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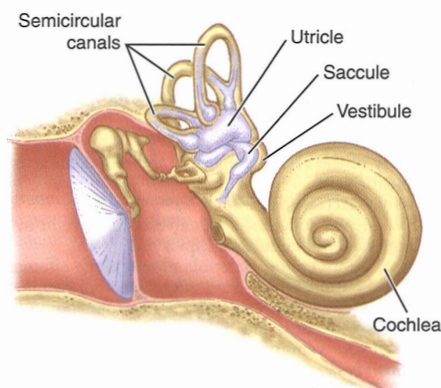
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■ Vestibule of the ear.

ves-tib-u-lo-ure-thral (vəs-tib'ū-lo-ū-re'thrəl) pertaining to the vestibulum vaginae and to the urethra.

ves-ti-bu-lum (vəs-tib'ū-ləm) pl. *vesti'bula* [L.] 1. [TA] vestibule: a general term in anatomical nomenclature for a space or cavity at the entrance to a canal. 2. a depression, invagination, chamber, or cavity in the body of an organism that gives access to another such space, e.g., as the preoral chamber of certain ciliate protozoa.

v. aor'tae [TA] vestibule of aorta: a space within the left ventricle of the heart at the root of the aorta. Called also *aortic vestibule*.

v. au'ris [TA] vestibule of ear: an oval cavity in the middle of the bony labyrinth, communicating anteriorly with the cochlea and posteriorly with the semicircular canals, and containing perilymph surrounding the sacculus and utriculus.

v. bur'sae omentalis [TA] vestibule of omental bursa: that part of the omental bursa dorsal to the lesser omentum and adjacent to the epiploic foramen.

v. glot'tidis v. laryngis.

v. laryn'gis [TA] vestibule of larynx: the portion of the laryngeal cavity above the vestibular folds.

v. nasa'le, **v. na'si** [TA] vestibule of nose: the anterior part of the nasal cavity situated just inferior to the nares and limited posteriorly by the limen nasi. It is lined with stratified squamous epithelium and contains hairs (vibrissae) and sebaceous glands. Called also *nasal vestibule*.

v. o'ris [TA] vestibule of mouth: the portion of the oral cavity bounded on one side by the teeth and gingivae, or the residual alveolar ridges, and on the other side by the lips (*labial vestibule*) and cheeks (*buccal vestibule*); called also *cavitas oris externa*, *cavum oris externum*, and *external oral cavity*.

v. vagi'nae [TA] vestibule of vagina: the space between the labia minora into which the urethra and vagina open.

ves-tige (ves'tij) the remnant of a structure that functioned in a previous stage of species or individual development; called also *vestigium*.

coccygeal v. the remnant of the caudal end of the neural tube.

v. of vaginal process *vestigium processus vaginalis*.

ves-tig-i-a (vəs-tij'e-ə) [L.] plural of *vestigium*.

ves-tig-i-al (vəs-tij'e-əl) of the nature of a vestige, trace, or relic; rudimentary.

ves-ti-gi-um (vəs-tij'e-əm) pl. *vesti'gia* [L. "a trace"] [TA] vestige: anatomical nomenclature for the degenerating remains of any structure that served as a functioning entity in the embryo or fetus.

v. proces'sus vagina'lis [TA] vestige of vaginal process: a band of connective tissue in the spermatic cord that is a vestige of the processus vaginalis.

ve-su-vine (ve-su'vĕn) Bismark brown R.

vetch (vech) 1. any plant of the genus *Vicia*. 2. any of several plants of the genus *Lathyrus*.

vet-er-i-nar-i-an (vet'ər-i-nar'e-ən) a doctor of veterinary medicine, trained and authorized to practice veterinary medicine and surgery.

vet-er-i-nary (vet'ər-i-nar'e) [L. *veterinarius*] pertaining to the diseases and other disorders of domestic animals.

Vex-ol (vek'sol) trademark for a preparation of rimexolone.

VF vocal fremitus.

vf visual field.

VFib ventricular fibrillation.

VFI ventricular flutter.

VHDL very-high-density lipoprotein.

vi-a-bil-i-ty (vi'ə-bil'i-te) ability to live after birth.

vi-a-ble (vi'ə-bəl) capable of living; especially said of a fetus that has reached such a stage of development that it can live outside of the uterus. This usually connotes a fetus that weighs at least 500 gm and has reached a gestational age of 20 weeks (22 weeks after fertilization).

