirit", with lesser deities subordinated. With the beginnings of shamanism there was the advent of the medicine man or witch doctor, who assumed a supervisory relation to disease and its cure. Formally, shamanism is a religion of Ural-Altaic peoples of Northern Asia and Europe, characterised by the belief that the unseen world of gods, demons, ancestral spirits is responsive only to shamans. The Indians of North and South America entertain religious practices similar to the Ural-Altaic shamanism. The word shaman comes from the Tungusic (Manchuria and Siberia) saman, meaning Buddhist monk. The shaman handles disease almost entirely by psychotherapeutic means; he frightens away the demons of disease by assuming a terrifying mien. **BL**

### SHAME

F1 An emotional attitude excited by realisation of a shortcoming or impropriety. **WLM232**

Shared care **see** PATIENT CARE TEAM

## S

Shared hospital services **see** HOSPITAL SHARED SERVICES WX130

Shared purchasing **see** GROUP PURCHASING WX543

Sharps **see** NEEDLES or SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS W350

Sheehan syndrome **see** HYPOPITUITARISM WK560

### **SHELLFISH** **WD89**

J2 Aquatic invertebrates belonging to the phylum MOLLUSCA or the subphylum CRUSTACEA, and used as food. For shellfish as animal use CRUSTACEA or MOLLUSCA or specifics. For shellfish poisoning, usually due to toxins from marine flora or fauna, use MARINE TOXINS.

Sheltered accommodation **see** RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

### **SHELTERED WORKSHOPS**

N2 A protective place of employment for disabled persons which provides training and employment on a temporary or permanent basis. Do not confuse with EMPLOYMENT, SHELTERED which takes place in a normal workplace.

For the learning disabled

**WM888**

For the mentally ill

**WM650**

For the physically handicapped

**WB628**

For the visually impaired

**WW828**

**See related** EMPLOYMENT, SUPPORTED; REHABILITATION, VOCATIONAL

Shiatzu **see** ACUPRESSURE WB852

Shift work **see** SLEEP DISORDERS, CIRCADIAN RHYTHM WL724

### **SHIGELLA** **QW138**

B3 A genus of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that ferments sugar without gas production. Its organisms are intestinal pathogens of man and other primates and cause bacillary dysentery (DYSENTERY, BACILLARY).

Shingles **see** HERPES ZOSTER WL336

### **SHIPS**

J1 Large vessels propelled by power or sail used for transportation on rivers, seas, oceans, or other navigable waters. Boats are smaller vessels propelled by oars, paddles, sail, or power; they may or may not have a deck. Sailors on non-military or sporting vessels go here.

### **SHOCK** **QZ160**

C23 A pathological condition that can suddenly affect the haemodynamic equilibrium, usually manifested by failure to perfuse or oxygenate vital organs. Therapy of shock goes under SHOCK / therapy, not shock therapy which is CONVULSIVE THERAPY, a psychotherapy technique. For toxic shock syndrome use SHOCK, SEPTIC.

Shock, anaphalactic **see** ANAPHALAXIS WD315

### **SHOCK, CARDIOGENIC** **WG220**

C14 C23 Shock resulting from diminution of cardiac output in heart disease.

Shock, endotoxic **see** SHOCK, SEPTIC WC240

## S

- SHOCK, HAEMORRHAGIC** **WD459**  
 C23 Acute haemorrhage or excessive fluid loss resulting in HYPOVOLAEMIA. Hypovolaemic shock (a condition where the volume of blood in the body is diminished) does not go here but at SHOCK. **See related** HAEMORRAGE; SHOCK, SURGICAL.
- Shock, hypovolaemic **see** SHOCK QZ160
- Shock, lung **see** RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT WF160
- SHOCK, SEPTIC** **WC240**  
 C1 C23 Sepsis associated with HYPOTENSION or hypoperfusion despite adequate fluid resuscitation. Perfusion abnormalities may include, but are not limited to LACTIC ACIDOSIS; OLIGURIA; or acute alteration in mental status.
- SHOCK, SURGICAL** **WO195**  
 C23 A type of shock that occurs as a result of a surgical procedure.
- Shock therapy **see** CONVULSIVE THERAPY WM410
- Shock therapy, electric **see** ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY WM412
- Shock therapy, insulin **see** CONVULSIVE THERAPY WM410
- Shock, toxic **see** SHOCK, SEPTIC WC240
- SHOCK, TRAUMATIC** **WD490**  
 C21 C23 Shock caused by trauma.
- Shock waves, high energy **see** HIGH-ENERGY SHOCK WAVES WN418
- Shockwaves, ultrasonic **see** ULTRASONICS WN420-8
- SHOES** **HV256**  
 J1 For the physically disabled **WB650**
- Shoplifting **see** THEFT HM440
- Shops, hospital **see** HOSPITAL SHOPS
- SHORT BOWEL SYNDROME** **WD260**  
 C6 C23 A malabsorption syndrome resulting from extensive operative resection of the SMALL INTESTINE, the absorptive region of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.
- Short sleeper syndrome **see** SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS WL724
- Short-term courses **see** CURRICULUM L80
- Short-term psychotherapy **see** PSYCHOTHERAPY, BRIEF WM525
- SHORT-WAVE THERAPY** **WN418**  
 E2 The use of focused short radio waves to produce local hyperthermia in an injured person or diseased body area.
- Short waves **see** RADIO WAVES
- SHORTHAND** **WX250**  
 L1

## S

Shortness of breath **see** DYSPNOEA WF160

Shotguns **see** FIREARMS

### **SHOULDER WE610**

A1 Care must be taken as to whether the item is on the bone, the site or the joint. Works on anatomy should be indexed at SHOULDER while those on the physiology should go at SHOULDER JOINT. Works on cartilage, tendons, ligaments, bursa and synovial membrane should go with the joint. Diseases will normally go with the bone, scapular or humerus, rather than site or joint. Works on pain would tend to go with the joint heading.

Sprengel's deformity WE610

### **SHOULDER DISLOCATION WE610**

C21 Dislocation of HUMERUS from SCAPULA.

### **SHOULDER FRACTURES WE610**

C21 Fractures of the proximal humerus, including the head, anatomic and surgical necks, and tuberosities. Refers to the SHOULDER not the SHOULDER JOINT; restrict to fractures of proximal humerus (head, neck, tuberosities) do not confuse with HUMERAL FRACTURES (non-head etc).

Shoulder-hand syndrome **see** REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY WL190

### **SHOULDER JOINT WE610**

A2 The articulation between the head of the HUMERUS and the glenoid cavity of the SCAPULA.

### **SHOULDER PAIN WE610**

C5 C23 Unilateral or bilateral pain of the shoulder. It is often caused by physical activities such as work or sports participation, but may also be pathologic in origin.

### **SHYNESS WLM225**

F1 Discomfort and partial inhibition of the usual forms of behaviour when in the presence of others.

SI units **see** INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS QC20

### **SIALIC ACIDS QU84**

D2 D9 A group of naturally occurring N-and O-acyl derivatives of the deoxyamino sugar neuraminic acid. They are ubiquitously distributed in many tissues.

Sialolithiasis **see** SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI WI230

Sialoliths **see** SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI WI230

### **SIALORRHOEA WI230**

C7 Increased salivary flow.

Siamese twins **see** TWINS, CONJOINED

### **SIBLING RELATIONS WS240**

F1 Interactions and relationships between sisters and/or brothers. The concept also applies to animal studies. **See related** FAMILY RELATIONS

### **SIBLINGS HQ600**

F1 I1 M1 Persons or animals having at least one parent in common.

Sicca syndrome **see** SJOGREN'S SYNDROME WD765

## S

<b>SICK BUILDING SYNDROME</b>	<b>QT140</b>
C20 C21 A group of symptoms that are two to three-fold more common in those who work in large, energy-efficient buildings, associated with an increased frequency of headaches, lethargy and dry skin. Clinical manifestations include hypersensitivity pneumonitis (ALVEOLITIS, EXTRINSIC ALLERGIC); allergic rhinitis (RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, PERENNIAL); ASTHMA; infections, skin eruptions, and mucous membrane irritation syndromes. Current usage tends to be less restrictive with regard to the type of building and delineation of complaints.	
Sick days <b>see</b> SICK LEAVE	WX430
Sick headache <b>see</b> MIGRAINE DISORDERS	WL850-4
<b>SICK LEAVE</b>	<b>WX430</b>
N1 N4 An absence from work permitted because of illness or the number of days per year for which an employer agrees to pay employees who are sick.	
<b>SICK ROLE</b>	<b>WA7</b>
F1 Set of expectations that exempt persons from responsibility for their illness and exempt them from usual responsibilities. <b>See related</b> ATTITUDE TO HEALTH; HYPOCHONDRIASIS; ILLNESS BEHAVIOUR; MALINGERING	
Sickle cell anaemia <b>see</b> ANAEMIA, SICKLE CELL	WH170
<b>SICKLE CELL TRAIT</b>	<b>WH170</b>
C15 C16 The condition of being heterozygous for hemoglobin S.	
Sickness behaviour <b>see</b> ILLNESS BEHAVIOUR	WA7
Sickness costs <b>see</b> COST OF ILLNESS	WA5
SID <b>see</b> SUDDEN INFANT DEATH	WS822
SIDS <b>see</b> SUDDEN INFANT DEATH	WS822
Siddha medicine <b>see</b> MEDICINE, AYURVEDIC	WB58
Side effects, psychological <b>see</b> PSYCHOLOGY	
Sievert units <b>see</b> RADIATION DOSAGE	WN358
SIFT <b>see</b> FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	WX130
SIFTR <b>see</b> FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	WX130
Sight test <b>see</b> DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL	WW142
Sigmoid <b>see</b> COLON, SIGMOID	WI560
Sigmoid cancer <b>see</b> SIGMOID NEOPLASMS	WI560
<b>SIGMOID NEOPLASMS</b>	<b>WI560</b>
C4 C6 Tumours or cancer of the SIGMOID COLON.	
Sigmoidal cancer <b>see</b> SIGMOID NEOPLASMS	WI560
Sigmoidoscopic surgery <b>see</b> SIGMOIDOSCOPY	WI620
Sigmoidoscopic surgical procedures <b>see</b> SIGMOIDOSCOPY	WI620

## S

### **SIGMOIDOSCOPY**

**WI620**

E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the sigmoid flexure. **See related** COLON, SIGMOID

### **SIGN LANGUAGE**

**WV591**

E2 F1 L1 A system of hand gestures used for communication by the deaf or by people speaking different languages. **See related** LANGUAGE; MANUAL COMMUNICATION; NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

Signal interpretation, computer-assisted **see** SIGNAL PROCESSING, COMPUTER-ASSISTED  
QA110

Signal pathways **see** SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION

### **SIGNAL PROCESSING, COMPUTER-ASSISTED**

**QA110**

L1 Computer-assisted processing of electric, ultrasonic, or electronic signals to interpret function and activity.

Signal processing, digital **see** SIGNAL PROCESSING, COMPUTER-ASSISTED  
QA110

### **SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION**

**QU375**

G2 G4 The intracellular transfer of information (biological activation/inhibition) through a signal pathway. In each signal transduction system, an activation/inhibition signal from a biologically active molecule (hormone, neurotransmitter) is mediated via the coupling of a receptor/enzyme to a second messenger system or to an ion channel. Signal transduction plays an important role in activating cellular functions, cell differentiation, and cell proliferation. Examples of signal transduction systems are the GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID-postsynaptic receptor-calcium ion channel system, the receptor-mediated T-cell activation pathway, and the receptor-mediated activation of phospholipases. Those coupled to membrane depolarisation or intracellular release of calcium include the receptor-mediated activation of cytotoxic functions in granulocytes and the synaptic potentiation of protein kinase activation. Some signal transduction pathways may be part of larger signal transduction pathways; for example, protein kinase activation is part of the platelet activation signal pathway.

Signal transduction pathways **see** SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION  
QU375

Significant event audit **see** MEDICAL AUDIT  
WA155

Signs and location directories **see** LOCATION DIRECTORIES AND SIGNS

### **SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS**

**WB143**

C23 Clinical manifestations that can be either objective when observed by a physician, or subjective when perceived by the patient.

In mental illness

**WM148**

**See related** MEDICALLY UNEXPLAINED SYMPTOMS; NEUROBEHAVIOUR MANIFESTATIONS

### **SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS, DIGESTIVE**

**WI143**

C23 Digestive system manifestations of diseases of the gastrointestinal system or of other organs.

Signs and symptoms, neurobehavioural **see** NEUROBEHAVIOURAL MANIFESTATIONS WM148

Signs and symptoms, neuromuscular **see** NEUROMUSCULAR MANIFESTATIONS  
WL160

### **SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS, RESPIRATORY**

**WF143**

C23 Respiratory system manifestations of diseases of the respiratory tract or of other organs.

Sildenafil **see** PIPERAZINES; SULFONES

## S

- Silicone **see** SILICONES QD10
- SILICONE GELS** QD10  
D2 D5 D25 J1 Synthetic organosiloxane gels that are formed from synthetic polymers of silicone oxide with organic sidechains (polydimethylsiloxane) by lengthening the polymer chains. Unlike silicone elastomers, they are not treated with amorphous silica. They are used as fillers in breast implants. For prosthetic implants do not use / therapeutic use.  
In breast implants WP945  
**See related** BREAST IMPLANTS
- SILICONES** QD10  
D2 D5 D25 J1A broad family of synthetic organosiloxane polymers containing a repeating silicon-oxygen backbone with organic side groups attached via carbon-silicon bonds. Depending on their structure, they are classified as liquids, gels, and elastomers.
- SILICOSIS** WF667  
C8 C21 A form of pneumoconiosis resulting from inhalation of dust containing crystalline form of SILICON DIOXIDE, usually in the form of quartz. Amorphous silica is relatively nontoxic. ANTHRACOSILICOSIS & SILICOTUBERCULOSIS are also available Do not use / chemically induced for dust causing this disease, use / aetiology. Do not coordinate with OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES. **See related** COAL MINING
- SILVER** QV297  
D1 Silver. An element with the atomic symbol Ag, atomic number 47, and atomic weight 107.87. It is a soft metal that is used medically in surgical instruments, dental prostheses, and alloys. Long-continued use of silver salts can lead to a form of poisoning known as ARGYRIA.
- Simkaniaceae **see** CHLAMYDIALES QW152
- Simmonds disease **see** HYPOPITUITARISM WK560  
Simple partial seizures **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL WL460
- SIMPLEXVIRUS** QW164  
B4 A genus of the family HERPESVIRIDAE, subfamily ALPHAHERPESVIRINAE, consisting of herpes simplex-like viruses. The type species is HERPESVIRUS 1, HUMAN. More familiar as Herpes Simplex Virus or Herpesvirus Hominis.
- SIMVASTATIN**  
D2 D4 A derivative of LOVASTATIN and potent competitive inhibitor of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase (HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL COA REDUCTASES), which is the rate-limiting enzyme in cholesterol biosynthesis. It may also interfere with steroid hormone production. Due to the induction of hepatic LDL RECEPTORS, it increases breakdown of LDL CHOLESTEROL.  
As an anticholesteremic agent QU 95
- Simulation methods in teaching **see** ROLE PLAYING or TEACHING / methods L72
- SINGLE PARENT** HQ620  
F1 I1 M1 N1 A natural, adoptive, or substitute parent of a dependent child, who lives with only one parent. The single parent may live with or visit the child. The concept includes the never-married, as well as the divorced and widowed. **See related** PARENTS; SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY
- SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY** HQ620  
F1 I1 A household that includes children and is headed by one adult. **See related** SINGLE PARENT

## S

- SINGLE PERSON** **HQ460**  
F1 I1 M1 N1 The unmarried man or woman, widow or widower. Does not include celibacy, use SEXUAL ABSTINENCE. **See related** WIDOWHOOD
- Single-gene defects **see** GENTIC DISEASES, INBORN **QZ50**
- SINUSITIS** **WV345**  
C8 C9 Inflammation of the NASAL MUCOSA in one or more of the PARANASAL SINUSES. **See related** PARANASAL SINUSES
- Sinusitis, frontal **see** FRONTAL SINUSITIS **WV345**
- SIROLIMUS** **QV350**  
D2 D4 A macrolide compound obtained from *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* that acts by selectively blocking the transcriptional activation of cytokines thereby inhibiting cytokine production. It is bioactive only when bound to IMMUNOPHILINS. Sirolimus is a potent immunosuppressant and possesses both antifungal and antineoplastic properties.
- Sisters, nursing **see** NURSING, SUPERVISORY or SIBLINGS
- Situational ethics **see** ETHICS **BJ**
- Situational therapy **see** MILIEU THERAPY **WM585**
- SJOGREN'S SYNDROME** **WD765**  
C5 C7 C11 C17 C20 Chronic inflammatory and autoimmune disease in which the salivary and lacrimal glands undergo progressive destruction by lymphocytes and plasma cells resulting in decreased production of saliva and tears. The primary form, often called sicca syndrome, involves both KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS SICCA and XEROSTOMIA. The secondary form includes, in addition, the presence of a connective tissue disease, usually rheumatoid arthritis. Do not confuse with SJOGREN-LARSSON SYNDROME
- Skateboarding **see** SKATING
- SKATING** **HM340**  
I3 Using ice skates, roller skates, or skateboards in racing or other competition or for recreation.
- Skeletal fixation **see** FRACTURE FIXATION **WE162-4**
- Skeletal muscle **see** MUSCLE, SKELETAL **WE300**
- Skeletal muscle relaxants **see** NEUROMUSCULAR AGENTS **QV140**
- SKELETON** **WE210**  
A2 The bony frame as a whole, prefer BONE AND BONES. Do not use for works on "skeletal diseases" when osseous or bony diseases is what is meant. **See related** BONE AND BONES
- Skew deviation **see** OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS **WW510**
- Skiametry **see** RETINOSCOPY **WW375**
- Skid row alcoholics **see** ALCOHOLICS; HOMELESS PERSONS **WM274.5**
- Skill **see** APTITUDE; MOTOR SKILLS; PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE
- Skill, clinical **see** CLINICAL COMPETENCE

## S

Skill mix **see** / manpower

### SKIN

WR

A1 The outer covering of the body that protects it from the environment. It is composed of the DERMIS and the EPIDERMIS. Consider also terms at CUTANEOUS, CUTIS and DERMAT-. For / abnormalities use SKIN ABNORMALITIES. For / physiology use SKIN PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA. For / drug effects consider also DERMATOLOGIC AGENTS. For / transplantation use SKIN TRANSPLANTATION, consider also SURGICAL FLAPS. For animal tissue in wound therapy see note on BIOLOGICAL DRESSINGS. For inflammation use DERMATITIS and its specifics. Index dryness of skin under SKIN DISEASES unless ICHTHYOSIS is specifically mentioned. Index prickly heat under MILIARIA. **See related** DERMATOLOGIC AGENTS; SKIN MANIFESTATIONS

### SKIN ABNORMALITIES

WR101

C16 C17 Congenital structural abnormalities of the skin. **See related** EHLERS-DANLOS SYNDROME;

### SKIN AGEING

WR102

G13 The process of ageing due to changes in the structure and elasticity of the skin over time. It may be a part of physiological ageing or it may be due to the effects of ultraviolet radiation, usually through exposure to sunlight.

