

scabies	Itch caused by mites; mange.
scarifications on the body	Scratch or cut the skin; esp. to make small incisions in with a lancet or scarificator, to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.
scarlet fever	An acute contagious febrile disease caused by a type of streptococcus (streptococcus scarlatinae) and characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash, which lasts a few days and is followed by more or less extensive desquamation of the skin; scarlatina.
schistosomiasis	A severe endemic disease of man in much of Asia, Africa and South America marked esp. by blood loss and tissue damage.
sciatica	Neuritis or simple neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain along the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. Popularly, also, any of various painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.
scorfulous sores	A morbid condition of a tuberculous nature, manifesting itself especially in a chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, with a tendency to the development of chronic inflammations of the skin and tuberculosis of the bones, joints, and other parts; tuberculous lymphadenitis; king's evil. It is most common in childhood.
scrophulous conditions	(Not listed)
scurvy	A disease characterized by a tendency to hemorrhage, esp. into the skin and mucous membranes, and by a spongy condition of the gums, foul breath, loosening of the teeth, anemia, and debility. It results from a lack of vitamin C. Orange juice and lemon juice are a specific cure.
sedative	1) soothes (or allays) irritability, chiefly in hysteria and other nervous diseases (ex. narcotics, allonal, CHCl_3). 2) lessens excitability or activity of a system or of an organ; quiets or calms hyperactivity (respiratory, gastric, etc.)
senega	Dried senega root contains an irritating saponin, senegin, and is used as an expectorant.

septic lesions	Putrefactive or morbid diseased or injured region.
septic wounds	Putrefactive or morbid laceration or broken membrane.
skin chafes	Injury caused by friction or irritation.
skin lesions	Abnormal change in structure of the external limiting layer of an animal body due to injury or disease.
sleeping sickness	A serious disease prevalent in certain parts of West and South Africa characterized by fever, protracted lethargy, weakness, tremors, and wasting; called also African lethargy. It is caused by certain trypanosomes transmitted by the bite of flies of the genus glossina, e p. G. palpalis, which carries trypanosoma gambiense in the Congo, and G. morsitans, the tsetse fly, which carries T. rhodesiense in Rhodesia.
smallpox	A contagious, febrile disease characterized by a peculiar pustular eruption with marked constitutional symptoms; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicate) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough, usually leaving a pit or scar.
spasms	Involuntary contractions of one or more muscles or muscular fibers.
spermatorrhea	Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without orgasm.
st ^e machic	(Not listed)
stimulant	Increases or augments normal functional activity of specific portions of body (reflex, local); as intestinal, cardiac, respiratory, etc.
stiptic	(Not listed) = Styptic
stomachal	Stomachic; strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; cordial.
strangury	A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the urethra and bladder.
styptic	Producing contraction, as of the blood vessels; stopping bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part; astringent. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, and the salts of iron, copper and zinc.

sudorific

Causing or inducing sweat; diaphoretic, as sudorific herbs.

suppurations of the skin*

(~~Not listed~~)

syphilis

A chronic, specific, contagious disease, ordinarily venereal, caused by the spirochaete *treponema pallidum* (syn. *spirochaeta pallida*); the pox. Its course has usually three stages: primary syphilis, characterized by a chancre and regional buboes; secondary syphilis, characterized by cutaneous eruptions, mucous patches, sore throat, and generalized enlargement of the lymphatic glands; and tertiary syphilis, characterized by gummata, serious involvement of the arteries, esp. the aorta, chronic skin lesions, and degenerative changes in the central nervous system, the latter being sometimes designated quaternary syphilis. Besides venereal infection congenital transmission occurs, and occasionally the disease is acquired by non-venereal contact with infected lesions, as by surgeons obstetricians, etc.

*suppurations of the skin

Causing to generate pus; to bring to a head.