

Term	Definition
ABC approach	the balanced promotion of abstinence from sexual activity, being faithful to a single partner, and correct and consistent condom use is commonly known as the "ABC" approach. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
abortifacient agent	chemical substance that interrupts pregnancy after implantation. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
abortion	the premature expulsion of the fetus, fetal membranes, and placenta from the uterus before 20 weeks of gestation; intentional removal of the fetus, fetal membranes, and placenta from the uterus at any gestational age. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: abortion, incomplete; abortion, induced; abortion, missed; abortion, septic; abortion, spontaneous; abortion, threatened Review Date: 2008 Mar
abortion, incomplete	abortion in which part of the products of conception has been retained in the uterus. [SOURCE: Taber's] SEE ALSO: abortion Review Date: 2008 Apr
abortion, induced	intentional removal of a fetus from the uterus. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: abortion Review Date: 2008 Mar
abortion, missed	the retention in the uterus of a dead fetus two months or more after its death. [SOURCE: AMA] SEE ALSO: abortion Review Date: 2008 Mar
abortion, septic	any type of abortion, induced or spontaneous, that is associated with infection of the uterus and its appendages. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: abortion Review Date: 2008 Mar
abortion, spontaneous	any type of abortion without apparent cause. [SOURCE: Taber's] USE FOR: miscarriage SEE ALSO: abortion Review Date: 2008 Mar
abortion, threatened	uterine bleeding from a gestation of less than 20 weeks without any cervical dilatation. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: abortion Review Date: 2008 Mar
abstinence	the act of refraining from a particular behavior or activity. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
abstinence, sexual	the act of refraining from sexual activity. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr

acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)	<p>an acquired defect of cellular immunity associated with infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections and malignant neoplasms. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
acquired immunity	<p>protection from a disease as a result of previous exposure to the disease-causing infectious agent or antigen (active immunity), or from the transfer of antibodies (passive immunity). [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
active immunity	<p>protection from a disease as a result of previous exposure to the disease-causing infectious agent or antigen. The protection can either be a result of having had the disease or of having received a vaccine. [SOURCE: HIV/AIDS]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
acute	<p>symptoms or disease that begins abruptly and subsides within a relatively short period. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
acute hepatitis	<p>inflammation of the liver that lasts less than 6 months. Common causes include hepatitis A and B viruses. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
adenocarcinoma	<p>a cancer derived from glandular tissue. Adenocarcinomas develop in the linings or inner surfaces of organs, such as the lung, pancreas, breast, prostate, esophagus, stomach, vagina, urethra, or small intestine. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: cancer</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
adolescence	<p>the period of physical, mental, and emotional development that takes place before adulthood. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
adolescent	<p>a person the stage of puberty who has not reached adulthood. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
adult	<p>a person who is physically, mentally, and cognitively mature. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
adult onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (AORRP)	<p>a disease caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV), particularly types 6 and 11. Warty growths in the upper airway may cause significant airway obstruction or voice change. AORRP is most likely acquired through oral sex. [SOURCE: Harman/WebMD] SEE ALSO: human papillomavirus, human papillomavirus type 6, human papillomavirus type 11</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
adulthood	<p>the period of physical, mental, and cognitive maturity that follows adolescence. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
age distribution	<p>the frequency of different ages or age groups in a given population. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

AIDS	SEE: acquired immune deficiency syndrome
amenorrhea	absence of menstruation. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2007 Oct
amniotic fluid	a clear, yellowish liquid that envelopes the fetus inside the amniotic sac. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Apr
anal canal	the terminal segment of the large intestine. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
anal intercourse	sexual activity characterized by anal penetration by the penis. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
analysis of variance (ANOVA)	a statistical technique that compares calculated means for a continuous dependent variable, such as age, by independent categories, such as ethnic groups. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
anatomy	the physical structure of living things; scientific study of physical structure. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
androgen	substance, such as testosterone, capable of producing or stimulating the development of male characteristics. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
antibacterial agent	substance that kills bacteria or prevents their growth. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Feb
antibiotic	substance used to treat bacterial infections. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
antibiotic resistance	diminished or failed response of an organism to the intended effect of an antibiotic. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
antibody	protein produced by the immune system in response to a specific antigen as a result of infection or vaccination. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
antigen	protein or other molecule capable of eliciting an immune response. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
antimicrobial agent	substance that either kills microorganisms or prevents their growth. Antimicrobial agents include antivirals, antibiotics, antifungals, and antiprotozoals. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
antiretroviral (ARV) agent	substance used to treat HIV or other retroviral infections. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
antiviral agent	substance used to treat or prevent a viral infection. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar

anus	the opening at the lower end of the digestive system through which feces, or stool, passes out of the body. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
aortitis	inflammation of the aorta. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
assessment	research to assess the quality and effectiveness of programs, activities, or services as measured by specified outcomes. Outcome measures may include parameters such as increased knowledge, improved health, or lowered morbidity or mortality. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
asymptomatic	having no symptoms of infection or disease. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
B cell	a type of lymphocyte (white blood cell) that produces antibodies. [SOURCE: MI] USE FOR: B lymphocyte SEE ALSO: lymphocyte Review Date: 2008 Mar
B lymphocyte	USE: B cell
baby	USE: infant
bacteremia	the presence of viable bacteria in the bloodstream. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
bacteria	single-celled microscopic organisms without a distinct nucleus. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
bacterial vaginosis	a condition in which the normal balance of bacteria in the vagina is disrupted and replaced by an overgrowth of certain bacteria. [SOURCE: CDC http://www.cdc.gov/std/bv/STDFact-Bacterial-Vaginosis.htm#Complications] Review Date: 2008 Apr
bacteriology	the branch of biological and medical science that studies bacteria. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
balanitis	inflammation of the glans penis or glans clitoridis [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
barrier method	a contraceptive method that uses physical means to prevent sperm from entering the uterus. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: condom; condom, female; condom, male; contraceptive device Review Date: 2008 Apr
Bartholin's gland	small mucus gland near the vaginal opening. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
bartholinitis	inflammation of Bartholin's gland. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar

bias	<p>any deviation of results or inferences from the truth, or processes leading to such deviation. Bias can result from systematic or nonsystematic error in the design or conduct of a study. Sources of bias include systematic variations in measurement; deviation of inferences, interpretations, or analyses based on improper selection of study participants; or flawed data collection. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
bias, selection	USE: selection bias
bioassay	<p>a laboratory method for measuring the effects of a biologically active substance [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
biological marker	USE: biomarker
biological parent	<p>an individual who provides the sperm or egg for the conception of a child. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
biology	<p>the science concerned with the origin, structure, development, growth, function, genetics, and reproduction of animals, plants, and microorganisms. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
biomarker	<p>substance used as an indicator of a biologic state that may indicate either a normal biologic process or a disease process. The results of blood and urine tests can reveal the presence or absence of biomarkers. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>USE FOR: biological marker</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
biopsy	<p>removal and pathologic examination of specimens in the form of small pieces of tissue from the living body. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
birth cohort	<p>all persons born within a given period of time, such as a calendar year. [SOURCE: Nat Health Stat]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
birth control	<p>temporary or permanent methods to prevent conception by blocking fertility. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: contraceptive device, family planning,</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
birth control pill	USE: oral contraceptive
birth rate	<p>the number of births in a given population per year or other unit of time. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
bisexual	<p>a person who is sexually attracted to both males and females; the sexual orientation of such a person. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: sexual orientation</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
blastocyst	<p>a post-morula preimplantation embryo. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

bloodborne pathogen	infectious organism that can be spread by exposure to infected blood, including HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
body fluid	any fluid from the body; includes blood, urine, saliva, sputum, tears, semen, breast milk, or vaginal secretions. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
cancer	a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Cancer cells may invade and destroy adjacent tissues and spread to other locations in the body. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: neoplasms Review Date: 2008 Apr
cancer, anal	tumor of the anal canal. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: cancer USE: anal neoplasms Review Date: 2008 Mar
cancer, breast	tumor of the human breast. [SOURCE: MeSH] USE: breast neoplasms Review Date: 2008 Mar
cancer, cervical	cancer of the cervix (entrance to the uterus). Essentially all cervical cancer is caused by human papillomavirus (HPV). [SOURCE: MI] USE: uterine cervical neoplasms Review Date: 200 Apr
cancer, head and neck	tumor of any part of the head or neck: lip; oral cavity; nose and para-nasal sinuses; naso-pharynx; oro-pharynx; hypo-pharynx; and larynx. [SOURCE: Human papillomavirus (HPV) in head and neck cancer. J Clin Virol. 2005 Mar;32 Suppl 1:S59-66.] USE: head neoplasms Review Date: 2008 Mar
cancer, laryngeal	tumor of the larynx or any of its parts: the glottis; epiglottis; laryngeal cartilages; laryngeal muscles; and vocal cords. [SOURCE: MeSH] USE: laryngeal neoplasms Review Date: 2008 Mar
cancer, liver	tumor of the liver. [SOURCE: MeSH] USE: liver neoplasms Review Date: 2008 Mar
cancer, oral	tumor of the mouth. [SOURCE: MeSH] USE: mouth neoplasms Review Date: 2008 Mar