### SKIN, ARTIFICIAL

WO255

E7 Synthetic material used for the treatment of burns and other conditions involving large-scale loss of skin. It often consists of an outer (epidermal) layer of silicone and an inner (dermal) layer of collagen and chondroitin 6-sulfate. The dermal layer elicits new growth and vascular invasion and the outer layer is later removed and replaced by a graft.

Skin cancer **see** SKIN NEOPLASMS

WR500-10

### SKIN CARE

WR100

E2 Maintenance of the hygienic state of the skin under optimal conditions of cleanliness and comfort. Effective in skin care are proper washing, bathing, cleansing, and the use of soaps, detergents, oils, etc. In various disease states, therapeutic and protective solutions and ointments are useful. The care of the skin is particularly important in various occupations, in exposure to sunlight, in neonates, and in PRESSURE ULCER. Coordinate with specific agent or specific type of care if relevant.

Popular works

WR75

**See related** HYGIENE; SUNBURN

### SKIN DISEASES

WR140

C17 Prefer specifics. Use for "dermatoses" unless this is being used to mean DERMATITIS. For / drug therapy consider also DERMATOLOGIC AGENTS. For inflammatory disease use DERMATITIS. Dryness of the skin goes here unless ICHTYOSIS is specifically mentioned. **See related** DERMATOLOGIC AGENTS; DERMATOLOGY; FACIAL DERMATOSES; FOOT DERMATOSES; HAND DERMATOSES; LEG DERMATOSES; SCALP DERMATOSES; SKIN MANIFESTATIONS

### SKIN DISEASES, BACTERIAL

WR285

C1 C17 Skin diseases caused by bacteria. **See related** ERYSIPELAS

Skin diseases, bullous **see** SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS

WR230-45

Skin diseases, fungal **see** DERMATOMYCOSES

WR300

## S

### **SKIN DISEASES, INFECTIOUS** **WR280-325**

C1 C17 Skin diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, parasites, or viruses. Coordinate with specific infectious disease + site. Largely bacterial and viral infectious skin diseases. **See related** DERMATOMYCOSES; SKIN DISEASES, BACTERIAL; SKIN DISEASES, PARASITIC

### **SKIN DISEASES, PARASITIC** **WR360-5**

C3 C17 Skin diseases caused by ARTHROPODS; HELMINTHS; or other parasites. Coordinate with specific parasitic disease + site. **See related** ECTOPARASITIC INFESTATIONS

### **SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS** **WR230-45**

C17 Skin diseases characterised by local or general distributions of blisters. They are classified according to the site and mode of blister formation. Lesions can appear spontaneously or be precipitated by infection, trauma, or sunlight. Aetiologies include immunologic and genetic factors. Prefer specifics where possible.

Skin grafts **see** SKIN TRANSPLANTATION **WO255**

### **SKIN MANIFESTATIONS** **WR143**

C17 C23 Dermatologic disorders attendant upon non-dermatologic disease or injury. If a specific skin disease is named prefer to index there.

### **SKIN NEOPLASMS** **WR500-10**

C4 C17 Tumours or cancer of the SKIN.

### **SKIN PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA** **WR102**

G13 The functions of the skin in the human and animal body. It includes the pigmentation of the skin.

Skin physiology **see** SKIN PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA **WR102**

Skin substitutes **see** SKIN, ARTIFICIAL **WO255**

### **SKIN TEMPERATURE** **QT165**

G7 G13 The TEMPERATURE at the outer surface of the body.

### **SKIN TESTS** **QY260**

E1 E5 Epicutaneous or intradermal application of a sensitiser for demonstration of either delayed or immediate hypersensitivity. Used in diagnosis of hypersensitivity or as a test for cellular immunity.

### **SKIN TRANSPLANTATION** **WO255**

E4 The grafting of skin in humans or animals from one site to another to replace a lost portion of the body surface skin. **See related** SURGICAL FLAPS

### **SKIN ULCER** **WR598**

C17

Skin wrinkling **see** SKIN AGING **WR102**

### **SKULL** **WE400**

A2 The SKELETON of the HEAD including the FACIAL BONES and the bones enclosing the BRAIN. Consider also terms at CRANI-. Bony part of head only; differentiate from HEAD and FACE. For / anatomy consider also CEPHALOMETRY (living skull) and CRANIOMETRY (dead skull). Only use / injuries if the injury is to the bony part of the head only, BRAIN INJURIES may be preferable. For / surgery consider also CRANIOTOMY and TREPHINING. "Cranial" is skull, "intracranial" is probably BRAIN. **See related** CEPHALOMETRY; CRANIOMETRY; INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE; TREPHINING

# S

## SKULL BASE

WE400

A1 A2 The inferior region of the skull consisting of an internal (cerebral), and an external (basilar) surface.

## SKULL BASE NEOPLASMS

WE420

C4 C5 Neoplasms of the base of the skull specifically, differentiated from neoplasms of unspecified sites or bones of the skull (SKULL NEOPLASMS).

## SKULL FRACTURES

WE403

C10 C21 Fractures of the skull which may result from penetrating or nonpenetrating head injuries or rarely BONE DISEASES (see also FRACTURES, SPONTANEOUS). Skull fractures may be classified by location (e.g., SKULL FRACTURE, BASILAR), radiographic appearance (e.g., linear), or based upon cranial integrity (e.g., SKULL FRACTURE, DEPRESSED).

## SKULL NEOPLASMS

WE420

C4 C5 Neoplasms of the bony part of the skull.

Slaughterhouses **see** ABATTOIRS

WD87

Slaves **see** SOCIAL PROBLEMS

## SLEEP

WL720-6

F2 G11 A readily reversible suspension of sensorimotor interaction with the environment, usually associated with recumbency and immobility. For sleep walking use SOMNAMBULISM

Effect of drugs

WL726

Health aspects

QT265

**See related** POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

Sleep apnoea, mixed **see** SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROMES

WF160

## SLEEP ANPOEA SYNDROMES

WF160

C8 C10 Disorders characterised by multiple cessations of respirations during sleep that induce partial arousals and interfere with the maintenance of sleep. Sleep apnoea syndromes are divided into central (see SLEEP APNOEA, CENTRAL), obstructive (see SLEEP APNOEA, OBSTRUCTIVE), and mixed central-obstructive types.

## SLEEP APNOEA, OBSTRUCTIVE

WF160

C8 C10 A disorder characterised by recurrent apnoeas during sleep despite persistent respiratory efforts. It is due to upper airway obstruction. The respiratory pauses may induce HYPERCAPNIA or HYPOXIA. Cardiac arrhythmias and elevation of systemic and pulmonary arterial pressures may occur. Frequent partial arousals occur throughout sleep, resulting in relative SLEEP DEPRIVATION and daytime tiredness. Associated conditions include OBESITY; ACROMEGALY; MYXOEDEMA; micrognathia; MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY; adenotonsillar dystrophy; and NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES.

## SLEEP DEPRIVATION

QT265

C10 C23 F2 F3 G11 The state of being deprived of sleep under experimental conditions, due to life events, or from a wide variety of pathophysiologic causes such as medication effect, chronic illness,

psychiatric illness, or sleep disorder.

As a form of torture

HM620

Sleep disorder, adjustment **see** DYSSOMNIAS

WL724

Sleep disorder, environmental **see** DYSSOMNIAS

WL724

## S

Sleep disorder, limit-setting <b>see</b> DYSSOMNIAS	WL724
Sleep-disordered breathing <b>see</b> SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROMES	WF143
Sleep disorders <b>see</b> SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS	WL724
<b>SLEEP DISORDERS, CIRCADIAN RHYTHM</b>	<b>WL724</b>
C10 C21 F4 Dyssomnias associated with disruption of the normal 24 hour sleep wake cycle secondary to travel (e.g., JET LAG SYNDROME), shift work, or other causes. Occupational health aspects	<b>W355</b>
Sleep disorders, extrinsic <b>see</b> DYSSOMNIAS	WL724
<b>SLEEP DISORDERS, INTRINSIC</b>	<b>WL724</b>
C10 F3 Dyssomnias (i.e., insomnias or hypersomnias) associated with dysfunction of internal sleep mechanisms or secondary to a sleep-related medical disorder (e.g., sleep apnoea, post-traumatic sleep disorders, etc.).	
Sleep disorders, shift work <b>see</b> SLEEP DISORDERS, CIRCADIAN RHYTHM	WL724
Sleep, fast-wave <b>see</b> SLEEP, REM	WL722
Sleep fragmentation <b>see</b> SLEEP DEPRIVATION	QT265
Sleep hypopnea <b>see</b> SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROMES	WF143
<b>SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS</b>	<b>WL724</b>
C10 F3 Disorders characterised by impairment of the ability to initiate or maintain sleep. This may occur as a primary disorder or in association with another medical or psychiatric condition.	
Sleep initiation dysfunction <b>see</b> SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS	WL724
Sleep-related neurogenic tachypnoea <b>see</b> SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS	WL724
<b>SLEEP, REM</b>	<b>WL722</b>
F2 G11 A stage of sleep characterised by rapid movements of the eye and low voltage fast pattern EEG. It is usually associated with dreaming. Fast-wave sleep goes here, put slow-wave sleep with SLEEP. <b>See related</b> EYE MOVEMENTS	
Sleep, slow-wave <b>see</b> SLEEP	WL720
Sleep state misperception <b>see</b> SLEEP DISORDERS, INTRINSIC	WL724
Sleep terror disorder <b>see</b> NIGHT TERRORS	WL724
Sleep-wake cycle disorders <b>see</b> SLEEP DISORDERS, CIRCADIAN RHYTHM	WL724
<b>SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS</b>	<b>WL724</b>
C10 C23 F3 Conditions characterised by disturbances of usual sleep patterns or behaviours. Sleep disorders may be divided into three major categories: DYSSOMNIAS (i.e. disorders characterised by insomnia or hypersomnia), PARASOMNIAS (abnormal sleep behaviours), and sleep disorders secondary to medical or psychiatric disorders	
Sleep walking <b>see</b> SOMNAMBULISM	WL724
Sleeplessness <b>see</b> SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS	WL724

## S

Sleepwalking **see** SOMNAMBULISM WL724

Slimming diet **see** DIET, REDUCING WD110

Slipped disc **see** INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISPLACEMENT WE475

Slotted attachments, dental **see** DENTURE PRECISION ATTACHMENT WU370

**SLOW VIRUS DISEASES** **WC500**

C2 Diseases of viral origin, characterised by incubation periods of months to years, insidious onset of clinical manifestations, and protracted clinical course. Though the disease process is protracted, viral multiplication may not be unusually slow. Conventional viruses produce slow virus diseases such as SUBACUTE SCLEROSING PANENCEPHALITIS, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (LEUKOENCEPHALOPATHY, PROGRESSIVE MULTIFOCAL), and AIDS. Diseases produced by unconventional agents were originally considered part of this group. They are now called PRION DISEASES.

Sludge **see** SEWAGE W60

Sludge, biliary **see** BILE WI703

Slums **see** POVERTY AREAS HV922

**SMALL-AREA ANALYSIS** **QA28**

E5 N5 N6 A method of analysing the variation in utilisation of health care in small geographic or demographic areas. It often studies, for example, the usage rates for a given service or procedure in several small areas, documenting the variation among the areas. By comparing high- and low-use areas, the analysis attempts to determine whether there is a pattern to such use and to identify variables that are associated with and contribute to the variation.

Small-area studies **see** SMALL-AREA ANALYSIS QA28

Small-area variation **see** SMALL-AREA ANALYSIS QA28

Small cell lung cancer **see** CARCINOMA, SMALL CELL WF658

Small intestine **see** INTESTINE, SMALL WI500-12

**SMALLPOX** **WC585-8**

C2 An acute, highly contagious, often fatal infectious disease caused by an orthopoxvirus characterised by a biphasic febrile course and distinctive progressive skin eruptions. Vaccination has succeeded in eradicating smallpox worldwide.

**SMALLPOX VACCINE** **WC588**

D20 A live VACCINIA VIRUS vaccine of calf lymph or chick embryo origin, used for immunisation against smallpox. It is now recommended only for laboratory workers exposed to smallpox virus. Certain countries continue to vaccinate those in the military service. Complications that result from smallpox vaccination include vaccinia, secondary bacterial infections, and encephalomyelitis.

Immunological aspects **QW806**

Travel medicine **W124**

Smallpox virus **see** VARIOLA VIRUS WC585-8

**SMARTPHONE** **QA180**

L1 A cellular phone with advanced computing and connectivity capability built on an operating system **See related** CELL PHONES

## S

- SMELL** **WV301-5**  
F2 G11 The ability to detect scents or odours, such as the function of OLFACTORY RECEPTOR NEURONS. Differentiate from OLFACTORY PERCEPTION: SMELL takes place in the nose, OLFACTORY PERCEPTION takes place in the brain. **See related** ANOSMIA; ODORANTS; OLFACTION DISORDERS
- Smell disorders **see** OLFACTION DISORDERS **WV301**
- Smog **see** WEATHER **G**
- SMOKE** **W44**  
D20 Use for smoke in any environment, not restricted to industrial smokes; can refer to smoke-filled rooms, elevators, trains, aircraft, from any source including fires, tobacco, etc. Co-ordinate with source of smoke (tobacco smoke = TOBACCO + SMOKE but remember TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION is available) provided emphasis is on the nature, composition or effect of the smoke. For / adverse effects consider also SMOKE INHALATION INJURY.
- SMOKE INHALATION INJURY** **WF175**  
C21 Pulmonary injury following the breathing in of toxic smoke from burning materials such as plastics, synthetics, building materials etc. This injury is the most frequent cause of death in burn patients. **See related** FIRES
- SMOKING** **WD540-8**  
F1 Inhaling and exhaling the smoke of tobacco or something similar to tobacco. Do not use for smoking marijuana which is MARIJUANA SMOKING. For cancer caused by smoking, use organ neoplasm term / aetiology (not / chemically induced) + SMOKING / adverse effects (not TOBACCO USE DISORDER). SMOKING CESSATION is also available.  
Health education including specific anti-smoking campaigns **WD548**  
**See related** HABITS; TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION; TOBACCO USE DISORDER; ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES
- SMOKING CESSATION** **WD544-8**  
F1 Discontinuation of the habit of smoking, the inhaling and exhaling of tobacco smoke. **See related** ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES
- Smoking, passive **see** TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION **WD543**
- Smoking, tobacco **see** SMOKING **WD540-8**
- Smokeless tobacco **see** TOBACCO, SMOKELESS **WD540-4**
- Smooth pursuit deficiency **see** OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS **WW510**
- SNAKE BITES** **WD565**  
C21 Bites by snakes. Bite by a venomous snake is characterized by stinging pain at the wound puncture. The venom injected at the site of the bite is capable of producing a deleterious effect on the blood or on the nervous system. Coordinate with specific snake family or genus. Therapy with antivenins is / therapy not / drug therapy. **See related** BITES AND STINGS; SNAKES
- SNAKES** **QL30**  
B1 Limbless REPTILES of the suborder Serpentes. General or unspecified. Prefer specific families or genera. **See related** SNAKE BITES
- Sneddon-Wilkinson disease **see** SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS **WR230-45**
- Snoezelen **see** LEARNING DISABILITY / therapy **WM882**

## S

<b>SNORING</b>	<b>WV300</b>
C23 Rough, noisy breathing during sleep, due to vibration of the uvula and soft palate.	
Snuff <b>see</b> TOBACCO, SMOKELESS	WD540-8
<b>SOCCER</b>	<b>HM430</b>
I3 A game in which a round inflated ball is advanced by kicking or propelling with any part of the body except the hands or arms. The object of the game is to place the ball in opposite goals.	
Soccer hooliganism <b>see</b> SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS	HM415
Social accountability <b>see</b> SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	WLM839
Social abilities <b>see</b> SOCIAL SKILLS	WLM810
<b>SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT</b>	<b>WLM810</b>
F1 Adaptation of the person to the social environment. Adjustment may take place by adapting the self to the environment or by changing the environment. <b>See related</b> ADAPTATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL	
<b>SOCIAL ALIENATION</b>	<b>HM260</b>
I1 The state of estrangement individuals feel in cultural settings that they view as foreign, unpredictable or unacceptable.	
Psychology	<b>WLM821</b>
Social attributes <b>see</b> SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS	HM
<b>SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>WLM810</b>
F1 Any behaviour caused by or affecting another individual. Include non-sexual bullying but consider also DOMINANCE-SUBORDINATION and AGONISTIC BEHAVIOUR. <b>See related</b> BULLYING; HELPING BEHAVIOUR; NON-SEXUAL HARASSMENT; SOCIAL SKILLS	
<b>SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS</b>	<b>HM415</b>
I1 Behaviours which are at variance with the expected social norm and which affect other individuals. Human only.	
In childhood	<b>WS340</b>
In learning disability	<b>WM836</b>
Psychiatric aspects	<b>WM160</b>
Vandalism	<b>HM440</b>
<b>See related</b> ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER	
Social breakdown syndrome <b>see</b> SOCIAL ALIENATION	
<u>SOCIAL CARE INSPECTORATE</u>	<b>HV111</b>
I1 N3 Wessex Mesh. A body set up by the British Government to inspect departments and institutions which deliver social care to the elderly or disabled.	
<u>SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTE OF EXCELLENCE</u>	<b>HV111</b>
I1 N3 Wessex Mesh. A body set up by the British Government to set standards in social care.	
<b>SOCIAL CHANGE</b>	<b>HM100</b>
I1 N1 A shift, alteration, modification, or evolution of human behavior and culture, which over time, results in measurable consequences on societal values and norms. <b>See related</b> EDUCATIONAL STATUS; GROUP PROCESSES; SOCIAL PLANNING; URBANISATION	
Social characteristics <b>see</b> SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS	HM

