

A

ABATTOIRS

WD87

J1 Places where animals are slaughtered and dressed for market.

ABBREVIATIONS AS TOPIC

PE

L1 Shortened forms of written words or phrases used for brevity. Include acronyms.

In libraries

Z15

In medicine

WB15

In science

Q4

See related NAMES

ABBREVIATIONS

V2 This heading is used as Publication Type. Use for works consisting of lists of shortened forms of written words or phrases used for brevity. Acronyms are included here.

ABDOMEN

WI100

A1 That portion of the body that lies between the THORAX and the PELVIS. Use for the region and for the abdominal organs but prefer specific organs. Do not use for abdominal muscles, use ABDOMINAL MUSCLES. For / radiography use RADIOGRAPHY, ABDOMINAL. For / injuries use ABDOMINAL INJURIES. See related ABDOMEN, ACUTE; ABDOMINAL PAIN

ABDOMEN, ACUTE

WI147

C23 A clinical syndrome with acute abdominal pain that is severe, localised, and of rapid onset. Acute abdomen may be caused by a variety of disorders, injuries, or diseases.

Abdominal adipose tissue see ABDOMINAL FAT

QS532

Abdominal aorta see AORTA, ABDOMINAL

WG410

Abdominal cramps see COLIC

WI147

Abdominal epilepsy see EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL

WL460

ABDOMINAL FAT

QS532

A10 Fatty tissue in the region of the abdomen. It includes the abdominal subcutaneous fat and the intra-abdominal fat.

In obesity

WD110

See related OBESITY; OVERWEIGHT

ABDOMINAL INJURIES

WI148

C21 A general term for injury of organs in the abdominal cavity. Prefer specific organ with / injuries.

Abdominal migraine see MIGRAINE DISORDERS

ABDOMINAL NEOPLASMS

WI149

C4 A general term for neoplasms of organs in the abdominal cavity. Prefer specific organ with neoplastic term.

ABDOMINAL PAIN

WI147

C23 A sensation of discomfort, distress or agony in the abdominal region; generally associated with functional disorders, tissue injuries, or diseases. Do not confuse with ABDOMEN, ACUTE. See related COLIC

Abdominal radiography see RADIOGRAPHY, ABDOMINAL

WI142.5

Abdominal surgery see ABDOMEN / surgery or DIGESTIVE SYSTEM SURGICAL PROCEDURES
WI160

A

Ability see APTITUDE	WLM410
Ablation, catheter see CATHETER ABLATION	WN440
Ablation, transvenous electric see CATHETER ABLATION	WN440
Abnormal deep tendon reflex see REFLEX, ABNORMAL	WL200
Abnormal erythrocytes see ERYTHROCYTES, ABNORMAL	WH150
Abnormal haemoglobins see HAEMOGLOBINS, ABNORMAL	WH190
Abnormal karyotype see CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS	QS677
Abnormal movements see DYSKINESIAS	WL300
Abnormal psychology see MENTAL DISORDERS	WM100
Abnormal reflexes see REFLEX, ABNORMAL	WL200
Abnormalities see CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES	WS806

/ abnormalities Topical subheading.(A1-10,A13,A14,A16,B2) Used with organs for congenital defects producing changes in the morphology of the organ. It is used also for abnormalities in animals. It does not include abnormal function, use / physiopathology or disease heading; it includes "deformity", "malformation", "anomalous", "teratology"; agenesis, aplasia, atresia, ectopy, hypoplasia, etc.; includes more or less than the normal number of organs (as one ureter, six fingers)

Abnormalities, autosome see CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS	QS677
Abnormalities, cardiovascular see CARDIOVASCULAR ABNORMALITIES	WG210
Abnormalities, chromosomal see CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS	QS677
Abnormalities, congenital see CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES	WS806
Abnormalities, congenital, nervous system see NERVOUS SYSTEM MALFORMATIONS	WL107

ABNORMALITIES, DRUG-INDUCED

QS679

C16 Congenital abnormalities caused by medicinal substances or drugs of abuse given to or taken by the mother or to which she is inadvertently exposed during the manufacture of such substances. The concept excludes abnormalities resulting from exposure to non-medicinal chemicals in the environment. Do not coordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES. Coordinate if necessary with specific chemical + / adverse effects / poisoning / toxicity or with the specific organ + /abnormality or a specific abnormality + / chemically induced. **See related** MATERNAL-FOETAL EXCHANGE; TERATOGENS

Abnormalities, jaw see JAW ABNORMALITIES	WU101.5
Abnormalities, maxillofacial see MAXILLOFACIAL ABNORMALITIES	WE403
Abnormalities, mouth see MOUTH ABNORMALITIES	WI200

ABNORMALITIES, MULTIPLE

QS675

C16 Use for the existence of more than one abnormality in a patient, therefore do not coordinate with specific abnormalities + / complications. If the item is about a syndrome, use the correct Mesh term if available and do not coordinate with ABNORMALITIES, MULTIPLE. If there is no Mesh term,

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use ABNORMALITIES, MULTIPLE and SYNDROME as well as terms for any specific abnormalities.
See related ANGELMAN SYNDROME; LEARNING DISABILITY

Abnormalities, musculoskeletal **see** MUSCULOSKELETAL ABNORMALITIES WE51

Abnormalities, nervous system **see** NERVOUS SYSTEM MALFORMATIONS WL107

ABNORMALITIES, RADIATION-INDUCED WN620

C16 C21 N6 Congenital changes in the morphology or organs produced by exposure to ionising or non-ionising radiation.

In the embryo QS681

Abnormalities, stomatognathic system **see** STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM ABNORMALITIES WU101.5

Abnormalities, tooth **see** TOOTH ABNORMALITIES WU101.5

Abnormalities, urogenital **see** UROGENITAL ABNORMALITIES WJ101

Abnormality, heart **see** HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL WG230

ABORTIFACIENT AGENTS QV175

D27 Chemical substances that interrupt pregnancy after implantation. Do not use / therapeutic use for their use as abortifacients. These can also be agents which unintentionally cause abortion. **See related** ABORTION; OXYTOCICS

Abortifacients **see** ABORTIFACIENT AGENTS QV175

ABORTION APPLICANTS HQ170

M1 Individuals requesting induced abortions. **See related** ABORTION, LEGAL

Abortion clinics **see** AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES HQ176

ABORTION, CRIMINAL HM430

I1 Illegal termination of pregnancy. Coordinate if necessary with ABORTIFACIENT AGENT or a specific agent.

Abortion, drug-induced **see** ABORTION, INDUCED HQ174

ABORTION, EUGENIC HQ172

E4 Abortion performed because of possible foetal defects.

ABORTION, HABITUAL WQ230

C13 Three or more spontaneous abortions. **See related** ABORTION, SPONTANEOUS; FOETAL DEATH

Abortion history **see** ABORTION, INDUCED HQ153

Abortion, illegal **see** ABORTION, CRIMINAL HM430

ABORTION, INDUCED HQ174

E4 Intentional removal of a foetus from the uterus by any number of techniques. Coordinate if necessary with ABORTIFACIENT AGENT or specific agents but do not use /adverse effects with the agent unless they are specifically discussed.

Embryotomy WQ435

Sociological aspects HQ170-8

Surgical methods WQ440

See related VACUUM CURRETAGE

A

Abortion law see LEGISLATION AS TOPIC	HQ170
ABORTION, LEGAL	HQ170-8
E4 Termination of pregnancy under conditions allowed by local laws.	
Ethics	HQ172
Facilities	HQ176
Legislation	HQ170
Psychological effects	HQ178
Statistics	HQ170
Surgical techniques	WQ440
Unwanted pregnancy	WQ221
See related ABORTION APPLICANTS; POPULATION CONTROL	
Abortion on demand see ABORTION, LEGAL	HQ170-8
Abortion rate see ABORTION, INDUCED	HQ170
Abortion, recurrent see ABORTION, HABITUAL	WQ230
Abortion, saline-solution see ABORTION, INDUCED	HQ174
Abortion seekers see ABORTION APPLICANTS	HQ170
Abortion, selective see ABORTION, EUGENIC	HQ172
ABORTION, SEPTIC	WQ256
C1 C13 Any type of abortion, induced or spontaneous, that is associated with infection of the UTERUS and its appendages. It is characterized by FEVER, uterine tenderness, and foul discharge.	
ABORTION, SPONTANEOUS	WQ230
C13 Expulsion of the product of conception before the 20th completed week of gestation without deliberate interference. / chemically induced is permitted but do not confuse with ABORTION, INDUCED. For chronic abortion use ABORTION, HABITUAL.	
Abortion surveys see HEALTH SURVEYS	HQ170
Abortion techniques see ABORTION, INDUCED	HQ174
ABSCESS	WC195
C1 C23 Accumulation of purulent material in tissues, organs, or circumscribed spaces, usually associated with signs of infection. Coordinate with site (organ or disease term) if necessary and the organism or infection term. If the item is an unspecified bacterial abscess do not coordinate with BACTERIAL INFECTIONS (since most abscesses are bacterial). Coordinate with the specific bacterial term if given.	
Abscess, brain see BRAIN ABSCESS	WL335
Abscess, cerebral see BRAIN ABSCESS	WL335
Abscess, hepatic see LIVER ABSCESS	WI730
Abscess, liver see LIVER ABSCESS	WI730
Abscess, lung see LUNG ABSCESS	WF651
Abscess, pulmonary see LUNG ABSCESS	WF651
Absence of brain, congenital see ANENCEPHALY	WL540/WE403

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- Absence of voice **see** APHONIA WV200
- Absence seizure disorder **see** EPILEPSY, ABSENCE WL470
- Absence seizures **see** SEIZURES WL270
- Absence status **see** STATUS EPILEPTICUS WL470-85
- ABSENTEEISM** **WX424**
- F2 Chronic absence from work or other duty.
Disciplinary aspects **WX444**
In nursing **WY175**
Medical certification **W360**
Occupational health **W360**
- Absolute alcohol **see** ETHANOL QV82
- Absorption, intestinal **see** INTESTINAL ABSORPTION WI402
- Absorptiometry, dual X-ray **see** ABSORPTIOMETRY, PHOTON WN200
- ABSORPTIOMETRY, PHOTON** **WN200**
- E1 E5 A noninvasive method for assessing BODY COMPOSITION. It is based on the differential absorption of X-RAYS (or GAMMA RAYS) by different tissues such as bone, fat and other soft tissues. The source of (X-ray or gamma-ray) photon beam is generated either from radioisotopes such as GADOLINIUM 153, IODINE 125, or Americium 241 which emit GAMMA RAYS in the appropriate range; or from an X-ray tube which produces X-RAYS in the desired range. It is primarily used for quantitating BONE MINERAL CONTENT, especially for the diagnosis of OSTEOPOROSIS, and also in measuring BONE MINERALISATION.
- Abstracting **see** ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING AS TOPIC Z354
- ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING AS TOPIC** **Z354**
- L1 Do not confuse with publication type abstract. Use for works on the process of abstracting and indexing. Assume that it is medical and do not coordinate with MEDICINE for works about medical abstracts. **See related** ABSTRACTS; DOCUMENTATION
- ABSTRACTS**
- V1 V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works that list publications on the subject and provide full annotated bibliographical information together with substantive summaries or condensations of the facts, ideas or opinions presented in each publication listed. **See related** BIBLIOGRAPHY; INDEXES; RESOURCE GUIDES
- Abuse **see** ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD ABUSE; BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME; CHILD ABUSE; CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL; ELDER ABUSE; DISABLED PERSONS ABUSE; DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME BY PROXY; SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOUR; SPOUSE ABUSE; SEX OFFENCES; VIOLENCE
- Abuse, child **see** CHILD ABUSE WS360
- Abuse of aged **see** ELDER ABUSE WT321
- Abuse of drugs **see** SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS WM265-99
- Abuse of disabled persons and chronically ill **see** DISABLED PERSONS ABUSE WB621
- Abuse reporting **see** MANDATORY REPORTING

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Abused women **see** BATTERED WOMEN HQ675

AC globulin **see** FACTOR V WH101

Academic disorder, developmental **see** LEARNING DISORDERS WS725

ACADEMIC DISSERTATIONS

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works consisting of formal presentations made usually to fulfill requirements for an academic degree. For dissertations as a subject, index under main heading DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC

Academic dissertations as topic **see** DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC AS TOPIC

Academic libraries **see** LIBRARIES Z520

ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRES

WA210-16

N2 Medical complexes consisting of medical school, hospitals, clinics, libraries, administrative facilities etc. **See related** HOSPITALS, TEACHING; SCHOOLS, MEDICAL

Academic training **see** TEACHING L60

Academies **see** ACADEMIES AND INSTITUTES

ACADEMIES AND INSTITUTES

N3 Organisations representing specialised fields which are accepted as authoritative; may be non-governmental, university or an independent research organization. Do not use for educational academies and institutes, use SCHOOLS or types of school. For an Academy of Medicine do not coordinate with MEDICINE.

History

WZ23

Medical

WB1

Medical research

WB23

Postgraduate institutes

WA214

Acantholysis Bullosa **see** EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA WR230

ACCELERATION

WD620

H1 An increase in the rate of speed.

Acceptability of health care **see** PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE WA70

Acceptance and commitment therapy **see** COGNITIVE THERAPY / methods WM505

Acceptor characteristics **see** PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE WA70

Access for physically disabled **see** ARCHITECTURAL ACCESSIBILITY WB622

Access to health care **see** HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY WA90/WX170

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

J7

I1 The individual's rights to obtain and use information collected or generated by others. **See related** CONFIDENTIALITY; DISCLOSURE; GENETIC PRIVACY; PATIENT ACCESS TO RECORDS; PRIVACY; TRUTH DISCLOSURE

Access to medical records **see** PATIENT ACCESS TO RECORDS WX365

Accessibility, architectural **see** ARCHITECTURAL ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility of health services **see** HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY WX140

A

Accessory sex organs see GENITALIA	
Accessory sex organs, female see GENITALIA, FEMALE	WP200-690
Accessory sex organs, male see GENITALIA, MALE	WJ700-875
Accident and emergency departments see EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL or TRAUMA CENTRES	WD458
Accident and emergency medicine see EMERGENCY MEDICINE	WD421
Accident and emergency surgery see TRAUMATOLOGY	WD457
ACCIDENT PREVENTION	W400
N6 See related PROTECTIVE DEVICES; SAFETY; SEAT BELTS	
ACCIDENTAL FALLS	
N6 Coordinate with specific injury if pertinent.	
In old age	WT147
Patients	WA55
ACCIDENTS	W400-497
N6 For general works only. Prefer more specific headings if possible as shown below. For /prevention and control use ACCIDENT PREVENTION.	
In childhood	WS380
In old age	WT147
Individual major accidents	W425
To patients in hospital	WA55
See related DISASTERS; SAFETY	
ACCIDENTS, AVIATION	WD640
N6 See related AEROSPACE MEDICINE; DISASTER PLANNING; DISASTERS; SAFETY	
ACCIDENTS, HOME	W490-5
G3 See related SAFETY	
Accidents, industrial see ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL	W370
Accidents, nuclear see RADIOACTIVE HAZARD RELEASE	WN605
Accidents, nuclear reactor see RADIOACTIVE HAZARD RELEASE	WN605
ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL	W370
N6 Unforeseen occurrences, especially of an injurious character due to factors involving one's employment. Coordinate with specific occupation if necessary.	
Medico-legal aspects	W375
Medico-legal aspects of compensation	WA370
RIDDOR certification	W375
See related OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES; SAFETY	
Accidents, patients' see ACCIDENTS	WA55
Accidents, radiation see RADIOACTIVE HAZARD RELEASE	WN605

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ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

W450

N6 Accidents on streets, roads, and highways involving drivers, passengers, pedestrians, or vehicles. Traffic accidents refer to AUTOMOBILES (passenger cars, buses, and trucks), BICYCLING, and MOTORCYCLES but not OFF-ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, RAILROADS nor snowmobiles. This implies car accident so do not coordinate with AUTOMOBILES unless they are specifically discussed but do coordinate with BICYCLES or MOTORCYCLES if necessary. For railway accidents use

RAILROADS + ACCIDENTS. For all-terrain vehicles use OFF-ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES + ACCIDENTS.

Preventive measures and aspects

W460

See related AUTOMOBILE DRIVING; DISASTER PLANNING; DISASTERS; MOTOR VEHICLES; SAFETY; SEAT BELTS

ACCLIMATISATION

QT140

G7 G16 Adaptation to a new environment or to a change in the old. Includes climate, altitude, weather but not gravity, for which use ADAPTATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL.

Accommodation **see** HOUSING

ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR

WW122

G14 Adjustment of the lens to distance. Do not confuse with ADAPTATION, OCULAR which is adjustment of the eye to light.

Accommodation, temporary **see** HALFWAY HOUSES

WM29

ACCOUNT BOOKS

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Books in which personal or commercial accounts of financial transactions are recorded. Account books as a subject are indexed under the main heading ACCOUNTING.

Accountability **see** SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

WLM839

ACCOUNTING

WX265-95

N3 **See related** FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Accounting, demographic **see** DEMOGRAPHY

HA10

ACCREDITATION

WX179

N3 N5 Certification as complying with a standard set by non-governmental organisations applied for by institutions, programmes and facilities on a voluntary basis. Accreditation by the profession, not the state.

For training posts

WA235

In libraries

Z235

See related LICENSURE

Accutane **see** ISOTRETINOIN

QV60

ACE inhibitors **see** ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS

QU68

Acemethadone **see** METHADYL ACETATE

QV90

ACETABULUM

WE720

A2 Point of union of the 3 pelvic bones. Do not confuse with HIP nor HIP JOINT nor PELVIC BONES. For fracture use ACETABULUM + / injuries and FRACTURES.

ACETAMIDES

QU60

D2 Derivatives of acetamide that are used as solvents, as mild irritants, and in organic synthesis.