cancer, ovarian	<p>tumor of the ovary. This type of neoplasm can be benign or malignant. It is classified according to the tissue of origin, such as the surface epithelium, the stromal endocrine cells, and the totipotent germ cells. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>use: ovarian neoplasms</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cancer, penile	<p>tumor of the penis or of its component tissues. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>use: penile neoplasms</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cancer, pharyngeal	<p>tumor of the pharynx. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>use: pharyngeal neoplasms</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cancer, uterine	<p>tumor of the uterus. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>use: uterine neoplasms</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cancer, vaginal	<p>tumor of the vagina. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>use: ovarian neoplasms</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cancer, vulvar	<p>tumor of the vulva. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>use: vulvar neoplasms</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
candidiasis	<p>infection with a fungus of the genus <i>Candida</i>. It is usually a superficial infection of the moist areas of the body. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: moniliasis, oral candida infection, vaginal candida infection, thrush</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
carcinoma	<p>a malignant neoplasm made up of epithelial cells that tend to infiltrate surrounding tissues. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
carcinoma in situ (CIS)	<p>a lesion with cytological characteristics associated with invasive carcinoma in which the tumor cells are confined to the epithelium of origin, without invasion of the basement membrane. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
carrier	<p>the condition of harboring an infective organism without manifesting symptoms of infection. The organism must be transmissible to another susceptible host. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
case study	<p>an observational study that involves in-depth description and analysis of a single person or event. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

case-control study	<p>a study that compares persons with a disease/condition (cases) to persons without the disease/condition (controls). Risk factors for the disease/condition can be examined by comparing the frequency of the risk factor in cases and controls. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
causality	<p>the relating of causes to the effects they produce. Causes are termed “necessary” when they must always precede an effect and “sufficient” when they initiate or produce an effect. Any of several factors may be associated with the potential disease causation or outcome, including predisposing factors, reinforcing factors, and risk factors. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
CD4 cell	<p>type of infection-fighting white blood cell that carries the CD4 receptor. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
census	<p>enumeration of populations usually recording identities of all persons in every place of residence with age or date of birth, sex, occupation, national origin, language, marital status, income, relation to head of household, information on the dwelling place, education, literacy, and health-related data. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cervical dysplasia	<p>SEE : uterine cervical dysplasia</p>
cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)	<p>a malignancy arising in uterine cervical epithelium and confined thereto, representing a continuum of histological changes ranging from well-differentiated CIN 1 (formerly, mild dysplasia) to severe dysplasia/carcinoma in situ, CIN 3. The lesion arises at the squamocolumnar cell junction. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cervicitis	<p>inflammation of the cervix, often caused by infection. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cervix	<p>a small organ located between the uterus and vagina. The cervix allows menstrual blood and the fetus to pass from the uterus into the vagina, and sperm as well as infectious organisms to pass from the vagina into the uterus. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
chancre	<p>the primary lesion of syphilis; a painless ulcer, occurring at the site of entry of the infection. [SOURCE: Dorland]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: syphilis, primary syphilis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
chancroid	<p>a sexually transmitted disease caused by <i>Haemophilus ducreyji</i>. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
childbearing age	<p>15-44 years of age. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

chlamydia	urogenital infection caused by <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> . [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
chorioamnionitis	inflammation of the membranes covering the fetus. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
chronic	symptom or disease that is persistent. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
chronic hepatitis	inflammation of the liver that lasts at least 6 months. Usually caused by hepatitis B or C; may lead to cirrhosis, liver failure, and sometimes liver cancer. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
circumcision	surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis, or excision of the external female genitalia. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
circumcision, female	USE: female circumcision
circumcision, male	USE: male circumcision
clitoris	a highly sensitive structure that is part of the female external genitalia. The clitoris is above the opening to the vagina, where the labia majora join. The clitoris becomes engorged during sexual arousal. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
coercive sex	sexual activities performed under force or threat. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
cohabitation	living together in a sexual relationship. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
cohort study	a study of a group of individuals who were selected on the basis of a certain characteristic, such as birth year or occupation, that compares the frequency of a disease/condition in those exposed to a risk factor to the frequency of the disease/condition in those not exposed to the risk factor. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
coinfection	concurrent infection with two or more microorganisms. [SOURCE: Dorland] Review Date: 2008 Mar
coitarche	the first occurrence of vaginal sexual intercourse. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
coitus	the sexual union of a male and a female; a term used for humans only. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: sexual intercourse Review Date: 2008 Mar
coitus interruptus	a contraceptive method whereby coitus is purposely interrupted in order to prevent ejaculation of semen into the vagina. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
cold sore	SEE: herpes labialis

colposcopy	<p>examination of the cervix and vagina with a colposcope, a microscope that magnifies the surface of the cervix. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
combined oral contraceptive	<p>fixed drug combination administered orally for contraceptive purposes. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: oral contraceptives</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
communicable disease	<p>an infectious disease transmitted from one individual to another, either by direct contact or indirectly by means of a vector or fomite. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
conception	<p>the fusion of a sperm with an egg thus resulting in the formation of a zygote. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: fertilization</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
condom	<p>a barrier device used to reduce the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. There are two types, male and female. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: condom, female; condom, male</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
condom, female	<p>a barrier device, usually made of polyurethane, that is inserted into the vagina to reduce the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
condom, male	<p>a barrier device, usually made of latex, that is placed over the erect penis to reduce the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
condyloma accuminatum	<p>anogenital wart caused by human papillomavirus. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: genital warts, human papillomavirus (HPV), human papillomavirus type 6 (HPV 6), human papillomavirus type 11 (HPV 11), low-risk human papillomavirus</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
condyloma latum	<p>highly contagious, painless wart that occurs during the second stage of syphilis. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: syphilis; syphilis, secondary</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
confidence interval (CI)	<p>a range of values for a variable of interest, such as rate, with a specified probability of including the true value of the variable within the range. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
confounding factor	<p>a variable that is related to one or more study variables capable of causing or preventing the outcome of interest. A confounding factor can obscure a true association between variables or show an association where none exists. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

conjunctivitis	inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eye and eyelid. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
consent	granting of permission by an individual for an act to be carried out by another person. The person granting permissions must be fully capable of appreciating and understanding the facts and implications of such an act. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
contact tracing	identification of those persons who have had such an association with an infected person to have had the opportunity to acquire the infection. Contact tracing is a generally accepted method for the control of sexually transmitted diseases. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
contagious	capable of being transmitted from one individual to another. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
contraception	any of several methods for reducing the risk of pregnancy. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
contraceptive device	a device used to prevent conception. This type of device includes barrier contraceptives and intrauterine devices. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: barrier method; hormonal oral contraceptive; condom, female; condom, male; hormonal oral contraceptive, oral contraceptive Review Date: 2008 Apar
control group	a group of individuals used for comparison to a group receiving program services or activities (i.e., intervention group). Individuals from both groups share relevant characteristics (e.g., age, location). [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
convenience sample	participants chosen for a study based on the relative ease of recruitment or data collection. This sample is not usually representative of the population. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
copulation	penile-vaginal intercourse. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
cross-over study	a study that compares two or more interventions in which the participants serve as their own controls. After receiving an intervention for a certain period of time, participants then receive a different intervention for a similar period of time. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
cross-sectional study	a study in which information about participants is collected at a single point in time. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
cystitis	inflammation of the bladder, usually caused by a bacterial infection. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar

cytology	<p>the branch of biology that is concerned with the formation, origin, structure, function, activities, and pathology of cells. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cytomegalovirus (CMV)	<p>a virus belonging to the family Herpesviridae, subfamily Betaherpesvirinae. It can cause infection in the salivary glands, liver, spleen, lungs, eyes, and other organs, in which it produces characteristically enlarged cells. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
cytopathology	<p>a branch of pathology that is concerned with cellular manifestations of disease in cells. Cytopathology is particularly useful in the diagnosis of precancerous and cancerous cells. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
data, qualitative	<p>data from observation, interviews, or verbal interactions that focuses on the meanings or interpretation of the participants. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
data, quantitative	<p>data expressing a certain quantity, amount, or range; usually expressed as numbers associated with measurement units. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
demography	<p>statistical interpretation and description of a population with reference to distribution, composition, or structure. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
dental dam	<p>although “dental dams” are referred to extensively in sexual health literature and on the Internet, particularly on web sites devoted to HIV and STD prevention, no medical device with this name is FDA approved for any purpose in the United States. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: rubber dam, Class I; rubber dam, Class II</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)	<p>the fundamental genetic component of all cellular organisms and some viruses. DNA is the molecule that forms the structure of genes. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
dermatitis	<p>inflammation of the skin, often associated with skin irritation and skin lesions. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
dermatology	<p>a medical specialty concerned with the skin, its structure, functions, diseases, and treatment. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
differential diagnosis	<p>a list of diseases that can cause a particular symptom, sign, or constellation of symptoms and signs. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

disease notification	notification or reporting by a physician or other health care provider of the occurrence of specified contagious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV infections to designated public health agencies. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
disease, infectious	bodily damage caused by an infection. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
donovanosis	anogenital ulcers caused by <i>Calymmatobacterium granulomatis</i> . [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE: granuloma inguinale Review Date: 2008 Mar
double-blind method	a method of studying an intervention in which neither the study participants nor the researchers know who is receiving the intervention. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
douche	USE: vaginal douching
dyspareunia	recurrent genital pain occurring during, before, or after sexual intercourse in either the male or the female. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
dysplasia	abnormal cells that may precede the development of cancer. Dyplasia is classified as mild, moderate, or severe depending on how abnormal the affected tissues appear under the microscope. Dyplastic cells from the cervix are found when a Pap test detects abnormal, precancerous cells. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: uterine dysplasia Review Date: 2008 Mar
dysuria	painful urination or difficult urination. [SOURCE: AMA:489] Review Date: 2008 Mar
ectoparasite	a parasite that lives on the exterior of a host. [SOURCE: Medline] Review Date: 2008 Mar
ectopic pregnancy	a potentially life-threatening condition in which the embryo implants outside the uterus. Most ectopic pregnancies occur in the fallopian tubes (tubal pregnancy). They can be in other locations as well, such as the cervix, ovary, or abdominal cavity. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
ejaculation	the emission of semen to the exterior, resulting from the contraction of muscles surrounding the male internal urogenital ducts. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
embryo	stage of development from the 4 th day after fertilization to the end of the 8 th week of pregnancy. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
emergency contraception	postcoital intervention to avoid pregnancy, such as the administration of postcoital contraceptives to prevent fertilization of an egg or implantation of a fertilized egg. [SOURCE: MeSH] USE FOR: morning after pill Review Date: 2008 Mar

encephalitis	inflammation of the brain. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
endemic	the constant presence of a disease or infectious agent within a given geographic area or population group. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
endometritis	inflammation of the endometrium. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
endometrium	the mucous membrane lining of the uterine cavity that is hormonally responsive during the menstrual cycle and pregnancy. The endometrium undergoes cyclic changes that characterize menstruation. After successful fertilization, it serves to sustain the developing embryo. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
epidemic	occurrence of illnesses in excess of normal expectations. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
epidemiology	the branch of medical science that deals with the distribution of health-related factors in a population. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
epididymis	the convoluted cordlike structure attached to the posterior of the testis. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
epididymitis	inflammation of the epididymis. Its clinical features include an enlarged epididymis; a swollen scrotum; pain; pyuria; and fever. It is usually related to infections in the urinary tract, which likely spread to the epididymis through either the vas deferens or the lymphatics of the spermatic cord. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	a virus also known as human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4). EBV is a virus belonging to the family Herpesviridae, subfamily Gammaherpesvirinae. It infects B-cells and is thought to be the causative factor of infectious mononucleosis. It is also associated with oral hairy leukoplakia, Burkitt lymphoma, and other malignancies. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
esophagitis	inflammation of the esophagus. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
estrogen	the primary female reproductive hormone that stimulates the female reproductive organs and the development of secondary female sex characteristics. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
etiology	the science or study of the causes or origins of a disease. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
evidence-based medicine	the process of systematically finding, appraising, and using contemporaneous research findings as the basis for clinical decisions. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar

exploitation	<p>coercion of a person to participate in sexual activity. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
fallopian tube	<p>one of a pair of tubes extending from the uterus to its corresponding ovary. The fallopian tube transports the ovum from the ovary to the uterus and is the site of fertilization. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
family planning	<p>the use of a variety of contraceptive methods to control the timing of reproduction or limit the number of children. These methods include hormonal contraception, contraceptive barrier devices, natural family planning, and sterilization. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: contraceptive devices, natural family planning</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
female circumcision	<p>excision of external female genitalia. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>USE FOR: circumcision, female SEE ALSO: circumcision</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
fertility	<p>the biological capacity to reproduce. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
fertilization	<p>the union of an egg with a sperm to form a zygote. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: zygote</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
fetus	<p>the stage of development from 8 weeks after fertilization until birth. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
focus group	<p>a method of qualitative data collection in which a small group of individuals discusses their opinions about topics, issues, or questions. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)	<p>a hormone synthesized in and secreted from the pituitary gland that works in conjunction with luteinizing hormone (LH) to stimulate the growth of egg-containing follicles and the maturation of eggs in the ovaries. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
fomite	<p>inanimate object that carries pathogenic microorganisms and may be a source of infection. Common fomites include clothing, towels, hairbrushes, and kitchen utensils. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
forced sex	<p>sexual activities performed under force or threat. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
foreskin	<p>the loose fold of skin on the head of the penis. The foreskin is the portion of tissue that is removed during circumcision. [SOURCE: Merck Encyclopedia]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

fungi	<p>plant-like organisms that include molds and yeast. [SOURCE: Taber's]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
gamete	<p>a mature reproductive cell. Sperm are male gametes, and eggs are female gametes. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
gender	<p>classification of an individual as male or female. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
genital herpes	<p>infection of the genitals with herpes simplex virus. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: herpes simplex, herpes simplex virus 1, herpes simplex virus 2</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
genital ulceration	<p>a lesion or sore on the external genitals, including the vulva, labia, penis, or anus. A genital ulcerations may a symptom of a sexually transmitted diseases such as herpes, syphilis, or chancroid. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: ulcer</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
genital warts	<p>flesh-colored lesions occurring singly or in clusters caused by human papillomavirus (HPV). These warts can affect the penis, vulva, urethra, vagina, cervix, or the anus. Left untreated, warts may enlarge, taking on a "cauliflower-like" appearance. [SOURCE: Merck Encyclopedia]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: condyloma acuminatum, human papillomavirus (HPV), HPV 6, HPV 11, low-risk human papillomavirus</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
gestation	<p>the period of time from conception until birth. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pregnancy</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
glans clitoridis	<p>a conical vascular body forming the extremity of the clitoris. [SOURCE: Webster's]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
glans penis	<p>a conical vascular body forming the extremity of the penis. [SOURCE: Webster's]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
gonad	<p>sex gland that produces reproductive cells and sex hormones. These are the ovaries in the female and the testicles in the male. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: ovaries, testicles</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
gonorrhea	<p>a sexually transmitted infection caused by <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>. It is characterized by inflammation of mucous membranes and usually affects the genito-urinary tract, but may also affect the throat or eye. Gonorrhea is a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pelvic inflammatory diseases</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