## S

- SOCIAL CLASS** **HM220**  
 I1 N1 A stratum of people with similar position and prestige; includes social stratification. Social class is measured by criteria such as education, occupation, and income.  
     Socially disadvantaged **HM222**  
**See related** CULTURAL DEPRIVATION; EDUCATIONAL STATUS; SOCIAL SEGREGATION
- Social clubs, therapeutic **see** SELF-HELP GROUPS
- Social competence **see** SOCIAL SKILLS WLM810
- SOCIAL CONDITIONS** **HV100**  
 I1 N1 The state of society as it exists or in flux. While it usually refers to society as a whole in a specified geographical or political region, it is applicable also to restricted strata of a society. **See related** EDUCATIONAL STATUS
- SOCIAL CONFORMITY** **HM275**  
 F1 Behavioural or attitudinal compliance with recognised social patterns or standards.  
     Psychology **WLM850**  
**See related** SOCIAL CONTROL, INFORMAL
- Social consequence of being ill **see** COST OF ILLNESS WA5
- SOCIAL CONTROL, FORMAL** **HM500-90**  
 I1 N3 Control which is exerted by the more stable organisations of society, such as established institutions and the law. They are ordinarily embodied in definite codes, usually written. **See related** POLICE; PRISONERS; PUBLIC POLICY; PUNISHMENT
- SOCIAL CONTROL, INFORMAL** **HM275**  
 I1 Those forms of control which are exerted in less concrete and tangible ways, as through folk law, mores, conventions and public sentiment.  
     Psychological aspects **WLM839**  
**See related** SOCIAL CONFORMITY
- Social development **see** SOCIAL CHANGE HM100
- Social discrimination **see** PREJUDICE WLM850
- SOCIAL DOMINANCE** **HM220**  
 F1 Social structure of a group as it relates to the relative social rank of dominance status of its members. **See related** HIERARCHY, SOCIAL; SOCIAL SEGREGATION
- Social enterprise **see** PRIVATE SECTOR WX850
- SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT** **HM200**  
 I1 The aggregate of social and cultural institutions, forms, patterns and processes that influence the life of an individual or community. Human and animal.  
     Communes **HQ635**  
     Psychiatric aspects **WM31**  
     Psychological aspects **WLM820**  
     Rural **HM215**  
     Therapeutic **WM585**  
     Urban **HM210**  
**See related** ENVIRONMENT; LIFE STYLE
- Social exclusion **see** CULTURAL DEPRIVATION; PSYCHOSOCIAL DEPRIVATION **HM222**

## S

<b>SOCIAL FACILITATION</b>	<b>WLM810</b>
F1 Any enhancement of a motivated behaviour in which individuals do the same thing with some degree of mutual stimulation and consequent coordination. Human and animal.	
Social groups <b>see</b> GROUPS	HM200
<b>SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION</b>	<b>HM200</b>
F1 The process by which an aspect of self image is developed based on in-group preference or ethnocentrism and a perception of belonging to a social or cultural group.	
Age related groups	<b>HM265</b>
Psychology	<b>WLM835</b>
Religious groups	<b>HM262</b>
Sub-cultures	<b>HM260-8</b>
Social identity <b>see</b> SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION	
Social impact <b>see</b> SOCIAL CHANGE	HM100
Social insurance <b>see</b> SOCIAL SECURITY	HV242
Social intelligence <b>see</b> EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE	WLM210
Social interaction <b>see</b> INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS	WLM812
Social isolation <b>see</b> SOCIAL MARGINALISATION	HM200
<b>SOCIAL JUSTICE</b>	<b>J8</b>
I1 K1 N3 An interactive process whereby members of a community are concerned for the equality and rights of all. <b>See related</b> CIVIL RIGHTS; HUMAN RIGHTS	
<b>SOCIAL MARGINALISATION</b>	<b>HM200</b>
F1 Individuals or groups, excluded from participation in the economic, social, and political activities of membership in a community.	
In rural communities	<b>HM215</b>
<b>SOCIAL MARKETING</b>	<b>WX214</b>
J1 N5 Use of marketing principles also used to sell products to consumers to promote ideas, attitudes and behaviours. Design and use of programmes seeking to increase the acceptance of a social idea or practice by target groups, not for the benefit of the marketer, but to benefit the target audience and the general society.	
<b>SOCIAL MEDIA</b>	<b>QA317</b>
L1 Platforms that provide the ability and tools to create and publish information accessed via the INTERNET. Generally these platforms have three characteristics with content user generated, high degree of interaction between creator and viewer, and easily integrated with other sites.	
<b>SOCIAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>W100</b>
H2 Specialty. A branch of medicine concerned with the role of socio-environmental factors in the occurrence, prevention and treatment of disease. <b>See related</b> PUBLIC HEALTH	
<b>SOCIAL MOBILITY</b>	<b>HM220</b>
I1 N1 The movement or shifting of membership between or within social classes by individuals or groups.	
Social mores <b>see</b> CULTURE	HM275

## S

### **SOCIAL NETWORKING**

F1, L1 Individuals connecting by family, work or other interests. It also includes connectivity facilitated by computer-based communications.

Psychology

Management

**QA320**

**WLM810**

**WX228**

**see related** COMMUNICATION; SOCIAL SUPPORT

Social networks **see** SOCIAL SUPPORT

### **SOCIAL PERCEPTION**

F2 The perceiving of attributes, characteristics and behaviours of one's associates or social groups.

Psychology

**See related** STEREOTYPING

**HM275**

**WLM850**

### **SOCIAL PLANNING**

I1 A systematic process for evaluating and identifying specific needs in the community and the implementation of practical steps for meeting those needs and improving quality of life. **See related** PLANNING TECHNIQUES; SOCIAL WELFARE

Social policy **see** PUBLIC POLICY

### **SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

I1 Situations affecting a significant number of people, that are believed to be sources of difficulty or threaten the stability of the community, and that require programmes of amelioration. Prefer specifics.

Crime

Housing

Poverty

**See related** ALCOHOLISM; STUDENT DROPOUTS; SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE

**HM400-590**

**HV900-25**

**HM222**

Social protection **see** PUBLIC POLICY

HM500-90

Social psychiatry **see** COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY

WM30

Social psychology **see** PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL

WLM800

Social reinforcement **see** REINFORCEMENT, SOCIAL

WLM160

Social relations **see** INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

### **SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

K1 The obligations and accountability assumed in carrying out actions or ideas on behalf of others.

In social services, social care, social work

Social roles **see** SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION

**WLM839**

**HV36**

HM200

### **SOCIAL SCIENCES**

F4 I1 Specialty. Disciplines concerned with the inter-relationships of individuals in a social environment including social organisations and institutions. Include sociology and anthropology.

Social sciences research

### **SOCIAL SECURITY**

N3 Government sponsored social insurance programmes. All forms of financial support from the state to disadvantaged individuals. See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE for forms of state financial aid which

**H**

**HM20**

**HV242**

## S

are not insurance based e.g. supplementary benefits.

Guides to benefits

**HV242**

**See related** AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN; OLD AGE ASSISTANCE; PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

### **SOCIAL SEGREGATION**

**HM200-**

I1 Barriers based on group membership. Include racial segregation

Social service departments **see** SOCIAL WELFARE

HV106

Social services **see** SOCIAL WELFARE

HV160-925

### **SOCIAL SKILLS**

**WLM810**

F1 The personal set of abilities required to successfully interact and communicate with others, both verbally and non-verbally through gestures, body language and personal appearance. See related INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

### **SOCIAL SUPPORT**

**WB628**

I1 Support systems that provide assistance and encouragement to individuals with physical or emotional disabilities in order that they may cope better. Informal social support is usually provided by friends, relatives or peers, while formal assistance is provided by churches, groups etc.

Informal support

**WB690**

In mental illness

**WM31**

**See related** PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS; SELF-HELP GROUPS; SOCIAL NETWORKING

### **SOCIAL THEORY**

**HM50**

I1 Frameworks of empirical evidence used to study and interpret social phenomena

Social therapy **see** MILIEU THERAPY

WM585

Social traits **see** SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS

HM

### **SOCIAL VALUES**

**HM275**

F1 Abstract standards or empirical variables in social life which are believed to be important and/or desirable.

Psychology

**WLM850**

**See related** VALUE OF LIFE; VIRTUES

### **SOCIAL WELFARE**

**HV**

I1 Organised institutions which provide services to ameliorate conditions of need or social pathology in the community.

Aged

**WT300-38**

As part of community care

**WA100-2**

Assessment of client need

**HV110**

Children

**WS300-70**

Education of non-social work staff

**HV18.5**

Evidence-based practice

**HV111**

GP relations with social services

**WA160**

Learning disabled

**WM850-70**

Material help other than financial

**HV**

Outside the UK

**HV90**

Physically disabled and chronically ill

**WB635**

Popular guides to social services

**HV50**

Quality of care

**HV111**

Social welfare policy

**HV100**

**See related** CHILD WELFARE; PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; RELIEF WORK; SOCIAL PLANNING

## S

**SOCIAL WORK** **HV115-30**

I1 N2 The use of community resources, individual case work, or group work to promote the adaptive capacities of individuals in relation to their social and economic environments. Specialty.

Case work	<b>HV124</b>
Education	<b>HV18</b>
Field work	<b>HV122</b>
Group work	<b>HV126</b>
In hospital	<b>HV130</b>
Managerial & administrative work	<b>HV121</b>
Medical social work	<b>HV128</b>
Multi-professional work between health & social services	<b>WA103</b>
Supervision of social workers	<b>HV115</b>
With the aged	<b>WT340</b>
With the learning disabled	<b>WM868</b>
With offenders	<b>HM540</b>

**See related** COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES; RELIEF WORK

**SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL** **HV130**

N2 N4 Hospital department responsible for administering and providing social services to patients and their families.

**SOCIAL WORK, PSYCHIATRIC** **WM60**

F4 I1 N2 Use of all social work processes in the treatment of patients in a psychiatric or mental health setting.

Social workers **see** SOCIAL WORK HV115-30

**SOCIALISATION** **HM200**

I1 The training or moulding of individuals through various relationships, educational agencies and social controls which enables them to become members of a particular society.

In childhood	<b>WS230</b>
In learning disability	<b>WM876</b>
In mental illness	<b>WM675</b>
Psychology	<b>WLM810</b>

**SOCIALISM** **J12**

I1 A system of government in which means of production and distribution of goods are controlled by the state. Specify county. Nazism (National Socialism) does not go here.

Socially disadvantaged **see** SOCIAL CLASS HM222

**SOCIETIES** **1 in all schedules**

N3 Organisations composed of members with common interests and whose professions may be similar. For societies not covered by specifics or as defined under SOCIETIES, MEDICAL and SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC. Do not confuse with ORGANISATIONS which is for organised groups whose members have a common interest "for the purpose of collectively systematising activities for a particular goal". Coordinate with relevant specialty or personnel group.

In forensic sciences	<b>WA301</b>
In health care	<b>W650</b>

**See related** LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS; ORGANISATIONS; SOCIETIES, MEDICAL

**SOCIETIES, DENTAL** **WU1**

N3 Societies whose membership is limited to dentists.

**SOCIETIES, HOSPITAL** **WX80**

N3 Societies having institutional membership limited to hospitals and other health care institutions.

## S

<b>SOCIETIES, MEDICAL</b>	<b>WB1</b>
N3 Societies whose membership is limited to physicians. For conventional medical societies and societies of medical specialties. "College of Physicians" goes here. BMA	<b>WA230</b>
<b>SOCIETIES, NURSING</b>	<b>WY17</b>
N3 Societies whose membership is limited to nurses.	
<b>SOCIETIES, PHARMACEUTICAL</b>	<b>QV421</b>
N3 Societies whose membership is limited to pharmacists.	
<b>SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC</b>	<b>Q4</b>
N3 Societies whose membership is limited to scientists. For societies of scientists and professionals in disciplines not covered under SOCIETIES, MEDICAL.	
Society of Friends <b>see</b> PROTESTANTISM	BL
<b>SOCIOBIOLOGY</b>	<b>HM106</b>
F4 H1 The comparative study of social organisation in animals including humans, especially with regard to its genetic basis and evolutionary history. Psychology	<b>WLM175</b>
<b>See related</b> EVOLUTION; GENETICS, BEHAVIOURAL	
<b>SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS</b>	<b>HM220</b>
I1 N1 Social and economic factors that characterise the individual or group within the social structure. For purely economic factors use ECONOMICS. In health In mental health Poverty In psychiatry	<b>W260</b> <b>WM70</b> <b>HM222</b> <b>WM31</b>
<b>See related</b> ECONOMICS; EDUCATIONAL STATUS	
Socioeconomic status <b>see</b> SOCIAL CLASS	HM220
<b>SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL THERAPY</b>	<b>WM585</b>
F4 Therapy whose primary emphasis is on the physical and social structuring of the environment to promote interpersonal relationships which will be influential in reducing behavioural disturbances of patients.	
<b>SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS</b>	<b>HM</b>
I1 Attributes and experiences that influence an individual's personality, attitudes and lifestyle which are derived from the social values and/or behaviour of the groups to which an individual belongs, or aspires to belong <b>See related</b> CULTURE; SOCIAL CONDITIONS; SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT; SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS	
Sociological theory <b>see</b> SOCIAL THEORY	HM50
<b>SOCIOLOGY</b>	<b>HM</b>
F4 I1 Specialty. A social science dealing with group relationships, patterns of collective behaviour, and social organisation. Can be used to mean "sociological aspects of". For / methods use SOCIOMETRIC TECHNIQUES. As a profession Careers in sociology In relation to other subjects Of education Of nursing	<b>HM21</b> <b>HM22</b> <b>HM120</b> <b>L55</b> <b>WY22</b>

## S

Of organisations	<b>HM200</b>
Professional problems in sociology	<b>HM35</b>
<b>See related</b> GROUP PROCESSES	
<b>SOCIOLOGY, MEDICAL</b>	<b>W250-70</b>
F4 H2 Specialty. The study of the social determinants and social effects of health and disease and of the social structure of medical institutions or professions.	
<b>SOCIOMETRIC TECHNIQUES</b>	<b>HM20</b>
I1 Methods for quantitatively assessing and measuring interpersonal and group relationships.	
<b>See related</b> STATISTICS	
Sociopathic personality <b>see</b> ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM190
<b>SODIUM</b>	<b>QV273</b>
D1 An element that is a member of the alkali group of metals. Sodium provides the chief cation of the extracellular body fluids. Its salts are the most widely used in medicine. Physiologically the sodium ion plays a major role in blood pressure regulation, maintenance of fluid volume, and electrolyte balance. For / blood note also HYPERNATRAEMIA and HYPONATRAEMIA. For / deficiency consider also HYPONATRAEMIA. <b>See related</b> HYPERNATRAEMIA; HYPONATRAEMIA; SODIUM, DIETARY	
Sodium amobarbital <b>see</b> AMOBARBITAL	QV88
Sodium amytal <b>see</b> AMOBARBITAL	QV88
Sodium ascorbate <b>see</b> ASCORBIC ACID	WD75
<b>SODIUM AZIDE</b>	<b>QU54</b>
D1 A cytochrome oxidase inhibitor which is a nitridising agent and an inhibitor of terminal oxidation.	
<b>SODIUM CHLORIDE</b>	<b>WD98</b>
D1 A ubiquitous sodium salt that is commonly used to season food. It plays an important biological role in maintaining the osmotic tension of blood and tissues. The OSMOLAR CONCENTRATION this and other SALTS accounts for SALINITY which influences the types of organisms that live in an ENVIRONMENT. For intake of table salt use SODIUM CHLORIDE, DIETARY. <b>See related</b> DIET, SODIUM-RESTRICTED	
<b>SODIUM CHLORIDE, DIETARY</b>	<b>WD98</b>
D1 Sodium chloride used in foods; table salt. For / adverse effects coordinate with disease / aetiology not / chemically induced. For / therapeutic use co-ordinate with the disease / diet therapy. <b>See related</b> DIET, SODIUM-RESTRICTED	
Sodium chloride solution, hypertonic <b>see</b> SALINE SOLUTION, HYPERTONIC	WB354
Sodium etidronate <b>see</b> ETIDRONIC ACID	WE240
<b>SODIUM FLUORIDE</b>	<b>QV282</b>
D1 D25 J1 A source of inorganic fluoride which is used topically to prevent dental caries.	
In dentistry	<b>WU170</b>
Sodium gamma-hydroxybutyrate <b>see</b> SODIUM OXYBATE	
Sodium heparin <b>see</b> HEPARIN	QV193

## S

### **SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE**

**QV229**

D1 It is used as an oxidising and bleaching agent and as a disinfectant. Needle bleaching (as by intravenous drug users) is indexed under SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE + DISINFECTION + NEEDLES

Sodium insulin **see** INSULIN WK820

Sodium ion level **see** SODIUM WD98

Sodium methoxide **see** METHANOL QV83

### **SODIUM OXYBATE**

**QV81**

D2 The sodium salt of 4-hydroxybutyric acid. Anaesthetic used for both induction and maintenance. It may cause bradycardia and dyskinesias.

Sodium oxybutyrate **see** SODIUM OXYBATE QV81

Sodium valproate **see** VALPROIC ACID QV85

Sudoku **see** RAT-BITE FEVER WC380

Soft contact lenses **see** CONTACT LENSES, HYDROPHILIC WW460

Soft palate **see** PALATE, SOFT WV410

### **SOFT TISSUE INJURIES**

**WD459**

C21 Injuries of tissue other than bone. The concept is usually general and does not customarily refer to internal organs or viscera. It is meaningful with reference to regions or organs where soft tissue (muscle, fat, skin) should be differentiated from bones or bone tissue, as "soft tissue injuries of the hand".

### **SOFT TISSUE NEOPLASMS**

**WD720**

C4 Neoplasms of whatever cell type or origin, occurring in the extraskelatal connective tissue framework of the body including the organs of locomotion and their various component structures, such as nerves, blood vessels, lymphatics, etc.

Pathology

**QZ340**

**See related** NEOPLASMS, CONNECTIVE TISSUE

### **SOFTWARE**

**QA123-39**

L1 Sequential operating instructions for a particular problem or function to be run on a digital computer.

Applications in general, and suites (e.g. MS Office, Works)

**QA125**

Desktop publishing applications (e.g. Publisher)

**QA130**

For statistics (e.g. SPSS)

**QA55**

Operating systems and environments (e.g. DOS; Unix; Windows)

**QA123**

Other software applications not listed

**QA139**

Personal and group organiser applications (e.g. Outlook)

**QA131**

Presentation applications (e.g. Powerpoint)

**QA127**

Project management software

**QA132**

Spreadsheet applications (e.g. Excel)

**QA128**

**See related** CELL PHONES; COMPUTERS; ELECTRONIC MAIL; HYPERMEDIA; INFORMATION SYSTEMS; SEARCH ENGINE; SMARTPHONE; WORD PROCESSING

### **SOFTWARE DESIGN**

**QA110**

L1 Specifications and instructions applied to the software.