A

ACETYLCHOLINE	QV122
D2 A neurotransmitter. Acetylcholine in vertebrates is the major transmitter at neuromuscular junctions, autonomic ganglia, parasympathetic effector junctions, a subset of sympathetic effector junctions, and at many sites in the central nervous system. It is generally not used as an administered drug because it is broken down very rapidly by cholinesterases, but it is useful in some ophthalmological applications.	
Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors see CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS	QV124
Acetylmethadol see METHADYL ACETATE	QV90
Acetylsalicylic acid see ASPIRIN	QV95
Ache see PAIN	WL800
ACHIEVEMENT	WLM305
F1 F2 Success in bringing an effort to the desired end. The degree or level of success attained in some specific area or in general. See related MOTIVATION	
Achievement, educational see EDUCATIONAL STATUS	L47
ACHILLES TENDON	WE350
A2 For rupture use ACHILLES TENDON / injuries and RUPTURE. See related HEEL; TENDONS	
ACHLORHYDRIA	WI308
C6 C18 A lack of HYDROCHLORIC ACID in GASTRIC JUICE despite stimulation of gastric secretion. See related ACID-BASE IMBALANCE; GASTRIC ACID; GASTRIC JUICE	
ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM	QU105
G2 G3 G7 G9 The balance between acids and bases in the BODY FLUIDS. The pH of the arterial BLOOD provides an index for the total body acid-base balance. Consider also ACID-BASE IMBALANCE. See related HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION	
Achromatiaceae see GRAM-NEGATIVE AEROBIC BACTERIA	QW131
Achromatium see GRAM-NEGATIVE AEROBIC BACTERIA	QW131
Achromatopsia see COLOUR VISION DEFECTS	WW115
Achromobacteriaceae see GRAM-NEGATIVE AEROBIC BACTERIA	QW131
Achylia Gastrica see ACHLORHYDRIA	WI308
Acid-base balance see ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM	
ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM	QU105
G2 G3 G7 G9 The balance between acids and bases in the BODY FLUIDS. The pH (HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION) of the arterial BLOOD provides an index for the total body acid-base balance. See related ACIDOSIS; ALKALOSIS; HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION	
ACID-BASE IMBALANCE	WD296
C18 Disturbance in the body's acid base equilibrium. See related ACHLORHYDRIA; ACIDOSIS; ALKALOSIS	
Acid DNase see DEOXYRIBONUCLEASES	QU136
Acid lipase see LIPASE	QU136

A

ACIDOSIS	WD298
C18 A pathologic condition resulting from accumulation of acid or depletion of the alkaline reserve (bicarbonate) content of the blood and body tissues, and characterized by decrease in Ph. For diabetic acidosis use DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS. See related ACID-BASE IMBALANCE	
Acidosis, diabetic see DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS	WK830
ACIDOSIS, RESPIRATORY	WF140
C8 C18 Respiratory retention of carbon dioxide. It may be chronic or acute.	
ACIDS	QD4
D1 Chemical compounds which yield hydrogen ions or protons when dissolved in water, whose hydrogen can be replaced by metals or basic radicals, or which react with bases to form salts and water (neutralisation). An extension of the term includes substances dissolved in media other than water. For general works only. Do not use for specific acids, acid-fast bacteria, acid reactions etc.	
Poisons	QV612
Acne see ACNE VULGARIS	WR450
ACNE VULGARIS	WR430
C17 A chronic disorder of the pilosebaceous apparatus associated with an increase in sebum secretion. It is characterised by open comedones (blackheads), closed comedones (whiteheads), and pustular nodules. The cause is unknown, but heredity and age are predisposing factors.	
Acoustic nerve see COCHLEAR NERVE	WV550
Acoustic neuroma see NEUROMA, ACOUSTIC	WV560
Acoustic neuroma, cerebellopontine angle see NEUROMA, ACOUSTIC	WV560
Acoustic perceptual disorder see AUDITORY PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS	WV570
ACOUSTIC STIMULATION	WV577
E2 E5 Use of sound to elicit a response in the nervous system. See related MUSIC THERAPY	
Acoustic trauma see HEARING LOSS, NOISE-INDUCED	WV575
ACOUSTICS	QC4
H1 The branch of physics that deals with sound and sound waves. In medicine it is often applied in procedures in speech and hearing studies. With regard to the environment, it refers to the characteristics of a room, auditorium, theatre, building, etc. that determines the audibility or fidelity of sounds in it. See related PSYCHOACOUSTICS; SOUND; ULTRASONICS	
Acquaintances see FRIENDS	WLM270
Acquired agraphia see AGRAPHIA	WL760
Acquired communication disorders see COMMUNICATION DISORDERS	WL752
Acquired dysgraphia see AGRAPHIA	WL760
Acquired facial neuropathy see FACIAL NERVE DISEASES	WL180
Acquired global dyslexia see DYSLEXIA, ACQUIRED	WL760
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome see ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	WC170-90

A

- Acquired immunity **see** IMMUNITY QW551
- ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME** WC170-90
C2 C20 An acquired defect of cellular immunity associated with infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), a CD4-positive T-lymphocyte count under 200 cells/microlitre or less than 14% of total lymphocytes, and increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections and malignant neoplasms. Clinical manifestations also include emaciation (wasting) and dementia. These elements reflect criteria for AIDS as defined by the CDC in 1993. Caused by HIV. For /epidemiology consider also HIV SEROPREVALENCE. **See related** AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX; AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX; AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS; AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS; HIV INFECTIONS; HIV SEROPOSITIVITY; HIV SEROPREVALENCE
- Acquired-immune deficiency syndrome dementia complex **see** AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX WC170
- Acquired language disorders **see** LANGUAGE DISORDERS WL758
- Acquired meningomyelocele **see** MENINGOMYELOCELE WE480/WL540
- Acquired spelling dyslexia **see** DYSLEXIA, ACQUIRED WL760
- Acquisition, health facility **see** HEALTH FACILITY MERGER WX158
- Acquisitions **see** LIBRARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT Z360-65
- Acrania **see** NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS WL540
- ACROMEGALY** WK575
C5 C10 C19 A condition caused by prolonged exposure to excessive HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE in adults. It is characterised by bony enlargement of the FACE; lower jaw (prognathism); hands; FEET; HEAD; and THORAX. The most common aetiology is a growth hormone-secreting pituitary adenoma. **See related** HYPERPITUITARISM
- Acronyms Publication type **see** ABBREVIATIONS
- ACRYLATES**
D2 Dental materials WU315
Dental pharmacology WU170
Orthopaedic procedures WE170
- acrylic bone cement **see** POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE WE122
- ACTH **see** ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE WK515
- ACT **see** COGNITIVE THERAPY / methods WM505
- ACTING OUT** WM471
F1 Expressing unconscious emotional conflicts or feelings, often of hostility or love, through overt behaviour.
In general therapeutics WB590
See related PSYCHODRAMA
- Actinic reticuloid syndrome **see** PHOTSENSITIVITY DISORDERS WR160
- ACTINOBACTERIA** QW125
B3 Class of Gram-positive BACTERIA with diverse morphological properties.
- Actinomyces infections **see** ACTINOMYCOSSES WC302

A

ACTINOMYCETACEAE	QW125
B3 A family of bacteria including numerous parasitic and pathogenic forms. A family of the order ACTINOMYCETALES	
ACTINOMYCETALES	QW125
B3 An order of gram-positive, primarily aerobic BACTERIA that tend to form branching filaments.	
ACTINOMYCETALES INFECTIONS	WC302
C1 A gram-positive bacterial infection by organisms of the order ACTINOMYCETALES. Do not confuse with ACTINOMYCOSES, which is infection by the genus ACTINOMYCES.	
Actinomycete infections see ACTINOMYCETALES INFECTIONS	WC302
Actinomycetes see ACTINOBACTERIA	QW125
ACTINOMYCOSIS	WC302
C1 A bacterial infection, not fungal despite "mycosis". Infection by genus ACTINOMYCES; do not confuse with ACTINOMYCETALES INFECTIONS which is infection by the order ACTINOMYCETALES. For pulmonary actinomycosis, use ACTINOMYCOSIS and LUNG DISEASES not LUNG DISEASES, FUNGAL.	
Actinon see RADON	WN600
Actinotherapy see ULTRAVIOLET THERAPY	WN470
Action learning see LEARNING	L56
Action research see HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH	WX20
Active euthanasia see EUTHANASIA, ACTIVE	WA260
Active immunity see IMMUNITY, ACTIVE	QW552
Active immunotherapy see IMMUNOTHERAPY, ACTIVE	QW949
Active learning see PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING	L57
Active stretching see MUSCLE STRETCHING EXERCISES	WB541
Activities, educational see EDUCATION	L56
ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING	
E2 I3 N2 The performance of the basic activities of self-care, such as dressing, ambulation, eating etc in rehabilitation.	
For the physically disabled and chronically ill	WB620
For the learning disabled	WM875
See related SELF CARE; SELF-MANAGEMENT	
ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS	QA28
E5 N5 N6 The application of probability and statistical methods to calculate the risk of occurrence of any event, such as onset of illness, recurrent disease, hospitalisation, disability or death. It may include calculation of the anticipated money costs of such events and of the premiums necessary to provide for payment of such costs.	
Acupoints see ACUPUNCTURE POINTS	WB850

A

ACUPRESSURE

WB852

E2 A type of massage in which finger pressure on specific body sites is used to promote healing and relieve fatigue. Although the anatomical locations are the same as the ACUPUNCTURE POINTS used in ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY (hence acu-), no needle or other acupuncture technique is employed in acupressure. **See related** MASSAGE

ACUPUNCTURE

WB850

H2 The occupational discipline of the traditional Chinese methods of ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY for treating disease by inserting needles along specific pathways or meridians. Specialty only. Do not confuse with ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY. **See related** ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY; MERIDIANS

Acupuncture anaesthesia **see** ACUPUNCTURE ANALGESIA

WL834

ACUPUNCTURE ANALGESIA

WL834

E2 E3 Analgesia produced by the insertion of acupuncture needles at certain points in the body. This activates small myelinated nerve fibres in the muscle which transmit impulses to the spinal cord and then activate three centres - the spinal cord, midbrain and pituitary/hypothalamus - to produce analgesia.

Acupuncture, auricular **see** ACUPUNCTURE, EAR

WB850

ACUPUNCTURE, EAR

WB850

E2 Acupuncture therapy by inserting needles in the ear. It is used to control pain and for treating various ailments.

ACUPUNCTURE POINTS

WB850

E2 Designated locations along nerves or organ meridians for inserting acupuncture needles. **See related** MERIDIANS

ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY

WB850

E2 The treatment of disease by inserting needles along specific pathways or meridians. the placement varies with the disease being treated. It is sometimes used in conjunction with heat, moxibustion, acupressure, or electric stimulation. Do not confuse with ACUPUNCTURE, the specialty. **See related** ELECTROACUPUNCTURE; MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL; MEDICINE, EAST ASIAN TRADITIONAL; MOXIBUSTION

Acute abdomen **see** ABDOMEN, ACUTE

WI147

Acute autoimmune neuropathy **see** GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME

WL330

Acute bacterial prostatitis **see** PROSTATITIS

WJ752

Acute brain injuries **see** BRAIN INJURIES

WL510-36

Acute confusional migraine **see** MIGRAINE DISORDERS

WL850-4

Acute confusional senile dementia **see** ALZHEIMER DISEASE

WM221

ACUTE DISEASE

WB100

C23 Disease having a short and relatively severe course. Use only when the concept of acuteness is the point of the item.

Acute idiopathic facial neuropathy **see** BELL PALSY

WL574

Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy **see** GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME

WL330

Acute inflammatory facial neuropathy **see** BELL PALSY

WL574

A

Acute inflammatory polyneuropathy **see** GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME WL330

Acute inflammatory polyradiculoneuropathy **see** GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME WL330

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY **WJ341**

C12 C13 A severe stage of acute renal insufficiency, characterised by the sudden decrease in GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE to less than 15 ml per min, sometime to less than 1 to 2 ml per min. It is usually associated with OLIGURIA; OEDEMA; and increase in BLOOD UREA NITROGEN and serum CREATININE concentrations. **See related** ANURIA; RENAL DIALYSIS

Acute lymphoid leukaemia **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250

Acute myeloid leukaemia **see** LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE WH250

Acute necrotising pancreatitis **see** PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTISING WI805

Acute neuronopathic Gaucher disease **see** GAUCHER DISEASE WD270

Acute onset vascular dementia **see** DEMENTIA, VASCULAR WM221

ACUTE PAIN **WL800**

C10, C23 Intensely discomforting, distressful, or agonizing sensation associated with trauma or disease, with well-defined location, character, and timing.

Acute pain service **see** PAIN CLINICS WL830

Acute relapsing multiple sclerosis **see** MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING WL365-68

Acute respiratory distress syndrome **see** RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT WF160

Acute rheumatic fever **see** RHEUMATIC FEVER WC220

ACUTE SERVICES AND UNITS **WX120**

N2 Wessex Mesh. Health services and units devoted to the treatment of acute disease and injuries. **See related** TRUSTS, HOSPITAL

Acute stress disorders **see** STRESS DISORDERS, TRAUMATIC, ACUTE WM174

Acute yellow atrophy **see** LIVER DISEASES WI712

Adalimumab **see** ANTIBODIES, MONOCLONAL QW575.5

ADAPTATION, OCULAR **WW120**

G14 The adjustment of the eye to variations in the intensity of light. Light adaptation is the adjustment of the eye when the light threshold is increased; DARK ADAPTATION when the light is greatly reduced. Do not confuse with ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR which is the adjustment of the lens to distance.

ADAPTATION PHYSIOLOGICAL **QT140**

G7 G16 The non-genetic biological changes of an organism in response to challenges in its ENVIRONMENT. **See related** GENERAL ADAPTATION SYNDROME

ADAPTATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL **WLM810**

F1 A state of harmony between internal needs and external demands and the processes used in achieving this condition. **See related** FEEDBACK, PSYCHOLOGICAL; SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT; EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

A

Adaptive behaviour **see** SOCIALISATION HM200

Addictions **see** ALCOHOLISM; SUBSTANCE RELATED DISORDERS and specific substances

Addictive behaviour **see** BEHAVIOUR, ADDICTIVE WM160

ADDISON DISEASE WK765

C19 C20 An adrenal disease characterised by the progressive destruction of the ADRENAL CORTEX, resulting in insufficient production of ALDOSTERONE and HYDROCORTISONE. Clinical symptoms include ANOREXIA; NAUSEA; WEIGHT LOSS; MUSCLE WEAKNESS; and HYPERPIGMENTATION of the SKIN due to increase in circulating levels of ACTH precursor hormone which stimulates MELANOCYTES.

Addison's anaemia **see** ANAEMIA, PERNICIOUS WH165

Addison's disease **see** ADDISON DISEASE WK765

Additives **see** FOOD ADDITIVES WD98

ADDRESSES

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Speeches, orations or written statements, usually formal, directed to a particular group of persons. It is to be differentiated from LECTURES in that lectures are usually delivered to classes for the purpose of instruction.

ADENOCARCINOMA QZ365

C4 A malignant epithelial tumour with a glandular organisation.

Adenocarcinoma, basal cell **see** ADENOCARCINOMA QZ365

Adenocarcinoma, granular cell **see** ADENOCARCINOMA QZ365

Adenocarcinoma, oxyphilic **see** ADENOCARCINOMA QZ365

Adenocarcinoma, tubular **see** ADENOCARCINOMA QZ365

Adenohypophyseal diseases **see** PITUITARY DISEASES WK550

Adenohypophyseal hormones **see** PITUITARY HORMONES, ANTERIOR WK515

Adenohypophyseal hyposecretion **see** HYPOPITUITARISM WK560

Adenohypophysis **see** PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR WK510

ADENOIDS WV430

A4 A10 A14 A15 A collection of lymphoid nodules on the posterior wall and roof of the NASOPHARYNX. Pharyngeal tonsil goes here. Surgery is probably ADENOIDECTOMY.

ADENOMA QZ210

C4 A benign epithelial tumour with a glandular organisation. For malignant adenoma **see** ADENOCARCINOMA. Prefer specific site.

Adenoma, basal cell **see** ADENOMA QZ210

Adenoma, beta-cell **see** INSULINOMA WK885

Adenoma, follicular **see** ADENOMA QZ210

A

Adenoma, malignant see ADENOCARCINOMA	QZ365
Adenoma, microcystic see ADENOMA	QZ210
Adenoma, monomorphic see ADENOMA	QZ210
Adenoma, papillary see ADENOMA	QZ210
Adenoma, prostatic see PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA	WJ752
Adenoma, trabecular see ADENOMA	QZ210

ADENOMATOID TUMOUR

C4 A small, circumscribed, benign tumor of the genital tract, composed of small glandlike spaces lined by flattened or cuboidal mesothelium-like cells.

Female

WP230

Male

WJ700

Adenomyosis **see** ENDOMETRIOSIS **WP390**

ADENOSINE DEAMINASE

QU135

D8 An enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of adenosine to inosine with the elimination of ammonia. Since there are wide tissue and species variations in the enzyme, it has been used as a tool in the study of human and animal genetics and in medical diagnosis. Its deficiency is usually associated with SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY.

ADENOVIRIDAE

QW165

B4 A family of non-enveloped viruses infecting mammals (MASTADENOVIRUS) and birds (AVIADENOVIRUS) or both (ATADENOVIRUS). Infections may be asymptomatic or result in a variety of diseases.

Adhesions **see** TISSUE ADHESIONS **QZ150**

Adhesive capsulitis **see** BURSITIS **WD960**

ADHESIVES

D27 J1 Substances that cause the adherence of two surfaces. They include glues (properly collagen-derived adhesives), mucilages, sticky pastes, gums, resins, or latex. Coordinate with DENTURE RETENTION for denture adhesives, with AEROSOLS for spray adhesives. BONE CEMENTS and DENTAL CEMENTS are also available.

Adiadochokinesis **see** CEREBELLAR ATAXIA **WL310**

Adipocere **see** POSTMORTEM CHANGES **QZ35**

ADIPOSE TISSUE

QS532

A10 Specialised connective tissue composed of fat cells (ADIPOCYTES). It is the site of stored FATS, usually in the form of TRIGLYCERIDES. In mammals, there are two types of adipose tissue, the WHITE FAT and the BROWN FAT. Their relative distributions vary in different species with most adipose tissue being white. For inflammation use PANNICULITIS. For / surgery consider also LIPECTOMY. **See related** LIPECTOMY

Adipose tissue, abdominal **see** ABDOMINAL FAT **QS532**

ADIPOSIS DOLOROSA

WD294

C17 C18 A rare disease characterized by multiple tumour-like fatty deposits that press on nerves in various sites causing pain and weakness. Often these lipoma-like structures are located on the trunk and limbs but sparing the face and hands. **See related** LIPOMATOSIS

A

Adjusted life years see QUALITY-ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS	W270
Adjustment, emotional see EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT	WLM200-
Adjustment, social see SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT	WLM810
ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS	WM150
<p>F3 Maladaptive reactions to identifiable psychosocial stressors occurring within a short time after onset of the stressor. They are manifested by either impairment in social or occupational functioning or by symptoms (depression, anxiety etc) that are in excess of a normal and expected reaction to the stressor.</p>	
Adjustment, psychological see EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT	WLM200-
Adjustment sleep disorders see DYSSOMNIAS	WL724
Adjustment, social see SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT	WLM810
Adjuvant drug therapy see CHEMOTHERAPY, ADJUVANT	QZ760
Adjuvant radiotherapy see RADIOTHERAPY, ADJUVANT	QZ760
Adjuvant therapy see CHEMOTHERAPY, ADJUVANT	QZ760
ADJUVANTS, ANAESTHESIA	WO565
<p>D27 Agents that are administered in association with anaesthetics to increase effectiveness, improve delivery, or decrease required dosage.</p>	
ADJUVANTS, IMMUNOLOGIC	QW800
<p>D27 Substances that augment, stimulate, activate, potentiate, or modulate the immune response at either the cellular or humoral level. Their mode of action is either non-specific, resulting in increased immune responsiveness to a wide variety of antigens, or antigen-specific, i.e., affecting a restricted type of immune response to a narrow group of antigens. The therapeutic efficacy of many biological response modifiers is related to their antigen-specific immunoadjuvanticity.</p>	
Adlerian theory see PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY	WM456
Administration see ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION	
<p>/ administration & dosage Subheading. (D) Used with drugs for dosage forms, routes of administration, frequency and duration of administration, quantity of medication and the effects of these factors. Differentiate from / therapeutic use and / pharmacology.</p>	
Administration, anal see ADMINISTRATION, RECTAL	WB344
Administration, drug see DRUG ADMINISTRATION ROUTES; DRUG ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE and specific forms of drug administration.	WB340-54
Administration, enteral see DRUG ADMINISTRATION ROUTES	WB350
Administration, health services see HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	WX135-228
Administration, hospital see HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	WX135
Administration, hospital personnel see PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL	WX400

A

- ADMINISTRATION, INHALATION** **WB340**
E5 The administration of drugs by the respiratory route. It includes insufflation into the respiratory tract. **See related** ADMINISTRATION, INTRANASAL; AEROSOLS; ANAESTHESIA, INHALATION; NEBULISERS AND VAPOURISERS; RESPIRATORY THERAPY
- ADMINISTRATION, INTRANASAL** **WB342**
E2 The administration of drugs through the nasal passage. **See related** ADMINISTRATION, INHALATION; NEBULISERS AND VAPOURISERS
- ADMINISTRATION, INTRAVENOUS** **WB354**
E2 D6 Delivery of substances through VENIPUNCTURE into the VEINS. **See related** INFUSIONS, INTRAVENOUS; INJECTIONS, INTRAVENOUS
- ADMINISTRATION, INTRAVESICAL** **WB340**
E5 The instillation or other administration of drugs into the bladder, usually to treat local disease, including neoplasms.
Administration, library **see** LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION Z110-68
- ADMINISTRATION, ORAL** **WB350**
E5 The giving of drugs, chemicals, or other substances by mouth.
Administration, pharmacy **see** PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION QV437
Administration, public health **see** PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION W4
- ADMINISTRATION, RECTAL** **WB344**
E2 The insertion of drugs into the rectum, usually for confused or incompetent patients, like children, infants, and the very old or comatose.
Administration research, nursing **see** NURSING ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH WY20
Administration routes, drug **see** DRUG ADMINISTRATION ROUTES WB340-54
Administration schedule, drug **see** DRUG ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE WB340
Administration, self **see** SELF ADMINISTRATION WB340
Administrative and clerical staff **see** ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL or HEALTH FACILITY ADMINISTRATORS
Administrative nursing research **see** NURSING ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH WY20
- ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL** **WX135**
M1 Individuals responsible for the development of policy and supervision of the execution of plans and functional operations. Include clerical staff. **See related** MEDICAL SECRETARIES
Administrative techniques **see** ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION WX200-28
Administrators **see** ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL; HEALTH FACILITY ADMINISTRATORS; HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS; NURSE ADMINISTRATORS
Admission **see** PATIENT ADMISSION WA10
- ADMITTING DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL** **WA10**
N2 N4 Hospital department responsible for the flow of patients and the processing of admissions, discharges, transfers, and also most procedures to be carried out in the event of a patient's death.