granuloma inguinale	<p>a sexually transmitted disease caused by <i>Calymmatobacterium granulomatis</i> infection of the genital skin. This disease occurs most frequently in tropical and subtropical regions. The disease is characterized by a painless red lesion that appears on the genitals, groin or thighs. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: donovanosis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
gynecology	<p>a medical-surgical specialty concerned with the physiology and disorders primarily of the female genital tract, as well as female endocrinology and reproductive physiology. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
hepatitis	<p>inflammation of the liver. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: acute hepatitis, chronic hepatitis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
hepatitis A virus (HAV)	<p>a type of virus spread primarily through food or water contaminated by feces from an infected person. HAV can cause swelling of the liver, but it rarely causes lasting damage. A hepatitis A vaccine is available. [SOURCE: Medline]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: hepatitis viruses</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
hepatitis B virus (HBV)	<p>a type of virus spread primarily by contact with an infected person's blood, semen, or other body fluid. An infected woman can give hepatitis B to her baby at birth. In adults, HBV infections usually resolve within a few months, but may become chronic. Babies born to infected mothers usually have chronic infections. A hepatitis B vaccine is available. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: hepatitis viruses</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
hepatitis C virus (HCV)	<p>a type of virus spread through contact with infected blood. It can also be spread through sex with an infected person and from a mother to her baby during childbirth. HCV infections are usually asymptomatic and chronic. No hepatitis C vaccine is available. [SOURCE: Medline]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: hepatitis viruses</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
hepatitis D virus (HDV)	<p>a type of virus spread primarily by contact with an infected person's blood, semen, or other body fluid. Found only in people with hepatitis B infections. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: hepatitis B, hepatitis viruses</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
hepatitis virus	<p>a virus that causes hepatitis. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
hepatitis, acute	USE: acute hepatitis
hepatitis, chronic	USE: chronic hepatitis

herpes labialis	<p>a condition caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 or 2. It is characterized by the development of small and usually painful blisters on the skin of the lips, mouth, gums, or lip area. These blisters are commonly called cold sores. [SOURCE: Medline]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: herpes simplex virus, herpes simplex virus 1, herpes simplex virus 2</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
herpes simplex encephalitis	<p>An acute (or rarely chronic) inflammatory process of the brain caused by herpes simplex virus infections. The majority of infections are caused by herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) and less often by herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV-2). [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: herpes simplex virus, herpes simplex virus 1, herpes simplex virus 2</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
herpes simplex keratitis	<p>a superficial, epithelial herpes simplex virus infection of the cornea, characterized by the presence of small vesicles which may break down and coalesce to form dendritic ulcers [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: herpes simplex virus, herpes simplex virus 1, herpes simplex virus 2</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
herpes simplex virus (HSV)	<p>a virus belonging to the family Herpesviridae and the genus <i>Simplexvirus</i>; includes types 1 and 2. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: genital herpes, herpes labialis, herpes simplex encephalitis, herpes simplex keratitis, herpes simplex virus 1, herpes simplex virus 2</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1)	<p>a virus belonging to the family Herpesviridae and the genus <i>Simplexvirus</i>. Most cold sores are caused by HSV-1, which can also cause infections of the genitals, eyes, or brain. Initial infection usually occurs in early childhood. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: genital herpes, herpes labialis, herpes simplex, herpes simplex encephalitis, herpes simplex keratitis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV-2)	<p>a virus belonging to the family Herpesviridae and the genus <i>Simplexvirus</i>. It can cause infections of the genitals, mouth, eyes, or brain. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: cold sores, genital herpes, herpes labialis, herpes simplex, herpes simplex encephalitis, herpes simplex keratitis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
heterosexual	<p>a person who is sexually attracted to persons of the opposite sex; the sexual orientation of such a person. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: sexual orientation</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
homosexual	<p>a person who is sexually attracted to persons of the same sex; the sexual orientation of such a person. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: sexual orientation</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

horizontal transmission	<p>transmission of an infection from one person to another, with the exclusion of mother to child (vertical) transmission. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
hormonal oral contraceptives	<p>oral contraceptives containing female hormones. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>USE FOR: oral contraceptives, hormonal SEE ALSO: oral contraceptives</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
hormone	<p>a chemical that regulates activity of an organ. Hormones can be natural or synthetic. While natural hormones are substances secreted by endocrine glands, synthetic hormones are manufactured. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	<p>an RNA virus belonging to the family Retroviridae. It is transmitted through contact with infected blood, semen, vaginal fluid, or breast milk. HIV infection usually leads to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
human papillomavirus (HPV)	<p>any one of a group of viruses belonging to the family Papovaviridae. Some human papillomaviruses cause warts and others cause cancers, particularly cervical cancer and occasionally penile, anal, or head and neck cancer. There are more than 100 types of HPV. About 40 cause genital infections. Approximately half of these are "high-risk" and are associated with cancer, while the other half are "low-risk" and are associated with genital warts and wart-like growths of the respiratory tract. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: adult recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, condyloma accuminatum, genital warts, human papillomavirus high-risk, human papillomavirus low-risk, human papillomavirus type 6, human papillomavirus type 11, human papillomavirus type 16, human papillomavirus type 18, juvenile onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
human papillomavirus type 6 (HPV-6)	<p>a type of low-risk papillomavirus causing genital warts, adult-onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, and juvenile-onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: adult onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, condyloma accuminatum, genital warts, human papillomavirus, juvenile onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, laryngeal neoplasms</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
human papillomavirus type 11 (HPV-11)	<p>a type of low-risk papillomavirus causing genital warts, adult-onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, and juvenile-onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: adult onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, condyloma accuminatum, genital warts, human papillomavirus, juvenile onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV-16)	<p>a type of high-risk papillomavirus associated with cancer of the cervix, penis, anus, or head and neck. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: cervical cancer, human papillomavirus, human papillomavirus high-risk</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

<p>human papillomavirus type 18 (HPV-18)</p>	<p>a type of high-risk papillomavirus associated with cancer of the cervix, penis, anus, or head and neck. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: cervical cancer, human papillomavirus, human papillomavirus high-risk</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
<p>human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV vaccine)</p>	<p>a vaccine developed to target the HPV strains that cause genital warts and cervical cancer. The quadrivalent vaccine targets HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18, which together cause 90% of genital warts and 70% of cervical cancers. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) licensed this vaccine for use in females aged 9-26 years. The quadrivalent vaccine is given through a series of three shots over a six-month period. [SOURCE: CDC http://www.cdc.gov/std/Hpv/STDFact-HPV-vaccine.htm]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: cervical cancer; genital warts; human papillomavirus; human papillomavirus, high-risk; human papillomavirus, low-risk; human papillomavirus type 6; human papillomavirus type 11; human papillomavirus type 16; human papillomavirus type 18</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
<p>human papillomavirus, high-risk</p>	<p>papillomaviruses associated with the development of cancer. High-risk HPV types include 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68, and 69. Persistent infection with high-risk HPV types increases the chance of progression to cancer. [SOURCE:MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO:human papillomavirus, human papillomavirus type 16, human papillomavirus type 18</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
<p>human papillomavirus, low-risk</p>	<p>papillomaviruses associated with warts and minor cervical cell changes. Low-risk types include 6, 11, 40, 42, 43, 44, 54, 61, 72, and 81. Genital warts are usually caused by HPV types 6 and 11. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: adult onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, condyloma accuminatum, genital warts, human papillomavirus, human papillomavirus type 6, human papillomavirus type 11, juvenile onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
<p>hymen</p>	<p>a thin membrane stretching across the opening of the vagina, just inside the labia minora. The hymen has an opening that allows menstrual blood and other discharges to flow out. The hymen is easily stretched or torn, often by the use of tampons or from sexual activity. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
<p>immunity</p>	<p>biological defenses involved in fighting infection and disease. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
<p>immunization</p>	<p>a technique used to stimulate an immune response that results in resistance to a specific disease-causing organism. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
<p>immunology</p>	<p>area of scientific and medical study that analyzes the immune system and how it functions. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
<p><i>in situ</i></p>	<p>the earliest stage of cancer, in which the disease has not spread beyond its original site or layer of cells. Surgical removal of cancer <i>in situ</i> is usually curative. Cancers with an <i>in situ</i> stage include those affecting the anus, bladder, breast, cervix, colon, endometrium, esophagus, lung, rectum, stomach, and skin. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