Software engineering **see** SOFTWARE DESIGN QA110

## S

Software tools <b>see</b> SOFTWARE	QA123-39
Soil degradation <b>see</b> ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	W55
<b>SOIL MICROBIOLOGY</b>	<b>QW60</b>
H1 N6 The presence of bacteria, viruses, and fungi in the soil. This term is not restricted to pathogenic organisms. Coordinate with specific bacterium, virus or fungus if relevant.	
<b>SOIL POLLUTANTS</b>	<b>W55</b>
D27 Substances which pollute the soil. Use for soil pollutants in general or for which there is no specific heading. <b>See related</b> ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS	
Soil pollution <b>see</b> ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	W55
<b>SOLANUM TUBEROSUM</b>	<b>WD90</b>
B1 J2 A plant species of the genus SOLANUM, family SOLANACEAE. The starchy roots are used as food. SOLANINE is found in green parts. This does not include SWEET POTATO which is IPOMOEA BATATAS.	
Solar ageing of skin <b>see</b> SKIN AGEING	WR102
<b>SOLAR ENERGY</b>	<b>WX712</b>
G1 N6 Energy transmitted from the sun in the form of electromagnetic radiation.	
Solar power <b>see</b> SOLAR ENERGY	WX172
Soldiers <b>see</b> MILITARY PERSONNEL	JD10
Soleus muscle <b>see</b> MUSCLE, SKELETAL	WE300
Solicitors <b>see</b> LAWYERS	K4
Solo practice <b>see</b> GENERAL PRACTICE	WA152
<b>SOLUBILITY</b>	<b>QV444</b>
G2 The ability of a substance to be dissolved, i.e. to form a solution with another substance.	
Solutions, pharmaceutical <b>see</b> PHARMACEUTICAL SOLUTIONS	QV486
Solvent abuse <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE ABUSE	WM299
<b>SOLVENTS</b>	<b>QV444</b>
D27 Liquids that dissolve other substances (solutes), generally solids, without any change in chemical composition, as, water containing sugar.	
<b>SOMALIA</b>	<b>G</b>
Z1 Somalia is located on the east coast of Africa on and north of the Equator and, with Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Kenya, is often referred to as the Horn of Africa. It comprises Italy's former Trust Territory of Somalia and the former British Protectorate of Somaliland. The capital is Mogadishu.	
Somatic gene therapy <b>see</b> GENETIC THERAPY	QZ52
Somatic symptoms <b>see</b> MEDICALLY UNEXPLAINED SYMPTOMS	WB143 / WM90
Somatic therapies, psychiatric <b>see</b> PSYCHIATRIC SOMATIC THERAPIES	WM402-12

## S

Somatisation disorder **see** SOMATOFORM DISORDERS WM90

### **SOMATOFORM DISORDERS**

**WM90**

F3 Disorders having the presence of physical symptoms that suggest a general medical condition but that are not fully explained by a general medical condition, by the direct effects of a substance, or by another mental disorder. The symptoms must cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other areas of functioning. In contrast to FACTITIOUS DISORDERS and MALINGERING, the physical symptoms are not under voluntary control.

Somatosensory discrimination disorder **see** PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS WLM194-7

### **SOMATOSTATIN**

**WK515**

D6 D12 A 14-amino acid peptide named for its ability to inhibit pituitary GROWTH HORMONE release, also called somatotropin release-inhibiting factor. It is expressed in the central and peripheral nervous systems, the gut, and other organs. SRIF can also inhibit the release of THYROID-STIMULATING HORMONE; PROLACTIN; INSULIN; and GLUCAGON besides acting as a neurotransmitter and neuromodulator. In a number of species including humans, there is an additional form of somatostatin, SRIF-28 with a 14-amino acid extension at the N-terminal.

Somatostatin, cyclic **see** SOMATOSTATIN WK515

Somatostatin-14 **see** SOMATOSTATIN WK515

Somatotropin **see** GROWTH HORMONE WK515

Somatotropin, human **see** HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE WK515

Somatotropin hypersecretion syndrome (acromegaly) **see** ACROMEGALY WK575

Somatotropin release-inhibiting hormone **see** SOMATOSTATIN WK515

Somatotropin, recombinant **see** GROWTH HORMONE WK515

Somatropin **see** HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE WK515

### SOMERSET

**G**

Z1 Wessex Mesh. A county in the south west of England.

### **SOMNAMBULISM**

**WL724**

C10 F3 A parasomnia characterised by a partial arousal that occurs during stage IV of non-REM sleep. Affected individuals exhibit semi-purposeful behaviours such as ambulation and are difficult to awaken fully. Children are primarily affected, with a peak age range of 4-6 years.

Somnography **see** POLYSOMNOGRAPHY WL724

Sons **see** NUCLEAR FAMILY; ADULT CHILDREN

Sorcery **see** WITCHCRAFT BL

Sore throat **see** PHARYNGITIS WV410

### **SOTALOL**

**QV150**

D2 An adrenergic beta-antagonist that is used in the treatment of life-threatening arrhythmias.

### **SOUND**

**QC4**

G1 An alteration of pressure that propagates through an elastic medium. Consider also terms at PHON-. **See related** ACOUSTIC STIMULATION; NOISE

## S

Soup kitchens <b>see</b> FOOD SERVICES	HV254
<u>SOUTH EAST ENGLAND</u>	<b>G</b>
Z1 Wessex Mesh. An area consisting of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire.	
<u>SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE</u>	<b>G</b>
Z1 Wessex Mesh.	
South Korea <b>see</b> KOREA	G
<u>SOUTH WEST ENGLAND</u>	<b>G</b>
Z1 Wessex Mesh. An area consisting of Dorset, Wiltshire, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.	
<u>SOUTHAMPTON</u>	<b>G</b>
Z1 Wessex Mesh. A University city in Hampshire.	
Southeast Asia <b>see</b> ASIA, SOUTHEAST	G
Southern Europe <b>see</b> EUROPE	G
Soviet Union <b>see</b> USSR	G
<b>SOY MILK</b>	<b>WD86</b>
J2 A beverage prepared from SOYBEANS.	
Soya milk <b>see</b> SOY MILK	WD86
Space (astronomy) <b>see</b> EXTRATERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT	WD658
Space medicine <b>see</b> AEROSPACE MEDICINE	WD600-60
<b>SPACE PERCEPTION</b>	<b>WW110</b>
F2 The awareness of the spatial properties of objects; includes physical space.	
Spacer inhalers <b>see</b> METERED DOSE INHALERS	WF565
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>G</b>
Z1 Parliamentary democracy located between France on the northeast and Portugal on the west and bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Include Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.	
Spasm of conjugate gaze <b>see</b> OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS	WW510
Spasmodic torticollis <b>see</b> TORTICOLLIS	WE403
Spasmolytics <b>see</b> PARASYMPATHOLYTICS	QV132
<b>SPASMS, INFANTILE</b>	<b>WL470</b>
C10 An epileptic syndrome characterised by the triad of infantile spasms, hypsarrhythmia, and arrest of psychomotor development at seizure onset. The majority present between 3-12 months of age, with spasms consisting of combinations of brief flexor or extensor movements of the head, trunk, and limbs. The condition is divided into two forms: cryptogenic (idiopathic) and symptomatic (secondary to a known disease process such as intrauterine infections; nervous system abnormalities; BRAIN DISEASES, METABOLIC, INBORN; prematurity; perinatal asphyxia; TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS; etc.).	
Spasmus nutans <b>see</b> SPASMS, INFANTILE	WL470

## S

Spastic <b>see</b> MUSCLE SPASTICITY	WE305
Spastic aphonia <b>see</b> APHONIA	WV200
Spastic diplegia <b>see</b> CEREBRAL PALSY	WL440-56
Spastic dysphonia <b>see</b> VOICE DISORDERS	WV230
Spastic paraplegia <b>see</b> PARAPLEGIA	WL284-8
Spastic quadriplegia <b>see</b> QUADRIPLEGIA	WL284
Spastic tetraplegia <b>see</b> QUADRIPLEGIA	WL284
Spasticity, muscle <b>see</b> MUSCLE SPASTICITY	WE305
<b>SPATIAL BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>WLM812</b>
F1 i1 Reactions of an individual or groups of individuals with relation to the immediate surrounding area including the animate or inanimate objects within that area. <b>See related</b> CROWDING; PERSONAL SPACE	
Spatial distribution <b>see</b> DEMOGRAPHY	HA
Spatial memory disorder <b>see</b> MEMORY DISORDERS	WL708
Special care baby unit <b>see</b> INTENSIVE CARE UNITS, NEONATAL	WS816
Special education <b>see</b> EDUCATION, SPECIAL	
Special hospital <b>see</b> HOSPITALS, SPECIAL	WM740
Special Increment for Teaching <b>see</b> FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	WX130
Special Increment for Teaching and Research <b>see</b> FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	WX130
<b>SPECIALISATION</b>	<b>WA202</b>
H2 An occupation limited in scope to a subsection of a broader field.	
Specialism <b>see</b> SPECIALISATION	WA202
Specialist clinical nurse <b>see</b> NURSE CLINICIANS	WY240
Specialist registrars <b>see</b> SPECIALISATION	WA235
Specialties, Medical <b>see</b> SPECIALISATION	WA202
<b>SPECIALITIES, NURSING</b>	<b>WY240</b>
H2 Various branches of nursing practice limited to specialised areas.	
<b>SPECIALITIES, SURGICAL</b>	<b>WO21</b>
H2 Various branches of surgical practice limited to specialised areas.	
Speciesism <b>see</b> ANIMAL RIGHTS	QY50
Specificity <b>see</b> SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY	W115
Specimen disposal <b>see</b> MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL	W70

## S

### **SPECIMEN HANDLING**

**QY25**

E1 Procedures for collecting, preserving, and transporting of specimens sufficiently stable to provide accurate and precise results suitable for clinical interpretation. Includes "collection".

Spectacles **see** EYEGLASSES WW445

Spectrometry, mass **see** MASS SPECTROMETRY QC4

Spectroscopy, magnetic resonance **see** MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY WN469

Spectroscopy, mass **see** MASS SPECTROMETRY QC4

Spectroscopy, NMR **see** MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY WN469

Spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance **see** MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY  
WN469

Spectrum analysis, mass **see** MASS SPECTROMETRY QC4

### **SPEECH**

**WL750-5**

F1 G11 L1 Communication through a system of conventional vocal symbols. Use for LANGUAGE as it comes out of the mouth; VERBAL BEHAVIOUR is how it comes out; PHONETICS is the sounds making up SPEECH. **See related** LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT; VERBAL BEHAVIOUR

### **SPEECH, ALARYNGEAL**

**WV245**

E2 Methods of enabling a patient without a larynx or with a non-functional larynx to produce voice or speech. The methods may be pneumatic or electronic. **See related** LARYNGECTOMY; LARYNX, ARTIFICIAL

Speech and language disorder rehabilitation **see** REHABILITATION OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS WB570-85

Speech articulation disorders **see** ARTICULATION DISORDERS WL757

Speech delay **see** LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS WS725

Speech discrimination **see** SPEECH PERCEPTION WL752

### **SPEECH DISORDERS**

**WL752**

C10 C23 Acquired or developmental conditions marked by an impaired ability to comprehend or generate spoken forms of language. For / therapy consider also SPEECH THERAPY. Do not confuse with LANGUAGE DISORDERS, see note under SPEECH.

Conversion disorder

**WM95**

Developmental/acquisition in children

**WS725**

**See related** COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS; LANGUAGE DISORDERS; VERBAL BEHAVIOUR

### **SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY**

**WL754-7**

F1 G11 Ability to make speech sounds that are recognisable. The speaker's speech is understood or not understood by the hearer; do not confuse with SPEECH DISCRIMINATION TESTS (the examinee hears & understands the examiner's speech)

### **SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY**

**WB575/WL752**

G2 The study of speech or language disorders and their diagnosis and correction. Do not confuse with the patient or disease, use SPEECH DISORDERS or LANGUAGE DISORDERS

In mental disorders

**WM230**

## S

### **SPEECH PERCEPTION**

**WL752**

F2 The process whereby an utterance is decoded into a representation in terms of linguistic units (sequences of phonetic segments which combine to form lexical and grammatical morphemes).

### **SPEECH PRODUCTION MEASUREMENT**

**WV200**

E1 Measurement of parameters of the speech product such as vocal tone, loudness, pitch, voice quality, articulation, resonance, phonation, phonetic structure and prosody.

Speech-reading **see** LIP-READING

WV591

Speech sounds **see** PHONETICS

WL750

Speech synthesizers **see** COMMUNICATION AIDS FOR DISABLED

WB580

### **SPEECH THERAPY**

**WB570-80**

E2 Do not confuse with LANGUAGE THERAPY which is for LANGUAGE DISORDERS.

Coordinate with specific speech disorder + / therapy not / rehabilitation.

Aids & communication systems

**WB580**

After glossectomy

**WI210**

After stroke

**WL424**

With children with developmental/speech acquisition disorders

**WS725**

With children in psychiatric disorders

**WS780**

With deaf children

**WV581**

In learning disability

**WM877**

In mental illness

**WM635**

**See related** VOICE TRAINING

Sperm **see** SPERMATOZOA

WJ834

### **SPERM BANKS**

**WJ23**

N2 Centres for acquiring and storing semen.

### **SPERM INJECTIONS, INTRACYTOPLASMIC**

**WQ208**

E2 E5 An assisted fertilisation technique consisting of the microinjection of a single viable sperm into an extracted ovum. It is used principally to overcome low sperm count, low sperm motility, inability of sperm to penetrate the egg, or other conditions related to male infertility (INFERTILITY, MALE). **See related** INFERTILITY, MALE

Sperm preservation **see** SEMEN PRESERVATION

WJ709

### **SPERMATIC CORD**

**WJ780**

A5 Either of a pair of tubular structures formed by DUCTUS DEFERENS; ARTERIES; VEINS; LYMPHATIC VESSELS; and nerves. The spermatic cord extends from the deep inguinal ring through the INGUINAL CANAL to the TESTIS in the SCROTUM. For diseases coordinate with GENITAL DISEASES, MALE.

Spermatocytogenesis **see** spermatogenesis

WJ834

### **SPERMATOGENESIS**

**WJ834**

G4 G8 The process of germ cell development in the male from the primordial germ cells, through SPERMATOGONIA; SPERMATOCYTES; SPERMATIDS; to the mature haploid SPERMATOZOA. Spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis go here.

### **SPERMATOZOA**

**WJ834**

A5 A11 Mature male germ cells derived from SPERMATIDS. As spermatids move toward the lumen of the SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES, they undergo extensive structural changes including the loss of cytoplasm, condensation of CHROMATIN into the SPERM HEAD, formation of

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the ACROSOME cap, the SPERM MIDPIECE and the SPERM TAIL that provides motility. Polyspermia and polyspermy go here if relating to excessive sperm or with FERTILISATION if relating to fertilisation of the ovum by more than one sperm. For sperm donors co-ordinate SPERMATOZOA + TISSUE DONORS. Consider also INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS (husband) or INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HETEROLOGOUS (non-husband). Note SPERM BANKS and SPERM PRESERVATION are also available. HAEMOSPERMIA is also available. **See related** SPERM BANKS

Spermatozoon **see** SPERMATOZOA WJ834

Sphenopalatine neuralgia **see** FACIAL NEURALGIA WL820

### **SPHINCTEROTOMY, ENDOSCOPIC** WI141.5

E4 Incision of Oddi's sphincter or Vater's ampulla performed by inserting a sphincterotome through an endoscope (DUODENOSCOPE) often following retrograde cholangiography (CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY, ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE). Endoscopic treatment by sphincterotomy is the preferred method of treatment for patients with retained or recurrent bile duct stones post-cholecystectomy, and for poor-surgical-risk patients that have the gallbladder still present. Refers to Oddi's sphincter or Vater's ampulla only.

### **SPICES** WD98

J2 The dried seeds, bark, root, stems, buds, leaves, or fruit of aromatic plants used to season food.

Spina bifida **see** SPINAL DYSRAPHISM WE480/WL540/WS430

Spina bifida aperta **see** SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA WL540/WS430/WE480

Spina bifida, closed **see** SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA WL540/WS430/WE480

### **SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA** WL540/WS430/WE480

C10 C16 A form of spinal dysraphism associated with a protruding cyst made up of either meninges (i.e., a MENINGOCELE) or meninges in combination with spinal cord tissue (i.e., a MENINGOMYELOCELE). These lesions are frequently associated with spinal cord dysfunction, HYDROCEPHALUS, and SYRINGOMYELIA. **See related** MENINGOMYELOCELE; SPINAL DYSRAPHISM

Spina bifida manifesta **see** SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA WL540/WS430/WE480

### **SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA** WL540/WS430/WE480

C10 C16 A common congenital midline defect of fusion of the vertebral arch without protrusion of the spinal cord or meninges. The lesion is also covered by skin. L5 and S1 are the most common vertebrae involved. The condition may be associated with an overlying area of hyperpigmented skin, a dermal sinus, or an abnormal patch of hair. The majority of individuals with this malformation are asymptomatic although there is an increased incidence of tethered cord syndrome and lumbar SPONDYLOSIS. **See related** NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS; SPINAL DYSRAPHISM

Spina bifida, open **see** SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA WL540/WS430/WE480

Spinal adjustment, chiropractic **see** MANIPULATION, CHIROPRACTIC WE590

Spinal column **see** SPINE WE460-549

### **SPINAL CORD** WL140

A8 Consider also terms at MYEL-. / radiography may be used but consider also MYELOGRAPHY. / surgery is probably CORDOTOMY. For inflammation use MYELITIS. Do not use

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vertebra headings to locate site on spinal cord. Do not confuse words containing "myel-" for spinal cord with "myel-" for bone marrow. **See related** EXTRAPYRIMIDAL TRACTS; MOTOR NEURONS; MYELOGRAPHY

### **SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION**

**WL540**

C10 C21 Acute and chronic conditions characterised by external mechanical compression of the SPINAL CORD due to extramedullary neoplasm; EPIDURAL ABSCESS; SPINAL FRACTURES; bony deformities of the vertebral bodies; and other conditions. Clinical manifestations vary with the anatomic site of the lesion and may include localised pain, weakness, sensory loss, incontinence, and impotence.

Spinal cord compression, extramedullary **see** SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION WL540

Spinal cord contusion **see** SPINAL CORD INJURIES WL540-58

### **SPINAL CORD DISEASES**

**WL540**

C10 Pathologic conditions which feature SPINAL CORD damage or dysfunction, including disorders involving the meninges and perimeningeal spaces surrounding the spinal cord. Traumatic injuries, vascular diseases, infections, and inflammatory/autoimmune processes may affect the spinal cord. For inflammatory disease use MYELITIS. **See related** PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES

Spinal cord disorders **see** SPINAL CORD DISEASES WL540

### **SPINAL CORD INJURIES**

**WL540-58**

C10 C21 Penetrating and non-penetrating injuries to the spinal cord resulting from traumatic external forces (e.g., WOUNDS, GUNSHOT; WHIPLASH INJURIES; etc.).