A

- ADNEXAL DISEASES** **WP320**
C13 Diseases of ovaries, fallopian tubes and uterine ligaments collectively. Prefer specific organs concerned. For inflammatory disease use ADNEXITIS.
- Adnexitis **see** PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE **WP215**
- ADOLESCENT** **WS850**
M1 Age 13-18 years as a physiological, psychological and social entity. For / psychology use PSYCHOLOGY, ADOLESCENT
- ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOUR** **WS200A-70A**
F1
- ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT** **WS850**
F1 G7 The continuous sequential physiological and psychological changes during adolescence, approximately between the age of 13 and 18. **See related** HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- ADOLESCENT HEALTH** **WS850**
N1 The concept covering the physical and mental conditions of adolescents. **See related** ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES; ADOLESCENT MEDICINE; CHILD HEALTH
- ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES** **WS27A**
N2 Organized services to provide health care to adolescents, ages ranging from 13 through 18 years. **See related** ADOLESCENT HEALTH; ADOLESCENT MEDICINE
- ADOLESCENT, HOSPITALISED** **WS408A**
M1 For a short time only - as a psychological social and sociological entity. Do not use for diseases of adolescents in hospital. **See related** PATIENTS
- ADOLESCENT, INSTITUTIONALISED**
M1 Residential care **WS325A**
Physically handicapped **WS580A**
See related CHILD, INSTITUTIONALISED, DEINSTITUTIONALISATION; INSTITUTIONALISATION; PATIENTS
- ADOLESCENT MEDICINE** **WS850**
H2 Specialty only. A branch of medicine pertaining to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases occurring during the period beginning with puberty until the cessation of somatic growth. Do not use for the diseases of adolescents; use the disease and ADOLESCENT. **See related** ADOLESCENT HEALTH; ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES
- Adolescent pregnancy **see** PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE **WQ222**
- ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY** **WS700A**
F4 H2 Specialty only, not for MENTAL DISORDERS. The medical science that deals with the origin, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of mental disorders in individuals 13-18 years old.
- Adolescent psychology **see** PSYCHOLOGY, ADOLESCENT **WS200A**
- ADOPTION** **WS328**
I1 Use also for fostering
- ADRENAL CORTEX** **WK750**
A6 The outer layer of the adrenal gland. PITUITARY-ADRENAL SYSTEM is available, also the three zonae of the cortex, ZONA GLOMERULOSA (outer), ZONA FASCICULATA (middle) and ZONA RETICULARIS (inner). **See related** ALDOSTERONE

A

- ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES** **WK755-7**
D6 For / deficiency consider also ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY. **See related** ADRENAL GLAND HYPERFUNCTION; ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY; ALDOSTERONE
- ADRENAL GLAND DISEASES** **WK760**
C19 For adrenal hyperplasia use HYPERPLASIA and ADRENAL GLANDS. ADRENAL CORTEX DISEASES is also available. **See related** ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASES
- Adrenal gland hypofunction **see** ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY **WK770**
- ADRENAL GLAND NEOPLASMS** **WK780**
C4 C19
- ADRENAL GLANDS** **WK700-90**
A6 For / surgery consider ADRENALECTOMY. For hyperplasia use ADRENAL GLANDS / pathology and HYPERPLASIA. For congenital adrenal hyperplasia use ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL. **See related** ENDOCRINE GLANDS
- ADRENALECTOMY** **WK790**
E4 Excision of one or both adrenal glands. **See related** ENDOCRINE SURGICAL PROCEDURES
- ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY** **WK770**
C19 Conditions in which the production of adrenal CORTICOSTEROIDS falls below the requirement of the body. Adrenal insufficiency can be caused by defects in the ADRENAL GLANDS, the PITUITARY GLAND, or the HYPOTHALAMUS.
- ADRENAL MEDULLA** **WK725**
A6 For disease coordinate with ADRENAL GLAND DISEASES.
- Adrenaline **see** EPINEPHRINE **WK725**
- ADRENERGIC AGENTS** **QV129**
D27 For general works. Prefer specific groups or drugs. Consider also SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM / drug effects. **See related** SYMPATHOLYTICS; SYMPATHOMIMETICS
- ADRENERGIC ALPHA-ANTAGONISTS** **QV132**
D27 Do not confuse with ADRENERGIC ALPHA-AGONISTS. **See related** ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS; SYMPATHOLYTICS
- ADRENERGIC ANTAGONISTS** **QV132**
D27 **See related** SYMPATHOLYTICS
- ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS** **QV132**
D27 Do not confuse with ADRENERGIC BETA-AGONISTS. **See related** ANTI-ARRHYTHMIA AGENTS; ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS; ANTI-ANXIETY AGENTS; SYMPATHOLYTICS
- ADRENOCORTICAL HYPERFUNCTION** **WK770**
C19 For congenital disease use ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL. For non-congenital adrenal hyperplasia use ADRENAL GLANDS / pathology and HYPERPLASIA. Do not confuse with ADRENAL GLAND HYPOFUNCTION. **See Related** ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES
- ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE** **WK515**
D6 D12 An anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the ADRENAL CORTEX and its production of CORTICOSTEROIDS.

A

ADULT

M1 Age 19-44 years. Only as a social, sociological and political entity. For adult education coordinate with EDUCATION

Education

L47

Literacy

L47

See related MEN; MIDDLE AGED; WOMEN

ADULT CHILDREN

F1 I1 M1 Children who have reached maturity or the legal age of majority. **See related** FAMILY

Adult daughters **see** ADULT CHILDREN

ADULT DAY CARE CENTRES

WT385

J3 N2 Non-residential facilities that are designed to provide care and companionship for seniors who need assistance or supervision during the day

Adult education **see** EDUCATION

L47

Adult literacy and numeracy **see** EDUCATIONAL STATUS

L47

Adult sons **see** ADULT CHILDREN

Adult manifestation of mental illness diagnosed in childhood **see** MENTAL DISORDERS DIAGNOSED IN CHILDHOOD

WM120

Adult respiratory distress syndrome **see** RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT WF160

ADULT STEM CELLS

QU330

A11 Cells with high proliferative and self renewal capacities derived from adults. **See related** EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS; FOETAL STEM CELLS; STEM CELLS

ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD ABUSE

WS360/362

M1 Persons who were child victims of violence and abuse including physical, sexual, or emotional maltreatment. **See related** BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME; CHILD ABUSE; CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL; CRIME VICTIMS; SURVIVORS; ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD ADVERSE EVENTS

ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD ADVERSE EVENTS

M1 Persons who experienced traumatic events during childhood. **See related** ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD ABUSE

Adult survivors of childhood trauma **see** ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD ADVERSE EVENTS

Adultery **see** EXTRAMARITAL RELATIONS

HQ520

ADVANCE DIRECTIVES

WA260

I1 N3 N4 Declarations by patients, made in advance of a situation in which they may be incompetent to decide about their own care, stating their treatment preferences or authorising a third party to make decisions for them.

In mental health

WM65

See related LIVING WILLS; RIGHT TO DIE; RESUSCITATION ORDERS

Advanced cancer **see** NEOPLASMS

QZ860

ADVANCED CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT

WD456

E2 The use of sophisticated methods and equipment to treat cardiopulmonary arrest. Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) includes the use of specialized equipment to maintain the airway, early defibrillation and pharmacological therapy. **See related** CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION; HEART ARREST

A

ADVERSE DRUG REACTION REPORTING SYSTEMS

QV38

E5 L1 N2 Systems developed for collecting reports from government agencies, manufacturers, hospitals, physicians, and other sources on adverse drug reactions. **See related** DRUG INFORMATION SERVICES

ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSING

WY240

H2 Evidence-based nursing, midwifery and healthcare grounded in research and scholarship. Practitioners include nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, nurse anaesthetists, and nurse midwives. **Note** Do not use for practice nursing in the sense of General Practice, use PRACTICE NURSE.

/ adverse effects Subheading. (B6,D1-6,D8-10,D12,D13,D20,D23,D25-27,E1-4,E6,E7,J2)
Used with drugs, chemicals or biological agents in accepted dosage - or with physical agents or manufactured products in normal usage - when intended for diagnostic, therapeutic, prophylactic or anaesthetic purposes. It is used also for adverse effects or complications of diagnostic, therapeutic, prophylactic, anaesthetic, surgical or other procedures but excludes contraindications. See also / poisoning and / toxicity. **See related** DRUG ERUPTIONS; IATROGENIC DISEASES

Adverse effects of drugs **see** IATROGENIC DISEASES or PHARMACOKINETICS

ADVERTISEMENTS

V1 V2 This heading is used as Publication Type. Use for works consisting of publicly distributed notices, usually as paid announcements in mass media such as newspapers, magazines, or on billboards. They include those in motion picture, television advertising, or electronic media.

ADVERTISING AS TOPIC

WX228

J1 L1 The act or practice of calling public attention to a product, service, need, etc., especially by paid announcements in newspapers, magazines, on radio, or on television. Coordinate with subject of advertisement and medium if necessary but do not coordinate with MEDICINE.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

N3 Groups set up to advise governmental bodies, societies or other institutions on policy. **See related** ETHICS COMMITTEES

Advisory services, client **see** CONSUMER ADVOCACY

Advocacy **see** CHILD ADVOCACY; CONSUMER ADVOCACY; PATIENT ADVOCACY

Aerobacter **see** ENTEROBACTER QW138

Aerobic bacteria **see** BACTERIA, AEROBIC QW131

Aerobic exercise **see** EXERCISE WD500

Aerosol drug therapy **see** ADMINISTRATION, INHALATION WB342

AEROSOLS

QV436

D20 D26 D27 For / adverse effects, ensure that the item is about the adverse effect of the aerosol and not of the substance it contains. ADMINISTRATION, INHALATION is also available. **See related** NEBULISERS AND VAPOURISERS

AEROSPACE MEDICINE

WD600-60

H2 A specialty which is concerned with the health and medical problems of man in AVIATION (aviation medicine) and SPACE FLIGHT. Medical, physiological or psychological aspects of space flight go under SPACE FLIGHT or other space related terms. **See related** ACCIDENTS, AVIATION; ALTITUDE; DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS

A

AESTHETICS

F2 K1 The branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of the beautiful. It includes beauty, aesthetic experience, aesthetic judgment, aesthetic aspects of medicine, etc.

B

AESTHETICS, DENTAL

WU320

E6 Skills, techniques, standards, and principles used to improve the art and symmetry of the teeth and face to improve the appearance as well as the function of the teeth, mouth, and face.

/ aetiology Subheading. (C,F3) Used with diseases for causative agents including micro-organisms and includes environmental and social factors and personal habits as contributing factors. It includes pathogenesis.

In cancer

QZ500

AFFECT

WLM200-72

F1 The feeling-tone accompaniment of an idea or mental representation. It is the most direct psychic derivative of instinct and the psychic representative of the various bodily changes by means of which instincts manifest themselves. **See also** particular forms of emotion. **See related** EMOTIONS

Affective aspects **see** / psychology

Affective disorders **see** MOOD DISORDERS

WM170

AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, PSYCHOTIC

WM207

F3 Disorders in which the essential feature is a severe disturbance in mood (depression, anxiety, elation and excitement) accompanied by psychotic symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, gross impairment in reality testing etc. **See related** BIPOLAR DISORDER; MOOD DISORDERS

Affective psychosis, bipolar **see** BIPOLAR DISORDER

WM207

AFFECTIVE SYMPTOMS

WM170

F1 Mood or emotional responses dissonant with or inappropriate to the behaviour and/or stimulus. Do not confuse with MOOD DISORDERS. **See related** EMOTIONS

Afferent neurons **see** NEURONS, AFFERENT

WL110

Afferent Pupillary Defect **see** PUPIL DISORDERS

WW365

Affinotoxins **see** IMMUNOTOXINS

QW630.5

AFRICA

Z1 For whole continent or unspecified region. Prefer subdivisions if possible.

AFRICAN AMERICANS

M1 Persons living in the United States having origins in any of the black groups of Africa.

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL ANCESTRY GROUP

HM268

M1 Individuals whose ancestral origins are in the continent of Africa.

Health care

WA90

See related AFRICAN AMERICANS; EQUAL RIGHTS; HUMAN RIGHTS; PREJUDICE

African medicine, traditional **see** MEDICINE, AFRICAN TRADITIONAL

WB56

African witch doctor **see** MEDICINE, AFRICAN TRADITIONAL

WB56

A

AFTER-HOURS CARE

WA241

N4 N5 Medical care provided after the regular practice schedule of the physicians. Usually it is designed to deliver 24-hour-a-day and 365-day-a-year patient care coverage for emergencies, triage, pediatric care, or hospice care.

In primary care

WA140

NHS Walk-in centres

WA126

See related NIGHT CARE; TELEMEDICINE

AFTERCARE

WA180

E2 N2 The care and treatment of a convalescent patient, especially that of a patient after surgery. Medical, nursing or psychiatric care after discharge from a hospital or other health facility, differentiate from REHABILITATION which is getting a person back to their pre-illness work or other activity. For after care of released prisoners **see** PRISONERS. **See related** CONVALESCENCE; PATIENT CARE PLANNING.

AGE FACTORS

N5 N6 Age as a constituent element or influence contributing to the production of a result. It may be applicable to the cause or the effect of a circumstance. It is used with human or animal concepts but should be differentiated from AGING, a physiological process, and TIME FACTORS which refers only to the passage of time. Do not confuse with AGE DISTRIBUTION which is largely statistical.

In pathogenesis of disease

QZ53

See related AGE OF ONSET; EPIDEMIOLOGIC FACTORS; MATERNAL AGE

AGE GROUPS

HM265

M1 Persons classified by age from birth to octogenarians and older. Prefer specific age groups if possible. Differentiate from AGING which is the physiological process from birth to old age.

Age-sex registers in primary care

WA136

AGE OF ONSET

N5 N6 The age or period of life at which a disease or the initial symptoms or manifestations of a disease appear in an individual. Not for routine age of onset of disease in individual case reports. Co-ordinate with disease + / epidemiology. **See related** AGE FACTORS; LATE ONSET DISORDERS

Age-related osteoporosis **see** OSTEOPOROSIS

WE242

Age-sex registers **see** AGE GROUPS

AGED

WT1-398

M1 Aged 65-79. AGED 80 AND OVER is also available. As a physiological, psychological or social entity. Differentiate from AGING and AGE FACTORS.

Rights and advocacy

WT340

See related FRAIL ELDERLY; GERIATRIC NURSING; GERIATRICS; HEALTH SERVICES FOR AGED; HOMES FOR AGED; HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY; LONGEVITY; OLD AGE ASSISTANCE; PENSIONERS; PENSIONS; RETIREMENT

AGED, 80 AND OVER

WT1-398

M1 See notes at AGED. **See related** FRAIL ELDERLY; LONGEVITY; PENSIONERS

Aged abuse **see** ELDER ABUSE

WT321

AGEING

WT100-4

G7 The gradual irreversible changes in structure and function of an organism that occur as a result of the passage of time. The ageing process anywhere between birth and old age. Differentiate from AGE FACTORS and AGED and from AGE FACTORS, a statistical concept.

Psychology of ageing

WT200

See related HEALTHY AGEING

A

Ageing well **see** HEALTHY AGEING WT120

Ageism **see** PREJUDICE WT321

Agency doctors in primary care **see** PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING WA142

Agency nursing **see** NURSING, PRIVATE DUTY WY268

AGGLUTINATION

G2 G12 The clumping together of suspended material resulting from the action of AGGLUTININS.

In immunology **QW640**

AGGLUTINATION TESTS

QY265

E1 E5 Tests that are dependent on the clumping of cells, microorganisms, or particles when mixed with specific antiserum.

AGGRESSION

WLM230

F1 A form of behaviour which leads to self-assertion; it may arise from innate drives and/or a response to frustration; may be manifested by destructive and attacking behavior, by covert attitudes of hostility and obstructionism, or by healthy self-expressive drive to mastery.

In learning disabled people **WM836**

See related VIOLENCE

Agitation, psychomotor **see** PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION WL380

Agnosia for faces **see** PROSOPAGNOSIA WL704

AGONISTIC BEHAVIOUR

WLM228

F1 Any behaviour associated with conflict between two individuals.

/ agonists Subheading. (D1-4,D6,D9,D10,D12,D13,D23) Used with chemicals, drugs and endogenous or exogenous substances to indicate substances or agents that have affinity for a receptor and intrinsic activity at that receptor. Do not confuse with / antagonists and inhibitors.

AGORAPHOBIA

WM173

F3 Obsessive, persistent, intense fear of open places.

AGRAPHIA

WL760

C10 C23 Loss or impairment of the ability to write (letters, syllables, words, or phrases) due to an injury to a specific cerebral area or occasionally due to emotional factors. This condition rarely occurs in isolation, and often accompanies APHASIA. **See related** HANDWRITING

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DISEASES

QM15

C21 **See related** RURAL HEALTH

AGRICULTURE

QM10

J1 Specialty. The science of soil cultivation, crop production, and livestock raising.

Health and safety aspects **QM15**

Horticulture **QM20**

Hospital farms **WX695**

See related GARDENING

AGROCHEMICALS

W67

D27 Chemicals used in agriculture. These include pesticides, fumigants, fertilizers, plant hormones, steroids, antibiotics, mycotoxins, etc.

AID **see** INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HETEROLOGOUS WQ207

A

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	HV246
N3 Financial assistance provided by the government to indigent families with dependent children who meet certain requirements. See related PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	
Aids for the disabled see EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES; SELF-HELP DEVICES	WB650
AIDS see ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	WC170-90
AIDS antibodies see HIV ANTIBODIES	WC174
AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX	WC170
C2 C10 C20 F3 A neurological condition associated with the ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME and characterized by impaired concentration and memory, slowness of hand movements, ATAXIA, incontinence, apathy, and gait difficulties associated with HIV-1 viral infection of the central nervous system. See related ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME; DEMENTIA; HIV INFECTIONS	
AIDS encephalopathy see AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX	WC170
Aids, pharmaceutical see PHARMACEUTIC AIDS	QV500
AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX	WC170
C2 C20 See related ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME; HIV INFECTIONS; OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS	
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS	WC170
C1 C2 C3 C20 The most common include PNEUMOCYSTIS PNEUMONIA, Kaposi's sarcoma, cryptosporidiosis, herpes simplex, toxoplasmosis, cryptococcosis, and infections with Mycobacterium avium complex, Microsporidium, and Cytomegalovirus. See related HIV INFECTIONS	
AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	WC174
E1 Immunologic tests for identification of HIV (HTLV-III/LAV) antibodies.	
AIDS seropositivity see AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	WC174
AIDS VACCINES	WC190
D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines containing inactivated HIV or some of its component antigens and designed to prevent or treat AIDS. Some vaccines containing antigens are recombinantly produced.	
AIDS virus see HIV-1; HIV-2	QW168
AIR	QV310
G16 N6 Do not confuse with ATMOSPHERE or OXYGEN. For / microbiology use AIR MICROBIOLOGY + specific microbe. For / virology use AIR MICROBIOLOGY + specific virus. For air embolism use EMBOLISM, AIR	
Effect on health	QT230
AIR AMBULANCES	WX582
J01 N2 See related AIRCRAFT	
Air bags see SEAT BELTS	W460
AIR CONDITIONING	WX740
N6 The maintenance of certain aspects of the environment within a defined space to facilitate the function of that space; aspects controlled include air temperature and motion, radiant heat level,	

A

- moisture, and concentration of pollutants such as dust, microorganisms, and gases.
Environmental health aspects **W44**
See related ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED
- AIR MICROBIOLOGY** **QW82**
H1 N6 The presence of bacteria, viruses, and fungi in the air. This term is not restricted to pathogenic organisms.
Public health aspects **W44**
See related ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY
- AIR POLLUTANTS** **W44**
D27 Any substance in the air which could, if present in high enough concentration, harm humans, animals, vegetation or material. Substances include GASES; PARTICULATE MATTER; and volatile ORGANIC CHEMICALS. Specify pollutant if pertinent. **See related** AIR POLLUTANTS, OCCUPATIONAL; ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS; AUTOMOBILE EXHAUST
- AIR POLLUTANTS, OCCUPATIONAL** **W352**
D27 Air pollutants found in the work area. They are usually produced by the specific nature of the occupation. Specify pollutant or occupation if pertinent.
- AIR POLLUTION** **W44**
N6 The presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air (AIR POLLUTANTS) that interfere with human health or welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects. The substances may include GASES; PARTICULATE MATTER; or volatile ORGANIC CHEMICALS. Includes POLLEN in the air. AIR POLLUTION, INDOOR is also available.
In the workplace **W352**
See related ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION
- AIR POLLUTION, INDOOR** **W44**
N6 **See related** TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION
- Air radiography **see** PNEUMORADIOGRAPHY **WN160**
- Air sickness **see** MOTION SICKNESS **WV555**
- AIRCRAFT**
J1 **See related** AIR AMBULANCES
- Airflow obstruction, chronic **see** PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE **WF648**
- AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION** **WF175**
C8 For acute obstruction only. Chronic airway obstruction, chronic airflow obstruction and chronic obstructive airway disease go with LUNG DISEASES, OBSTRUCTIVE. NASAL OBSTRUCTION is also available. **See related** ASPHYXIA; RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL
- AIRWAY MANAGEMENT** **WF165**
E2 Evaluation, planning, and use of a range of procedures and airway devices for the maintenance or restoration of a patient's ventilation
- Akathisia **see** PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION **WL380**
- AKATHISIA, DRUG-INDUCED** **WL375**
C10 C21 C23 A condition associated with the use of certain medications and characterised by an internal sense of motor restlessness often described as an inability to resist the urge to move.
Psychiatric aspects **WM403**
See related DYSKINESIA, DRUG-INDUCED

A

Akathisia, tardive **see** AKATHESIA, DRUG INDUCED

Alaryngeal speech **see** SPEECH, ALARYNGEAL WV245

Alastrim **see** SMALLPOX WC585-8

ALBUMINS QU55

D12 Water-soluble proteins found in egg whites, blood, lymph, and other tissues and fluids.