<i>in utero</i>	occurring during gestation (while in the uterus). [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
<i>in vitro</i>	a reaction, process, or experiment that is performed in a test tube or other laboratory apparatus rather than in a living organism. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
in vitro fertilization (IVF)	a method of assisted reproductive technology in which eggs are fertilized in the laboratory and inserted into the uterus. [SOURCE: AMA] SEE ALSO: infertility Review Date: 2008 Mar
<i>in vivo</i>	a reaction, process, or experiment that is performed in a living organism rather than in a test tube or other laboratory apparatus. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
incidence	the number of new cases of a given disease/condition during a given period in a specified population. It also is used for the rate at which new events occur in a defined population. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
incubation period	time interval between the initial infection with a pathogen and the appearance of the first symptom or sign of disease. [SOURCE: HIV/AIDS:59] Review Date: 2008 Mar
infant	the human developmental stage from birth to 12 months. [SOURCE: MI] USE FOR: baby Review Date: 2008 Apr
infection	invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in the body; an incident in which an infectious disease is transmitted. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
infectious disease	bodily damage caused by an infectious organism. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
infertility	inability of a couple of reproductive age to produce offspring after 12 months of regular sexual intercourse. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
informed consent	permission granted on the basis of an appreciation and understanding of the facts and implications of an action. Only mentally sound adults can give informed consent. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
institutional review board (IRB)	a group formally designated to review, approve, and monitor research involving humans for the purpose of protecting the rights and welfare of the participants. [SOURCE:MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
intercourse	sexual activity in which insertion of the penis occurs. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar

intervention	<p>a measure, service, or activity whose purpose is to improve health. [SOURCE: Dorland]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
intervention group	<p>a group of individuals receiving program services or activities (intervention). [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
intrauterine device (IUD)	<p>contraceptive device placed inside the uterus. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: birth control, contraceptive devices</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
intromission	<p>insertion of the penis into the vagina. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
juvenile onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (JORRP)	<p>a disease caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV). Warty growths in the upper airway may cause significant airway obstruction or voice change. JORRP most commonly presents in children younger than 5 years. It is caused by exposure to HPV during the peripartum period. [SOURCE: Harman/WebMD]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: human papillomavirus, human papillomavirus type 6, human papillomavirus type 11, papilloma, papillomatosis, recurrent respiratory papillomatosis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
keratitis	<p>inflammation of the cornea. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
labia	<p>lips or folds of skin at the opening of the vagina The labia comprise two parts — the labia majora and the labia minora. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: labia majora, labia minora</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
labia majora	<p>the outer, thicker folds of the labia, which have hair and sweat glands. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: labia, labia minora</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
labia minora	<p>the thinner, inner folds of the labia that form the hood over the clitoris. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: labia, labia majora</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
latency	<p>the period when an infecting organism is present in the body but is not producing any clinically noticeable ill effects or symptoms. [SOURCE: HIV/AIDS:66]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
lesion	<p>a wound, injury, or other pathologic alteration of an organ or tissue. Skin lesions include sores, rashes, and blisters. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>

leukorrhea	<p>a vaginal discharge consisting of mucus and pus. Leukorrhea sometimes occurs just before a menstrual period. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
longitudinal study	<p>a study that involves repeated data collection from participants over a period of time. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
luteinizing hormone (LH)	<p>a hormone produced by the pituitary gland. Along with estrogen, LH stimulates the follicles in the ovaries to release a developed egg. In males, LH stimulates the cells in the testicles to produce testosterone. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
lymphocyte	<p>a type of white blood cell found in lymphatic tissue, in the blood, lymph nodes, and organs. The two main types are B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: B cell, T cell</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)	<p>a disease caused by any one of three different subtypes of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> and spread through sexual contact. Infection is caused by a different Chlamydia subtype than the one responsible for common genital chlamydia. The disease starts as a painless ulcer on the male genitalia or in the female genital tract. As the bacteria spread, lymph nodes in the area become swollen and tender. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: chlamydia trachomatis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
male circumcision	<p>surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>USE FOR: circumcision, male SEE ALSO: circumcision</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
masturbation	<p>manual or nonpenetrative stimulation for sexual pleasure. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
menarche	<p>the onset of menstruation or the first menstrual period. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: menstruation</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
meningitis	<p>inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
menopause	<p>the process resulting in the cessation of menstruation, generally complete by age 55. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: menstruation</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

menstruation	<p>the monthly discharge of blood and other secretions from the uterus and the beginning of the female reproductive years. The average length of a menstrual cycle is 28 days. A menstrual cycle is the time from the first day of one period to the first day of the next. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: menarche, menopause</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
meta-analysis	<p>a quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesizing summaries and conclusions. May be used to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
microbe	<p>a microorganism. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
microbiology	<p>the study of microorganisms, such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and fungi. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
microorganism	<p>any living organism so small that it can be viewed only under a microscope. Used to describe disease-causing organisms, such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and fungi. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
miscarriage	<p>USE: abortion, spontaneous</p>
molestation	<p>illegal nonpenetrative sexual activity with a minor for the purpose of sexual gratification. May include fondling or exposing a minor to pornography. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
moniliasis	<p>a fungal infection caused by <i>Candida</i> microorganisms, most frequently by <i>Candida albicans</i>. Moniliasis can cause lesions in the liver, spleen, kidneys, bone, skin, or more commonly the tissues of the mouth or vagina. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: oral candidiasis, vaginal candidiasis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
morbidity	<p>the number of cases of a particular disease during a given time period in a population. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
morning-after pill	<p>USE: emergency contraception</p>
mortality	<p>all deaths reported in a given population. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
morula	<p>early stage of human development, occurring within the first 4 days after fertilization. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
MSM	<p>males who have sex with males. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

multivariate analysis	a set of techniques used when several variables are studied simultaneously. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
mutual masturbation	masturbation involving 2 or more individuals. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
mycology	the branch of biology that studies fungi. Mycology in medicine is the specialized study of fungi that are involved in causing disease in humans. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
myocarditis	inflammation of heart muscle. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
natural family planning	a contraceptive method in which sexual intercourse is avoided for several days before and after ovulation. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: family planning Review Date: 2008 Apr
needs assessment	systematic identification of a specific group's needs or the determination of the proper level of services. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: assessment Review Date: 2008 Mar
neonatology	the branch of pediatric medicine that focuses on the care of neonates and treatment of their disorders. [SOURCE: AMA] SEE ALSO: neonate Review Date: 2008 Mar
neonate	an infant from birth through 4 weeks of age. [SOURCE: AMA] USE FOR: newborn Review Date: 2008 Mar
neoplasia	an abnormal growth or tumor. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
neoplasm	the new abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant neoplasms tend to be invasive and metastasize, compared to benign neoplasms. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Apr
neoplasms, anal	SEE: cancer, anal
neoplasms, breast	SEE: cancer, breast
neoplasms, head	SEE: cancer, head and neck
neoplasms, larynx	SEE: cancer, laryngeal
neoplasms, liver	SEE: cancer, liver
neoplasms, mouth	SEE: cancer, oral
neoplasms, ovarian	SEE: cancer, ovarian
neoplasms, penile	SEE: cancer, penile
neoplasms, pharynx	SEE: cancer, pharyngeal

neoplasms, uterine	SEE: cancer, uterine
neoplasms, uterine cervix	SEE: cancer, cervical
neoplasms, vagina	SEE: cancer, vaginal
neoplasms, vulva	SEE: cancer, vulvar
neurosyphilis	<p>neurological complications of tertiary syphilis. These complications involve the central nervous system and can include psychosis, pain, and loss of physical control over a variety of bodily functions. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: syphilis; syphilis, tertiary</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
newborn	USE: neonate
nongonococcal urethritis (NGU)	<p>inflammation of the urethra caused by an organism other than <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>. NGU is usually due to infection with <i>Chlamydia</i> bacteria, but may also be caused by types of <i>Ureaplasma</i>, <i>Mycoplasma</i>, and <i>Trichomonas</i> bacteria and the herpes simplex virus. NGU may be asymptomatic, especially in females. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
nonmarital pregnancy	<p>pregnancy occurring outside marriage. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
nonoxynol-9 (N9)	<p>a spermicide component of vaginal foams, creams, and other contraceptive products. The FDA issued a statement warning that N9 does not provide protection against HIV or sexually transmitted infections. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
observational study	<p>a study that involves observation or measurement of outcomes for study participants. In this type of study, no attempt is made to affect the outcome; no intervention is implemented. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
obstetrics	<p>a medical-surgical specialty concerned with management and care of females during pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
oncogenic virus	<p>a virus capable of causing cancer. These viruses include papillomaviruses as well as hepatitis B and C viruses. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
oncology	<p>the medical specialty concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and study of cancer. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
opportunistic infection	<p>an infection that occurs in association with a weakened immune system. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
oral candidiasis	<p>a yeast infection of the mouth caused by <i>Candida</i>, especially <i>Candida albicans</i>. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>USE FOR: thrush SEE ALSO: moniliasis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