### **SPINAL CORD ISCHAEMIA**

**WL540**

C10 C14 Reduced blood flow to the spinal cord which is supplied by the anterior spinal artery and the paired posterior spinal arteries. This condition may be associated with ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, trauma, emboli, diseases of the aorta, and other disorders. Prolonged ischaemia may lead to INFARCTION of spinal cord tissue.

Spinal cord laceration **see** SPINAL CORD INJURIES WL540-58

Spinal cord myelodysplasia **see** NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS WL540

### **SPINAL CORD NEOPLASMS**

**WL540**

C4 C10 Benign and malignant neoplasms which occur within the substance of the spinal cord (intramedullary neoplasms) or in the space between the dura and spinal cord (intradural extramedullary neoplasms). The majority of intramedullary spinal tumours are primary CNS neoplasms including ASTROCYTOMA; EPENDYMOMA; and LIPOMA. Intramedullary neoplasms are often associated with SYRINGOMYELIA. The most frequent histologic types of intradural-extramedullary tumours are MENINGIOMA and NEUROFIBROMA.

Spinal cord transaction **see** SPINAL CORD INJURIES WL540-58

Spinal cord trauma **see see** SPINAL CORD INJURIES WL540-58

### **SPINAL CURVATURES**

**WE480**

C5 Deformities of the SPINE characterised by abnormal bending or flexure in the vertebral column. They may be bending forward (KYPHOSIS), backward (LORDOSIS), or sideway (SCOLIOSIS).

### **SPINAL DISEASES**

**WE480**

C5 Do not confuse with SPINAL CORD DISEASES. For inflammatory disease use SPONDYLITIS.

## S

### SPINAL DYSRAPHISM

**WE480/WL540/WS430**

C10 C16 Congenital defects of closure of one or more vertebral arches, which may be associated with malformations of the spinal cord, nerve roots, congenital fibrous bands, lipomas, and congenital cysts. These malformations range from mild (e.g., SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA) to severe, including rachischisis where there is complete failure of neural tube and spinal cord fusion, resulting in exposure of the spinal cord at the surface. Spinal dysraphism includes all forms of spina bifida. The open form is called SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA and the closed form is SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA. **See related** SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA; SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA; NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS; MENINGOCELE

### SPINAL FRACTURES

**WE475**

C21 Broken bones in the vertebral column. Coordinate if necessary with specific vertebrae / injuries.

### SPINAL FUSION

**WE485**

E4 Operative immobilisation or ankylosis of two or more vertebrae by fusion of the vertebral bodies with a short bone graft or often with discectomy or laminectomy. **See related** LAMINECTOMY

Spinal ganglia **see** GANGLIA, SPINAL

WL140

Spinal injections **see** INJECTIONS, SPINAL

WB354

### SPINAL INJURIES

**WE475**

C21 Injuries involving the vertebral column. Do not confuse with SPINAL CORD INJURIES

Spinal manipulation **see** MANIPULATION, SPINAL

WE485

### SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHIES OF CHILDHOOD

**WL314**

C10 C16 A group of recessively inherited diseases that feature progressive muscular atrophy and hypotonia. They are classified as type I (Werdnig-Hoffman disease), type II (intermediate form), and type III (Kugelberg-Welander disease). Type I is fatal in infancy, type II has a late infantile onset and is associated with survival into the second or third decade. Type III has its onset in childhood, and is slowly progressive.

### SPINAL NEOPLASMS

**WE490**

C4 C5 Do not confuse with SPINAL CORD NEOPLASMS. Coordinate if necessary with specific vertebrae.

### SPINAL NERVES

**WL140**

A8 The 31 paired peripheral nerves formed by the union of the dorsal and ventral spinal roots from each spinal cord segment. The spinal nerve plexuses and the spinal roots are also included. Do not use vertebra headings to locate area of spinal nerves.

### SPINAL PUNCTURE

**WL260**

E1 Tapping of the subarachnoid space in the lumbar region, usually between the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae.

Pathology of puncture fluids

**QY210**

Therapeutic procedures

**WB377**

**See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, NEUROLOGICAL

### SPINAL STENOSIS

**WE480**

C5 Narrowing of the spinal canal.

### SPINE

**WE400-549**

A2 The spinal or vertebral column. Consider also terms at SPONDYL- and VERTEBRAL. For / injuries use SPINAL INJURIES. For inflammation use SPONDYLITIS.

**See related** LAMINECTOMY

## S

- Spinning sensation **see** VERTIGO WV555
- SPINOCEREBELLAR ATAXIAS** **WL400**  
 C10 C16 A group of dominantly inherited, predominately late-onset, cerebellar ataxias which have been divided into multiple subtypes based on clinical features and genetic mapping. Progressive ataxia is a central feature of these conditions, and in certain subtypes POLYNEUROPATHY; DYSARTHRIA; visual loss; and other disorders may develop.
- Spinocerebellar atrophies **see** SPINOCEREBELLAR ATAXIAS WL400
- SPIRILLACEAE** **QW154**  
 B3 A family of gram-negative bacteria in the order Nitrosomonadales. It formerly included the genera CAMPYLOBACTER and SPIRILLUM, then was abandoned, and is now reinstated as a family with a single genus SPIRILLUM.
- Spiritual care **see** HOSPITAL CHAPLAINCY SERVICE; PASTORAL CARE; RELIGION
- Spiritual healing **see** SPIRITUAL THERAPIES
- SPIRITUAL THERAPIES** **WB855**  
 E2 Mystical, religious, or spiritual practices performed for health benefit.  
     In psychotherapy **WM600**  
     In traditional medicine **WB55-64**  
**See related** MIND-BODY THERAPIES; PARAPSYCHOLOGY; RELIGION; SPIRITUALITY
- SPIRITUALISM** **BL**  
 K1 Religious philosophy expressing the fundamental belief that departed spirits may be contacted by the living through a medium.
- SPIRITUALITY** **BL**  
 F2 K1 Sensitivity or attachment to religious values, or to things of the spirit as opposed to material or worldly interests.  
     In the learning disabled **WM890**  
     In physically disabled and chronically ill **WB625**  
     In psychiatry **WM51**  
**See related** HOSPITAL CHAPLAINCY SERVICE; CLERGY; RELIGION
- SPIROCHAETALES** **QW155**  
 B3 An order of slender, flexuous, helically coiled bacteria, with one or more complete turns in the helix.
- SPIROCHAETALES INFECTIONS** **WC400**  
 C1 Infections with bacteria of the order SPIROCHAETALES.
- Spirochete infections **see** SPIROCHAETALES INFECTIONS WC400
- SPIROMETRY** **WF625**  
 E1 Measurement of volume of air inhaled or exhaled by the lung.
- SPLANCHNIC CIRCULATION** **WI102**  
 G9 The circulation of blood through the BLOOD VESSELS supplying the abdominal VISCERA.
- SPLEEN** **WH600**  
 A10 A15 For / injuries consider also SPLENIC RUPTURE but traumatic spleen perforation is indexed under SPLEEN / injuries. For accessory spleen use SPLEEN / abnormalities.
- SPLENIC DISEASES** **WH600**  
 C15

## S

<b>SPLINTS</b>	<b>WE162</b>
E7 Rigid or flexible appliances used to maintain in position a displaced or movable part or to keep in place and protect an injured part. <b>See related STENTS</b>	
Spondylolisthesis <b>see</b> SPONDYLOLISTHESIS	WE460
<b>SPONDYLITIS</b>	<b>WE480</b>
C1 C5 Inflammation of the SPINE. This includes both arthritic and non-arthritic conditions.	
<b>SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING</b>	<b>WE480</b>
C5 A chronic inflammatory condition affecting the axial joints, such as the SACROILIAC JOINT and other intervertebral or costovertebral joints. It occurs predominantly in young males and is characterised by pain and stiffness of joints (ANKYLOSIS) with inflammation at tendon insertions.	
<b>SPONDYLOLISTHESIS</b>	<b>WE460</b>
C5 Forward displacement of a superior vertebral body over the vertebral body below. Do not confuse with SPONDYLOLYSIS which is dissolution of a vertebra.	
Spondylosyndesis <b>see</b> SPINAL FUSION	WE485
Spongiform encephalopathies, transmissible <b>see</b> PRION DISEASES	WL338
Spongiform encephalopathy, bovine <b>see</b> ENCEPHALOPATHY, BOVINE SPONGIFORM	QM30
Spongiform encephalopathy, subacute <b>see</b> CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME	WL338
Spongioblastoma, polar <b>see</b> NEOPLASMS, NEUROEPITHELIAL	QZ380
Spontaneous abortion <b>see</b> ABORTION, SPONTANEOUS	WQ230
Spontaneous neoplasm regression <b>see</b> NEOPLASM REGRESSION, SPONTANEOUS	QZ280
Spontaneous ocular nystagmus <b>see</b> NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC	WW387
Spontaneous oto-acoustic emission tinnitus <b>see</b> TINNITUS	WV579
Sporadic retinoblastoma <b>see</b> RETINOBLASTOMA	WW170
<b>SPORES, BACTERIAL</b>	<b>QW190</b>
A11 B5 Heat and stain resistant, metabolically inactive bodies formed within the vegetative cells of bacteria of the genera Bacillus and Clostridium.	
<b>SPORES, FUNGAL</b>	<b>QW190</b>
A11 B5 Reproductive bodies produced by fungi.	
<b>SPORTS</b>	
I3 Activities or games, usually involving physical effort or skill. Reasons for engagement in sports include pleasure, competition, and/or financial reward. SPORTS is the activity, SPORTS MEDICINE is the specialty. For / injuries use ATHLETIC INJURIES but prefer specific sport with / injuries and the part injured if relevant.	
General works on the sport	<b>GV</b>
Sociological aspects	<b>HM340</b>
Health aspects	<b>QT260</b>
For learning disabled people	<b>WM867</b>

## S

For physically disabled and chronically ill	<b>WB695</b>
Doping in sport	<b>WD505</b>
<b>See related</b> ATHLETIC INJURIES; DOPING IN SPORTS; EXERCISE; EXERCISE MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES; EXERCISE THERAPY; HOBBIES; MOUNTAINEERING; PHYSICAL EXERTION; LEISURE ACTIVITIES; RECREATION; SOCCER	
Sports injuries <b>see</b> ATHLETIC INJURIES	WD500
<b>SPORTS MEDICINE</b>	<b>WD500-10</b>
H2 The field of medicine concerned with physical fitness and the diagnosis and treatment of injuries sustained in sports activities. Differentiate from SPORTS, see note there. For sports injuries use ATHLETIC INJURIES but prefer specific sport with / injuries + organ injured if relevant. <b>See related</b> ATHLETIC INJURIES; PROTECTIVE DEVICES	
Spousal consent <b>see</b> THIRD-PARTY CONSENT	WA85
<b>SPOUSE ABUSE</b>	<b>HQ675</b>
I1 Deliberate severe and repeated injury to one domestic partner by the other. Wife or husband as the abuser or victim. <b>See related</b> BATTERED WOMEN; DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
Spouse caregivers <b>see</b> CAREGIVERS	WA190
<b>SPOUSES</b>	<b>HQ500-70</b>
F1 I1 M1 Married persons, i.e., husbands and wives, or partners. Domestic partners, or spousal equivalents, are two adults who have chosen to share their lives in an intimate and committed relationship, reside together, and share a mutual obligation of support for the basic necessities of life.	
Doctors' spouses	<b>WA275</b>
<b>See related</b> MARRIAGE	
<b>SPRAINS AND STRAINS</b>	<b>WE289/305</b>
C21 A collective term for muscle and ligament injuries without dislocation or fracture. A sprain is a joint injury in which some of the fibres of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact. A strain is an overstretching or overexertion of some part of the musculature. Co-ordinate sprain with specific joint / injuries or ligament / injuries and strain with specific muscle / injuries if relevant. Index "strain fracture" under FRACTURES + CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS. <b>See related</b> CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS	
Spreadsheet applications <b>see</b> SOFTWARE	QA128
Sprengel's deformity <b>see</b> SHOULDER	WE610
Sprue, coeliac <b>see</b> COELIAC DISEASE	WD261
Sprue, nontropical <b>see</b> COELIAC DISEASE	WD261
<b>SPUTUM</b>	<b>QY120</b>
A12 Material coughed up from the lungs and expectorated via the mouth. It contains MUCUS, cellular debris, and microorganisms. It may also contain blood or pus. <b>See related</b> DRAINAGE, POSTURAL	
Squamous cell cancer <b>see</b> NEOPLASMS, SQUAMOUS CELL	QZ365
Squatters <b>see</b> TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS; HOMELESS PERSONS; HOMELESS YOUTH	
Squint <b>see</b> STRABISMUS; ESOTROPIA; EXOTROPIA	WW515-20
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	<b>G</b>
Z1	

## S

STA-MCA bypass <b>see</b> CEREBRAL REVASCULARISATION	WL417
Stable population <b>see</b> POPULATION DYNAMICS	HA10
Staff attitude <b>see</b> ATTITUDE OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	WX460
Staff, dental <b>see</b> DENTAL STAFF	WU90-2/WU308
<b>STAFF DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>WX432</b>
I2 N4 The process by which the employer promotes staff performance and efficiency consistent with management goals and objectives.	
Nursing	<b>WY55</b>
Personal development plans	<b>WX426</b>
Portfolios, general	<b>WX432</b>
Portfolios, in nursing	<b>WY49</b>
Writing and using portfolios and profiles	<b>L128</b>
<b>See related</b> INSERVICE TRAINING; EDUCATION, NURSING, CONTINUING, MENTORS	
Staff downsizing <b>see</b> PERSONNEL DOWNSIZING	WX430
Staff, health care <b>see</b> HEALTH PERSONNEL; PERSONNEL, HOSPITAL and specific groups.	
Staff, hospital dental <b>see</b> DENTAL STAFF, HOSPITAL	WU90-92
Staff, hospital nursing <b>see</b> NURSING STAFF, HOSPITAL	WY66
Staff induction <b>see</b> INSERVICE TRAINING	WX432
Staff, medical <b>see</b> MEDICAL STAFF	WA200-5
Staff morale <b>see</b> JOB SATISFACTION	WX426
Staff, nursing <b>see</b> NURSING STAFF	WY66
Staff workload <b>see</b> WORKLOAD	
Staffing and scheduling <b>see</b> PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING	WX400-5
Staffing levels <b>see</b> / manpower with type of staff	
Staging, neoplasm <b>see</b> NEOPLASM STAGING	QZ260
<b>STAINING AND LABELLING</b>	
E5 The marking of biological material with a dye or other reagent for the purpose of identifying and quantitating components of tissues, cells or their extracts.	
In bacteriology	<b>QW25</b>
<b>See related</b> DYES	
Stalkers <b>see</b> STALKING	HM436
<b>STALKING</b>	<b>HM436</b>
F1 I1 Course of conduct directed at a specific person that involves repeated (two or more occasions) visual or physical proximity, nonconsensual communication, or verbal, written, or implied threats, or a combination thereof, that would cause a reasonable person fear.	
Stammering <b>see</b> STUTTERING	WL755

## S

Standard of living **see** SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS HM220

Standard preparations **see** REFERENCE STANDARDS

Standardisation **see** REFERENCE STANDARDS

/ standards Subheading(D,E,F4,G1-2,I-3,J,N2) Used with facilities, personnel and programme headings for the development, testing and application of standards of adequacy or acceptable performance and with chemicals and drugs for standards of identification, quality and potency. It includes health or safety standards in industries and occupations.

Standards in public life **see** ETHICS, INSTITUTIONAL J6

Standards, reference **see** REFERENCE STANDARDS

**STANFORD-BINET TEST** **WLM420**

F4 An individual intelligence test designed primarily for school children to predict school performance and the ability to adjust to everyday demands.

Stapedectomy **see** STAPES SURGERY WV568

**STAPES SURGERY** **WV568**

E4

Staphylococcal bacteriophage **see** STAPHYLOCOCCUS PHAGES QW161

**STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS** **WC250**

C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus STAPHYLOCOCCUS. **See related** CROSS INFECTION

**STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS** **WC250**

B3 Potentially pathogenic bacteria found in nasal membranes, skin, hair follicles, and perineum of warm-blooded animals. They may cause a wide range of infections and intoxications. For infection use STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

**STAPHYLOCOCCUS PHAGES** **QW161**

B4 Viruses whose host is Staphylococcus.

Staplers, surgical **see** SURGICAL STAPLERS WO162

**STARCH** **WD49**

D5 D9 Any of a group of polysaccharides of the general formula (C<sub>6</sub>-H<sub>10</sub>-O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, composed of a long-chain polymer of glucose in the form of amylose and amylopectin. It is the chief storage form of energy reserve (carbohydrates) in plants.

Stars **see** ASTRONOMY

**STARVATION** **WD205**

C18 Lengthy and continuous deprivation of food. There is no set point at which FASTING becomes STARVATION, neither should the question of its voluntary nature be considered. Use the term in the text. **See related** MALNUTRITION

In a famine

**See related** HUNGER; FASTING; FOOD DEPRIVATION **W410**

Statins **see** Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA Reductase Inhibitors QU95

Stasis ulcer **see** VARICOSE ULCER WG620

## S

### STATE MEDICINE

**WX90**

N3 **Do not use for NHS. See related** NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE. Compulsory system of personal medical care under the control of a national government paying physicians out of public funds.

State-of-the-art-review **see** REVIEW LITERATURE AS TOPIC

Statins, HMG-CoA **see** HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS

QU95

Statistical bias **see** BIAS (EPIDEMIOLOGY)

W115

Statistical data analysis **see** DATA INTERPRETATION, STATISTICAL

QA27

Statistical factor analysis **see** FACTOR ANALYSIS, STATISTICAL

QA28

Statistical models **see** MODELS, STATISTICAL

QA27

Statistical regression **see** REGRESSION ANALYSIS

QA4

### STATISTICS AS TOPIC

**QA27-8**

E5 H1 N5 N6 Specialty. The science and art of collecting, summarising and analysing data that are subject to random variation. The term is also applied to the data themselves and to the summarisation of the data. Prefer / statistics with non-disease terms. For statistics on disease use / epidemiology. Do not confuse with MATHEMATICS.