Via-dur (vi'ə-dur) trademark for preparations of leuprolide acetate.

Vi-ag-ra (vi-ag'rə) trademark for a preparation of *sildenafil citrate*.

vi-al (vi'əl) [Gr. *phialē*] a small bottle.

vi-bex (vi'beks) pl. *vi'bices* [L. *vibix* mark of a blow] 1. a line or streak. 2. a linear subcutaneous effusion of blood.

vi-bi-ces (vi-bi'sēz) [L.] plural of *vibex*.

Vi-bra-my-cin (vi-brə-mi'sin) trademark for preparations of doxycycline.

Vi-bra-Tabs (vi'brə-tabz) trademark for preparations of doxycycline hyclate.

vi-bra-tile (vi'brə-til) [L. *vibratilis*] having an oscillatory motion; swaying or moving to and fro.

vi-bra-tion (vi'brə-shən) [L. *vibratio*, from *vibrare* to shake] 1. a rapid movement to and fro; cf. *oscillation*. 2. massage in which a light, rhythmic, quivering effect is achieved; often performed with a mechanical device (*electrovibratory* or *vibratory massage*).

vi-bra-tor (vi'brə-tər) an instrument for producing vibrations.

vi-bra-to-ry (vi'brə-tor'e) [L. *vibratorius*] vibrating or causing vibration.

Vib-rio (vib're-o) [L. *vibrare* to move rapidly, vibrate] a genus of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, straight or curved, rod-shaped bacteria of the family Vibrionaceae; they are actively motile and have one or more polar flagella. Some species (the *cholera vibrios*) cause cholera; others (the *noncholera vibrios*) cause milder forms of diarrhea in humans; and others infect only animals other than humans.

V. alginolyticus a halophilic species found in seawater and seafoods that is sometimes associated with diarrhea, septicemias, and wound infections.

V. anguilla'rum the etiologic agent of an epidemic disease of carp and other fish. Called also *V. piscium*.

V. cho'lerae the etiologic agent of human Asiatic cholera, found in the intestinal tract of normal and diseased humans and animals and in water. The species is divided into four biotypes. Six serogroups are based on somatic (O) antigens. Pathogenic, virulent strains produce a potent enterotoxin and agglutinate specific polyvalent O1 antiserum. Serotypes that are not agglutinated by O1 antiserum generally cause a milder diarrheal disease. Called also *V. comma*.

V. cho'lerae biotype alben'sis a strain that may be luminescent, isolated from fresh water and from human feces and bile specimens, which does not agglutinate O1 serum and is not pathogenic. Called also *V. phosphorescens*.

V. cho'lerae biotype cho'lerae a pathogenic strain producing epidemic and pandemic cholera. It belongs to serogroup O1.

V. cho'lerae biotype el'tor a pathogenic strain first isolated in Egypt in 1960; it is the cause of the present pandemic of cholera. It belongs to serogroup O1. Called also *El Tor vibrio* and *V. el'tor*.

V. cho'lerae biotype pro'teus *V. metschnikovii*.

V. co'li *Campylobacter jejuni*.

V. com'ma *V. cholerae*.

V. dam'sela a halophilic species isolated from human clinical specimens. It is oxidase positive and sucrose and lactose negative.

V. danu'bicus a type of noncholera vibrio; see under *vibrio*.

V. el'tor *V. cholerae* biotype *el'tor*.

V. fe'tus *Campylobacter fetus*.

V. fluvia'lis a halophilic species isolated from human clinical specimens. It is oxidase and sucrose positive and lactose negative.

V. ghin'da a type of noncholera vibrio; see under *vibrio*.

V. har'veyi a luminescent species found in sea water and on the surface of dead marine animals. The organisms were formerly classified as a separate genus, *Lucibacterium*.

V. hol'lisae a halophilic species isolated from human clinical specimens. It is oxidase positive and sucrose and lactose negative.

V. jeju'ni *Campylobacter jejuni*.

V. massau'ah a type of noncholera vibrio; see under *vibrio*.

V. metschniko'vii a halophilic species found in rivers and sewage and in the intestinal tract or feces of humans and other animals, especially birds. It is pathogenic for humans and guinea pigs, producing gastroenteritis. Called also *V. cholerae* biotype *proteus* and *V. proteus*.

V. mi'micus a halophilic species isolated from human clinical specimens.