oral contraceptive	<p>a formulation of synthetic hormones taken orally in order to block ovulation and prevent the occurrence of pregnancy. The hormones are generally estrogen or progesterone or both. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>USE FOR: birth control pills SEE ALSO: contraception, combined oral contraceptives, hormonal oral contraceptives</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
oral intercourse	<p>the use of the mouth or tongue to stimulate another person's genitals. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
outercourse	<p>any form of sexual stimulation that does not involve insertion of the penis into the vagina, mouth, or anus. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
ovary	<p>one of the pair of female sex glands that contains eggs and produces female sex hormones. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: ovarian cancer</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
ovulation	<p>the discharge of an ovum from a rupturing follicle in the ovary. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
ovum	<p>the female reproductive cell (egg) produced by an ovary. During the reproductive years, one ovum is released each month. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
oxytocin	<p>hormone that also acts as a neurotransmitter in the brain. In females, it is released in large amounts during labor and after stimulation of the nipples. Oxytocin is also released during hugging, touching, and orgasm, and is involved in social recognition and bonding. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
p value	<p>a statistical measure; the probability that the results of a study happened by chance. A low p value (usually <0.05), indicates a lower likelihood that the outcome was the result of chance alone. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
Pap test	<p>a screening test for cervical cancer. Cells collected from the cervix are examined under a microscope. The test detects cells that are normal, premalignant (pre-cancerous) and malignant (cancerous) as well as changes due to noncancerous conditions such as inflammation caused by infections. Abnormal Pap test results are described in terms of the degree of dysplasia. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
parasite	<p>an invertebrate organism that lives on or in another organism (the host). [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
parasitology	<p>the scientific study of parasitism; the existence and behavior of individual parasites and groups of parasites. In medicine, parasitology involves the study of parasitic diseases that affect humans. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

passive immunity	immunity acquired from receiving antibodies. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
pathogen	any agent that causes infection. A pathogen can be a virus, bacterium, or other microorganism. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
pathogenesis	the production or development of a disease. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
pathology	a specialty concerned with the nature and cause of disease as expressed by changes in cellular or tissue structure and function that are caused by the disease process. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
pediatrics	a medical specialty concerned with maintaining health and providing medical care to children from birth to adolescence. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
pediculosis	parasitic infestation with lice. The hair of the head, eyebrows, eyelashes, and pubis are frequent sites of infestation. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: pubic lice Review Date: 2008 Mar
pelvic examination	an examination of the female reproductive system. It includes both an external and an internal examination. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Apr
pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	disease that usually results from a sexually transmitted infection that has spread to the of the upper female reproductive tract, and occasionally results from a ruptured bowel. PID may scar the fallopian tubes and lead to infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pain. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: tubo-ovarian abscess (TOA) Review Date: 2008 Mar
pelvis	bony structure that includes the two hip bones as well as the sacrum and coccyx; the cavity bounded by this bony structure. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
penetration	sexual activity involving insertion of the penis or any other object into the vagina or anus. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
penis	the male external reproductive organ. It is composed of a mass of erectile tissue enclosed in three cylindrical fibrous compartments. Two of the three compartments, the corpus cavernosa, are located side-by-side. The urethra is in the third compartment, the corpus spongiosum. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
pericarditis	inflammation of the membranous sac surrounding the heart. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
perinatal	the period beginning with the 20 th week of pregnancy and ending after the first 28 days following delivery. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar

perinatal transmission	<p>transmission of a pathogen from mother to infant before, during, or soon after birth. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
perinatology	<p>a subspecialty of obstetrics and pediatrics concerned with high-risk pregnancy. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
perineum	<p>the region between the genital area and the anus. This region is between the vulva and the anus in the female, and between the scrotum and the anus in the male. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pharmacology	<p>the study of the origin, nature, properties, and actions of drugs and their effects. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pharyngitis	<p>inflammation of the pharynx. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
physiology	<p>the science concerned with functions of the living organism and its parts, as well as the physical and chemical factors and processes involved. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
placenta	<p>organ derived from the outermost layer of cells of a fertilized egg that links the blood supplies of the mother and fetus through the umbilical cord. It supplies the developing fetus with oxygen and nutrients from the mother's bloodstream and carries away waste products. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
population	<p>the total number of individuals inhabiting a particular region or area; a group of persons or individuals having a quality or characteristic in common; a group of individuals from which samples are taken for statistical measurement. [SOURCE: Webster]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
population group	<p>individuals grouped according to gender, racial/ethnic origin, religion, residence, financial or social status, or some other cultural or behavioral attribute. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pornography	<p>the presentation of sexually explicit material for the purpose of sexual arousal. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
postcoital	<p>after sexual intercourse. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pregnancy	<p>the condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body. [SOURCE: Dorland]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

pregnancy trimester	<p>one of the three stages of pregnancy which last about 3 months each. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pregnancy, first trimester, second trimester, third trimester</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pregnancy, first trimester	<p>the beginning third of a human pregnancy, from the first day of the last normal menstrual period through the completion of 14 weeks of gestation. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pregnancy, pregnancy trimesters</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Ma</p>
pregnancy, second trimester	<p>the middle third of a human pregnancy, from the beginning of the 15th through the 28th week of gestation. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pregnancy, pregnancy trimesters</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pregnancy, third trimester	<p>last third of a human pregnancy, from the beginning of the 29th through the 42nd week of gestation. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pregnancy, pregnancy trimesters</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
prevalence	<p>the total number of cases of a given disease in a specified population at a designated time. It is differentiated from incidence, which refers to the number of new cases in the population at a given time. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
preventive medicine	<p>a medical specialty primarily concerned with prevention of disease (primary prevention) and the promotion and preservation of health in the individual. [SOURCE: Dorland]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
probability	<p>measure of likelihood of the occurrence of an event. In statistics, probability is usually used to express how many times an event will occur in a given number of tests or experiments. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
proctitis	<p>inflammation of the rectum. When the rectum is the only part of the colon to become inflamed, proctitis is most likely to be the results of a STD. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
proctocolitis	<p>inflammation of the colon and rectum. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
prodrome	<p>an indication or symptom of the impending outbreak of a condition or disease. Many infectious diseases are most contagious during their prodromal phase. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
progesterone	<p>a female sex hormone produced by the ovaries. Progesterone secretion increases after ovulation during the second half of the menstrual cycle. It prepares the endometrium for a fertilized egg. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

prolactin (PRL)	<p>a hormone made in the pituitary gland that stimulates the production of breast milk. [SOURCE: AMA1019]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
prophylactic	<p>a drug, procedure, or device intended to prevent disease. The term is also used to refer to a condom. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: condom</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
prostate	<p>a gland in males that surrounds the neck of the urinary bladder and the urethra. It secretes fluid that is part of semen. It is situated in the pelvic cavity and rests upon the rectum. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
prostatitis	<p>inflammation of the prostate, usually caused by bacterial infection. Prostatitis can be caused by bacteria normally found in the intestinal tract, those that cause certain sexually transmitted diseases, or those that cause bladder and urinary tract infections. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
prostitution	<p>sexual activity performed in exchange for money, goods, or services. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
protozoa	<p>unicellular organisms ranging in size from submicroscopic to macroscopic. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
puberty	<p>the developmental stage following childhood characterized by the development of primary and secondary sexual characteristics and the maturity of reproductive organs. In females, the ovaries begin to produce estrogen; in males, the testicles begin to produce testosterone. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
pubic lice	<p>parasitic insects usually found in the human genital areas; infestation with pubic lice is a sexually transmitted disease. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pediculosis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
purulent	<p>a condition that discharges pus or causes the production of pus; also, a human secretion that consists of pus or contains pus. Purulent may describe inflammation, a wound, or an infection that produces pus. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pus</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pus	<p>a thick, yellow-white opaque fluid that forms in infected tissue and consists of white blood cells, cellular debris, and dead tissue cells. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: purulent</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
pyuria	<p>presence of white blood cells or pus in the urine. Pyuria usually indicates a urinary tract or kidney infection. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