Canadian health statistics

**W240**

Computer software for statistics

**QA55**

Environmental health

**W210**

European health statistics

**W218**

European Union health statistics

**W220**

General health issues

**W208**

Health & medical statistical methodology & theory

**W150-5**

Health statistics sources

**W200**

International health statistics

**W202**

Occupational health statistics

**W214**

Other specific countries' health statistics

**W245**

United States health statistics

**W240**

**See related** DATA INTERPRETATION, STATISTICAL; EPIDEMIOLOGIC METHODS; HEALTH; HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS; HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS; META-ANALYSIS AS TOPIC; MODELS, STATISTICAL; PSYCHOMETRICS; RESEARCH; SOCIOMETRIC TECHNIQUES

### STATISTICS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

**16 in all schedules**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of presentations of numerical data on particular subjects. Use when 20% or more of the content consists of statistical data. If presented in tabular form use also the Publication Type TABLES; statistics as a subject is indexed under the main heading STATISTICS AS TOPIC

Crime, penology and police work

**HM406**

Demography

**HA**

Forensic psychiatry

**WM716**

Health services

**WX16**

Health information services

**WX350-95**

Hospital activity analysis

**WX375**

Health and medical statistics

**W150-245**

In immunology

**QW516**

In learning disability

**WM816**

## S

/ statistics & numerical data Subheading. (E,F4,G1-2,I,J,M,N2-4) Used with non-disease headings for the expression of numerical values which describe particular sets or groups of data. It excludes manpower distribution for which / manpower is used and excludes supply or demand for which / supply & distribution is used. For statistics on disease use / epidemiology.

Statistics, vital **see** VITAL STATISTICS

Status cataplexicus **see** CATAPLEXY

Status dysraphicus **see** SPINAL DYSRAPHISM WE480/WL540/WS430

### **STATUS EPILEPTICUS WL460-85**

C10 A prolonged seizure or seizures repeated frequently enough to prevent recovery between episodes occurring over a period of 20-30 minutes. The most common subtype is generalised tonic-clonic status epilepticus, a potentially fatal condition associated with neuronal injury and respiratory and metabolic dysfunction. Non-convulsive forms include petit mal status and complex partial status, which may manifest as behavioural disturbances. Simple partial status epilepticus consists of persistent motor, sensory, or autonomic seizures that do not impair cognition (see also EPILEPSIA PARTIALIS CONTINUA). Subclinical status epilepticus generally refers to seizures occurring in an unresponsive or comatose individual in the absence of overt signs of seizure activity.

Status lymphaticus **see** LYMPHATIC DISEASES WH500

Statutes and laws **see** LEGISLATION AS TOPIC K4

Stealing **see** THEFT HM446

### **STEAM QV270**

D1 G16 N6 Water in its gaseous state. **See related** WATER

Stein-Leventhal syndrome **see** POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME WP654

Steinert disease **see** MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY WE346

### **STEM CELL RESEARCH**

E5 H1 Experimentation on STEM CELLS and on the use of stem cells. **QU325**

### **STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION QU325**

E4 The transfer of STEM CELLS from one individual to another within the same species (TRANSPLANTATION, HOMOLOGOUS) or between species (XENOTRANSPLANTATION), or transfer within the same individual (TRANSPLANTATION, AUTOLOGOUS). The source and location of the stem cells determines their potency or pluripotency to differentiate into various cell types.

**See related** CELL TRANSPLANTATION; HAEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

Cardiac stem cell transplantation **WG436**

Stem cell transplantation, haematopoietic **see** HAEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION WH385

Stem cell transplantation, peripheral **see** PERIPHERAL BLOOD STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION WH380

### **STEM CELLS QU325**

A11 Relatively undifferentiated cells that retain the ability to divide and proliferate throughout postnatal life to provide progenitor cells that can differentiate into specialised cells. **See related** ADULT STEM CELLS; EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS; FOETAL STEM CELLS; MULTIPOTENT STEM CELLS

## S

Stem cells, mesenchymal <b>see</b> MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS	QU325
Stem cells, multipotent <b>see</b> MULTIPOTENT STEM CELLS	QU325
Stem cells, neoplastic <b>see</b> NEOPLASTIC STEM CELLS	QZ210
Stenocardia <b>see</b> ANGINA PECTORIS	WG298
Stenosis <b>see</b> CONSTRICTION, PATHOLOGIC	
Stenosis, common carotid artery <b>see</b> CAROTID STENOSIS	WG510
Stenosis, pulmonary infundibular <b>see</b> PULMONARY SUBVALVULAR STENOSIS	WG269
Stenosis, pulmonary valve <b>see</b> PULMONARY VALVE STENOSIS	WG269
<b>STENTS</b>	<b>WE164</b>
E7     Devices that provide support for tubular structures that are being anastomosed or for body cavities during skin grafting.	
In coronary arteries	<b>WG300</b>
Step test <b>see</b> EXERCISE TEST	WG141
Step-parents <b>see</b> PARENTS	WS245
Stepfamily <b>see</b> FAMILY	HQ600
Stereophotogrammetry <b>see</b> PHOTOGRAMMETRY	
Stereopsis <b>see</b> DEPTH PERCEPTION	WW125
Stereoscopic vision <b>see</b> DEPTH PERCEPTION	WW125
Stereotactic radiosurgery <b>see</b> RADIOSURGERY	WL630
<b>STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>WLM453</b>
F1 F3   Relatively invariant mode of behaviour elicited or determined by a particular situation; may be verbal, postural or expressive. Human or animal.	
Harmful	<b>WM245</b>
In learning disability	<b>WM896</b>
In mental disorders	<b>WM245</b>
Obsessive compulsive disorder	<b>WM172</b>
<b>See related</b> STEREOTYPIC MOVEMENT DISORDER	
<b>STEREOTYPIC MOVEMENT DISORDER</b>	
F3     Motor behaviour that is repetitive, often seemingly driven and non-functional. This behaviour markedly interferes with normal activities, or results in severe bodily self-injury. The behaviour is not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance nor a general medical condition.	
In learning disability	<b>WM837</b>
In mental illness	<b>WM245</b>
<b>See related</b> STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOUR	
<b>STEREOTYPING</b>	<b>WLM850</b>
F1     An oversimplified perception or conception especially of persons, social groups etc. It includes persons using stereotyped thinking and persons or groups being stereotyped. Do not confuse with STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOUR. <b>See related</b> SOCIAL PERCEPTION	

## S

Sterility **see** INFERTILITY WP143-8

Sterility, female **see** INFERTILITY, FEMALE WP143-8

Sterility, male **see** INFERTILITY, MALE WJ709

Sterility, postpartum **see** INFERTILITY, FEMALE WP143-8

**STERILISATION** **WC198**

N3 Of the environment, not sexual. The destruction of all forms of life, especially of micro-organisms, by heat, chemical or other means. Differentiate from DISINFECTION which renders matter free of pathogens only. **See related** INFECTION CONTROL

**STERILISATION, REPRODUCTIVE** **HQ180**

E2 E4 Procedures to block or remove all or part of the genital tract for the purpose of rendering individuals sterile, incapable of reproduction. Surgical sterilisation procedures are the most commonly used. There are also sterilisation procedures involving chemical or physical means. For invertebrates consider PEST CONTROL, BIOLOGICAL. **See related** POPULATION CONTROL

**STERILISATION REVERSAL**

E4 Procedures to reverse the effect of REPRODUCTIVE STERILISATION and to regain fertility. Reversal procedures include those used to restore the flow in the FALLOPIAN TUBE or the VAS DEFERENS.

Female **WP690**

Male **WJ780**

**See related** STERILISATION, TUBAL; VASOVASOSTOMY

Sterilisation, sexual **see** STERILISATION, REPRODUCTIVE HQ180

**STERILISATION, TUBAL** **WP690**

E4 Procedures that render the female sterile by interrupting the flow in the FALLOPIAN TUBE. These procedures generally are surgical, and may also use chemicals or physical means. **See related** FALLOPIAN TUBES; GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; STERILISATION REVERSAL

**STERNUM** **WE440**

A2

Steroid receptors **see** RECEPTORS, STEROID QW504.5

**STEROIDS** **WK150**

D4 A group of polycyclic compounds closely related biochemically to TERPENES. They include cholesterol, numerous hormones, precursors of certain vitamins, bile acids, alcohols (STEROLS), and certain natural drugs and poisons. Prefer more specific steroid groups if possible. **See related** RECEPTORS, STEROID

**STEROLS** **QU95**

D4 D10 Steroids with a hydroxyl group at C-3 and most of the skeleton of cholestane.

Additional carbon atoms may be present in the side chain.

Dietary aspects **WD57**

**See related** CHOLESTEROL

**STETHOSCOPES** **WB35**

E7 Instruments intended to detect and study sound produced by the heart, lungs, or other parts of the body.

Use in cardiology **WG144**

Use in pulmonary medicine **WF620**

Stigmatisation **see** STEREOTYPING WLM850

## S

- STILL'S DISEASE, ADULT ONSET** **WD970**  
 C5 C17 C20 Systemic-onset rheumatoid arthritis in adults. It differs from classical rheumatoid arthritis in that it is more often marked by acute febrile onset, and generalized lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly are more prominent. For onset in childhood **see** ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID.
- Still's disease, juvenile-onset **see** ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID WS432
- STILLBIRTH** **WQ230**  
 G8 The event that a FOETUS is born dead or stillborn. **See related** FOETAL DEATH; PREGNANCY OUTCOME
- Stimulants, central nervous system **see** CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS QV100
- STIMULANTS, HISTORICAL** **QV11**  
 D27 Agents or remedies that historically have produced stimulation or excited functional activity.
- Stimulation, acoustic **see** ACOUSTIC STIMULATION WV577
- Stimulation, auditory **see** ACOUSTIC STIMULATION WV577
- Stimulation, electric **see** ELECTRIC STIMULATION WG335
- Stimulation, immunologic **see** IMMUNISATION QW806
- Stings **see** BITES AND STINGS WD550-70
- STOCHASTIC PROCESSES** **QA28**  
 E5 G17 N5 N6 Processes that incorporate some element of randomness, used particularly to refer to a time series of random variables.
- Stock control, libraries **see** LIBRARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT Z360-5
- STOCKINGS, COMPRESSION** **WO167**  
 E7 Tight coverings for the foot and leg that are worn to aid circulation in the legs and prevent the formation of OEDEMA and DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS. PNEUMATIC PRESSURE STOCKINGS serve a similar purpose especially for bedridden patients and following surgery. **See related** BANDAGES
- Stockings, elastic **see** STOCKINGS, COMPRESSION WO167
- Stoicism **see** PHILOSOPHY B
- Stoma care **see** COLOSTOMY, ILEOSTOMY
- STOMACH** **WI300-87**  
 A3 An organ of digestion situated in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen between the termination of the OESOPHAGUS and the beginning of the DUODENUM. Consider also terms at GASTR-. For / blood supply use OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES; for perforation use STOMACH / injuries not STOMACH RUPTURE. For gastric secretion use GASTRIC JUICE / secretion or GASTRIC MUCOSA / secretion not STOMACH / secretion. For / surgery consider also GASTRECTOMY, GASTROENTEROSTOMY and GASTOSTOMY. For inflammation use GASTRITIS. For gastric hyperacidity use GASTRIC ACID / secretion. **See related** GASTRECTOMY; GASTROPLASTY; GASTROSCOPY; GASTROSTOMY
- Stomach cancer **see** STOMACH NEOPLASMS WI320

## S

- Stomach contents **see** GASTROINTESTINAL CONTENTS QY130
- STOMACH DISEASES** WI300  
C6 Pathological processes involving the STOMACH. For inflammatory disease use GASTRITIS. For gastric varices use OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES. **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES
- STOMACH NEOPLASMS** WI320  
C4 C6 Tumours of cancer of the STOMACH. **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL NEOPLASMS
- STOMACH ULCER** WI350-60  
C6 Ulceration of the GASTRIC MUCOSA due to contact with GASTRIC JUICE. It is often associated with HELICOBACTER PYLORI infection or consumption of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS). For perforated ulcer use / complications + PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION. For haemorrhage use / complications + PEPTIC ULCER HAEMORRHAGE. For duodenal ulcer use PEPTIC ULCER.
- Stomas **see** SURGICAL STOMAS
- STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM** WU101  
A14 The mouth, teeth, jaws, pharynx, and related structures as they relate to mastication, deglutition, and speech.
- STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM ABNORMALITIES** WU101.5  
C7 C16 Congenital structural abnormalities of the mouth and jaws, including the dentition.
- Stomatology **see** ORAL MEDICINE WU140
- STRABISMUS** WW515-20  
C10 C11 Misalignment of the visual axes of the eyes. In comitant strabismus the degree of ocular misalignment does not vary with the direction of gaze. In noncomitant strabismus the degree of misalignment varies depending on direction of gaze or which eye is fixating on the target. **See related** ESOTROPIA; EXOTROPIA; ORTHOPTICS
- Strabismus, convergent **see** ESOTROPIA WW515-20
- Strabismus, internal **see** ESOTROPIA WW515-20
- Strain injury, repetition **see** CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS WE150
- Strains **see** SPRAINS AND STRAINS WE289/305
- Streams **see** RIVERS
- STRATEGIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES WX112  
N3 Wessex Mesh. **See related** HEALTH AUTHORITIES; HEALTH COMMISSIONS
- Strategic management **see** ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION WX212.5
- STRATEGIC PLANNING** WX212.5  
N4 A rigorous and systematic process which entails defining plans, decisions, and sequence of steps to be taken in the future  
In the health services **WX140**  
**See related** HEALTH PLANNING; PLANNING TECHNIQUES
- Street children **see** HOMELESS YOUTH WS321

## S

- Street drug detection **see** SUBSTANCE ABUSE DETECTION WM270
- STREET DRUGS** WM297-99
- D26 Drugs obtained and often manufactured illegally for the subjective effects they are said to produce. They are often distributed in urban areas, but are also available in suburban and rural areas, and tend to be grossly impure and may cause unexpected toxicity.
- Drug abuse in children WS348
- See related** DESIGNER DRUGS; SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Street people **see** HOMELESS PERSONS HV900
- STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS** WC210-34
- C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus STREPTOCOCCUS.
- STREPTOCOCCUS** QW142
- B3 A genus of gram-positive, coccoid bacteria whose organisms occur in pairs or chains. No endospores are produced. Many species exist as commensals or parasites on man or animals with some being highly pathogenic. A few species are saprophytes and occur in the natural environment. For infection use STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS
- STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE** QW142
- B3 A bacterium which causes mastitis in cattle and occasionally in humans.
- Streptococcus group B **see** STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE QW142
- Streptococcus pneumoniae infections **see** PNEUMOCOCCAL INFECTIONS WC217
- STREPTOMYCETACEAE** QW125
- B3 A family of soil bacteria. It also includes some parasitic forms.
- STREPTOMYCIN** QV356
- D9 An antibiotic produced by the soil actinomycete Streptomyces griseus. It acts by inhibiting the initiation and elongation processes during protein synthesis.
- Stress disorders, acute **see** STRESS DISORDERS, TRAUMATIC, ACUTE WM174
- Stress disorders, heat **see** HEAT STRESS DISORDERS WD485
- STRESS DISORDERS, POST TRAUMATIC** WM174
- F3 A class of traumatic stress disorders with symptoms that last more than one month. There are various forms of post-traumatic stress disorder, depending on the time of onset and the duration of these stress symptoms. In the acute form, the duration of the symptoms is between 1 to 3 months. In the chronic form, symptoms last more than 3 months. With delayed onset, symptoms develop more than 6 months after the traumatic event. COMBAT DISORDERS is also available. **See related** COMBAT DISORDERS; DISASTERS
- STRESS DISORDERS, TRAUMATIC** WM174
- F3 Anxiety disorders manifested by the development of characteristic symptoms following a psychologically traumatic event that is outside the normal range of usual human experience. Symptoms include re-experiencing the traumatic event, increased arousal, and numbing of responsiveness to or reduced involvement with the external world. Traumatic stress disorders can be further classified by the time of onset and the duration of these symptoms.

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- STRESS DISORDERS, TRAUMATIC, ACUTE** **WM174**  
 F3 A class of traumatic stress disorders that is characterised by the significant dissociative states seen immediately after overwhelming trauma. By definition it cannot last longer than 1 month, if it persists, a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder ( STRESS DISORDERS, POST-TRAUMATIC) is more appropriate.
- Stress fractures **see** FRACTURES, STRESS WE150
- Stress, oxidative **see** OXIDATIVE STRESS QZ180
- STRESS, PHYSIOLOGICAL** **QT162**  
 G7 The unfavourable effect of environmental factors (stressors) on the physiological functions of an organism. Prolonged unresolved physiological stress can affect HOMEOSTASIS of the organism, and may lead to damaging or pathological conditions.  
 As a reaction to disease **QZ160**  
**See related** GENERAL ADAPTATION SYNDROME
- STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL** **WLM228**  
 F2 F3 Stress wherein emotional factors predominate. "Stressful events" is indexed under LIFE CHANGE EVENTS but LIFE STRESS goes here. For stress ulcer use PEPTIC ULCER.  
 In childhood **WS235**  
 Occupational **WLM228**  
**See related** BURNOUT, PROFESSIONAL; CROWDING; LIFE CHANGE EVENTS
- Stress test **see** EXERCISE TEST WG141
- Stressful events **see** LIFE CHANGE EVENTS WLM700
- Striate cortex **see** VISUAL CORTEX WW105
- Stridor **see** RESPIRATORY SOUNDS WF102
- STRIKES, EMPLOYEE** **WX452**  
 N3 N4 Work-related situations in which the employees as a group refuse to work until certain conditions of employment are granted by the employer. **See related** LABOUR UNIONS
- STROKE** **WL410-35**  
 C10 C14 A group of pathological conditions characterised by sudden, non-convulsive loss of neurological function due to BRAIN ISCHAEMIA or INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGES. Stroke is classified by the type of tissue NECROSIS, such as the anatomic location, vasculature involved, aetiology, age of the affected individual, and haemorrhagic vs. non-haemorrhagic nature. **See related** STROKE REHABILITATION
- STROKE REHABILITATION** **WL421**  
 E2 H2 N2 Restoration of functions to the maximum degree possible in a person or persons suffering from a stroke. **See related** RECOVERY OF FUNCTION
- STROMAL CELLS** **WD700**  
 A11 Connective tissue cells of an organ found in the loose connective tissue. These are most often associated with the uterine mucosa and the ovary as well as the haematopoietic system and elsewhere.
- STRONGYLOIDIASIS** **WC865**  
 C3 Infection with nematodes of the genus STRONGYLOIDES. The presence of larvae may produce pneumonitis and the presence of adult worms in the intestine could lead to moderate to severe diarrhoea.