ALBUMINURIA WJ343

C12 C13 C23 The presence of albumin in the urine, an indicator of KIDNEY DISEASES.

See related URINE

Alcohol **see** ALCOHOLS or ETHANOL

Alcohol abuse **see** ALCOHOLISM WM274-75

ALCOHOL AMNESTIC DISORDER WM274.2

C10 C21 F3 A mental disorder associated with ALCOHOLISM and nutritional deficiencies characterised by short term memory loss, confabulations, and disturbances of attention. **See related** KORSAKOFF SYNDROME; MEMORY DISORDERS

ALCOHOL DETERRENTS WM275

D27 Substances interfering with the metabolism of ethyl alcohol, causing unpleasant side effects thought to discourage the drinking of alcoholic beverages. Alcohol deterrents are used in the treatment of alcoholism. Consider also ALCOHOLISM / drug therapy and ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION / drug therapy. **See related** ALCOHOLISM

ALCOHOL DRINKING

F1 Use for alcohol consumption only, including social drinking. For drunkenness use ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION but for binge drinking and acute alcohol intoxication use ETHANOL / poisoning. For chronic alcohol consumption use ALCOHOLISM. TEMPERANCE is available for "abstinence from alcohol" but do not confuse with alcohol withdrawal.

Food and food processing

Health education

WD96

WM275

See related ALCOHOLISM

Alcohol, ethyl **see** ETHANOL QV82

ALCOHOL-INDUCED DISORDERS WM274.2/4

C21 Disorders stemming from the misuse and abuse of alcohol. **See related** LIVER CIRRHOSIS, ALCOHOLIC

ALCOHOL-INDUCED DISORDERS, NERVOUS SYSTEM WM274.2/4

C10 C21 Acute and chronic neurologic disorders associated with the various neurologic effects of ethanol. Primary sites of injury include the brain and peripheral nerves.

ALCOHOL-RELATED DISORDERS WM274.2/4

C21 F3 Disorders related to or resulting from abuse or misuse of alcohol. **See related** SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WD96

J2 Chronic consumption is ALCOHOLISM. BEER and WINE are available.

Health education

W578

See related ETHANOL

Alcoholic cardiomyopathy **see** CARDIOMYOPATHY, ALCOHOLIC WG280 & WM274.2

A

- ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION** **WM274.5**
C21 F3 For acute condition only. Drunkenness goes here. For acute alcohol intoxication use ETHANOL / poisoning. Chronic intoxication is ALCOHOLISM
Alcoholic liver diseases **see** LIVER DISEASES, ALCOHOLIC WI712
- ALCOHOLIC KORSAKOFF SYNDROME** **WM274.2**
C10 C23 C25 F1 F3 A neurological disorder characterized by inattentiveness and the inability to form short term memories. It is caused by THIAMINE DEFICIENCY due to chronic ALCOHOLISM.
- ALCOHOLICS** **WM274**
M1 Persons who have a history of physical or psychological dependence on ETHANOL.
- ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS** **WM274.6**
N3 **See related** ALCOHOLISM
- ALCOHOLISM** **WM274-275**
C21 F3 A primary, chronic disease with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development and manifestations. The disease is often progressive and fatal. It is characterized by impaired control over drinking, preoccupation with the drug alcohol, use of alcohol despite adverse consequences, and distortions in thinking, most notably denial. Each of these symptoms may be continuous or periodic. Do not coordinate with CHRONIC DISEASE, alcoholism is resumed to be chronic. Differentiate from ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION which is being drunk. Acute alcoholic intoxication and binge drinking is ETHANOL / poisoning. For / drug therapy consider also ALCOHOL DETERRENTS. Consider also LIVER DISEASES, also PANCREATITIS, ALCOHOLIC, CARDIOMYOPATHY, ALCOHOLIC; FOETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS
Alcohol abuse in children **WS348**
Alcohol and substance abuse together **WM270**
See related ALCOHOL DETERRENTS; ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS; ALCOHOL DRINKING; FOETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS; SOCIAL PROBLEMS; ALCOHOL-INDUCED DISORDERS
- ALCOHOLS** **QV82**
D2 Do not use for "alcohol", use ETHANOL
- ALDEHYDES** **QU99**
D2 Organic compounds containing a carbonyl group in the form -CHO.
- ALDOSTERONE** **WK755**
D4 D6 A hormone secreted by the ADRENAL CORTEX that regulates electrolyte and water balance by increasing the renal retention of sodium and the excretion of potassium. For / deficiency consider also HYPOALDOSTERONISM. For /antagonists & inhibitors use MINERALOCORTICOID RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS.
Aldosterone antagonists **see** MINERALOCORTICOID RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS **WK755**
- ALENDRONATE**
D2 A non-hormonal medication for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis in women. This drug builds healthy bone, restoring some of the bone loss as a result of osteoporosis. **See related** OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
- ALEXANDER TECHNIQUE** **WB543**
E2 Wessex Mesh. The Alexander Technique works through re-establishing the natural relationship between the head, the neck and the back - the "core" of the body that supports the strength of the limbs and which provides the structural environment for breathing and for the internal organs.(Web site of The Society of Teachers of The Alexander Technique.)
In obstetrics **WQ185**
- Alexia **see** DYSLEXIA WL725

A

- Alexia, acquired **see** DYSLEXIA, ACQUIRED WL760
- ALEXIA, PURE WL760**
C10 C23 F3 Loss of the power to comprehend written materials despite preservation of the ability to write (i.e. alexia without agraphia). This condition is generally attributed to lesions that “disconnect” the visual cortex of the non-dominant hemisphere from language centres in the dominant hemisphere.
- Algae, blue green **see** CYANOBACTERIA QW131
- Algebra **see** MATHEMATICS QA25
- ALGINATES QU83**
D9 Salts of alginic acid that are extracted from marine kelp and used to make dental impressions and as absorbent material for surgical dressings.
In dentistry **WU315**
Surgical dressings **WO167**
- Algodystrophic syndrome **see** REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY WL190
- Algodystrophy **see** REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY WL190
- Algor mortis **see** POSTMORTEM CHANGES QZ35
- ALGORITHMS QA25**
G17 L1 A procedure consisting of a sequence of algebraic formulas and/or logical steps to calculate or determine a given task.
- Alienation, social **see** SOCIAL ALIENATION
- Aliens **see** EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS HM222
- Alimentary system **see** DIGESTIVE SYSTEM WI
- ALKALIES QV612**
D1 Usually a hydroxide of lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium or cesium, but also the carbonates of these metals, ammonia, and the amines. For / adverse effects consider also HYPERCALCAEMIA. **See related** HYPERCALCAEMIA
- Alkali metals **see** METALS, ALKALI QV275
- Alkaline earth metals **see** METALS, ALKALINE EARTH QV275
- ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE QU136**
D8 An enzyme that catalyses the conversion of an orthophosphoric monoester and water to an alcohol and orthophosphate. For / deficiency consider also HYPOPHOSPHATASIA.
- ALKALOIDS QV628**
D3 Organic nitrogenous bases. Many alkaloids of medical importance occur in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and some have been synthesised. Prefer specific groups or specific alkaloids. Alkaloids from specific plants go here + name of plant or PLANTS, MEDICINAL. **See related** OPIATE ALKALOIDS; PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- ALKALOSIS WD299**
C18 An acid-base imbalance. **See related** ACID-BASE IMBALANCE
- ALKALOSIS, RESPIRATORY WF140**
C8 C18 Excess loss of CO₂ from the body.

A

ALLANTOIN	QU65
D2 D3 A urea hydantoin that is found in URINE and PLANTS and is used in dermatological preparations.	
Allelochemicals see PHEROMONES	QL
ALLERGENS	WD305
D23 Coordinate with specific allergen. In immunology	
See related BITES AND STINGS; DUST; FUNGI; INSECT BITES AND STINGS; POLLEN	QW900
Allergy see HYPERSENSITIVITY; FOOD HYPERSENSITIVITY and other specific hypersensitivities	WD300-30
ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY	WD300
H2 A medical specialty concerned with the hypersensitivity of the individual to foreign substances and protection from the resultant infection or disorder. Immunology as a profession	
Allergy, nut see NUT HYPERSENSITIVITY	WD180
Allergy, peanut see PEANUT HYPERSENSITIVITY	WD180
ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS	WX457-8
H2 Specialty. For / manpower use ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL. Occupations of medical personnel who are not doctors and are qualified by special training to work in supporting roles in the health care field. See related AUDIOLOGY; EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS; OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY; PHYSICAL THERAPY (SPECIALTY); SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY; TECHNOLOGY, DENTAL; TECHNOLOGY, MEDICAL; TECHNOLOGY, RADIOLOGIC	
ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL	
M1 N2 Health care workers specially trained to assist and support the work of health professionals e.g. occupational therapy helpers. See related DENTAL AUXILIARIES; MEDICAL RECORD ADMINISTRATORS; MEDICAL SECRETARIES; NURSES' AIDES; OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS; PHYSICAL THERAPISTS; PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS	
Allocation, cost see COST ALLOCATION	WX155
Allocation of resources see RESOURCE ALLOCATION	WX150-62
Allocation of staff see HEALTH MANPOWER or / manpower with staff group	
Allogenic transplantation see TRANSPLANTATION, HOMOLOGOUS	WO300-30
Allograft see TRANSPLANTATION, HOMOLOGOUS	WO300-30
Allomones see PHEROMONES	QL
Allowing to die see EUTHANASIA, PASSIVE	WA260
Alloys, dental see DENTAL ALLOYS	WU312
ALMANACS	
V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works containing a calendar of days, weeks and months, together with information such as astronomical data, various statistics, etc.	

A

ALOE B6	A plant genus of the family Aloeaceae, order Liliales (or Asphodelaceae, Asparagales in APG system) which is used medicinally. It contains anthraquinone glycosides such as aloin-emodin or aloemodin (EMODIN). Use for Aloe Vera.	WB845
Aloe vera see ALOE		WB845
ALOPECIA C17 C23		WR460
Alpha-adrenergic blocking agents see ADRENERGIC ALPHA-ANTAGONISTS		QV132
ALPHA-FOETOPROTEINS D12 D23	The first alpha-globulins to appear in mammalian sera during development of the embryo and the dominant serum proteins in early embryonic life. They may also be elevated in the amniotic fluid and maternal serum during pregnancy in ANENCEPHALY.	WQ212
Alpha-neurotoxins see NEUROTOXINS		QW630.5
Alpha-peroxidase see HORSERADISH PEROXIDASE		QU140
Alternative medicine see COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES		WB800-65
ALTITUDE G16 N6	Consider also ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE. / adverse effects should probably be ALTITUDE SICKNESS. See related AEROSPACE MEDICINE; ALTITUDE SICKNESS; ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE; MOUNTAINEERING; SPORTS MEDICINE	
ALTITUDE SICKNESS C8	A morbid condition of anoxia caused by the reduced available oxygen at high altitudes. See related HYPOXIA; MOUNTAINEERING; SPORTS MEDICINE	WD610
ALTRUISM F1	Consideration and concern for other people, as opposed to self-love or egoism, which can be a motivating influence. See related GIFT GIVING	WLM855
ALUMINIUM D1	A light metallic element with uses in pharmacology.	QV65
ALVEOLAR PROCESS A2 A14	The thickest and spongier part of the maxilla and mandible hollowed out into deep cavities for the teeth. For / surgery prefer ALVEOLECTOMY or ALVEOLOPLASTY.	WU240
ALZHEIMER DISEASE C10 F3A	degenerative disease of the BRAIN characterized by the insidious onset of DEMENTIA. Impairment of MEMORY, judgment, attention span, and problem solving skills are followed by severe APRAXIAS and a global loss of cognitive abilities. The condition primarily occurs after age 60. See related DEMENTIA	WM221
Amalgam, dental see DENTAL AMALGAM		WU312
AMANTADINE D2	An anti-viral that is used in the prophylactic or symptomatic treatment of influenza A. It is also used as an anti-Parkinsonian agent to treat extrapyramidal reactions and for post-herpetic neuralgia.	QV268.5
Ambidexterity see FUNCTIONAL LATERALITY		WL716

A

AMBLYOPIA	WW430
C10 C11 C23 A nonspecific term referring to impaired vision. Major subcategories include stimulus deprivation-induced amblyopia and toxic amblyopia. Stimulus deprivation-induced amblyopia is a developmental disorder of the visual cortex. A discrepancy between visual information received by the visual cortex from each eye results in abnormal cortical development. STRABISMUS and REFRACTIVE ERRORS may cause this condition. Toxic amblyopia is a disorder of the OPTIC NERVE which is associated with ALCOHOLISM, tobacco SMOKING, and other toxins and as an adverse effect of the use of some medications.	
AMBULANCE SERVICE	WX550-85
N2 Wessex Mesh.	
Ambulance stations	WX575
See related AIR AMBULANCES	
Ambulance staff see EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS	WX560-70
Ambulance station see AMBULANCE SERVICE	WX 575
AMBULANCES	WX580
J1 N2 See related AMBULANCE SERVICE; EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES; TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS	
Ambulances, air see AIR AMBULANCES	WX582
AMBULATORY CARE	WB101
E2 N2 Care provided to outpatients, rather than by admission to a hospital or other health care facility. The services may be a part of a hospital, augmenting its inpatient services, or may be provided at a free-standing facility.	
For children	WS310
For the elderly	WT385
See related DAY CARE; OUTPATIENT CLINICS, HOSPITAL	
AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES	WA127
N2 Those facilities which administer health services to individuals who do not require hospitalisation or institutionalisation. Use for non-hospital facilities e.g. health centres, clinics. Use OUTPATIENT CLINICS, HOSPITAL for hospital facilities.	
Abortion clinics	HQ176
Family planning clinics	HQ158
For physically disabled and chronically ill	WB685
Primary care clinics	WA127
Ambulatory electrocardiography monitoring see ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, AMBULATORY	WG140
Ambulatory monitoring see MONITORING, AMBULATORY	WB295
AMBULATORY SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WO67
E4 Surgery performed on an outpatient basis. May be hospital or general practitioner's surgery based.	
Anaesthesia	WO712
Amenities for patients see PATIENTS	WA50
AMENORRHOEA	WP622
C23 Absence of menstruation. OLIGOMENORRHOEA is also available. Postpartum amenorrhoea is indexed under AMENORRHOEA + PUERPERIUM and not LACTATION unless the latter is particularly discussed.	

A

America see UNITED STATES	G
Ametropia see REFRACTIVE ERRORS	WW410
AMIDES	QU62
D2 Nutritional aspects	WD44
AMIDINES	QU61
D2	
AMINES	QU61
D2 Nutritional aspects	WD44
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS	WD272
C16 C18 Disorders affecting amino acid metabolism. The majority of these disorders are inherited and present in the neonatal period with metabolic disturbances (e.g., ACIDOSIS) and neurological manifestations. They are present at birth, although they may not become symptomatic until later in life. See related METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS	
AMINO ACIDS	QU60
D12 For / urine consider also RENAL AMINOACIDURIAS. Nutritional aspects	WD44
AMINO ALCOHOLS	QV82-4
D2 Compounds possessing both a hydroxyl (-OH) and an amino group (-NH ₂).	
AMNESIA	WL708
C10 C23 F1 F3 Pathologic partial or complete loss of the ability to recall past experiences (AMNESIA, RETROGRADE) or to form new memories (AMNESIA, ANTEROGRADE). This condition may be of organic or psychological origin. In organic mental illness	WM220
See related MEMORY DISORDERS	
AMNIOCENTESIS	WQ215
E1 E4 Percutaneous trans-abdominal puncture of the uterus during pregnancy to obtain amniotic fluid. See related CHORIONIC VILLI SAMPLING; FOETOSCOPY; ULTRASONOGRAPHY, PRENATAL	
AMNIOTIC FLUID	WQ210
A12 A16 Intra-amniotic injections do not go here, use AMNION + INJECTIONS. For excess fluid and hydramnios use POLYHYDRAMNIOS; for fluid deficiency use OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS. See related FOETOSCOPY; OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS	
AMOBARBITAL	QV88
D3 A barbiturate with hypnotic and sedative properties (but not anti-anxiety). See related BARBITURATES	
AMOEBICIDES	QV255
D27 Agents which are destructive to amoebae, especially the parasitic species causing AMOEBIASIS in man and animal. Consider also AMOEBA / drug effects and AMOEBIASIS / drug therapy.	
AMPHETAMINE	QV102
D2 A powerful central nervous system stimulant and sympathomimetic. For / analogues & derivatives use AMPHATAMINES. See related AMPHETAMINE-RELATED DISORDERS; CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS	

A

Amphetamine abuse **see** AMPHETAMINE-RELATED DISORDERS WM298

AMPHETAMINE-RELATED DISORDERS WM298

C21 F3 Disorders related or resulting from use of amphetamines. **See related**
AMPHETAMINE

AMPHETAMINES QV102

D2 Analogs or derivatives of AMPHETAMINE. Many are sympathomimetics and central nervous system stimulators causing excitation, vasopressin, bronchodilation, and to varying degrees, anorexia, anorexia, nasal decongestion, and some smooth muscle relaxation. Do not confuse with AMPHETAMINE which is a specific chemical.

AMPHOTERICIN B QV356

D2 D4 D9 Macrolide antifungal antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces nodosus* obtained from soil of the Orinoco river region of Venezuela.

AMPICILLIN QV354

D2 D3 D4 Semi-synthetic derivative of penicillin that functions as an orally active broad-spectrum antibiotic.

AMPULLA OF VATER WI750

A3 A dilation of the duodenal papilla that is the opening of the juncture of the COMMON BILE DUCT and the MAIN PANCREATIC DUCT, also known as the hepatopancreatic ampulla.

AMPUTATION WE130-6

E4 The removal of a limb or other appendage or outgrowth of the body. A surgical procedure, do not confuse with AMPUTATION, TRAUMATIC through accident or injury. **See related**
ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES

AMPUTATION STUMPS WE130-6

A1 The part of a limb following amputation that is proximal to the amputated section. Restrict to extremities; do not use for GASTRIC STUMP, cervical stump, ureteral stump, appendiceal stump etc which are probably indexed under the relevant -ECTOMY or other surgical term. **See related**
PHANTOM LIMB

AMPUTATION, TRAUMATIC WE130

C21 Loss of a limb or other bodily appendage by accidental injury. Do not confuse with AMPUTATION, a surgical procedure. For / surgery consider also REPLANTATION. **See related**
WOUNDS AND INJURIES

AMPUTEES WE132-4

M1 Coordinate with UPPER EXTREMITY or LEG if relevant.
Nursing care WE132
Rehabilitation WE134

AMYGDALA WL132

A8 Almond-shaped group of basal nuclei anterior to the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, within the temporal lobe. The amygdala is part of the limbic system.

Amygdalo-hippocampal epilepsy **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL WL460

AMYLOIDOSIS WD775

C18 A group of sporadic, familial and/or inherited, degenerative, and infectious disease processes, linked by the common theme of abnormal protein folding and deposition of AMYLOID. For / genetics consider also AMYLOIDOSIS, HEREDITARY.

