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shakes (shāks) Colloquial term for severe chills (e.g., those of malarial fever) or a tremor (e.g., one associated with alcohol withdrawal).

shame (shām) An affect that results from not living up to one's expectations of oneself or from the revelation of shortcomings, impulses, thoughts, or feelings unacceptable to the self; loss of self-respect or the respect of others.

shank (shangk) The anterior part of the human leg, from the knee to the ankle.

sheath (shēth) An enveloping structure, usually composed of connective tissue that encloses an organ or part.

axillary s. A tubular extension of the prevertebral fascia of the neck that encloses the large vessels and nerves of the arm (axillary artery and vein and brachial plexus); located between the collarbone (clavicle) and the first rib.

carotid s. A tubular sheath derived from the deep fascia of the neck that encloses and binds together the common and internal carotid arteries, internal jugular vein, vagus nerve, and the superior root of the ansa cervicalis; it extends from the base of the skull to the first rib and breastbone (sternum).

contraceptive s. See condom.

crural s. See femoral sheath.

endoneurial s. See endoneurium.

s. of eyeball See fascial sheath of eyeball.

fascial s. of eyeball A sheath enclosing the posterior five-sixths of the eyeball, adherent anteriorly to the conjunctiva at the sclero-corneal junction; it intervenes between the eyeball and the orbital fat. Also called capsule of Tenon; bulbar fascia; sheath of eyeball.

fascial s. of prostate A sheath containing anteriorly the veins of the prostatic venous plexus, encasing the prostate and its capsule; the posterior wall is composed of the rectovesical fascia and is avascular.

femoral s. A downward funnel-shaped sheath, about 1.25 cm in length, located behind and just below the inguinal ligament of the groin, and derived from the intra-abdominal fascia; it is divided into three compartments: the lateral compartment contains the femoral artery, the middle one contains the femoral vein, the medial one (femoral canal) contains lymphatic vessels and a lymph node. Also called crural sheath.

fibrous s. A sheath of connective tissue.

Henle's s. See endoneurium.

lamellar s. See perineurium.

medullary s. See myelin sheath.

meningeal s.'s of optic nerve See sheaths of optic nerve.

mitochondrial s. A sheath of mitochondria in the middle portion of a spermatozoon arranged in a helical manner (10 to 15 spiral turns) around the axoneme and outer dense fibers.

myelin s. A flaplike extension of the Schwann cell cytoplasm that spirals around the axon of a nerve cell (neuron) until it is transformed into compacted layers of cell membrane. The inside of the compacted spiral layers of the myelin sheath has a delicate zone of Schwann cell cytoplasm, while the outside of the spiral layers contains the major portion of the cytoplasm and the nucleus of the Schwann cell. Also called medullary sheath.

neurilemmal s. See neurilemma.

s.'s of optic nerve The three sheaths (dura, arachnoid, and pia) surrounding the optic nerve and prolonged as far as the back of the eyeball; it is an extension of the meninges of the brain. Also called meningeal sheaths of optic nerve.

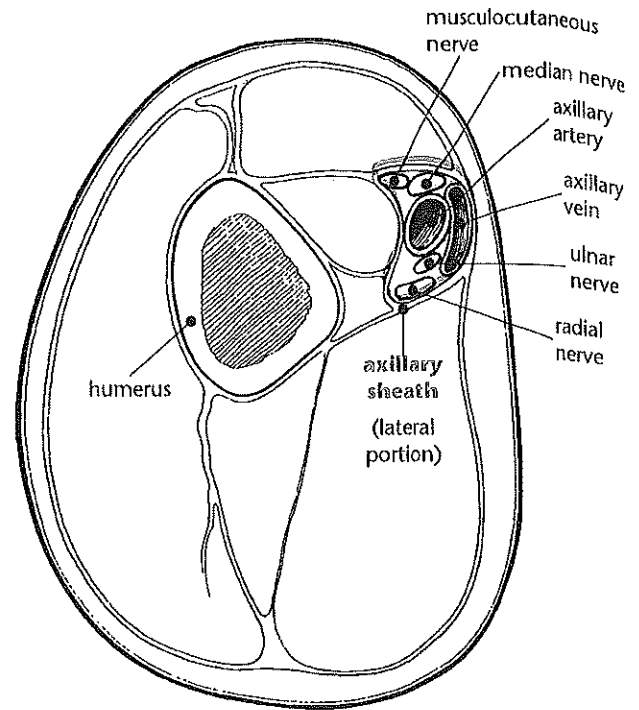
periarteriolary lymphatic s. (PALS) The accumulations of lymphoid tissue constituting the white pulp of the spleen, consisting of lymphocytes and antigen-presenting cells.

s. of Retzius See endoneurium.

root s. of hair The downgrowth of surface epithelium encircling the hair root.

s. of Schwann See neurilemma.

synovial s. A thin, double-layered sheath commonly found around tendons (tendon synovial sheath), where it lies in contact with bone; it passes under a ligamentous band, or through a fascial



sling or osseofibrous tunnel. The intervening space of the sheath contains a capillary mucuslike film of synovial fluid to facilitate the gliding of the tendon.

sheet (shēt) 1. A large, usually rectangular piece of material used as bedding. 2. A flat, thin anatomic structure or tissue.

draw s. See drawsheet.

shelf (shelf) Any shelflike structure in the body.

Blumer's s. See rectal shelf.

rectal s. A shelflike mass in the rectum resulting from infiltration by a tumor or inflammation. Also called Blumer's shelf.

shield (shēld) 1. Any protective device or substance that serves as a barrier or screen. 2. To afford protection (e.g., from radiation).

breast s. A rubber cap or dome for protecting inflamed or irritated nipples from contact with clothing.

embryonic s. The disk in the blastoderm from which the embryo proper develops.

lead s. In radiology, a lead screen for protecting patients or personnel from radiation.

nipple s. A round plate with a short central projecting tube fitted with a rubber nipple; used to protect the irritated nipples of a nursing woman; the pressure from the infant's mouth is attenuated by the resistance of the rubber nipple.

shift (shift) A change.

axis s. See axis deviation, under deviation.

Doppler s. A change in the frequency of an electromagnetic radiation due to the motion of atoms and molecules.

s. to the left An increase in the percentage of immature neutrophils in the blood.

permanent threshold s. (PTS) Irreversible hearing loss resulting from long-term exposure to excessive noise or to ototoxic medication.

temporary threshold s. (TTS) Deterioration of hearing immediately after exposure to loud noise or to an ototoxic medication followed by complete or almost complete recovery with the passage of time.

threshold s. A deviation from a person's previous audiogram measured in decibels indicating the degree of hearing loss.

Shigella (shī-gel'ah) A genus of gram-negative bacteria (family Enterobacteriaceae) divided into four major groups (A, B, C, D) and subdivided serologically into different types; its organisms are the principal cause of dysentery.