## S

<b>STUDENT DROPOUTS</b>	<b>L120</b>
F2 I2 M1 Individuals who leave school, secondary or college, prior to completion of specified curriculum requirements. <b>See related</b> SOCIAL PROBLEMS	
<b>STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>W315</b>
N2 Health services for college and university students usually provided by the educational institution. Do not confuse with SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES	
Student bursaries <b>see</b> TRAINING SUPPORT	L120
Student loans <b>see</b> TRAINING SUPPORT	L120
<b>STUDENTS</b>	<b>L120</b>
I2 M1 Individuals enrolled in a school or formal educational programme. Use for guides to student life, pastoral care. For / psychology consider also PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL. Do not use if the term is only being used to indicate an age group. Do not use as a substitute for EDUCATION. For / education use EDUCATION.	
<b>STUDENTS, DENTAL</b>	<b>WU18</b>
I2 M1 Individuals enrolled a school of dentistry or a formal educational programme in leading to a degree in dentistry.	
<b>STUDENTS, HEALTH OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>WX457-8</b>
I2 M1 Individuals enrolled in a school or formal educational programme in the health occupations.	
<b>STUDENTS, MEDICAL</b>	<b>WA208</b>
I2 M1 Individuals enrolled in a school of medicine or a formal educational programme in medicine. For / education use EDUCATION, MEDICAL	
<b>STUDENTS, NURSING</b>	<b>WY45</b>
I2 M1 Individuals enrolled in a school of nursing or a formal educational programme leading to a degree in nursing. For / education use EDUCATION, NURSING	
<b>STUDENTS, PHARMACY</b>	<b>QV418</b>
I2 M1 Individuals enrolled in a school of pharmacy or a formal educational programme leading to a degree in pharmacy.	
Studies, concurrent <b>see</b> COHORT STUDIES	W115
Studies, epidemiologic <b>see</b> EPDEMOLOGIC STUDIES	W115
Studies, methodological <b>see</b> METHODS	
Studies, seroepidemiologic <b>see</b> SEROEPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES	W115
Study <b>see</b> EDUCATION	L125
Study guides <b>see</b> EDUCATION	L125
<b>STUDY SKILLS</b>	<b>L125</b>
I2 Wessex Mesh Use for guides to learning and study for educational settings only.	
Stupor <b>see</b> COMA	WL732

## S

### **STURGE-WEBER SYNDROME**

**WL310**

C4 C10 C14 A non-inherited congenital condition with vascular and neurological abnormalities. It is characterised by facial vascular naevi (PORT-WINE STAIN), and capillary angiomatosis of intracranial membranes (MENINGES; CHOROID). Neurological features include EPILEPSY; cognitive deficits; GLAUCOMA; and visual defects.

### **STUTTERING**

**WL755**

C10 C23 A disturbance in the normal fluency and time patterning of speech that is inappropriate for the individual's age. This disturbance is characterised by frequent repetitions or prolongations of sounds or syllables. Various other types of speech dysfluencies may also be involved including interjections, broken words, audible or silent blocking, circumlocutions, words produced with an excess of physical tension, and monosyllabic whole word repetitions. Stuttering may occur as a developmental condition in childhood or as an acquired disorder which may be associated with BRAIN INFARCTIONS and other BRAIN DISEASES.

Sub-Saharan Africa **see** AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

**G**

### **SUBACUTE CARE**

E2 N2 Medical and skilled nursing services provided to patients who are not in an acute phase of an illness but who require a level of care higher than that provided in a long-term care setting.

Subacute delirium **see** DELIRIUM

**WL736**

Subacute neuronopathic Gaucher disease **see** GAUCHER DISEASE

**WD270**

### **SUBARACHNOID HAEMORRHAGE**

**WL408**

C10 C14 C23 Bleeding into the intracranial or spinal SUBARACHNOID SPACE, most resulting from INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM rupture. It can occur after traumatic injuries (SUBARACHNOID HAEMORRHAGE, TRAUMATIC). Clinical features include HEADACHE; NAUSEA; VOMITING, nuchal rigidity, variable neurological deficits and reduced mental status.

Subarachnoid pressure **see** INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE

**WL130**

Subclinical seizure **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL

**WL460**

Subconscious **see** UNCONSCIOUS (PSYCHOLOGY)

**WM486**

Subcorneal pustular dermatosis **see** SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS

**WR230-45**

Subcortical arteriosclerotic encephalopathy **see** DEMENTIA, VASCULAR

**WM221**

Subcortical Infarction **see** CEREBRAL INFARCTION

**WL405**

Subcortical leukoencephalopathy **see** DEMENTIA, VASCULAR

**WM221**

Subcortical vascular dementia **see** DEMENTIA, VASCULAR

**WM221**

Subcutaneous injections **see** INJECTIONS, SUBCUTANEOUS

**WB354**

Subcultures **see** SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION

**HM260**

Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma **see** ASTROCYTOMA

**WL350**

Subfecundity **see** FERTILITY

# S

<b>SUBJECT HEADINGS</b>	<b>Z392</b>
L1 Terms or expressions which provide the major means of access by subject to the bibliographic unit.	
<b>SUBLIMATION</b>	<b>WM479</b>
F1 A defence mechanism through which unacceptable impulses and instinctive urges are diverted into personally and socially acceptable channels; e.g., aggression may be diverted through sports activities.	
<b>SUBMARINE MEDICINE</b>	<b>WD660</b>
H2 Specialty. The field of medicine concerned with conditions affecting the health of people in submarines or sealabs. DIVING is also available. <b>See related</b> ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, CLOSED	
Submariners <b>see</b> MILITARY PERSONNEL	JD10
Submersion <b>see</b> IMMERSION	WD497
Subsidies, educational <b>see</b> TRAINING SUPPORT	L120
Subsidies, government <b>see</b> FINANCING, GOVERNMENT	
Subsidies, research <b>see</b> RESEARCH SUPPORT AS TOPIC	Q20
Substance abuse <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS	WM265-99
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE DETECTION</b>	<b>WM270</b>
E5 N6 Detection of drugs that have been abused, overused, or misused, including legal and illegal drugs. Urine screening is the usual method of detection.	
Substance abuse testing <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE ABUSE DETECTION	WM270
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CENTRES</b>	<b>WM273</b>
N2 Health facilities providing therapy and/or rehabilitation for substance-dependent individuals. Methadone distribution centres are included. <b>See related</b> NEEDLE-EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES	
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE, INTRAVENOUS</b>	<b>WM270</b>
C21 F3 Abuse, overuse, or misuse of a substance by its injection into a vein. <b>See related</b> NEEDLE SHARING; NEEDLE-EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES	
Substance addiction <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS	WM265-99
Substance dependence <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS	WM265-99
Substance-induced psychoses <b>see</b> PSYCHOSES, SUBSTANCE-INDUCED	WM270.5
<b>SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS</b>	<b>WM265-99</b>
C21 F3 Disorders related to substance abuse, the side-effects of a medication, toxin exposure and ALCOHOL-RELATED DISORDERS.	
Solvent abuse	<b>WM299</b>
Substance misuse in children	<b>WS348</b>
<b>See related</b> ALCOHOL-RELATED DISORDERS; DESIGNER DRUGS; STREET DRUGS	
Substance use disorders <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS	WM270
<b>SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME</b>	<b>WM270.5</b>
C21 F3 Physiological and psychological symptoms associated with withdrawal from the use of a drug after prolonged administration or habituation. The concept includes withdrawal from	

## S

smoking or drinking as well as withdrawal from an administered drug. Do not use / complications for the symptoms, use the substance / adverse effects + the specific disease or symptom / chemically induced. For babies born to addicted mothers use NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME. ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL DELIRIUM is also available.

Prescribed drugs **WM403**

### **SUBSTANTIA NIGRA** **WL135**

A8 The black substance in the ventral midbrain or the nucleus of cells containing the black substance. These cells produce DOPAMINE, an important neurotransmitter in regulation of the sensorimotor system and mood. The dark coloured MELANIN is a by-product of dopamine synthesis.

### **SUBTHALAMIC NUCLEUS** **WL132**

A8 Lens-shaped structure on the inner aspect of the internal capsule. The subthalamic nucleus and pathways traversing this region are concerned with the integration of somatic motor function.

### **SUBTRACTION TECHNIQUE** **WN220**

E1 Combination or superimposition of two images for demonstrating differences between them (e.g., radiograph with contrast vs. one without, radionuclide images using different radionuclides, radiograph vs. radionuclide image) and in the preparation of audiovisual materials (e.g., offsetting identical images, colouring of vessels in angiograms). **See related** IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

Subtrochanteric fractures **see** HIP FRACTURES **WE720**

Subtyping, immunologic **see** IMMUNOPHENOTYPING **QW252**

### **SUBURBAN HEALTH SERVICES** **W144**

N2 Health services, public or private, in suburban areas. The services include the promotion of health and the delivery of health care. **See related** RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

### **SUBURBAN POPULATION** **HA130**

N1 The inhabitants of peripheral or adjacent areas of a city or town.  
Social groups and processes **HM210**

Subvalvular pulmonary stenosis **see** PULMONARY SUBVALVULAR STENOSIS **WG269**

Subvalvular stenosis, idiopathic hypertrophic **see** CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC **WG280**

Subwakefulness syndrome **see** SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS **WL724**

Subways **see** RAILWAYS

### **SUCKING BEHAVIOUR** **WP615**

F1 Any suction exerted by the mouth; response of the mammalian infant to draw milk from the breast. Includes sucking on inanimate objects. Not to be used for thumb sucking, which is indexed under FINGERSUCKING.

Sucrose, dietary **see** DIETARY SUCROSE **WD50**

### **SUCTION**

E4 The removal of secretions, gas or fluid from hollow or tubular organs or cavities by means of a tube and a device that acts on negative pressure.

Puncture technique in diagnosis **WB377**

Drainage in surgery **WO198**

**See related** LIPECTOMY; VACUUM CURETTAGE

Suction curettage **see** VACUUM CURETTAGE

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Suction lipectomy <b>see</b> LIPECTOMY	WO280
Sudden cardiac death <b>see</b> DEATH, SUDDEN, CARDIAC	WG222
<b>SUDDEN INFANT DEATH</b>	<b>WS822</b>
C23 The abrupt and unexplained death of an apparently healthy infant under one year of age, remaining unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history. <b>See related</b> DEATH, SUDDEN; INFANT DEATH	
Sudden infant death syndrome <b>see</b> SUDDEN INFANT DEATH	WS822
Sudek atrophy <b>see</b> REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY	WL190
Suffering <b>see</b> STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL	
Suffering, physical <b>see</b> PAIN	WL800-38
Suffocation <b>see</b> ASPHYXIA	WF165
<b>SUGAR ACIDS</b>	<b>QU84</b>
D2 D9	
Sugars, dietary <b>see</b> DIETARY SUGARS	WD50
<b>SUGGESTION</b>	<b>WLM452</b>
E2 F4 The uncritical acceptance of an idea or plan of action. <b>See related</b> AUTOGENIC TRAINING; PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION	
<b>SUICIDE</b>	<b>WM250</b>
F1 I1 The act of killing oneself. PARASUICIDE is also available.	
In childhood	<b>WS748</b>
<b>See related</b> DEATH	
<b>SUICIDE, ASSISTED</b>	<b>WA260</b>
E2 F1 I1 N2 Provision (by a physician or other health professional, or by a family member or friend) of support and/or means that gives a patient the power to terminate his or her own life. <b>See related</b> EUTHANASIA, ACTIVE; EUTHANASIA, ACTIVE, VOLUNTARY	
<b>SUICIDE, ATTEMPTED</b>	<b>WM250</b>
F1 I1 The unsuccessful attempt to kill oneself.	
Suicide, medically assisted <b>see</b> SUICIDE, ASSISTED	WA260
Sulfite cellulose <b>see</b> CELLULOSE	
<b>SULPHONAMIDES</b>	<b>QV265</b>
D2 A group of compounds that contain the structure SO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> . Members of this group, also known as sulfa drugs, are derivatives of sulfanilamide, which competitively inhibit folic acid synthesis in microorganisms, and are bacteriostatic. They have been largely supplanted by more effective and less toxic antibiotics.	
<b>SULFUR DIOXIDE</b>	<b>QD10</b>
D1 A highly toxic, colourless, non-flammable gas. It is used as a pharmaceutical aid and antioxidant. It is also an environmental air pollutant.	
Toxicology	<b>QV618</b>

## S

Sulfurous anhydride	<b>see</b> SULFUR DIOXIDE	
Summary report	<b>see</b> RESEARCH	Q20
Sun glasses, non-prescription	<b>see</b> EYE PROTECTIVE DEVICES	WW595
Sun glasses, prescription	<b>see</b> EYEGLASSES	WW445
<b>SUNBATHING</b>		<b>QT230</b>
I3	Exposing oneself to SUNLIGHT or ULTRAVIOLET RAYS. <b>See related</b> SUNBURN; SUNSCREENING AGENTS	
<b>SUNBURN</b>		<b>WD485</b>
C17 C21	An injury to the skin causing erythema, tenderness, and sometimes blistering and resulting from excessive exposure to the sun. The reaction is produced by the ultraviolet radiation in sunlight. For / prevention & control consider SUNSCREENING AGENTS. <b>See related</b> SUNBATHING; SUNSCREENING AGENTS; SUNSTROKE	
<b>SUNLIGHT</b>		
G1 G16 N6	Irradiation directly from the sun. / adverse effects may be used but consider also SUNBURN and SUNSTROKE. The therapeutic use of sunlight is HELIOTHERAPY.	
	Effect on health	<b>QT230</b>
	Effect on skin	<b>WR103</b>
	In physiotherapy	<b>WB480</b>
	<b>See related</b> HELIOTHERAPY; LIGHT; SUNBURN; SUNSCREENING AGENTS; SUNSTROKE	
<b>SUNSCREENING AGENTS</b>		<b>WR145</b>
D23 D27	Chemical or physical agents that protect the skin from sunburn and erythema by absorbing or blocking ultraviolet radiation. <b>See related</b> SUNBATHING; SUNBURN	
Sunscreens	<b>see</b> SUNSCREENING AGENTS	WR145
Sunshine	<b>see</b> SUNLIGHT	
<b>SUNSTROKE</b>		<b>WD485</b>
C21	Heat stroke caused by exposure to the sun. It is characterised by dangerously high BODY TEMPERATURE; red, hot skin; DELUSIONS; CONVULSIONS; or COMA. It can be a life-threatening emergency and is most common in infants and the elderly. HEAT EXHAUSTION and HEAT STROKE are also available. <b>See related</b> SUNBURN	
Suntanning	<b>see</b> SUNBATHING	QT230
Superannuation	<b>see</b> PENSIONS	HV244
<b>SUPEREGO</b>		<b>WM482</b>
F1 F	The component of the personality associated with ethics, standards, and self-criticism - the "conscience". It is derived mainly from identification with parents and parent substitutes.	
Superficial head injury	<b>see</b> CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA	WE403/WL510
Superficial radial nerve lesion	<b>see</b> RADIAL NEUROPATHY	WL560
<b>SUPERSTITIONS</b>		<b>GT</b>
I1	A belief or practice which lacks adequate basis for proof; an embodiment of fear of the unknown, magic, and ignorance.	
	Medical superstitions	<b>WZ309</b>
	Psychological aspects	<b>WLM892</b>

## S

Supervision <b>see</b> STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
Supervision, nursing <b>see</b> NURSING, SUPERVISORY	WY200
Supervision of counselling <b>see</b> MENTORS	HV113
Supervision, psychotherapy <b>see</b> MENTORS	WM498
Supervision of social workers <b>see</b> MENTORS	HV115
Supervisors <b>see</b> ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL	WX135
Supplementary benefits <b>see</b> PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HV246
Supplementary feeding <b>see</b> INFANT NUTRITION PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA	
Supplies <b>see</b> EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	
Supplies, hospital <b>see</b> EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, HOSPITAL	
Supplies, hospital central <b>see</b> CENTRAL SUPPLY, HOSPITAL	WX540
/ supply & distribution Subheading. (M) Used for the quantitative availability and distribution of material, equipment, health services, personnel and facilities. It excludes food supply (FOOD SUPPLY) and water supply (WATER SUPPLY) in industries and occupations.	
Support groups <b>see</b> SELF-HELP GROUPS	
Support worker <b>see</b> NURSES' AIDES or relevant profession	
Supported employment <b>see</b> EMPLOYMENT, SUPPORTED	
<b>SUPPOSITORIES</b>	<b>WB344</b>
D26 D27 Medicated dosage forms that are designed to be inserted into the rectal, vaginal, or urethral orifice of the body for absorption. Generally, the active ingredients are packaged in dosage forms containing fatty bases such as cocoa butter, hydrogenated oil, or glycerogelatin that are solid at room temperature but melt or dissolve at body temperature.	
Suprapubic cystostomy <b>see</b> CYSTOSTOMY	WJ500
Suprasellar cyst <b>see</b> CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CYSTS	WL335
Sure Start programme <b>see</b> EARLY INTERVENTION (EDUCATION)	WS518
Surface proteins <b>see</b> MEMBRANE PROTEINS	QU55
Surface radiotherapy <b>see</b> BRACHYTHERAPY	WN360
Surgeries, general practice <b>see</b> PHYSICIANS' OFFICES	WA127
Surgery <b>see</b> GENERAL SURGERY	WO21
/ surgery Subheading. (A1-10,A13-14,A16,B2,,C,F3) Used for operative procedures on organs, regions or tissues in the treatment of diseases, including tissue section by lasers. It excludes transplantation, for which "transplantation" is used.	
Surgery, aesthetic <b>see</b> SURGERY, PLASTIC	WO250-75

## S

Surgery, ambulatory <b>see</b> AMBULATORY SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WO67
Surgery, amnioscopic <b>see</b> FOETOSCOPY	WQ212
Surgery, angioscopic <b>see</b> ANGIOSCOPY	WG500
Surgery, arthroscopic <b>see</b> ARTHROSCOPY	
Surgery, bronchoscopic <b>see</b> BRONCHOSCOPY	WF544
Surgery, cardiac <b>see</b> THORACIC SURGERY	WG430
Surgery, colon and rectal <b>see</b> COLORECTAL SURGERY	
Surgery, colonoscopic <b>see</b> COLONOSCOPY	WI520
Surgery colposcopic <b>see</b> COLPOSCOPY	WP250
<b>SURGERY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED</b>	<b>WO232</b>
E2 E4 L1 Surgical procedures conducted with the aid of computers. This is most frequently used in orthopaedic and laparoscopic surgery for implant placement and instrument guidance. Image-guided surgery interactively combines prior CT scans or MRI images with real-time video.	
Surgery, cosmetic <b>see</b> SURGERY, PLASTIC	WO250-75
Surgery, culdoscopic <b>see</b> CULDOSCOPY	WP150
Surgery, cystoscopic <b>see</b> CYSTOSCOPY	WJ500
Surgery, day <b>see</b> AMBULATORY SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WO67
Surgery, dental <b>see</b> DENTISTRY, OPERATIVE	WU320
<b>SURGERY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL</b>	<b>WO60</b>
N2 N4 Hospital department which administers all departmental functions and the provision of surgical diagnostic and therapeutic services.	
Surgery, elective <b>see</b> ELECTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WO200
Surgery, emergency <b>see</b> EMERGENCIES	WO457
Surgery, experimental <b>see</b> ANIMALS, LABORATORY / surgery	QY58
Surgery, gastroscopic <b>see</b> GASTROSCOPY	WI141.5
Surgery, gynaecological <b>see</b> GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WP180
Surgery, heart <b>see</b> THORACIC SURGERY	WG430
Surgery, hysteroscopic <b>see</b> HYSTEROSCOPY	WP400
Surgery, image-guided <b>see</b> SURGERY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED	WO232
Surgery, laparoscopic <b>see</b> LAPAROSCOPY	WO232
Surgery, laryngoscopic <b>see</b> LARNYNGOSCOPY	WV205
Surgery, laser <b>see</b> LASER THERAPY	WO225

## S

Surgery, maxillofacial <b>see</b> SURGERY, ORAL	WU600-40
Surgery, minor <b>see</b> MINOR SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WO230
Surgery, obstetric <b>see</b> OBSTETRIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WQ400-40
Surgery, oesophagoscopic <b>see</b> OESOPHAGOSCOPY	WI250
Surgery, ophthalmologic <b>see</b> OPTHTHAMOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WW250/70

### **SURGERY, ORAL**

**WU600-40**

E6 H2 A dental specialty concerned with the diagnosis and surgical treatment of disease, injuries, and defects of the human oral and maxillofacial region. Do not confuse with DENTISTRY, OPERATIVE which is related to the restoration of tooth function. It is not a substitute for MOUTH / surgery. Cranio-maxillo-facial surgery does not go here; use instead SPECIALTIES, SURGICAL. **See related** DENTISTRY, OPERATIVE; ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Surgery, orthopaedic <b>see</b> ORTHOPAEDICS	WE21
Surgery, outpatient <b>see</b> AMBULATORY SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WO67
Surgery, palliative <b>see</b> PALLIATIVE CARE	WT600-50

### **SURGERY, PLASTIC**

**WO250-75**

H2 The branch of surgery concerned with restoration, reconstruction, or improvement of defective, damaged, or missing structures. Specialty, do not confuse with RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES which is the technique.