Amyotonia **see** NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES WL300

A

AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS	WL310
C10 A degenerative disorder affecting upper MOTOR NEURONS in the brain and lower motor neurons in the brain stem and SPINAL CORD. Disease onset is usually after the age of 50 and the process is usually fatal within 3 to 6 years.	
ANAEMIA	WH155-75
C15 For general and unspecified works.	
Anaemia, Addison's see ANAEMIA, PERNICIOUS	WH165
ANAEMIA, APLASTIC	WH175
C15 A form of anaemia in which the bone marrow fails to produce adequate numbers of peripheral blood elements.	
Anaemia, Cooley's see BETA-THALASSAEMIA	WH170
Anaemia, erythroblastic see BETA-THALASSAEMIA	WH170
ANAEMIA, HAEMOLYTIC	WH170
C15 A condition of inadequate circulating red blood cells or insufficient HAEMOGLOBIN due to premature destruction of red blood cells. For the hereditary form use ANAEMIA, HAEMOLYTIC, CONGENITAL.	
Anaemia, haemolytic, acquired see ANAEMIA, HAEMOLYTIC	WH170
ANAEMIA, HAEMOLYTIC, AUTOIMMUNE	WH170
C15 C20 Acquired hemolytic anemia due to the presence of AUTOANTIBODIES which agglutinate or lyse the patient's own RED BLOOD CELLS.	
ANAEMIA, HAEMOLYTIC, CONGENITAL	WH170
C15 C16 Hemolytic anemia due to various intrinsic defects of the erythrocyte. See related METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS	
ANAEMIA, HYPOCHROMIC	WH160
C15 The individual cells contain less hemoglobin than they could have under optimal conditions. Hypochromic anaemia may be caused by iron deficiency from a low iron intake, diminished iron absorption, or excessive iron loss. It can also be caused by infections or other diseases, therapeutic drugs, lead poisoning, and other conditions. ANAEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY is also available.	
ANAEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY	WH160
C15 C18 A type of hypochromic anaemia	
ANAEMIA, MACROCYTIC	WH165
C15	
Anaemia, Mediterranean see BETA-THALASSAEMIA	WH170
ANAEMIA, MEGALOBLASTIC	WH165
C15 A type of macrocytic anaemic	
ANAEMIA, PERNICIOUS	WH165
C15 C18 A type of megaloblastic anaemia.	
ANAEMIA, SICKLE CELL	WH170
C15 C16 Sickle cell disease goes here unless specifically HAEMOGLOBIN SC DISEASE or HAEMOGLOBIN C DISEASE or SICKLE CELL TRAIT or THALASSAEMIA. For / drug therapy consider also ANTISICKLING AGENTS. See related HAEMOGLOBINOPATHIES	

A

Anaerobic bacteria see BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC	QW131
ANAESTHESIA	WO500-755
E3 General works only. Prefer specific types of anaesthesia. Electric anaesthesia is ELECTRONARCOSIS. For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education. For / instrumentation use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / instrumentation.	
Cardiac problems	WG460
Care of the patient	WO575
Day surgery	WO712
ENT	WO740
Geriatric	WO755
Ophthalmologic	WO745
Orthopaedic	WO735
Paediatric	WO715
For laparoscopic surgery	WO770
Anaesthesia, acupuncture see ACUPUNCTURE ANALGESIA	WL834
Anaesthesia adjuvants see ADJUVANTS, ANAESTHESIA	WO565
ANAESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA	WO500
E3	
ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION	WO675
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education.	
ANAESTHESIA, DENTAL	WO750
E3 E6 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education.	
ANAESTHESIA DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL	WO527
N2 N4	
ANAESTHESIA, ENDOTRACHEAL	WO620
E3 Procedure in which an anaesthetic such as a gas or mixture of gases is inhaled through a tube in to the lungs	
For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education. See related TRACHEA	
ANAESTHESIA, EPIDURAL	WO680
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education. See related INJECTIONS, SPINAL	
ANAESTHESIA, GENERAL	WO600
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education.	
Anaesthesia, infiltration see ANAESTHESIA, LOCAL	WO685
ANAESTHESIA, INHALATION	WO610
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education. See related ADMINISTRATION, INHALATION	
Anaesthesia, intratracheal see ANAESTHESIA, ENDOTRACHEAL	WO620
ANAESTHESIA, INTRAVENOUS	WO630
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education.	
ANAESTHESIA, LOCAL	WO675-690
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education. See related ANAESTHETICS, LOCAL	

A

ANAESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL	WO725
E3 For / education coordinate with ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education.	
ANAESTHESIA RECOVERY PERIOD	WO595
E3 E4 The period of emergence from general anesthesia, where different elements of consciousness return at different rates.	
ANAESTHESIA, RECTAL	WO640
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education.	
Anaesthesia, refrigeration see CRYOANAESTHESIA	WO695
Anaesthesia, regional see ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION	WO675
ANAESTHESIA, SPINAL	WO680
E3 For / education use ANAESTHESIOLOGY / education. See related INJECTIONS, SPINAL	
ANAESTHESIOLOGY	WO521
H2 A specialty concerned with the study of anesthetics and anesthesia. Do not use for the technique, nor for the drug. Includes ethics and accountability. See related ANAESTHESIA and ANAESTHETICS	
Anaesthetic adjuvants see ADJUVANTS, ANAESTHESIA	WO565
Anaesthetic services see ANAESTHESIA DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL	WO527
ANAESTHETICS	QV81
D27 Agents that are capable of inducing a total or partial loss of sensation, especially tactile sensation and pain. Prefer specific groups or specific drugs. Choice of appropriate anaesthetic	WO565
See related ANAESTHETICS, LOCAL	
ANAESTHETICS, INHALATION	QV81/WO610
D27 Inhalation anesthetics have advantages over intravenous agents in that the depth of anesthesia can be changed rapidly by altering the inhaled concentration. See related ETHER, ETHYL	
ANAESTHETICS, LOCAL	QV110-113
D27 Prefer specific drugs if possible.	
Anal drug administration see ADMINISTRATION, RECTAL	WB344
ANAL CANAL	WI600-50
A3 The terminal segment of the large intestine, beginning from the ampulla of the rectum and ending at the anus. Consider also terms at PROCT-. For inflammation use PROCTITIS. See related INTESTINE, LARGE	
Anal fissure see FISSURE IN ANO	WI605
Anal fistula see RECTAL FISTULA	WI605
Anal neoplasms see ANUS NEOPLASMS	WI610
Anal prolapse see RECTAL PROLAPSE	WI600
Anal sex see SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR	HQ300
Anal sphincter see ANAL CANAL	WI600

A

- Anal stage **see** PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT WM484
- Anal ulcer **see** FISSURE IN ANO WI605
- Analeptics **see** CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS QV100
- ANALGESIA** WL830-6
- E3 Methods of PAIN relief that may be used with or in place of ANALGESICS. **See related** PAIN
- Analgesia, acupuncture **see** ACUPUNCTURE ANALGESIA WL834
- ANALGESIA, EPIDURAL** WO680
- E3 The relief of pain without loss of consciousness through the introduction of an analgesic agent into the epidural space of the vertebral canal. It is differentiated from ANESTHESIA, EPIDURAL which refers to the state of insensitivity to sensation.
- ANALGESIA, OBSTETRICAL** WQ306
- E3 The elimination of PAIN, without the loss of CONSCIOUSNESS, during OBSTETRIC LABOR; OBSTETRIC DELIVERY; or the POSTPARTUM PERIOD, usually through the administration of ANALGESICS. Do not confuse with ANAESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL which refers to insensitivity to sensation.
- ANALGESIA, PATIENT-CONTROLLED** WO830-4
- E3 Relief of PAIN, without loss of CONSCIOUSNESS, through ANALGESIC AGENTS administered by the patients. It has been used successfully to control POSTOPERATIVE PAIN, during OBSTETRIC LABOUR, after BURNS, and in TERMINAL CARE.
- Analgesia tests **see** PAIN MEASUREMENT WL800
- ANALGESICS** QV95
- D27 Compounds capable of relieving pain without the loss of CONSCIOUSNESS. Use for general works. Prefer specific groups or drugs. For relief of pain in disease use / therapeutic use or consider PAIN / drug therapy. **See related** ANALGESICS, NON-NARCOTIC; ANALGESICS, OPIOID; PAIN
- Analgesics, anti-inflammatory **see** ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS, NON-STEROIDAL QV95
- ANALGESICS, NON-NARCOTIC** QV95
- D27 Drugs that have principally analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory actions. They do not bind to opioid receptors and are not classified as controlled substances.
- ANALGESICS, OPIOID** QV89
- D27 **See related** NARCOTICS
- Analogue pain scale **see** PAIN MEASUREMENT WL800
- / analogues & derivatives Subheading. (D3) Used with drugs and chemicals for substances that share the same parent molecule or have similar electronic structure but differ by the addition or substitution of other atoms or molecules. It is used when the specific chemical heading is not available and no appropriate group heading exists.
- / analysis Subheading. (D1-6,D8-10,D12,D13,D20,D23,D25-27) Used for the identification or quantitative determination of a substance or its constituents and metabolites; includes the analysis or air, water or other environmental carrier. It excludes the chemical analysis of tissues, tumours, body fluids, organisms and plants for which "chemistry" is used. The concept applies both to methodology and results. For analysis of substances in blood, cerebrospinal fluid and urine the specific subheading designating the fluid is used.
- Analysis, regression **see** REGRESSION ANALYSIS QA4

A

- ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE** **QA28**
E5 N5 N6 A statistical technique that isolates and assesses the contributions of categorical independent variables to variation in the mean of a continuous dependent variable. **See related STATISTICS**
- Analysis, small-area **see** SMALL-AREA ANALYSIS **QA28**
- Analytical psychology **see** PSYCHOANALYSIS **WM450-95**
- ANAPHYLAXIS** **WD315**
C20 A type of immediate hypersensitivity, "anaphylactic reaction". Do not use / chemically induced for reactions to toxins and similar biological products, use / aetiology.
In immunology **QW900**
- Anastomosis, arteriovenous **see** ARTERIOVENOUS ANASTOMOSIS **WG590**
- Anatomic models **see** MODELS, ANATOMIC **QY35**
- ANATOMY** **QS21**
H1 Specialty. For the discipline and general area of science. Prefer subheading / anatomy & histology with particular part of the body. Only use for books on anatomy of the whole body. For atlases of anatomy use ANATOMY, ARTISTIC + MEDICAL ILLUSTRATION.
Handbooks & resource guides **QS39**
Human **QS4**
Radiological **WN105**
Surgical **WO101**
- See related** DISSECTION
- / anatomy & histology Subheading. (A1-5,A7-10,A13,A14,A16,A17,B1,B6) Used with organs, regions and tissues for normal descriptive anatomy and histology, and for the normal anatomy and structure of animals and plants for both gross anatomy and tissue. It should be interpreted as "anatomy or histology". It is used to describe normal organs or tissue, if a disease or pathological state exists, /pathology should be used. For cell or subcellular structure use / cytology or / ultrastructure. See also /blood supply and / innervation. See also / abnormalities.
In cancer morphology **QZ300**
- ANATOMY, ARTISTIC** **QS4**
H1 K1 Specialty. Anatomical atlases go here + MEDICAL ILLUSTRATION
- ANATOMY, COMPARATIVE** **QS124**
H1 Specialty. The comparative study of animal structure with regard to homologous organs or parts. Do not use for COMPARATIVE STUDY.
- ANATOMY, CROSS-SECTIONAL** **QS4**
H1 Descriptive anatomy based on three-dimensional imaging (IMAGING, THREE-DIMENSIONAL) of the body, organs, and structures using a series of computer multiplane sections, displayed by transverse, coronal, and sagittal analyses. **See related** MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING; TOMOGRAPHY; ULTRASONOGRAPHY
- Anatomy, human **see** ANATOMY **QS4**
- ANATOMY, REGIONAL** **QS4**
H1 Specialty. See also with specific part.
- Anatoxin toxoids **see** TOXOIDS **QW805**

A

ANCILLARY SERVICES, HOSPITAL

N2 N4 Those services other than room, board and medical and nursing services that are provided to hospital patients in the course of care. They include such services as laboratory, radiology, pharmacy and physical therapy services. For services such as domestic and portering use HOUSEKEEPING, HOSPITAL; LAUNDRY SERVICE, HOSPITAL; FOOD SERVICE, HOSPITAL.

See related HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION; LABORATORIES, HOSPITAL; PHARMACY SERVICE, HOSPITAL; PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL; RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL

ANCILLARY STAFF

WX530-8

M1 N2 Wessex Mesh. Use for British ancillary staff, e.g. domestics, porters, laundry, catering unless there is a specific heading available. **See related** HOUSEKEEPING, HOSPITAL; LAUNDRY SERVICE, HOSPITAL; FOOD SERVICE, HOSPITAL

Anchored PCR **see** POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION QU450

Anchored polymerase chain reaction **see** POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION QU450

ANDROGENS

WK900

D27 Depending on the target tissues, androgenic effects can be on SEX DIFFERENTIATION; male reproductive organs, SPERMATOGENESIS; secondary male SEX CHARACTERISTICS; LIBIDO; development of muscle mass, strength, and power. For / deficiency consider also HYPOGONADISM and other gonadal disorders.

ANECDOTES

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works consisting of brief accounts or narratives of incidents or events. **See related** HUMOUR.

ANECDOTES AS TOPIC

PN

K1 Brief accounts or narratives of an incident or event.

ANENCEPHALY

WE480/WL540

C10 C16 Infants are born with intact spinal cords, cerebellums, and brainstems, but lack formation of neural structures above this level. Affected infants are only capable of primitive (brain stem) reflexes and usually do not survive for more than two weeks.

ANEURYSM

WG580

C14 Pathological outpouching or sac-like dilatation in the wall of any blood vessel (ARTERIES or VEINS) or the heart (HEART ANEURYSM). It indicates a thin and weakened area in the wall which may later rupture. Aneurysms are classified by location, etiology, or other characteristics.

See related AORTIC ANEURYSM; CORONARY ANEURYSM; INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM

Aneurysm, arteriovenous **see** ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA WG590

ANEURYSM, FALSE

WG580

C14 Not an aneurysm but a well-defined collection of blood and CONNECTIVE TISSUE outside the wall of a blood vessel or the heart. It is the containment of a ruptured blood vessel or heart, such as sealing a rupture of the left ventricle.

Angel dust **see** PHENCYCLIDINE ABUSE WM297

ANGELMAN SYNDROME

WS806

C10 C16 A syndrome characterised by multiple abnormalities, LEARNING DISABILITY and movement disorders. Present usually are skull and other abnormalities, frequent infantile spasms (SPASMS, INFANTILE), easily provoked and prolonged paroxysms of laughter (hence "happy"), jerky puppet-like movements (hence "puppet"), continuous tongue protrusion, motor retardation, ATAXIA, MUSCLE HYPOTONIA, and a peculiar facies. It is associated with maternal deletions of chromosome 15q11-13 and other genetic abnormalities. **See related** ABNORMALITIES, MULTIPLE; GENETIC DISORDERS, INBORN; LEARNING DISABILITIES; MOVEMENT DISORDERS

A

- ANGER** **WLM222**
F1 **See related** EMOTIONS
- ANGER MANAGEMENT THERAPY** **WLM222**
F4 System of psychological and/or therapeutic techniques used to control and or reduce the triggers, degrees, and effects of ANGER **See related** BEHAVIOUR THERAPY
- Angiitis **see** VASCULITIS **WD770**
- ANGINA PECTORIS** **WG298**
C14 C23 The symptom of paroxysmal pain consequent to MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA usually of distinctive character, location and radiation. **See related** CHEST PAIN
- ANGINA, UNSTABLE** **WG300**
C14 C23 Precordial pain at rest, which may precede a MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.
- ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY** **WG142**
E1 Radiography of the heart and great vessels after injection of a contrast medium. A specific X-ray (not radionuclide) technique. Do not confuse with HEART / radiography nor CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY. **See related** HEART FUNCTION TESTS
- ANGIOEDEMA** **WR170**
C14 C17 C20 Swelling involving the deep DERMIS, subcutaneous, or submucosal tissues, representing localized OEDEMA. Angioedema often occurs in the face, lips, tongue, and larynx. For / genetics consider ANGIOEDEMA, HEREDITARY. **See related** OEDEMA; URTICARIA
- ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS** **QU107**
D27 Agents and endogenous substances that antagonize or inhibit the development of new blood vessels.
- ANGIOGRAPHY** **WG500**
E1 Radiography of blood vessels after injection of a contrast medium. Prefer / radiography with specific blood vessels. CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY is available.
In the nervous system **WL252**
See related ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY; ARTERIES; BLOOD VESSELS; DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, CARDIOVASCULAR
- Angiohaemophilia **see** VON WILLEBRANDS DISEASES **WH312**
- Angioma **see** HAEMANGIOMA **QZ340**
- Angioneurotic oedema **see** ANGIOEDEMA **WR170**
- ANGIOPLASTY** **WG630**
E2 E4 Endovascular reconstruction of an artery, which may include the removal of atheromatous plaque and/or the endothelial lining as well as simple dilatation. These are procedures performed by catheterisation. When reconstruction of an artery is performed surgically, it is called ENDARTERECTOMY. **See related** ENDARTERECTOMY
- ANGIOPLASTY, BALLOON** **WG505**
E2 E4 Use of a balloon catheter for dilation of an occluded artery. It is used in treatment of arterial occlusive diseases, including renal artery stenosis and arterial occlusions in the leg. For the specific technique of balloon dilatation in coronary arteries, ANGIOPLASTY, BALLOON, CORONARY is available. Coordinate with disease + / therapy not / surgery.
- ANGIOPLASTY, LASER** **WG505**
E2 E4 A technique utilizing a laser coupled to a catheter which is used in the dilatation of occluded blood vessels. **See related** CATHETER ABLATION

A

- Angioplasty, transluminal **see** ANGIOPLASTY, BALLOON WG505
- ANGIOPLASTY, BALLOON CORONARY** WG300
E2 E4 Use of a balloon catheter for dilatation of an occluded artery to restore myocardial blood supply. **See related** CORONARY DISEASE
- ANGIOSCOPY** WG500
E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery performed on the interior of blood vessels. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, CARDIOVASCULAR; ENDOSCOPY
- ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS** QU68
D27 A class of drugs whose main indications are the treatment of hypertension and heart failure. **See related** ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS
- Angiotensin-forming enzyme **see** RENIN WK180
- Angiotensinogenase **see** RENIN WK180
- ANGIOTENSINS** QU68
D6 D12 D23 Oligopeptides which are important in the regulation of blood pressure (VASOCONSTRICTION) and fluid homeostasis via the RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM.
- Anguilluliasis **see** STRONGYLOIDIASIS WC865
- Anguish **see** STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL WLM228
- ANIMAL DISEASES** QM30
C22 Use for unspecified animal and unspecified disease. Do not use when a specific disease term has been used. Do not use / veterinary. **See related** VETERINARY MEDICINE
- ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION** QY58
E5 Use for the moral, legal, ethical, social and religious aspects of experiments on animals. Do not add routinely for specific research studies involving animals. **See related** BIOETHICAL ISSUES; ETHICS, RESEARCH
- ANIMAL FEED** QM30
J2 The counterpart of FOOD, the substance eaten by animals.
- ANIMAL FUR** QL30
A13 A17 Usually densely-packed hairs on the skin of MAMMALS.
- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY** QM30
J1 Specialty. The science of breeding, feeding and care of domestic animals; includes housing and nutrition. Do not confuse with VETERINARY MEDICINE.
- Animal poisoning **see** BITES AND STINGS WD 550-65
- ANIMAL RIGHTS** QY50
I1 The moral and ethical bases of the protection of animals from cruelty and abuse. The rights are extended to domestic animals, laboratory animals and wild animals. ANIMAL WELFARE is also available.
- ANIMAL STRUCTURES** QL30
A13 Organs and other anatomical structures of non-human vertebrate and invertebrate animals.

A

ANIMAL WELFARE

QY50

I1 The protection of animals in laboratories or other specific environments by promoting their health through better nutrition, housing, and care. Cruelty to animals goes here but ANIMAL RIGHTS is also available. **See related** VIVISECTION

ANIMALS

QL4

B1 For / surgery use SURGERY, VETERINARY. **See related** ANIMAL POPULATION GROUPS; ZOOLOGY

ANIMALS, DOMESTIC

QM30

B2 Animals which have become adapted through breeding in captivity to a life intimately associated with man. They include animals domesticated to live and breed in a tame condition on farms (e.g., horses, cattle, sheep) and those raised or kept for pleasure and companionship (e.g., dogs, cats, horses).

