Attachment F

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Last digit indicates print number 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Taber's cyclopedic medical dictionary.—Ed. 20, illustrated in full color / editor, Donald Venes
p. ; cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-8036-1207-9 (index)—ISBN 0-8036-1208-7 (non index)—ISBN 0-8036-1209-5 (deluxe)
1. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Title: Cyclopedic medical dictionary. II. Venes, Donald, 1952- III. Taber, Clarence Wilbur, 1870-1968
[DNLM: 1. Medicine—Dictionary—English. W 13 T113d 2001]
R121.T18 2001
610'.3—dc21 00-064688
ISSN 1065-1357
ISBN 0-8036-1208-7
ISBN 0-8036-1207-9 (indexed)
ISBN 0-8036-1209-5 (deluxe)
ISBN 0-8036-1303-2 (CD-ROM)

REF
R
121
.T11
2005

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serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase ABBR: SGOT. Aspartate aminotransferase.

serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase ABBR: SGPT. Alanine aminotransferase.

serum therapy The use of injections of serum from immunized animals or persons in the treatment of disease. Also called *serotherapy*.

serve To deliver a legal document to a person named in it. This is done formally to comply with due process of law.

service Help or assistance (e.g., for persons who are needy, sick, or injured).

servomechanism (sûr"vō-mĕk'ă-nĭzm) In biology and physiology, a control mechanism that operates by negative or positive feedback. For example, when in the normal person the blood glucose level rises, the pancreas responds by releasing insulin, which enables the glucose to be metabolized. The level of other hormones is also regulated by this mechanism.

SES *socioeconomic status*.

sesamoid (sĕs'ă-moyd) [L. *sesamoides*] Resembling a grain of sesame in size or shape.

sesamoiditis (sĕs"ă-moy-dī'tĭs) [" + Gr. *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a sesamoid bone.

sesqui- [L.] Prefix meaning *one and one-half*.

sessile (sĕs'l) [L. *sessilis*, low] Having no peduncle but attached directly by a broad base.

sestamibi Technetium Tc 99m sestamibi.

set 1. To fix firmly in place, as to set a bone in reduction of a fracture. 2. To allow an amalgam or plaster to harden. 3. In psychology, a group of conditions or attitudes that favor the occurrence of a certain response. 4. In resistance exercise, a grouping of repetitions of a specific exercise.

limited data s. Minimally identifying information about a patient's medical care (e.g., dates of admission and discharge from hospital; the patient's dates of birth, death, and age; and the zip code in which the patient resides). Under regulations of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), data that reveal more about a patient (e.g., name, address, social security number) cannot be divulged in communication between health care agencies or professionals without the patient's explicit approval.

seta (sē'tă) *pl.* **setae** [L., bristle] A stiff, bristle-like structure. SEE: *vibrissae*.

setaceous (sĕ-tā'shŭs) [L. *setaceus*] Bristly, hairy; resembling a bristle.

setiferous (sĕ-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs) [L. *seta*, bristle, + *ferre*, to bear] Having bristles.

seton (sē'tŏn) [L. *seta*, bristle] 1. A thread or threads drawn through a fold of skin to act as a counterirritant or as a guide for instruments. 2. A suture tied about an anal fistula to maintain drainage while fibrosis gradually obliterates the fistulous tract.

setose (sē'tōs) Having bristle-like appendages.

set-point (sĕt'-poynt') The concept that homeostatic mechanisms maintain variables such as body temperature, body weight, blood glucose level, and hormone levels within a certain physiological range compatible with optimal function. SEE: *homeostasis*.

set sensitivity In mechanical ventilation, the inspiratory pressure at which the patient's respiratory effort triggers a breath from the ventilator.

set test A global (i.e., holistic) test of a patient's ability to make categories. It demonstrates motivation, alertness, concentration, short-term memory, and problem solving. The patient is asked to name 10 items in each of four groups: fruits, animals, colors, and towns or cities. Then the patient is asked to categorize, count, name, and remember the items listed. The test is scored by giving one point for each correctly recalled item. A maximum of 40 points is possible. Scoring less than 15 is associated with dementia; more than 25 indicates absence of dementia; and scores between 15 and 24 require further investigation to distinguish between mental changes and cultural, educational, and social factors.

settlement 1. In health insurance, payment to the policyholder for claims made against the insurance company. 2. In liability or malpractice litigation, an agreement between disputants that satisfies the needs of both parties.

viatical s. The purchase—at a discount—of a life insurance policy from a gravely ill patient. The buyer becomes the beneficiary of the policy; the viator receives a lump sum payment before dying.

setup (sĕt'ŭp) The arrangement of teeth on a trial denture base.