Surgery, proctoscopic <b>see</b> PROCTOSCOPY	WI620
Surgery, repeat <b>see</b> REOPERATION	WO200
Surgery, sigmoidoscopic <b>see</b> SIGMOIDOSCOPY	WI620
Surgical adhesions <b>see</b> TISSUE ADHESIONS	QZ150
Surgical audit <b>see</b> MEDICAL AUDIT + SURGERY	WO65
Surgical blood loss <b>see</b> BLOOD LOSS, SURGICAL	WO195
Surgical casts <b>see</b> CASTS, SURGICAL	WE162
Surgical clamps <b>see</b> SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	WO162
Surgical clips <b>see</b> SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	WO162
Surgical dental prostheses <b>see</b> DENTAL IMPLANTS	WU640
Surgical diagnosis <b>see</b> DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, SURGICAL	WO141
Surgical diathermy <b>see</b> ELECTROCOAGULATION	WO220

### **SURGICAL EQUIPMENT**

**WO162**

E7 Nonexpendable apparatus used during surgical procedures. They are differentiated from SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, usually hand-held and used in the immediate operative field. **See related** SURGICAL STAPLERS

## S

- Surgical errors **see** MEDICAL ERRORS WO34
- Surgical fasteners **see** SURGICAL FIXATION DEVICES WO166
- SURGICAL FIXATION DEVICES** WO166
- E7 Devices used to hold tissue structures together for repair, reconstruction or to close wounds. They may consist of adsorbable or non-adsorbable, natural or synthetic materials. They include tissue adhesives, skin tape, SUTURES, buttons, staples, clips, screws, etc., each designed to conform to various tissue geometries. **See related** SUTURES
- SURGICAL FLAPS** WO255
- A10 E7 Tongues of skin and subcutaneous tissue, sometimes including muscle, cut away from the underlying parts but often still attached at one end. They retain their own microvasculature also transferred to the new site. They are used in plastic surgery for filling a defect in a neighbouring region. The concept includes pedicled flaps, rotation flaps, tube flaps, etc.
- Surgical gloves **see** GLOVES, SURGICAL WO162
- Surgical haemorrhage **see** BLOOD LOSS, SURGICAL WO195
- Surgical injuries **see** INTRAOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS WO169
- SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS** WO162
- E7 Hand-held tools or implements used by health professionals for the performance of surgical tasks. For instruments accidentally left in the patient coordinate with FOREIGN BODIES.
- SURGICAL MESH** WO162
- E7 Any woven or knit material of open texture used in surgery for the repair, reconstruction, or substitution of tissue. The mesh is usually a synthetic fabric made of various polymers. It is occasionally made of metal.
- Surgical nursing **see** PERIOPERATIVE NURSING WO180
- Surgical pathology **see** PATHOLOGY, SURGICAL WO142
- Surgical plugs **see** SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS WO162
- Surgical procedures, ambulatory **see** AMBULATORY SURGICAL PROCEDURES WO67
- Surgical procedures, amnioscopic **see** FOETOSCOPY WQ212
- Surgical procedures, angioscopic **see** ANGIOSCOPY WG500
- Surgical procedures, arthroscopic **see** ARTHROSCOPY
- Surgical procedures, elective **see** ELECTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES WO200
- Surgical procedures, minimally invasive **see** MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES WO232
- Surgical procedures, minor **see** MINOR SURGICAL PROCEDURES WO230
- SURGICAL PROCEDURES, OPERATIVE** WO200-32
- E4 Operations carried out for the correction of deformities and defects, repair of injuries, and diagnosis and cure of certain diseases. Do not use for the field nor the specialty; only for the surgical patient or procedures. Prefer /surgery with organ or disease. For surgical injuries use

## S

### **INTRAOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS.**

In cancer

**QZ740**

**See related** INTRAOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS; INTRAOPERATIVE PERIOD; OPERATING ROOMS; POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS and specific types of surgical procedure.

Surgical procedures, pulmonary **see** PULMONARY SURGICAL PROCEDURES WF668

Surgical procedures, reconstructive **see** RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES WO250

Surgical replantation **see** REPLANTATION WO325

Surgical revision **see** REOPERATION WO200

Surgical scissors **see** SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS WO162

Surgical scrub **see** HANDWASHING WC195

Surgical shock **see** SHOCK, SURGICAL WO195

### **SURGICAL STAPLERS**

**WO162**

E7 Fastening devices composed of steel-tantalum alloys used to close operative wounds, especially of the skin, which minimises infection by not introducing a foreign body that would connect external and internal regions of the body.

Surgical staples **see** SUTURES WO166

### **SURGICAL STOMAS**

A10 Artificial openings created by a surgeon for therapeutic reasons. Most often this refers to openings from the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT through the ABDOMINAL WALL to the outside of the body. It can also refer to the two ends of a surgical anastomosis. **See related** CAECOSTOMY; COLOSTOMY; ILEOSTOMY

### **SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION**

**WO197**

C1 C23 Infection occurring at the site of a surgical incision. A postoperative complication. **See related** INFECTION

### **SURGICENTRES**

**WX514**

N2 Facilities designed to serve patients who require surgical treatment exceeding the capabilities of usual physician's surgery yet not of such proportion as to require hospitalisation.

### SURREY

**G**

Z1 Wessex Mesh. A county in South East England.

### **SURROGATE MOTHERS**

**WQ111**

F1 I1 M1 Women who allow themselves to be impregnated with the understanding that the offspring are to be given over to the parents who have commissioned the surrogate.

Surveillance, health **see** PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE W208

Survey, demographic **see** DEMOGRAPHY HA10

Survey, dental health **see** DENTAL HEALTH SURVEYS WU16

Survey methods **see** DATA COLLECTION Q20

Survey personnel **see** RESEARCH PERSONNEL Q20

## S

Surveying **see** CIVIL ENGINEERING WX705

Surveys **see** HEALTH SURVEYS, SURVEYS AND QUESTIONNAIRES, DATA COLLECTION Q20

### **SURVEYS AND QUESTIONNAIRES Q20**

E5 L1 N5 N6 Collections of data obtained from voluntary subjects. The information usually takes the form of answers to questions, or suggestions. **See related** HEALTH SURVEYS

Surveys, disease frequency **see** CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDIES W115

### **SURVIVAL**

I3 Continuance of life or existence especially under adverse conditions, after disasters, plane crashes etc; includes methods and philosophy of survival. Not to be used for survival after a serious disease or surgical procedure, use / mortality with the disease. **See related** ACCIDENTS; DISASTERS; NATURAL DISASTERS; POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER; RELIEF WORK; SPORTS MEDICINE

Survival, disease free **see** DISEASE-FREE SURVIVAL

### **SURVIVAL RATE W110**

E5 L1 N1 N6 The proportion of survivors in a group, e.g., of patients, studied and followed over a period, or the proportion of persons in a specified group alive at the beginning of a time interval who survive to the end of the interval. It is often studied using life table methods.

### **SURVIVORS**

M1 Persons who have experienced a prolonged survival after serious disease or who continue to live with a usually life-threatening condition as well as family members, significant others, or individuals surviving traumatic life events. **See related** DISASTERS; PRISONERS; STRESS DISORDERS, POST-TRAUMATIC; NATURAL DISASTERS; TERRORISM; VIOLENCE; WAR

### **SURVIVORSHIP**

F1 Functional, psychosocial, emotional and spiritual domains and needs of patients and families following life-threatening disease or events. **See related** SURVIVORS

Susceptibility, disease **see** DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILITY QZ50

Susceptibility, genetic **see** GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE QZ50

Sustainable development **see** CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES QH20

Sustained-release preparations **see** DELAYED-ACTION PREPARATIONS QV485

### **SUTURE TECHNIQUES WO198**

E4

### **SUTURES WO166**

E7 Materials used in closing a surgical or traumatic wound. Do not confuse / adverse effects with adverse effects of the material of the suture or the method of suturing. For / methods use SUTURE TECHNIQUES. **See related** SURGICAL FIXATION DEVICES

Swallowing **see** DEGLUTITION WI250

Swallowing disorders **see** DEGLUTITION DISORDERS WI250

Swan-Ganz catheterisation **see** CATHETERISATION, SWAN-GANZ WG146

## S

### SWEAT GLANDS

WR400

A10 A17 For / secretions see also SWEAT. Differentiate between SWEAT, SWEATING and SWEAT GLANDS in the same way as for SALIVA. For inflammation use HIDRADENITIS. **See related** EXOCRINE GLANDS

### SWEDEN

G

Z1

### SWIMMING

HM340

G11 I3 An activity in which the body is propelled through water by specific movement of the arms and/or the legs. Swimming as propulsion through water by the movement of limbs, tail, or fins of animals is often studied as a form of PHYSICAL EXERTION or endurance. Does not include surfboarding, windsurfing or water-skiing, index these under SPORTS. Consider also DIVING.

### SWIMMING POOLS

W48

N6

Switchboard **see** TELEPHONE

WX240

### SWITZERLAND

G

Z1

Symbiotic relations (psychology) **see** OBJECT ATTACHMENT

### SYMBOLISM

K1 A concept that stands for or suggests something else by reason of its relationship, association, convention, or resemblance. The symbolism may be mental or a visible sign or representation. Symbolism in art, music, literature goes here. Graphic symbols go in a variety of places where pertinent (LANGUAGE, COMMUNICATION, WRITING etc).

As a psychoanalytic concept

WM461

### SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

WL190

A8 The thoracolumbar division of the autonomic nervous system. Sympathetic preganglionic fibres originate in neurons of the intermediolateral column of the spinal cord and project to the paravertebral and prevertebral ganglia, which in turn project to target organs. The sympathetic nervous system mediates the body's response to stressful situations, i.e., the fight or flight reactions. It often acts reciprocally to the parasympathetic system. For / drug effects consider also SYMPATHOLYTICS and SYMPATHOMIMETICS. / surgery is probably SYMPATHECTOMY. **See related** SYMPATHOLYTICS; SYMPATHOMIMETICS

Sympathetic nervous system diseases **see** AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES WL190

Sympathetic reflex dystrophia **see** REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY

WL190

Sympathetic transmitter releasers **see** ADRENERGIC AGENTS

QV129

Sympathetic-blocking agents **see** SYMPATHOLYTICS

QV132

Sympathins **see** CATECHOLAMINES

WK725

### SYMPATHOLYTICS

QV132

D27 Drugs that inhibit the actions of the sympathetic nervous system by any mechanism. The most common of these are the ADRENERGIC ANTAGONISTS and drugs that deplete norepinephrine or reduce the release of transmitters from adrenergic postganglionic terminals (see ADRENERGIC AGENTS). Drugs that act in the central nervous system to reduce sympathetic

## S

activity (e.g., centrally acting alpha-2 adrenergic agonists, see ADRENERGIC ALPHA-AGONISTS) are included here. **See related** ADRENERGIC ALPHA-ANTAGONISTS; ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS; SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

### SYMPATHOMIMETICS

QV129

D27 Drugs that mimic the effects of stimulating postganglionic adrenergic sympathetic nerves. Included here are drugs that directly stimulate adrenergic receptors and drugs that act indirectly by provoking the release of adrenergic transmitters. For cardiotonics consider also SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM / drug effects. **See related** ADRENERGIC AGENTS; CARDIOTONIC AGENTS; CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS; SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Sympathy **see** EMPATHY

WLM272

Symptom control **see** THERAPEUTICS

WB300

Symptoms **see** SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Symptoms and general pathology **see** PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS  
QZ140-90

### SYNAPSES

WL200

A8 A11 Specialised junctions at which a neuron communicates with a target cell. At classical synapses, a neuron's presynaptic terminal releases a chemical transmitter stored in synaptic vesicles which diffuses across a narrow synaptic cleft and activates receptors on the postsynaptic membrane of the target cell. The target may be a dendrite, cell body, or axon of another neuron, or a specialised region of a muscle or secretory cell. Neurons may also communicate via direct electrical coupling with ELECTRICAL SYNAPSES. Several other non-synaptic chemical or electric signal transmitting processes occur via extracellular mediated interactions. For / physiology consider also SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION.

Synaptic potentials **see** SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION

WL220

### SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION

WL220

G2 G4 G7 G11 The communication from a NEURON to a target (neuron, muscle, or secretory cell) across a SYNAPSE. In chemical synaptic transmission, the presynaptic neuron releases a NEUROTRANSMITTER that diffuses across the synaptic cleft and binds to specific synaptic receptors, activating them. The activated receptors modulate specific ion channels and/or second-messenger systems in the postsynaptic cell. In electrical synaptic transmission, electrical signals are communicated as an ionic current flow across ELECTRICAL SYNAPSES. **See related** NEUROTRANSMITTER AGENTS

### SYNCOPE

WL734

C10 C23 A transient loss of consciousness and postural tone caused by diminished blood flow to the brain (i.e., BRAIN ISCHAEMIA). Presyncope refers to the sensation of lightheadedness and loss of strength that precedes a syncopal event or accompanies an incomplete syncope. **See related** UNCONSCIOUSNESS

### SYNDROME

C23 A symptom complex of unknown aetiology, that is characteristic of a particular abnormality. Prefer specifics where possible.

Syndrome X, insulin resistance **see** METABOLIC SYNDROME X

WK820

Syndrome X, metabolic **see** METABOLIC SYNDROME X

WK820

### SYNOVIAL FLUID

WE295

A2 A12 The clear, viscous fluid secreted by the SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE. It contains mucin, albumin, fat, and mineral salts and serves to lubricate joints.

## S

<b>SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE</b>	<b>WE295</b>
A2 The inner membrane of a joint capsule surrounding a freely movable joint. It is loosely attached to the external fibrous capsule and secretes SYNOVIAL FLUID. For inflammation use SYNOVITIS. <b>See related</b> MEMBRANES	
Synthetases <b>see</b> LIGASES	QU138
Synthetic diet <b>see</b> FOOD, FORMULATED	WD97
<b>SYPHILIS</b>	<b>WC160</b>
C1 C12 C13 A contagious venereal disease caused by the spirochete <i>TREPONEMA PALLIDUM</i> .	
<b>SYPHILIS SERODIAGNOSIS</b>	<b>QY275</b>
E1 E5 Serologic tests for syphilis.	
Syringe sharing <b>see</b> NEEDLE SHARING	
<b>SYRINGES</b>	<b>WB35</b>
E7 Instruments used for injecting or withdrawing fluids.	
<b>SYRINGOMYELIA</b>	<b>WL310</b>
C10 Longitudinal cavities in the spinal cord, most often in the cervical region, which may extend for multiple spinal levels. The cavities are lined by dense, gliogenous tissue and may be associated with SPINAL CORD NEOPLASMS; spinal cord traumatic injuries; and vascular malformations. Syringomyelia is marked clinically by pain and PARAESTHESIA, muscular atrophy of the hands, and analgesia with thermoanaesthesia of the hands and arms, but with the tactile sense preserved (sensory dissociation). Lower extremity spasticity and incontinence may also develop.	
Systematic bias <b>see</b> BIAS (EPIDEMIOLOGY)	W110
Systemic diseases <b>see</b> CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES	WD720-75
Systemic family therapy <b>see</b> FAMILY THERAPY	WM430
<b>SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE SYNDROME</b>	<b>QZ150</b>
C23 A systemic inflammatory response to a variety of clinical insults, characterised by two or more of the following conditions: (1) fever >38 degrees C or HYPOTHERMIA <36 degrees C; (2) TACHYCARDIA >90 beat/minute; (3) tachypnoea >24 breaths/minute; (4) LEUKOCYTOSIS >12,000 cells/cubic mm or 10% immature forms. While usually related to infection, SIRS can also be associated with noninfectious insults such as TRAUMA; BURNS; or PANCREATITIS. If infection is involved, a patient with SIRS is said to have SEPSIS. <b>See related</b> RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT	
Systemic lupus erethematosus <b>see</b> LUPUS ERETHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC	WD735
Systemic poisons <b>see</b> POISONS	QV667
Systemic scleroderma <b>see</b> SCLERODERMA, SYSTEMIC	WD725
Systemic therapy <b>see</b> PSYCHOTHERAPY	WM575
<b>SYSTEMS ANALYSIS</b>	<b>WX218</b>
L1 The analysis of an activity, procedure, method, technique, or business to determine what must be accomplished and how the necessary operations may best be accomplished. <b>See related</b> RESEARCH; TASK PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS	

# S

## SYSTEMS THEORY

QA4

H01 Principles, models, and laws that apply to complex interrelationships and interdependencies of sets of linked components which form a functioning whole, a system. Any system may be composed of components which are systems in their own right (sub-systems), such as several organs within an individual organism. **See related** MODELS, THEORETICAL; SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Systolic pressure **see** BLOOD PRESSURE

WG340

Szondi test **see** PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES

WLM325