qualitative study	<p>a study that uses data from observation, interviews, or verbal interactions and focuses on the meanings and interpretations of the participants. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: data, qualitative</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
random sample	<p>a group of study participants in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
randomized control trial (RCT)	<p>a study in which participants are randomly assigned to either an intervention group or a control group. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
rape	<p>unlawful sexual intercourse without consent of the victim. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
rectum	<p>the lower portion of the large intestine (colon) that connects with the anus. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
reproduction	<p>the process by which organisms produce offspring. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
reproductive sterilization	<p>procedures to render an individual incapable of reproduction. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: tubal ligation, vasectomy</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
retinitis	<p>inflammation of the retina. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
reproductive system	<p>the system of organs and parts which function in reproduction. In the male it comprises the testes, penis, seminal vesicles, prostate, and urethra; in the female, the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, and vulva [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
retrovirus	<p>a member of the Retroviridae family of RNA viruses that infects birds and mammals and produces the enzyme reverse transcriptase. Retroviruses synthesize a DNA copy of the genome which is integrated into cellular DNA. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
ribonucleic acid (RNA)	<p>a molecule consisting of a nucleic acid; found in all cells and in many viruses. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
risk assessment	<p>qualitative or quantitative estimation of the likelihood of adverse effects from exposure to health hazards. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: assessment</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

risk avoidance	<p>refraining from risk behavior. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
risk behavior	<p>conduct that exposes an individual to a hazard or danger, or that increases the probability of an adverse health outcome. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
risk factor	<p>a behavior, environmental exposure, or inherited characteristic that is associated with a health-related condition considered important to prevent. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
risk reduction	<p>employing interventions that decrease, but do not eliminate, the probability of an adverse health outcome. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
rubber dam, Class I	<p>an FDA classification for a 6 x 6 inch medical device composed of a thin sheet of latex with a hole in the center, the intended use for which is to isolate a tooth from fluids in the mouth during dental procedures. This classification does not include devices intended for use in preventing transmission of sexually transmitted diseases through oral sex. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: dental dam; rubber dam, Class II</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
rubber dam, Class II	<p>an FDA classification for a 10 x 6 inch rubber latex sheet, the intended use for which is to reduce the risk of catching or spreading many sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, genital herpes and HIV. They are not intended for use during vaginal or anal intercourse. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: dental dam; rubber dam, Class I</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
safe sex	<p>the use of barrier contraceptives to reduce the risk for HIV or STI transmission. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: safer sex</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
safer sex	<p>the practice of certain sexual activities or use of barrier contraceptives to reduce the risk for HIV or STI transmission. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: safe sex</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
salpingitis	<p>inflammation of the uterine salpinx (fallopian tube) usually caused by ascending infections of the lower reproductive tract. Salpingitis can lead to tubal scarring, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

sample	<p>a group of people selected for a study. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: safe sex</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
sampling	<p>the process of selecting a small group of people (sample) who are representative of a larger group (population). If the study is correctly conducted, conclusions drawn from the sample can be applied to the population. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
screening	<p>testing of apparently healthy individuals to detect a specific disease or disorder at an early, treatable stage. Two measures for screening tests are sensitivity and specificity. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: sensitivity, specificity</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
scrotum	<p>the pouch of skin and connective tissue that hangs below the penis and contains the testicles. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
	<p>the middle third of a human pregnancy, from the beginning of the 15th through the 28th week of gestation. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pregnancy, pregnancy trimesters</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
selection bias	<p>error that is introduced into study results from the inclusion of participants who differ markedly from non-participants in one or more ways. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
semen	<p>thick fluid containing sperm that is discharged through the urethra upon ejaculation. [SOURCE:AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sensitivity	<p>a measure 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. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: screening</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sentinel surveillance	<p>monitoring the rate of occurrence of specific conditions to assess the stability or change in health levels of a population. It is also the study of disease rates in a specific cohort, geographic area, population subgroup, or other designated group to estimate trends in the larger population. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sequelae	<p>conditions following and resulting from a disease. [SOURCE: Taber's]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
seroconversion	<p>a measurable antibody response following exposure to a vaccine or microorganism. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

serodiscordant	with regard to HIV infection, it describes a situation in which one member of a sexually active couple has had a positive HIV test while the other member has not. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
serology	the study of serum, especially of antigen-antibody reactions <i>in vitro</i> . [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
seroprevalence	number of persons in a population whose blood test results indicate infection with a particular pathogen, such as HIV, HSV, or HPV. Antibody tests can indicate current or previous infection. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
serotype	a grouping of microorganisms, including viruses, based on their cell surface antigens. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sex chromosome	either the X chromosome or the Y chromosome. A pair of sex chromosomes determines the sex of an individual. In general, females have two X chromosomes, and males have both an X and a Y chromosome. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sex worker	a person who provides sexual services in exchange for money, goods, or services. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual abstinence	SEE: abstinence, sexual Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual abuse	sexual behaviors that violate or exploit another person; sexual behavior without consent, without equality, or with coercion. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual activity	the act of engaging in sexual behaviors. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual assault	the use of force or coercion, physical or psychological, to induce a person engage in sexual activity. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual behavior	actions, such as touching, kissing, and other types of stimulation, related to the expression of sexuality. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual coercion	any attempt to engage in unwanted sexual activity through the use of force, pressure, manipulation, authority, alcohol, or drugs. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual debut	first act of sexual intercourse. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
sexual dysfunction	physiological or psychological disturbances in normal sexual performance. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar

sexual intercourse	<p>sexual activity that involves vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the penis. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: anal intercourse, coitus, oral intercourse</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sexual orientation	<p>an individual's erotic or romantic attraction to, or preference for sharing sexual expression with, the opposite sex (<i>heterosexuality</i>), the same sex (<i>homosexuality</i>), or both sexes (<i>bisexuality</i>). [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: bisexual, heterosexual, homosexual</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sexual violence	<p>exertion of physical force intended to injure or abuse another in connection with sexual activity. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sexuality	<p>the combined physical, intellectual, emotional, social, and spiritual characteristics of an individual that include sex, gender identities and roles, sexual orientation, eroticism, pleasure, intimacy, and reproduction. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sexually transmissible	<p>a type of infection capable of being transferred from one person to another person through any form of sexual activity or behavior. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sexually transmitted	<p>a type of infection predominantly transferred through sexual activity or behavior. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sexually transmitted disease (STD)	<p>a disease caused by a sexually transmitted infection. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>USE FOR: venereal disease</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sexually transmitted infection (STI)	<p>an infection passed from person to person by sexual activity. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
side effect	<p>adverse effect or complication resulting from the use of drugs or medical devices, or from diagnostic, therapeutic, prophylactic, anesthetic, surgical, or other procedures. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
socioeconomic factor	<p>social and economic factors that characterize an individual or group within a particular social structure. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
species	<p>a group of individuals that is genetically closely related. Can refer to animals, plants, or microorganisms. For example, Chlamydia species are abbreviated Chlamydia spp. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

specificity	<p>measure for assessing the results of diagnostic and screening tests. 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. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sperm	<p>the male reproductive cell. Sperm start to mature and multiply in the testicles during puberty. Following sexual intercourse, a single sperm may join with an egg (fertilization) and result in pregnancy. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
spermicide	<p>chemical substance that kills sperm. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: nonoxynol 9</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
squamous intraepithelial lesion (SIL)	<p>an abnormality in the squamous cell layer that covers the cervix as detected with a Pap test. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: cervical dysplasia</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
statistical significance	<p>a conclusion, based on a statistical test, that an intervention has a true effect that is unlikely to have occurred due to chance. [SOURCE:MI/ NCI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: p-value</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
sterilization, reproductive	<p>USE: reproductive sterilization</p>
symptom	<p>an indication of a disorder, disease, or condition felt by a person. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
syndrome	<p>a group or pattern of symptoms characteristic of a particular trait or disease. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
syphilis	<p>a disease caused by <i>Treponema pallidum</i>, characterized by 3 sequential clinical stages: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Infection is usually transmitted by sexual contact, including orogenital. [SOURCE: Merck Encyclopedia:1657]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: chancre, congenital syphilis, neurosyphilis, primary syphilis, secondary syphilis, tertiary syphilis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
syphilis, congenital	<p>syphilis acquired <i>in utero</i>. Nearly half of all children infected with syphilis during gestation die shortly before or after birth. [SOURCE: Merck Encyclopedia]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: syphilis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