ANIMALS, LABORATORY

QY50-60

B1 Acquisition and transportation
Care and breeding
Environment (e.g. germ free)
Experimental techniques

QY52

QY54

QY56

QY58

See related LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE; MICE

ANIMALS, POISONOUS

WD550

B1

ANIMATION

V1 V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. A film or video wholly or partially created by photographing drawings, sculptures or other inanimate things in sequence to create the illusion of motion. Animations are also generated by computers.

ANIONS

QV280

D1 Negatively charged atoms, radicals or groups of atoms which travel to the anode or positive pole during electrolysis.

ANKLE

WE850

A1 Differentiate from ANKLE JOINT. For ankle bone use TARSAL BONES. For / injuries use ANKLE INJURIES. **See related** ANKLE INJURIES; ANKLE JOINT

ANKLE INJURIES

WE850

C21 Consider also TARSAL BONES / injuries. For / injuries use ANKLE INJURIES. **See related** LEG INJURIES

ANKLE JOINT

WE850

A2 Differentiate from ANKLE. For / injuries use ANKLE INJURIES.

Ankylosing spondylitis **see** SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING

WE480

Anniversary reaction **see** ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS

WM170

Annual implementation plans **see** REGIONAL HEALTH PLANNING

WX112

ANNUAL REPORTS AS TOPIC

AY

N4 Annual statements concerning the administrative and operational functions of an institution or organisation. Coordinate with the specific organisation or society. Do not confuse with publication type ANNUAL REPORTS.

Public health reports

W208

Health authorities

WX117

A

ANNUAL REPORTS

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works consisting of annual statements concerning the administrative and operational functions of an institution or organization. For annual reports as a subject, index under ANNUAL REPORTS AS TOPIC.

ANOREXIA

WL712

C23 The lack or loss of APPETITE accompanied by an aversion to food and the inability to eat. It is the defining characteristic of the disorder ANOREXIA NERVOSA.

ANOREXIA NERVOSA

WM177

F3 An eating disorder that is characterised by the lack or loss of APPETITE, known as ANOREXIA. Other features include excess fear of becoming OVERWEIGHT; BODY IMAGE disturbance; significant WEIGHT LOSS; refusal to maintain minimal normal weight; and AMENORRHOEA. This disorder occurs most frequently in adolescent females. **See related** BULIMIA NERVOSA; FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS; THINNESS

Anosmia **see** OLFACTION DISORDERS

WV301

Anoxaemia **see** HYPOXIA

WF143/WD615

Anoxia **see** HYPOXIA

WD615

ANTACIDS

QV69

D27 Substances that counteract or neutralize acidity of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT. / antagonists & inhibitors Form subheading (D1-4,D6,D8-10,D12,D13,D20,D23) used with chemicals, drugs and endogenous substances to indicate substances or agents which counteract their biological effects by any mechanism.

ANTARCTIC REGIONS

G

Z The continent lying around the South Pole and the southern waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. It includes the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

Acclimatisation

QT160

See related ARCTIC REGIONS; COLD CLIMATE

Antenatal care **see** PRENATAL CARE

WQ175-88

Antenatal diagnosis **see** PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS

WQ212

Antenatal education **see** PRENATAL EDUCATION

WQ180

ANTERIOR CHAMBER

WW335

A9 The space in the eye, filled with aqueous humor, bounded anteriorly by the cornea and a small portion of the sclera and posteriorly by a small portion of the ciliary body, the iris, and that part

of the crystalline lens which presents through the pupil. Do not confuse with ANTERIOR EYE SEGMENT

Anterior cervical pain **see** NECK PAIN

WE403-9

ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT

WE288

A2 A strong ligament of the knee that originates from the posteriomedial portion of the lateral condyle of the femur, passes anteriorly and inferiorly between the condyles, and attaches to the depression in front of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia. **See related** LIGAMENTS, ARTICULAR; POSTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT

ANTERIOR EYE SEGMENT

WW340

A9 The front third of the eyeball that includes the structures between the front surface of the cornea and the front of the VITREOUS BODY.

A

Anterior lobe of pituitary **see** PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR WK510

Anterior neck pain **see** NECK PAIN WE403

Anterior pituitary diseases **see** PITUITARY DISEASES WK550

Anterior pituitary gland **see** PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR WK510

Anterior tibial muscle **see** MUSCLES, SKELETAL WE300

ANTHELMINTICS QV253

D27 Agents destructive to parasitic worms. Consider also HELMINTHS / drug effects and HELMINTHIASIS / drug therapy or pertinent specifics. **See related** ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS; HELMINTHIASIS; PARASITES

ANTHRACYCLINES

D2 D4 D9 Organic compounds.

ANTHRAX WC305

C1 A bacillus infection in humans and animals. Infection in humans often involves the skin (cutaneous anthrax), the lungs (inhalation anthrax), or the gastrointestinal tract. Anthrax is not contagious and can be treated with antibiotics.

ANTHROPOLOGY

GN

F4 I1 Specialty. The science devoted to the comparative study of man. Do not coordinate with MEDICINE for medical anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL

GT

I1 Specialty. The study of social phenomena which characterise the learned, shared and transmitted social activities of a particular ethnic group.

Anthropological aspects of cancer

QZ202

See related CULTURE; ETHNOPSYCHOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY, PHYSICAL

GN

I1 Specialty. The comparative science dealing with the physical characteristics of humans as related to their origins, evolution and development in their total environment. **See related** BIOMETRY; GENERICS, MEDICAL; ANTHROPOMETRY

ANTHROPOMETRY

GN

E1 E5 N6 The technique that deals with the measurement of the size, weight and proportions of the human or other primate body. Consider also specific terms under BODY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. **See related** ANTHROPOLOGY, PHYSICAL; BODY COMPOSITION

Antiadrenergic agents **see** ADRENERGIC ANTAGONISTS QV132

Antiaggregants, platelet **see** PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS QV180

ANTI-ALLERGIC AGENTS

WD320

D27 Agents that are used to treat allergic reactions. Consider also HYPERSENSITIVITY / drug therapy.

Anti-histamines

QV157

See related ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS

ANTI-ANXIETY AGENTS

QV77

D27 Clinical use

WM402

Problems arising from use

WM403

See related ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS; TRANQUILLISING AGENTS

A

- ANTI-ARRHYTHMIA AGENTS** **QV150**
D27 Consider also ARRHYTHMIAS, CARDIAC / drug therapy. **See related** ARRHYTHMIAS, CARDIAC; ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS
- ANTI-ASTHMATIC AGENTS** **QV120**
D27 Consider also ASTHMA / drug therapy. **See related** ANTITUSSIVE AGENTS; BRONCHODILATOR AGENTS
- ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS** **QV350**
D27 Substances that reduce the growth or reproduction of BACTERIA. Resistance to antibiotics in general goes under DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL. For preoperative use of antibiotics for prevention of infection use ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS.
- ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS** **WB330**
E2 Use of antibiotics before, during, or after a diagnostic, therapeutic, or surgical procedure to prevent infectious complications.
In surgery **WO197**
See related PREOPERATIVE CARE
- Antibiotic resistance **see** DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL **QW52**
- Antibiotics **see** ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS **QV350**
- Antibiotics, antifungal **see** ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS **QV252**
- ANTIBIOTICS, ANTINEOPLASTIC** **QV269**
D27 Chemical substances, produced by microorganisms, inhibiting or preventing the proliferation of neoplasms.
- Antibiotics, penicillin **see** PENICILLINS **QV354**
- ANTIBODIES** **QW575**
D12 For / biosynthesis use ANTIBODY FORMATION; for / deficiency use IMMUNOLOGIC DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES. **See related** ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS
- ANTIBODIES, ANTINUCLEAR** **QW570**
D12 Auto-antibodies directed against various nuclear antigens. Antinuclear antibodies are found in systemic autoimmune diseases. For / biosynthesis do not coordinate with ANTIBODY FORMATION. **See related** COLLAGEN DISEASES
- ANTIBODIES, MONOCLONAL** **QW575.5**
D12 Antibodies produced by clones of cells. For / biosynthesis do not coordinate with ANTIBODY FORMATION. ANTIBODY-TOXIN CONJUGATES is available as a toxin carrier.
- Antibody enzyme technique, unlabelled **see** IMMUNOENZYME TECHNIQUES **QW525**
- Antibody-toxin conjugates **see** IMMUNOTOXINS **QW630.5**
- Antibody-toxin hybrids **see** IMMUNOTOXINS **QW630.5**
- ANTICARCINOGENIC AGENTS** **QV269**
D27 Agents that reduce the frequency or rate of spontaneous or induced tumors independently of the mechanism involved. They differ from ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS in that they prevent neoplasms from forming, whereas ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS treat or affect cancer already developed. **See related** ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS; CARCINOGENS; NEOPLASMS

A

ANTICHOLESTERAEMIC AGENTS

QU95

D27 Consider also HYPERCHOLESTEROLAEMIA and specifics with / drug therapy. **See related** HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS

ANTICOAGULANTS

D27 Pharmacology

QV193

Therapy of cardiovascular disease

WG166

Not for circulating natural anticoagulants, for exogenous substances only. Consider also BLOOD COAGULATION / drug effects and THROMBOSIS / drug therapy or related disease with / drug therapy. **See related** BLOOD COAGULATION: HAEMATOLOGIC AGENTS

ANTICONVULSANTS

QV85

D27 Drugs used to prevent SEIZURES or reduce their severity. Consider also SEIZURES / drug therapy. **See related** SEIZURES

Anti-D-immunoglobulin **see** RHO(D) IMMUNE GLOBULIN

QW601

Antidepressants **see** ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS

QV77

Antidepressants, tricyclic **see** ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS, TRICYCLIC

QV77

ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS

QV77.5

D27 Consider also DEPRESSION / drug therapy. Prefer specific groups or agents. Therapeutic use

WM171

See related DEPRESSION; DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS, TRICYCLIC

QV77

D27

ANTIDIARRHOEALS

QV71

D27 Miscellaneous agents found useful in the symptomatic treatment of diarrhoea. They have no effect on the agent(s) that cause diarrhoea, but merely alleviate the condition. Consider also DIARRHOEA / drug therapy. **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS

ANTIDIURETIC AGENTS

QV160

D27 Agents that reduce the excretion of urine, most notably the octapeptide vasopressins.

See related DIURETICS

ANTIDOTES

QV601

D27 Agents counteracting or neutralising the action of POISONS. **See related** ANTIVENINS; CHELATING AGENTS; CHOLINESTERASE REACTIVATORS; POISONING

ANTIEMETICS

QV73

D27 Drugs used to prevent NAUSEA or VOMITING. **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS; NAUSEA; VOMITING

Anti-epileptic agents **see** ANTICONVULSANTS

QV85

ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS

QV252

D27 Used in therapy of disease, differentiate from FUNGICIDES, INDUSTRIAL. Consider also FUNGI / drug effects & MYCOSES / drug therapy. **See related** FUNGI; MYCOSES

ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY COMPLEX

QW570

D12 D23 **See related** IMMUNE COMPLEX DISEASES

ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS

QW570

G12 **See related** ANTIBODIES; ANTIGENS; HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE

A

- Antigen D, Rh blood group **see** RH-HR BLOOD GROUP SYSTEM WH420
- ANTIGENS** QW573
- D23 Substances that are recognized by the immune system and induce an immune reaction.
See related ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS
- Antigens, CD116 **see** RECEPTORS, GRANULOCYTE-MACROPHAGE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR QW568
- ANTIGENS, NEOPLASM** QW570
- D23 **See related** NEOPLASMS
- Antigens, transplantation **see** HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGENS QW573.5
- ANTIGENS, VIRAL** QW570
- D23 Co-ordinate with specific virus + / immunology
- ANTI-HIV AGENTS** QV268.5
- D27 Agents used to treat AIDS and/or stop the spread of the HIV infection. These do not include drugs used to treat symptoms or opportunistic infections associated with AIDS. Consider also AIDS / drug therapy.
- ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS** QV150
- D27 Consider also HYPERTENSION / drug therapy. **See related** ADRENERGIC ALPHA-ANTAGONISTS; ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS; ANGIOTENSIS-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS; CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS; DIURETICS; HYPERTENSION; VASODILATOR AGENTS
- ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS** QV250
- D27 Consider also INFECTION / drug therapy. **See related** ANTIBIOTICS; ANTHELMINTICS; ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS; INFECTION; PARASITES
- ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, LOCAL** QV220-39
- D27 Substances used on humans and other animals that destroy harmful microorganisms or inhibit their activity. They are distinguished from DISINFECTANTS, which are used on inanimate objects. **See related** DERMATOLOGIC AGENTS; DISINFECTANTS
- ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, URINARY** QV243
- D27 Substances capable of killing agents causing urinary tract infections or of preventing them from spreading. Consider also URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS / drug therapy.
- ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS** QV247
- D27 Consider also INFLAMMATION / drug therapy.
- Topical anti-inflammatory agents QV60
- See related** FEVER; INFLAMMATION; SALICYLATES
- Anti-inflammatory agents, local **see** ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS QV60
- ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS, NON-STEROIDAL** QV95
- D27 Anti-inflammatory agents that are not steroids. In addition to anti-inflammatory actions, they have analgesic, antipyretic, and platelet-inhibitory actions. They are used primarily in the treatment of chronic arthritic conditions and certain soft tissue disorders associated with pain and inflammation.
See related FEVER; SALICYLATES
- Anti-inflammatory agents, topical **see** ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS QV60
- ANTILIPAEMIC AGENTS** QV150
- D27 Substances used to treat HYPERLIPIDAEMIAS

A

- ANTIMALARIALS** **QV256**
D27 Consider also PLASMODIUM / drug effects & MALARIA / drug therapy. **See related**
MALARIA
- ANTIMANIC AGENTS** **QV85**
D27 Agents that are used to treat bipolar disorders or mania associated with other affective disorders. Consider also BIPOLAR DISORDER / drug therapy
- ANTIMETABOLITES** **QV38**
D27 Drugs that are chemically similar to naturally occurring metabolites, but differ enough to interfere with normal metabolic pathways.
- ANTIMETABOLITES, ANTINEOPLASTIC** **QV269**
D27 Antimetabolites that are useful in cancer chemotherapy.
- Antimicrobial drug resistance **see** DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL QW54
- ANTIMONY** **QV295**
D1 A metallic element that has the atomic symbol Sb, atomic number 51, and atomic weight 121.75. It is used as a metal alloy and as medicinal and poisonous salts. It is toxic and an irritant to the skin and the mucous membranes.
- Antimycobacterial agents **see** ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS QV350
- ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS** **QV269**
D22 D27 Substances that inhibit or prevent the proliferation of NEOPLASMS. Do not confuse with ANTICARCINOGENIC AGENTS which prevent or reduce the development of cancer. Consider also NEOPLASMS / drug therapy. For / administration & dosage various administrative procedures are available. **See related** ANTINEOPLASTIC COMBINED CHEMOTHERAPY PROTOCOLS
- ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS, ALKYLATING** **QV269**
D27 The precise mechanisms by which each of these drugs acts to kill tumour cells are not completely understood.
- ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS, HORMONAL** **QV269**
D27 Antineoplastic agents that are used to treat hormone-sensitive tumors. Consider also NEOPLASMS, HORMONE-DEPENDENT / drug therapy.
- ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS, PHYTOGENIC** **QV269**
D27 Agents obtained from higher plants that have demonstrable cytostatic or antineoplastic activity.
- Antineoplastic antibiotics **see** ANTIBIOTICS, ANTINEOPLASTIC QV269
- Antineoplastic antimetabolites **see** ANTIMETABOLITES, ANTINEOPLASTIC QV269
- ANTINEOPLASTIC COMBINED CHEMOTHERAPY PROTOCOLS** **QV269**
E2 The use of two or more chemicals simultaneously or sequentially in the drug therapy of neoplasms. **See related** DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION
- ANTINEOPLASTIC PROTOCOLS** **QV269**
E2 N5 Clinical protocols used to inhibit the growth or spread of NEOPLASMS
- Antinuclear factors **see** ANTIBODIES, ANTINUCLEAR QW570
- ANTI-OBESITY AGENTS** **QV126**
D27 Agents that increase energy expenditure and weight loss by neural and chemical regulation. Consider also OBESITY / drug therapy. **See related** APPETITE DEPRESSANTS; OBESITY

A

Anti-oestrogens see OESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS	WP612
ANTIOXIDANTS	QV325
D27 Naturally occurring or synthetic substances that inhibit or retard the oxidation of a substance to which it is added.	
In food preservation	WD98
See related FOOD PRESERVATIVES	
ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS	QV80
D27 Consider also PARKINSON DISEASE / drug therapy. See related PARASYMPATHOLYTICS; PARKINSON DISEASE	
ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME	WD720
C20 The condition is associated with a variety of diseases, notably systemic lupus erythematosus and other connective tissue diseases, thrombopenia, and arterial or venous thromboses. In pregnancy it can cause abortion. See related AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES	
Antiplatelet agents see PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS	QV180
Antiplatelet drugs see PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS	QV180
ANTIPLATYHELMINTIC AGENTS	QV253
D27 Agents used to treat cestode, trematode, or other flatworm infestations in man or animals.	
Antiproteases see PROTEASE INHIBITORS	QU136
ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS	QV254-6
D27 Prefer specifics if pertinent. Consider also PROTOZOA / drug effects & PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS / drug therapy. See related ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS; PARASITES; PROTOZOA	
ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS	QV77
D27 These drugs are often referred to as neuroleptics alluding to the tendency to produce neurological side effects. Consider also PSYCHOSES / drug therapy.	
Antipyretics see ANALGESICS, NON-NARCOTIC	QV95
ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS	QV247
D27 Drugs that are used to treat RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	
Antirheumatic agents, non-steroidal see ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS	QV247
ANTISEPSIS	WB198
N6 Differentiate from ASEPSIS. ANTISEPSIS is the destruction of pathogens, ASEPSIS is the prevention of their invasion.	
In surgery	WO74
Antiseptics see ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, LOCAL	QV220-39
Anti-social behaviour see SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS	HM415
ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM196
F3 A personality disorder whose essential feature is a pervasive pattern of disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others that begins in childhood or early adolescence and continues into adulthood. The individual must be at least age 18 and must have a history of some symptoms of CONDUCT DISORDER before age 15. See related CONDUCT DISORDER; SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS	

A

Antispasmodic agents see PARASYMPATHOLYTICS	QV132
Antisymphilitic agents see ANTITREPONEMAL AGENTS	QV261
Antithrombotic agents see FIBRINOLYTIC AGENTS	QV193
ANTITOXINS	QW630
D12 D20 Antisera from immunised animals that is purified and used as a passive immunising agent against specific BACTERIAL TOXINS.	
Biological preparations producing immunity	QW805
See related TOXINS, BIOLOGICAL	
ANTITREPONEMAL AGENTS	QV261
D27 Agents used to treat infections with bacteria of the genus TREPONEMA. This includes SYPHILIS & YAWS. See related BISMUTH	
ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS	QV268
D27 Consider also MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS / drug effects & TUBERCULOSIS / drug therapy. See related TUBERCULOSIS	
ANTITUSSIVE AGENTS	QV76
D27 Agents that suppress cough. They act centrally on the medullary cough center. EXPECTORANTS, also used in the treatment of cough, act locally. Consider also COUGH / drug therapy. See related COUGH; EXPECTORANTS	
ANTI-ULCER AGENTS	QV69
D27 Various agents with different action mechanisms used to treat or ameliorate PEPTIC ULCER or irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. This has included ANTIBIOTICS to treat HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS; HISTAMINE H2 ANTAGONISTS to reduce GASTRIC ACID secretion; and ANTACIDS for symptomatic relief. See related ANTACIDS; GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS	
ANTIVENINS	QW630
D12 D20 Antisera used to counteract poisoning by animal VENOMS, especially SNAKE VENOMS. See related ANTIDOTES	
Antivenoms see ANTIVENINS	QW630
ANTIVIRAL AGENTS	QV268.5
D27 Consider also VIRUSES / drug effects & VIRUS DISEASES / drug therapy. for resistance to antiviral agents, DRUG RESISTANCE, VIRAL and DRUG RESISTANCE, MULTIPLE, VIRAL are available See related VIRUS DISEASES; VIRUSES	
Antrum, pyloric see PYLORIC ANTRUM	WI387
ANURIA	WJ303
C12 C13 Absence of urine formation. Do not confuse with OLIGURIA which is diminished amount of urine. See related ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY; URINE	
ANUS see ANAL CANAL	WI600-50
Anus, artificial see COLOSTOMY	WI520
ANUS DISEASES	WI600
C6 For inflammatory disease use PROCTITIS	
ANUS NEOPLASMS	WI610
C4 C6 Do not confuse with ANAL GLAND NEOPLASMS which refers to animals only.	