Sever's disease (sē'vĕrz) [James W. Sever, U.S. orthopedist, 1878–1964] Apophysitis of the calcaneus in adolescent children who are actively engaged in sports. This overuse syndrome is best treated with icing, Achilles tendon stretching, anti-inflammatory medication, and rest from weight bearing. Heel lifts are usually used unless the child has pronated feet, in which case medial heel wedges are indicated.

severe acute respiratory distress syndrome ABBR: SARS. A highly contagious, potentially lethal viral respiratory illness first diagnosed in the People's Republic of China in November 2002, characterized by a fever of higher than 100.4°F, cough, difficulty breathing, or hypoxia. The severe variant of the syndrome is present when a person has a radiograph compatible with pneumonia or autopsy findings consistent with pneumonia. Instances of the disease without pneumonia are considered moderate infections. The disease should be strongly suspected in someone who has had close contact within the last 10 days with a person known to have or suspected of having SARS or in someone who has traveled within the last 10 days to a part of the world where SARS is currently reported. The disease is confirmed by the identification of antibody to the causative virus (SARS coronavirus) or the isolation of SARS coronavirus from the infected person.

severe combined immunodeficiency disease ABBR: SCID. A syndrome marked by gross functional impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity and by susceptibility to fungal, bacterial, and viral infections. Although the disorder may occur sporadically, most commonly it is inherited and transmitted as an X-linked or autosomal recessive trait. If untreated, infants rarely survive beyond 1 year. It is important that the disease be recognized early and that patients not be given live viral vaccines or blood transfusions. The immunologic defects may be repaired by transplantation of bone marrow or fetal liver as a source of stem cells.

Severinghaus electrode (sĕv'ĕ-rĭng-hows") Carbon dioxide electrode.

sevoflurane (sē-vō-flū'rān) An inhaled anesthetic drug in the class of halogenated hydrocarbons.

sewage The waste water that passes through sewers. It may be composed of bodily excretions, the waste water and solid waste of residential and commercial establishments, or the solvents and other toxic wastes of industry. Bodily excretions discharged as sewage are potentially infectious and may be the source of epidemic outbreaks of diarrhea or other contagious illnesses. Other sewage components, esp. toxic oils and solvents, may pollute rivers and beaches, destroying fishing and shellfish beds.

sex [L. *sexus*] 1. The characteristics that differentiate males and females in most plants and animals. 2. Gender.

chromosomal s. Sex as determined by the presence of the female XX or male XY genotype in somatic cells.

morphological s. The sex of an individual as determined by the form of the external genitalia.

nuclear s. The genetic sex of an individual determined by the absence or presence of sex chromatin in the body cells, particularly white blood cells.

oral s. Cunnilingus; fellatio.

psychological s. The individual's self-image of his or her gender, which may be at variance with the morphological sex.

sex clinic A clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of an individual or couple with sexual problems.

sex determination 1. The identification of the gender of an animal or human with an ambiguous physical appearance or ambiguous genitalia. In colloquial speech, this process is sometimes referred to as "sex testing." 2. The identification, during in vitro fertilization, of the gender of a human preimplantation embryo.

sex drive Motivation, both psychological and physiological, for behavior associated with procreation and erotic pleasure.

sexduction (sĕks-dŭk'shŭn) In bacteriology, the transfer of DNA, in combination with a fertility plasmid, from a donor bacterium to a recipient bacterium.

sexing (sĕk'sĭng) Determining the sex of a fetus or embryo.

sexism All of the actions and attitudes that relegate individuals of either sex to a secondary and inferior status in society.

sexivalent (sĕks"ĭ-vā'lĕnt, -ĭv'ăl-ĕnt) [" + *valere*, to be strong] Capable of combining with six atoms of hydrogen.

sex-limited The expression of a genetic character or trait in one sex only.

sex-linked A character that is controlled by genes on the sex chromosomes.

sexology (sĕks-ŏl'ŏ-jē) [L. *sexus*, sex, + Gr. *logos*, word, reason] Scientific study of sexuality.

sex ratio The ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. It is used in defining the proportion of births of the two sexes or in the representation by sexual distribution in certain diseases.

sextan (sĕks'tăn) [L. *sextanus*, of the sixth] Occurring every sixth day.

sex test Sex determination.

sex therapy A form of psychotherapy involving sexual guidance for partners with sexual incompatibilities or sexual dysfunction.

sextuplet (sĕks'tŭ-plĕt) [L. *sextus*, six] One of six children born of a single gestation.

sexual (sĕks'ū-ăl) [L. *sexualis*] 1. Pert. to sex. 2. Having sex.

sexual activity depressant Anything that suppresses libido, potency, or orgasmic ability. Drugs with this affect include those used to control high blood pressure or cholesterol, some contraceptives, and recreational drugs including alcohol and marijuana, which may decrease inhibitions, but impair sexual performance. Fatigue, mental depression, anxiety, excess use of tobacco products, starvation, and stress all have the

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