syphilis, primary	<p>first stage of syphilis. After an incubation period of 3 to 4 weeks, a primary lesion called a chancre develops at the site of inoculation. Chancres can occur anywhere, but are most common in the penis, anus, and rectum of males; on the vulva, cervix, rectum and perineum in females; and the lips, mouth, or throat in either sex. [SOURCE: Merck Encyclopedia:1657]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: chancre, syphilis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
syphilis, secondary	<p>second stage of syphilis. This stage is the most contagious. About a third of untreated individuals with primary syphilis will develop secondary syphilis. This usually occurs 2 to 8 weeks after the appearance of the chancre. In secondary syphilis, bacteria have spread into the bloodstream. [SOURCE: Medline]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: syphilis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
syphilis, tertiary	<p>third stage of syphilis. The syphilis bacteria have continued to reproduce for several years. Lesions may occur in the bones, skin, nerves, heart, and arteries. These destructive lesions are called gummas. Lesions in the central nervous system produce a neurological disease called neurosyphilis. [SOURCE: Medline]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: neurosyphilis, syphilis</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
T cell	<p>a type of lymphocyte, or white blood cell, that matures in the thymus. Some T cells help B cells to make antibodies; others help in the recognition of pathogens or rejection of foreign tissues. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>USE FOR: T lymphocyte SEE ALSO: lymphocytes</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
T lymphocyte	USE: T cell
testicle	<p>one of the pair of glands located in the scrotum that produce sperm and testosterone. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
testosterone	<p>the primary male reproductive hormone, produced in the testicles and adrenal glands. Testosterone is critically important to the maintenance of male reproductive and sexual development and function. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
	<p>last third of a human pregnancy, from the beginning of the 29th through the 42nd week of gestation. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pregnancy, pregnancy trimesters</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
thrush	USE: oral candidiasis
trafficking, human	<p>transport of a person for work or services within or across national borders through force, deception, or abuse of authority. [SOURCE: Beck-Sague CM, Wulfsohn A, Beyrer C, Unger E, Black C. Infectious diseases and sexual coercion [conference summary]. Emerg Infect Dis [serial on the Internet]. 2004 Nov Available from http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no11/04-0623_05.htm]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

transgender	<p>an individual whose gender identity, expression, or behavior is not traditionally associated with their birth sex. [SOURCE: http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/aids/factsheets/transgender.html]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
transsexual	<p>a person who strongly identifies with the opposite sex and may seek to live as a member of this sex, especially by undergoing surgery and hormone therapy to obtain the necessary physical appearance. [SOURCE: Merriam Webster http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/transsexual]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
trichomoniasis	<p>a sexually transmitted disease caused by the parasite <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>. As this organism cannot survive in the mouth or rectum, it is transmitted through penis-to-vagina intercourse or vulva-to-vulva contact with an infected partner. The infection usually does not cause symptoms in males and is cleared without treatment within a few weeks. Females with trichomoniasis may have a foul-smelling, green-white or yellowish vaginal discharge. [SOURCE: Medline]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
tubal ligation	<p>procedure that renders a female sterile by constricting, severing, or crushing the fallopian tube. [SOURCE: Dorland]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: reproductive sterilization</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
tubo-ovarian abscess (TOA)	<p>a severe form of pelvic inflammatory disease involving a large abscess of a fallopian tube and an adherent ovary. [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: pelvic inflammatory disease</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
ulcer	<p>a lesion on the surface of the skin or a mucous surface, produced by the sloughing of dead tissue. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: genital ulceration</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
unintended pregnancy	<p>SEE: unplanned pregnancy</p>
unplanned pregnancy	<p>unintended or accidental pregnancy, including pregnancy resulting from failed contraceptive measures. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
unwanted pregnancy	<p>pregnancy, usually accidental, that is not desired by the parent or parents. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>
ureter	<p>either of the paired ducts that carry away urine from a kidney to the bladder [SOURCE: MI]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Apr</p>
urethra	<p>the tube that transports urine from the bladder to the outside of the body in both the sexes. It also has a reproductive function in the male by providing a passage for sperm. [SOURCE: MeSH]</p> <p>Review Date: 2008 Mar</p>

urethritis	inflammation of the urethra. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
urinary tract	
urinary tract infection (UTI)	infection of the kidney, ureter, bladder, or urethra caused by bacteria, viruses or yeast. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
urology	the branch of medicine that focuses on the urinary tract in both males and females and the reproductive system in males. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
uterine cervical dysplasia	abnormal development of immature squamous epithelial cells of the cervix; a term used to describe premalignant cytological changes in the cervical epithelium. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: cervical dysplasia Review Date: 2008 Mar
uterine perforation	a hole or break through the wall of the uterus, usually made by the placement of an instrument or intrauterine device. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
uterus	the hollow, thick-walled, muscular organ in the female pelvis where embryo implantation and fetal development occur. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
uveitis	inflammation of any part of the uvea (middle layer of the eye) including the iris, ciliary body, and choroid. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vaccine	a preparation containing one or more antigens, usually consisting of whole disease-causing organisms (killed or attenuated) or parts of such organisms, that is used to stimulate immunity. Vaccine preparations can be natural, synthetic, or produced using biotechnology methods. [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vagina	the genital canal in the female, extending from the uterus to the vulva. [SOURCE: Stedman] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vaginal intercourse	sexual intercourse involving insertion of the penis into the vagina [SOURCE: MI] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vaginal candidiasis	a vaginal infection most commonly caused by <i>Candida albicans</i> . Vaginal candidiasis is not usually sexually transmitted. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: moniliasis Review Date: 2008 Mar
vaginal discharge	a fluid that flows out of the vagina. This fluid is usually clear or milky white and does not have an unpleasant odor. An increase in the amount of vaginal discharge; an abnormal odor or consistency of the fluid; or pain, itching, or burning that accompanies vaginal discharge can all be signs of infection. [SOURCE: MedNet] Review Date: 2008 Mar

vaginal douching	the washing of the vagina with a solution. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vaginal yeast infection	USE: vaginal candidiasis
vaginitis	inflammation of the vagina characterized by pain and a purulent discharge. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vaginosis	imbalance in the bacteria that are normally found in the vagina, resulting in an increase in harmful bacteria. Often associated with positive cultures of <i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> and other anaerobic organisms and a decrease in lactobacilli. [SOURCE: CDC http://www.cdc.gov/std/bv/STDFact-Bacterial-Vaginosis.htm#Whats] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vas deferens	the narrow, coiled tube that carries sperm from the testicles and epididymis to the urethra. [SOURCE: AMA] Review Date: 2008 Mar
vasectomy	surgical removal of all or part of the vas deferens, usually to induce infertility. [SOURCE: MeSH] SEE ALSO: reproductive sterilization Review Date: 2008 Mar
venereal disease	USE: sexually transmitted disease
vertical transmission	the transmission of an infection from a mother to her child. It includes transmission before or during childbirth through exposure to blood and secretions, and after childbirth through breastfeeding. [SOURCE: MeSH] Review date: 2008 Mar
viral shedding	the release of live virus from the body. [SOURCE: MI] Review date: 2008 Mar
viremia	the presence of virus in the blood. [SOURCE: MI] Review date: 2008 Mar
virgin	a person who has never engaged in sexual intercourse. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: virginity Review date: 2008 Mar
virginity	the state of being a virgin. [SOURCE: MI] SEE ALSO: virgin Review date: 2008 Mar
virology	the branch of science that studies viruses. [SOURCE: MI] Review date: 2008 Mar

virus	<p>a microorganism smaller than a bacterium which cannot grow or reproduce outside a living cell. A virus invades living cells and uses their genetic and metabolic machinery to keep itself alive and to replicate itself. [SOURCE:MI]</p> <p>Review date: 2008 Apr</p>
vulva	<p>the external genitalia of the female, including the clitoris, the labia majora and minora, and the vestibule and its glands. [SOURCE: Dorland]</p> <p>Review date: 2008 Mar</p>
vulvitis	<p>inflammation of the vulva. [SOURCE:MI]</p> <p>Review date: 2008 Mar</p>
vulvovaginitis	<p>inflammation of the vulva and vagina. [SOURCE:MI]</p> <p>Review date: 2008 Mar</p>
wart	<p>a rough, skin-colored bump caused by a human papillomavirus. It can be spread from person to person through direct contact. [SOURCE: AMA]</p> <p>SEE ALSO: genital wart, human papillomavirus</p> <p>Review date: 2008 Mar</p>
zygote	<p>the fertilized egg, formed by the union of a male sex cell (sperm) and a female sex cell (ovum). [SOURCE:MI]</p> <p>Review date: 2008 Mar</p>