A

ANXIETY	WLM228
F1 Feeling or emotion of dread, apprehension, and impending disaster but not disabling as with ANXIETY DISORDERS. See related EMOTIONS	
Anxiety, dental see DENTAL ANXIETY	WU61
ANXIETY DISORDERS	WM172
F3 Persistent and disabling ANXIETY. See related ANTI-ANXIETY AGENTS; ANXIETY; FEAR; PANIC DISORDER; PHOBIA, SOCIAL, PHOBIC DISORDERS; DENTAL ANXIETY	
Anxiety neuroses see ANXIETY DISORDERS	WM172
ANXIETY, SEPARATION	WLM228
F3 Anxiety experienced by an individual upon separation from a person or object of particular significance to them.	
In childhood	WS245
See related MATERNAL DEPRIVATION; OBJECT ATTACHMENT	
Anxiolytic agents see ANTI-ANXIETY AGENTS	QV77
AORTA	WG410
A7 For / surgery consider also CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS. For / radiography use AORTOGRAPHY. For inflammation use AORTITIS. For syphilitic aortitis use SYPHILIS, CARDIOVASCULAR. See related CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS	
AORTA, ABDOMINAL	WG410
A7 The aorta from the DIAPHRAGM to the bifurcation into the right and left common iliac arteries.	
AORTIC ANEURYSM	WG410
C14 For ruptured aortic aneurysm use AORTIC RUPTURE. For dissecting aneurysm coordinate with ANEURYSM, DISSECTING.	
AORTIC ANEURYSM, ABDOMINAL	WG410
C14 An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of the ABDOMINAL AORTA.	
AORTIC ANEURYSM, THORACIC	WG140
C14 An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of the THORACIC AORTA.	
AORTIC COARCTATION	WG410
C14 C16 A birth defect characterized by the narrowing of the AORTA. See related HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL	
AORTIC DISEASES	WG410
C14 If necessary, specify AORTA ABDOMINAL or AORTA THORACIC. For inflammation use AORTITIS. For syphilitic aortitis use SYPHILIS, CARDIOVASCULAR	
Aortic stenosis see AORTIC VALVE STENOSIS	WG265
AORTIC VALVE	WG265
A7 For atresia use AORTIC VALVE / abnormalities. For disease coordinate with HEART VALVE DISEASES. See related HEART VALVES	
AORTIC VALVE INSUFFICIENCY	WG265
C14 Pathological condition characterized by the backflow of blood from the ASCENDING AORTA back into the LEFT VENTRICLE, leading to regurgitation. See related HEART VALVE DISEASES	

A

- AORTIC VALVE STENOSIS** **WG265**
C14 A pathological constriction that can occur above, below, or at the AORTIC VALVE. It is characterized by restricted outflow from the LEFT VENTRICLE into the AORTA. **See related** CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC; HEART VALVE DISEASES
- AORTITIS** **WG410**
C14 Inflammation of the wall of the aorta.
- Aortocoronary bypass **see** CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS **WG310**
- APHASIA** **WL758**
C10 C23 A cognitive disorder marked by an impaired ability to comprehend or express language in its written or spoken form.
In mental disorders **WM230**
See related DOMINANCE, CEREBRAL
- Aphasia tests **see** NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS **WL758**
- APHONIA** **WV200**
C8 C9 C10 C23 Complete loss of phonation due to organic disease of the larynx or to non-organic (i.e., psychogenic) causes. **See related** LARYNGECTOMY
- APHORISMS AND PROVERBS**
V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Short memorable sayings in common use. They express in simple language an obvious truth, familiar experience, or advice.
- APHORISMS AND PROVERBS AS TOPIC** **PE**
K1 Short popular sayings effectively expressing or astutely professing general truths or useful thoughts. Include fables and maxims. **See related** MEDICINE IN LITERATURE
- APNOEA** **WF165**
C8 C23 A transient absence of spontaneous respiration. **See related** RESPIRATION; SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROMES
- Apnoea, sleep **see** SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROMES **WF143**
- Apoplexy **see** STROKE **WL410**
- APOPTOSIS** **QU375**
G4 One of the mechanisms by which cell death occurs. **See related** NECROSIS
- Apparatus and instruments **see** EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES **WX540-7**
- APPENDECTOMY** **WI535**
E4 **See related** APPENDIX
- APPENDICITIS** **WI535**
C6 Ruptured or perforated appendix goes here coordinated with RUPTURE, SPONTANEOUS
- APPENDIX** **WI535**
A3 / surgery is probably APPENDECTOMY. For diseases coordinate with CAECAL DISEASES. Inflammation is APPENDICITIS. **See related** APPENDECTOMY
- APPETITE** **WL712**
F2 G7 G10 Natural recurring desire for food. Alterations may induced by APPETITE DEPRESSANTS or APPETITE STIMULANTS. **See related** HUNGER

A

APPETITE DEPRESSANTS	QV129
D27 See related ANTI-OBESITY AGENTS; OBESITY	
Appetite disorders see FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS	WM175-8
Applications, software see SOFTWARE	QA125
Applied psychology see PSYCHOLOGY, APPLIED	WLM900
APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULES	
N4 The different methods of scheduling patient visits, appointment systems, individual or group appointments, waiting times, waiting lists for hospitals, walk-in clinics, etc.	
Out-patient departments	WX520
Primary care	WA138
Works for patients	WA212
See related WAITING LISTS	
Appraisal, job see EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL	
APRAXIAS	WL704
C10 C23 F1 A group of cognitive disorders characterized by the inability to perform previously learned skills that cannot be attributed to deficits of motor or sensory function.	
Aprosodia see SPEECH DISORDERS	WL752
Aprosodic speech see SPEECH DISORDERS	WL752
APTITUDE	WLM410
F2 The ability to acquire general or special types of knowledge or skill.	
APTITUDE TESTS	WLM415
F4 Primarily non-verbal tests designed to predict an individual's future learning ability or performance.	
In learning disability	WM842
See related EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT; INTELLIGENCE TESTS	
AQUEOUS HUMOUR	WW335
A9 A12 In the eye.	
Arabic medicine see MEDICINE, ARABIC	WB57
ARACHIS	WD90
B1 Peanuts. See related PEANUT HYPERSENSITIVITY	
Arachis Hypogaea see ARACHIS	WD90
ARACHNOID	WL122
A8 A delicate membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord. For inflammation use ARACHNOIDITIS. See related MENINGES	
ARACHNOID CYSTS	WL300
C4 C10 C16 Intracranial or spinal cavities containing a cerebrospinal-like fluid, the wall of which is composed of arachnoidal cells. They are most often developmental or related to trauma.	
Arbitration see NEGOTIATING	WX450
ARBOVIRUS INFECTIONS	WC524
C2 Derives from ARthropod BORne infections.	

A

ARBOVIRUSES

QW168

B4 Derives from ARthropod BOrne. A non-taxonomic designation for viruses that can replicate in both vertebrate hosts and arthropod vectors. Included are some members of the following families: ARENAVIRIDAE; BUNYAVIRIDAE; REOVIRIDAE; TOGAVIRIDAE; and FLAVIVIRIDAE. For infection use ARBOVIRUS INFECTIONS.

ARCHAEOLOGY

D

I01 The scientific study of past societies through artifacts, fossils etc.

ARCHITECTURAL ACCESSIBILITY

J1 Designs for approaching areas inside or outside facilities.
For the aged
For the visually impaired
For the physically disabled and chronically ill

WT322
WW822
WB622

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

V1 V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works consisting of drawings of architecture and architectural projects, whether the project was executed or not. For architectural drawings as a subject, index under ARCHITECTURE AS TOPIC. **See related DRAWINGS**

ARCHITECTURE AS TOPIC

WX610-50

J1 Specialty. The art and science of designing buildings and structures. More generally, it is the design of the total built environment, including town planning, urban design, and landscape architecture.

Architects

WX610

See related HEALTH FACILITY PLANNING

ARCHIVES

WX12

K1 L1 For medical archives do not coordinate with MEDICINE.

Medical records

WX360-8

Records of meetings

WX225

See related INFORMATION CENTRES

ARCTIC REGIONS

G

Z The Arctic Ocean and the lands in it and adjacent to it. It includes Point Barrow, Alaska, most of the Franklin District in Canada, two thirds of Greenland, Svalbard, Franz Josef Land, Lapland, Novaya Zemlya, and Northern Siberia.

Acclimatisation

QT160

See related ANTARCTIC REGIONS; COLD CLIMATE

ARDS, human **see** RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT

WF160

Area analysis **see** STATISTICS AS TOPIC

QA27-8

Area health authorities **see** HEALTH AUTHORITIES

WX112

Area wide planning **see** HEALTH AUTHORITIES

WX112

ARENAVIRIDAE

QW168

B4 A family of RNA viruses naturally infecting rodents and consisting of one genus (ARENAVIRUS) with two groups: Old World Arenaviruses (ARENAVIRUSES, OLD WORLD) and New World Arenaviruses (ARENAVIRUSES, NEW WORLD). Infection in rodents is persistent and silent. Vertical transmission is through milk-, saliva-, or urine-borne routes. Horizontal transmission to humans, monkeys, and other animals is important.

ARGON

D1 It is used in fluorescent tubes and wherever an inert atmosphere is desired and nitrogen cannot be used.

A

- ARM** **WE602-30**
A1 The superior part of the upper extremity between the SHOULDER and the ELBOW. FOREARM is available. For / injuries use ARM INJURIES
- Arm, artificial **see** ARTIFICIAL LIMBS WE136
- ARM INJURIES** **WE602**
C21 Consider also / injuries with specific bones of the arm. Also available are FOREARM INJURIES; HAND INJURIES; FINGER INJURIES; WRIST INJURIES
- Arm prosthesis **see** ARTIFICIAL LIMBS WE136
- Armed services **see** MILITARY PERSONNEL JD10
- Armed services personnel **see** MILITARY PERSONNEL WX800-25
- Army **see** MILITARY PERSONNEL JD10
- AROMATHERAPY** **WB845**
E2 F4 The use of fragrances or essences from plants to affect or alter a person's mood or behaviour and to facilitate physical, mental and emotional well-being. The use of essential oils to treat disease in alternative medicine. Coordinate with specific plant or essential oil with / therapeutic use if available and pertinent. **See related** COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY; MIND-BODY THERAPIES; OILS, VOLATILE
- Arrhythmia **see** ARRYTHMIAS, CARDIAC WG330
- ARRHYTHMIAS, CARDIAC** **WG330**
C14 C23 Any disturbances of the normal rhythmic beating of the heart or MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTION. Cardiac arrhythmias can be classified by the abnormalities in HEART RATE, disorders of electrical impulse generation, or impulse conduction. For / drug therapy consider also ANTI-ARRHYTHMIA AGENTS. **See related** ELECTRIC COUNTERSHOCK; HEART CONDUCTION SYSTEM; HEART DISEASES
- ARSENIC** **QV294**
D1 A shiny gray element with atomic symbol As, atomic number 33, and atomic weight 75. It occurs throughout the universe, mostly in the form of metallic arsenides. Most forms are toxic. According to the Fourth Annual Report on Carcinogens arsenic and certain arsenic compounds have been listed as known carcinogens.
- ARSENIC POISONING** **QV610**
C10 C21
- ARSENICALS** **QV262**
D1 D2 Inorganic or organic arsenic compounds. For / poisoning and / toxicity use ARSENIC POISONING.
- Arson **see** FIRESETTING BEHAVIOUR HM440/WM165
- ART** **CB**
K1 Use for works of art, the field of fine arts, artistic production. For art as therapy use ART THERAPY.
- In hospital design **WX660**
Neurological aspects **WL710**
Related to psychiatry **WM49**
- See related** ANATOMY, ARTISTIC; HUMAN BODY; HUMANITIES; MEDICINE IN ART; MEDICAL ILLUSTRATION; PAINTINGS; SCULPTURE

A

ART THERAPY	WM610
E2 F4 The use of art as an adjunctive therapy in the treatment of neurological, mental, or behavioral disorders.	
In child psychiatry	WS780
In general therapeutics	WB563
In learning disability	WM880
See related CULTURE; MUSIC THERAPY	
ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES	WG540-50
C14 Pathological processes which result in the partial or complete obstruction of ARTERIES.	
Arterial thrombosis see ARTERIAL OCCULSIVE DISEASES	WG540
ARTERIES	WG510-90
A7 Use as a coordinate with organ / blood supply if specific artery is not available; for / surgery consider ENDARTERECTOMY. For inflammation use ARTERITIS. For / radiography use ANGIOGRAPHY. For arterial blood pressure simply use BLOOD PRESSURE. See related ANGIOGRAPHY; ENDARTERECTOMY	
Arteries, pulmonary see PULMONARY ARTERY	WF101
Arteriography see ANGIOGRAPHY	WG142
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS	WG550
C14 Thickening and loss of elasticity of the walls of ARTERIES of all sizes. See related ATHEROSCLEROSIS; CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS; DIET, ATHEROGENIC; CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS; INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATION	
ARTERIOVENOUS ANASTOMOSIS	WG590
A7 A vessel that directly interconnects an artery and a vein, and that acts as a shunt to bypass the capillary bed. Not to be confused with surgical anastomosis, nor with arteriovenous fistula.	
ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA	WG590
C14 C16 C23 An abnormal passage between an artery and a vein; also known as an arteriovenous aneurysm. Do not confuse with ARTERIOVENOUS ANASTOMOSIS, nor ARTERIOVENOUS SHUNT, SUGICAL, which is surgically created.	
ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATIONS	WG500
C14 C16 Abnormal formation of blood vessels that shunt arterial blood directly into veins without passing through the CAPILLARIES. They usually are crooked, dilated, and with thick vessel walls. A common type is the congenital arteriovenous fistula. The lack of blood flow and oxygen in the capillaries can lead to tissue damage in the affected areas. See related ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA; HAEMANGIOMA	
ARTERIOVENOUS SHUNT, SURGICAL	WG630
E4 Surgical shunt allowing direct passage of blood from an artery to a vein. Do not confuse with ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA nor with ARTERIOVENOUS ANASTOMOSIS.	
Artery, pulmonary see PULMONARY ARTERY	WF101
ARTHRITIS	WD900-84
C5 Inflammatory, do not confuse with ARTHRALGIA which is non-inflammatory. For septic arthritis use ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS, as it tends to be chronic, do not coordinate with CHRONIC DISEASE. For degenerative arthritis use OSTEOARTHRITIS. ARTHRITIS, PSORIATIC is also available.	
Arthritis, acute rheumatic see RHEUMATIC FEVER	WC220

A

- Arthritis, degenerative **see** OSTEOARTHRITIS WD965
- ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS** **WD984**
C1 C5 Arthritis caused by BACTERIA; RICKETTSIA; MYCOPLASMA; VIRUSES; FUNGI; or PARASITES. Viral arthritis may be a manifestation of viral diseases such as mumps, rubella and hepatitis.
- Arthritis, gouty **see** ARTHRITIS WD900
- ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE** **WD970**
C5 C17 C20 Rheumatoid arthritis of children occurring in three major subtypes defined by the symptoms present during the first six months following onset. Includes juvenile onset Still's disease.
- Arthritis Juvenile Rheumatoid **see** ARTHRITIS JUVENILE WD970
- ARTHRITIS, PSORIATIC** **WD960**
C5 C17 Syndrome in which psoriasis is associated with arthritis, often involving inflammation in terminal interphalangeal joints. A rheumatoid factor is not usually present in the sera of affected individuals.
- ARTHRITIS, REACTIVE** **WD984**
C1 C5 An aseptic, inflammatory arthritis developing secondary to a primary extra-articular infection, most typically of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT or UROGENITAL SYSTEM.
- ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID** **WD970**
C5 C17 C20 A chronic systemic disease, primarily of the joints. Do not coordinate with CHRONIC DISEASE. **See related** ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID
- Arthoderma **see** ARTHRODERMATACEAE QW180
- ARTHRODERMATACEAE** **QW180**
B5 A family of ascomycetous fungi, order Onygenales, characterised by smooth ascospores. Genera in the family include Arthroderma, Keratinomyces, and Ctenomyces. Several well-known anamorphic forms are parasitic upon the skin.
- ARTHRODESIS** **WE164**
E4 The surgical fixation of a joint by a procedure designed to accomplish fusion of the joint surfaces by promoting the proliferation of bone cells. For vertebral or spinal arthrodesis use SPINAL FUSION. **See related** BONE AND BONES; ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES
- ARTHROGRYPOSIS** **WE284**
C5 C16 Persistent flexure or contracture of a joint. Do not use / congenital and do not coordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES.
- ARTHROPATHY, NEUROGENIC** **WE284**
C5 Chronic progressive degeneration of the stress-bearing portion of a joint, with bizarre hypertrophic changes at the periphery. Includes Charcot's joint.
- ARTHROPLASTY** **WE138**
E4 Surgical reconstruction of a joint to relieve pain or restore motion. For total or partial joint replacement use ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT or its specifics.
- Elbow **WE630**
- Hand **WE680**
- Wrist **WE645**
- See related** HAND JOINTS; JOINTS; ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES; WRIST JOINT
- ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT** **WE138**
E4 Partial or total replacement of a joint. **See related** JOINT PROSTHESIS

A

ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP	WE750
E4 Replacement of the hip joint. See related HIP PROSTHESIS	
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE	WE800
E4 Replacement of the knee joint. See related KNEE PROSTHESIS	
ARTHROPODS	QL20
B1 Includes arachnids and INSECTS. See related INVERTEBRATES	
ARTHROSCOPY	WE278
E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy and surgery of the joint.	
Knee	WE800
See related ENDOSCOPY; JOINTS; ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES	
ARTICULATION DISORDERS	WL757
C10 C23 Disorders of the quality of speech characterized by the substitution, omission, distortion, and addition of phonemes. Do not confuse with joint articulation.	
Artificial feeding see NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT	WD190
Artificial immunity see IMMUNITY	QW551
Artificial insemination see INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL	WQ207
Artificial insemination by donor see INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HETEROLOGOUS	WQ207
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	QA139
L1 The study and implementation of techniques and methods for designing computer systems to perform functions normally associated with human intelligence, such as understanding language, learning, reasoning, problem solving, etc. See related MACHINE LEARNING	
Artificial language see LANGUAGE	PM
Artificial larynx see LARYNX, ARTIFICIAL	WV240
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS	WE136
E7 See related PROSTHESIS	
ARTIFICIAL ORGANS	WO330
E7 Devices intended to replace non-functioning organs. They may be temporary or permanent. Since they are intended always to function as the natural organs they are replacing, they should be differentiated from PROSTHESES AND IMPLANTS. See related HEART, ARTIFICIAL; KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL	
Artificial pneumothorax see PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL	WF768
Artificial skin see SKIN, ARTIFICIAL	WO255
Artificial tears see OPHTHALMIC SOLUTIONS	WW200
Artificial ventilation see RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL	WF496
ASBESTOS	W350
D1 A carcinogenic silicate use in insulation and fireproofing. For / adverse effects consider also ASBESTOSIS; MESOTHELIOMA. For a disease coordinated with ASBESTOS / adverse effects use /etiology not / chemically induced. For emphasis on asbestos fibres, MINERAL FIBRES is available. See related ASBESTOSIS	

A

ASBESTOSIS

WF665

C8 C21 Pneumoconiosis from asbestos fibres. It is associated with pleural mesothelioma and bronchogenic carcinoma. Do not coordinate with OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES. For emphasis on presence of asbestos fibres, MINERAL FIBRES is available.

ASCARIASIS

WC870

C3 Nematode infection caused by ASCARIS. Ingestion of infective eggs causes diarrhoea and pneumonitis.

Ascending aorta **see** AORTA

WG410

ASCITIC FLUID

QY210

A12 The serous fluid of ASCITES, the accumulation of fluids in the PERITONEAL CAVITY.

Ascomycetes **see** ASCOMYCOTA

QW180

ASCOMYCOTA

QW180

B5 A phylum of fungi which have cross-walls or septa in the mycelium. The perfect state is characterised by the formation of a saclike cell (ascus) containing ascospores. Most pathogenic fungi with a known perfect state belong to this phylum.

ASCORBIC ACID

WD75

D2 D9 Vitamin C. For / deficiency use ASCORBIC ACID DEFICIENCY or SCURVY.

ASCORBIC ACID DEFICIENCY

WD230

C18 A condition due to a dietary deficiency of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), characterized by malaise, lethargy, and weakness. As the disease progresses, joints, muscles, and subcutaneous tissues may become the sites of hemorrhage. Ascorbic acid deficiency frequently develops into SCURVY in young children fed unsupplemented cow's milk exclusively during their first year. It develops also commonly in chronic alcoholism. **See related** SCURVY

ASEPSIS

G3 The prevention of access by infecting organisms to the locus of potential infection. Differentiate from ANTISEPSIS which is the destruction of pathogens.

Aseptic necrosis of bone **see** OSTEONECROSIS

WE215

Asexuality **see** SEX CHARACTERISTICS

WP136

ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN

Z1 The geographical area of Asia comprising BORNEO; BRUNEI; CAMBODIA; INDONESIA; LAOS; MALAYSIA; the MEKONG VALLEY; MYANMAR (formerly Burma), the PHILIPPINES; SINGAPORE; THAILAND; and VIETNAM.

ASIA, WESTERN

G

Z1 The geographical designation for the countries of the MIDDLE EAST and the countries BANGLADESH; BHUTAN; INDIA; NEPAL; PAKISTAN; and SRI LANKA.

ASIAN CONTINENTAL ANCESTRY GROUP

M1 Individuals whose ancestral origins are in the continent of Asia.

Asians **see** ASIAN CONTINENTAL ANCESTRY GROUP

As if personality **see** PERSONALITY DISORDERS

WM190

A

ASPERGER SYNDROME	WS745
F3 A childhood disorder predominantly affecting boys and similar to autism. It is characterised by severe, sustained, clinically significant impairment of social interaction and restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behaviour. In contrast to autism, there are no clinically significant delays in language or cognitive development.	
In adults	WM122
See related MENTAL DISORDERS DIAGNOSED IN CHILDHOOD; AUTISTIC DISORDER	
ASPHYXIA	WF165
C21 C23 A pathological condition caused by lack of oxygen, manifested in impending or actual cessation of life. In newborn infants use ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM. For choking use AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. Includes suffocation.	
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM	WS811
C16 Respiratory failure in the newborn. See related FOETAL HYPOXIA	
Aspiculariasis see OXYURIASIS	WC860
Aspiration biopsy see BIOPSY, NEEDLE	WB240
Aspiration, mechanical see SUCTION	
Aspiration, vacuum see VACUUM CURETTAGE	WP550
ASPIRIN	QV95
D2 The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. See related SALICYLIC ACID; SALICYLATES	
Assault see VIOLENCE	HM430
Assault, sexual see RAPE	HM434
Assay see / analysis or / chemistry with substance	
Assay of hormones see HORMONES / chemistry	QY330
Assay of vitamins see VITAMINS / chemistry	QY350
Assertive outreach programmes see COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM30.2
ASSERTIVENESS	WLM814
F1 For assertiveness training coordinate with BEHAVIOUR THERAPY	
Assessment, educational see EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT	L100
Assessment, geriatric see GERIATRIC ASSESSMENT	WT141
Assessment, job see EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL	WX426
Assessment of health care needs see NEEDS ASSESSMENT	WX140
Assessment, nursing see NURSING ASSESSMENT	WY110
Assessment of learning disabled people see LEARNING DISABILITY	WM842
Assessment of mentally ill offenders see INSANITY DEFENCE	WM732

A

Assessment of welfare needs see SOCIAL WELFARE	HV110
Assessment, outcome see OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)	WX175
Assessment, pain see PAIN MEASUREMENT	WL800
Assessment, patient see GERIATRIC ASSESSMENT; NURSING ASSESSMENT	
Assessment, patient outcome see OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)	WX175
Assessment, personality see PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT	WLM325
Assessment, risk see RISK ASSESSMENT	W350
Assessment scales see PSYCHIATRIC STATUS RATING SCALES	WM145
Assessment, self see SELF ASSESSMENT	WLM310
Assistant practitioner see NURSES' AIDES or relevant profession	

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

N2 A housing and health care alternative combining independence with personal care. It provides a combination of housing, personalized supportive services and health care designed to meet the needs, both scheduled and unscheduled, of those who need help with activities of daily living.

In old age

WT380

In learning disability

WM864

In physical disability

WB680

See related GROUP HOMES; HALFWAY HOUSES; RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Assisted suicide see SUICIDE, ASSISTED	WA260
Assistive devices see SELF-HELP DEVICES	WB630
Assistive technology see SELF-HELP DEVICES	WB630

ASSOCIATION

WLM450

F2 F4 A functional relationship between psychological phenomena of such nature that the presence of one tends to evoke the other; also, the process by which such a relationship is established. Do not use for SOCIETIES.

Associations **see** SOCIETIES

ASTHENOPIA

WW190

C11 Term generally used to describe complaints related to refractive error, ocular muscle imbalance, including pain or aching around the eyes, burning and itchiness of the eyelids, ocular fatigue, and headaches.

ASTHMA

WF553-70

C8 C20 For / drug therapy consider also ANTI-ASTHMATIC AGENTS. Do not coordinate with BRONCHIAL DISEASES. **See related** LUNG DISEASES, OBSTRUCTIVE

ASTIGMATISM

WW415

C11 Unequal curvature of the refractive surfaces of the eye.

Astragalus bone see TALUS	WE850
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A

ASTRINGENTS

QV65

D27 Agents, usually topical, that cause the contraction of tissues for the control of bleeding or secretions.

Astroblastoma **see** NEOPLASMS, NEUROEPITHELIAL

QZ380

ASTROCYTOMA

WL350

C4 Neoplasms of the brain and spinal cord derived from glial cells which vary from histologically benign forms to highly anaplastic and malignant tumors. **See related** GLIOMA

ASTROLOGY

K1 A form of occultism.

ASTRONAUTS

WD650

M1

ASTRONOMY

QB

H1

Asylum seekers **see** REFUGEES

Asymptomatic inflammatory prostatitis **see** PROSTATITIS

WJ752

ATAXIA

WL310

C10 C23 Impairment of the ability to perform smoothly coordinated voluntary movements. This condition may affect the limbs, trunk, eyes, pharynx, larynx, and other structures. For familial consider also SPINOCEREBELLAR DEGENERATIONS. **See related** MYOCLONUS

ATAXIA TELANGIECTASIA

WL310

C10 C14 C16 C18 C20 An autosomal recessive inherited disorder characterized by choreoathetosis beginning in childhood, progressive CEREBELLAR ATAXIA; TELANGIECTASIS of CONJUNCTIVA and SKIN; DYSARTHRIA; B- and T-cell immunodeficiency, and RADIOSENSITIVITY to IONIZING RADIATION. Affected individuals are prone to recurrent sinobronchopulmonary infections, lymphoreticular neoplasms, and other malignancies. **See related** IMMUNOLOGIC DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES

ATHERECTOMY

WG630

E2 E4 Endovascular procedure in which atheromatous plaque is excised by a cutting or rotating catheter. It differs from balloon and laser angioplasty procedures which enlarge vessels by dilation but frequently do not remove much plaque. If the plaque is removed by surgical excision under general anesthesia rather than by an endovascular procedure through a catheter, it is called ENDARTERECTOMY.

ATHERECTOMY, CORONARY

WG300

E2 E4 Percutaneous transluminal procedure for removing atheromatous plaque from the coronary arteries. Both directional (for removing focal atheromas) and rotational (for removing concentric atheromatous plaque) atherectomy devices have been used.

ATHEROSCLEROSIS

WG550

C14 Thickening and loss of elasticity of the walls of medium and large muscular arteries with lesions in the innermost layer of the artery. **See related** ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

ATHETOSIS

WL300

C10 C23 A dyskinesia characterized by an inability to maintain the fingers, toes, tongue, or other body parts in a stable position, resulting in continuous slow, sinusoidal, and flowing involuntary movements.

A

- ATHLETES** **HM340**
M1 Individuals who have developed skills, physical stamina and strength or participants in SPORTS or other physical activities.
Athlete's foot **see** TINEA PEDIS WR300
- ATHLETIC INJURIES** **WD500**
C21 Prefer specific sport with / injuries. Consider also TENNIS ELBOW. Differentiate from SPORTS MEDICINE which is the specialty dealing with the physiology and health of sport. **See related** SPORTS; SPORTS MEDICINE
Athletics **see** SPORTS
- Atkins diet **See** DIET, HIGH-PROTEIN, LOW-CARBOHYDRATE WD125/128
- ATLANTO-AXIAL JOINT**
A2 The joint involving the cervical atlas and axial bones.
- ATLASES**
V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works consisting of collections of illustrative plates, charts, tables etc. usually with explanatory captions. **See related** CHARTS; DRAWINGS; MAPS; PICTORIAL WORKS
- ATLASES AS TOPIC**
L1 Collections of illustrative plates, charts, tables etc. usually with explanatory captions. Anatomical atlases go under MEDICAL ILLUSTRATION + ANATOMY, ARTISTIC. Do not confuse with CERVICAL ATLAS which is a bone. For geographical atlases use MAPS.
- ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE**
G16 N6
In altitude **WD610**
See related ALTITUDE; DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS; DIVING; HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION; HYPOXIA; MOUNTAINEERING
- Atomic energy **see** NUCLEAR ENERGY WN650
- Atomic medicine **see** NUCLEAR MEDICINE WN500-60
- Atomic warfare **see** NUCLEAR WARFARE WN670
- Atomisers **see** NEBULISERS AND VAPOURISERS WF565
- Atomoxetine **see** PROPYLAMINES
- Atopic hypersensitivity **see** HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE WD300
- Atresia, oesophageal **see** OESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA WI250
- Atresia, pulmonary **see** PULMONARY ATRESIA WG269
- Atresia, pulmonary valve **see** PULMONARY ATRESIA WG269
- Atretic follicle **see** OVARIAN FOLLICLE WP600
- ATRIAL APPENDAGE** **WG200**
A7 Ear-shaped appendage of either atrium of the heart.

A

ATRIAL FIBRILLATION **WG330**

C14 C23 Disorder of cardiac rhythm characterized by rapid, irregular atrial impulses and ineffective atrial contractions. **See related** ARRHYTHMIA

Atrocities **see** VIOLENCE; WAR CRIMES

Atrophy, muscular **see** MUSCULAR ATROPHY **WE305**

ATROPINE **QV134**

D3 A belladonna alkaloid. ATROPINE DERIVATIVES is also available.

Attachment **see** OBJECT ATTACHMENT **WLM270**

ATTENTION **WLM477-88**

F2 Focusing on certain aspects of current experience to the exclusion of others. It is the act of heeding or taking notice or concentrating.

ATTENTION DEFICIT AND DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS **WS730/WLM477**

F3 **See related** ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER WITH HYPERACTIVITY

ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER WITH HYPERACTIVITY **WS736**

F3 A behaviour disorder originating in childhood in which the essential features are signs of developmentally inappropriate inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. Although most individuals have symptoms of both inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity, one or the other pattern may be predominant. The disorder is more frequent in males than females. Onset is in childhood. Symptoms often attenuate during late adolescence although a minority experience the full complement of symptoms into mid-adulthood.. Do not confuse with HYPERKINESSES.

In adults

WM120

Psychology

WLM477

See related MENTAL DISORDERS DIAGNOSED IN CHILDHOOD

ATTITUDE **WLM850**

F1 An enduring, learned predisposition to behave in a consistent way toward a given class of objects.

In children

WS205

Of employees

WX460

Of learning disabled

WM835

Of patients

WA70

Of psychiatric patients

WM65

To childbearing

WQ110

To the elderly

WT321

To learning disabled

WM821

To mentally ill

WM70

To physically disabled and chronically ill

WB621

To physically disabled children

WS520

To private health care

WX855

To the visually impaired

WW821

See related PUBLIC OPINION

ATTITUDE OF HEALTH PERSONNEL **WX460**

F1 N5 Attitudes of personnel toward their patients, other professionals, toward the medical care system, etc.

Of psychiatrists

WM62

To abortion

HQ172

To contraception

HQ155

To patients

WA72

ATTITUDE TO COMPUTERS **QA100**

F1

A

- ATTITUDE TO DEATH** **WT600**
F1 N5 **See related** BEREAVEMENT; DEATH; GRIEF; THANATOLOGY
- ATTITUDE TO HEALTH** **W250**
F1 N5 Public attitudes toward health, disease, and the medical care system.
Attitude of physically disabled and chronically ill **WB625**
Attitude of individuals to health and illness **WA7**
See related HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE; HYPOCHONDRIASIS;
MALINGERING; PUBLIC OPINION; SICK ROLE; HEALTH BEHAVIOUR
- Attitude to illness **see** ATTITUDE TO HEALTH **WA7**
- Audiogenic epilepsy **see** EPILEPSY, REFLEX **WL460**
- AUDIOLOGY** **WV570-7**
H2 Specialty. The study of hearing and hearing impairment. Do not confuse with HEARING (the physiological process), nor HEARING TESTS nor AUDIOMETRY (a specific type of hearing test).
Clinics **WV571**
- AUDIOMETRY** **WV577**
E1 The testing of the acuity of the sense of hearing to determine the thresholds of the lowest intensity levels at which an individual can hear a set of tones. Do not use as a general term for the measurement of hearing for which HEARING TESTS is available.
- AUDIOMETRY, EVOKED RESPONSE** **WV577**
E1 A form of electrophysiologic audiometry in which an analog computer is included in the circuit to average out ongoing or spontaneous brain wave activity. A characteristic pattern of response to a sound stimulus may then become evident. Evoked response audiometry is known also as electric response audiometry.
- AUDIOVISUAL AIDS** **L77**
J1 L1 **See related** EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY; MULTIMEDIA; TEACHING MATERIALS
- Audiovisual libraries **see** LIBRARIES **Z555**
- Audit **see** number 27 with specialty. For professional audit see with the profession.
- Audit, clinical **see** CLINICAL AUDIT **WX170**
- Audit, financial **see** FINANCIAL AUDIT **WX290**
- Audit, general practice **see** MEDICAL AUDIT **WA155**
- Audit, management **see** MANAGEMENT AUDIT **WX222**
- Audit, medical **see** MEDICAL AUDIT **WA217**
- Audit, nursing **see** NURSING AUDIT **WY205**
- Audit, surgical **see** MEDICAL AUDIT **WO65**
- AUDITORY BRAIN STEM IMPLANTATION** **WV585**
E4 Surgical insertion of an electronic hearing device (AUDITORY BRAIN STEM IMPLANTS) with electrodes to the cochlea nucleus in the BRAIN STEM rather than to the inner ear as in COCHLEAR IMPLANTATION.

A

AUDITORY BRAIN STEM IMPLANTS

WV585

E7 Multi-channel hearing devices typically used for patients who have tumors on the COCHLEAR NERVE and are unable to benefit from COCHLEAR IMPLANTS after tumor surgery that severs the cochlear nerve. The device electrically stimulates the nerves of cochlea nucleus in the BRAIN STEM rather than the inner ear as in cochlear implants. **See related** ELECTRODES, IMPLANTED; HEARING AIDS

AUDITORY PERCEPTION

WV570

F2 The process whereby auditory stimuli are selected, organized and interpreted by the organism. Differentiate from HEARING which takes place in the ear. AUDITORY PERCEPTION takes place in the brain.

AUDITORY PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS

WV570

C9 C19 C23 F1 F3 Acquired or developmental cognitive disorders of AUDITORY PERCEPTION characterized by a reduced ability to perceive information contained in auditory stimuli despite intact auditory pathways. Affected individuals have difficulty with speech perception, sound localization, and comprehending the meaning of inflections of speech.

Auditory prosthesis **see** COCHLEAR IMPLANTS

WV585

Auricular acupuncture **see** ACUPUNCTURE, EAR

WB850

Auricular cancer **see** EAR NEOPLASMS

WV560

AUSCULTATION

WB200

E1 Act of listening for sounds within the body. For / instrumentation STETHOSCOPES is also available. **See related** HEART AUSCULTATION

AUSTRALIA

G

Z1

AUTHORITARIANISM

WLM850

F1 The personality pattern or syndrome consisting of behavioral and attitudinal characteristics reflecting a preoccupation with the factors of power and authority in interpersonal relationships.

AUTHORSHIP

L1 The profession of writing. Also the identity of the writer as the creator of a literary production. Do not confuse with WRITING or PUBLISHING.

Management

WX226

Medical

Q50

Scientific

Q50

See related PLAGIARISM

Austism **see** AUSTISTIC DISORDER

Autism-dementia-ataxia-loss of purposeful hand use syndrome **see** RETT SYNDROME **WM845**

Autism, early infantile **see** AUTISTIC DISORDER **WS745**

Autism, infantile **see** AUTISTIC DISORDER **WS745**

AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

F3 Wide continuum of associated cognitive and neurobehavioral disorders, including, but not limited to, three core-defining features: impairments in socialization, impairments in verbal and nonverbal communication, and restricted and repetitive patterns of behaviors. (from DSM-V)

See related AUTISTIC DISORDER; CHILD DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS, PERVASIVE

In adults

WM122

In children

WS745

A

AUTISTIC DISORDER

F3 A disorder beginning in childhood. It is marked by the presence of markedly abnormal or impaired development in social interaction and communication and a markedly restricted repertoire of activity and interest. Manifestations of the disorder vary greatly depending on the developmental level and chronological age of the individual.

In adults

WM122

In children

WS745

See related ASPERGER SYNDROME; AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

AUTOANTIBODIES

D12 Antibodies that react with self-antigens (AUTOANTIGENS) of the organism that produced them. Do not confuse with ANTIBODIES, ANTI-IDIOTYPIC. **See related** AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES; AUTOIMMUNITY

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

WZ100

K1 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of accounts of personal experience in relation to a particular field or of participation in related activities or autobiographical accounts. Use for single as well as for collections of autobiographical accounts and personal reminiscences. Includes memoirs.

Autobiographies of nurses

WY10

In learning disability

WM820

In psychiatry

WM40

See related BIOGRAPHY

AUTOGENIC TRAINING

WL714

E2 F4 Technique based on muscle relaxation during self-hypnotic exercises. It is used in conjunction with psychotherapy. **See related** BIOFEEDBACK (PSYCHOLOGY)

Autograft **see** TRANSPLANTATION, AUTOLOGOUS

WO300-30

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

WD350

C20 Immune response directed against self antigens. **See related** AUTOANTIBODIES; AUTOIMMUNITY

AUTOIMMUNITY

QW545

G12 Process whereby the immune system reacts against the body's own tissues. Autoimmunity may produce or be caused by AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES. **See related** AUTOANTIBODIES; AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Autologous transplantation **see** TRANSPLANTATION, AUTOLOGOUS

WO300-30

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

QA100

L1 Prefer specific informatics and computer terms available. **See related** COMPUTERS

AUTOMATION

QA105

J1 Controlled operation of an apparatus, process, or system by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human organs of observation, effort, and decision. **Also see each schedule at 26.5.**

In accounting

WX275

In libraries

Z340

In management

WX200

In personnel management

WX145

Of dental records

WU97

Of health information systems

WX395

See related OFFICE AUTOMATION

A

- AUTOMOBILE DRIVER EXAMINATION** **W440**
I3 Government required written and driving test given to individuals prior to obtaining an operator's license.
- AUTOMOBILE DRIVING** **W440**
I3 The effect of environmental or physiological factors on the driver and driving ability. Included are driving fatigue, and the effect of drugs, disease, and physical disabilities on driving. **See related** ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC; MOTOR VEHICLES
- Automobile exhaust **see** VEHICLE EMISSIONS **W44**
- AUTOMOBILES** **W440**
J1 **See related** SEAT BELTS
- AUTONOMIC AGENTS** **QV120**
D27 Agents affecting the function of, or mimicking the actions of, the autonomic nervous system and thereby having an effect on such processes as respiration, circulation, digestion, body temperature regulation, certain endocrine gland secretions, etc. Consider also AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM / drug effects
- AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM** **WL190-5**
A8 The enteric, parasympathetic, and sympathetic nervous systems taken together. Generally speaking, the autonomic nervous system regulates the internal environment during both peaceful activity and physical or emotional stress. For dysfunction use AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES but consider also DYSAUTONOMIA, FAMILIAL
- AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES** **WL190**
C10 Diseases of the parasympathetic or sympathetic divisions of the AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM; which has components located in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM and PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. Autonomic dysfunction may be associated with HYPOTHALAMIC DISEASES; BRAIN STEM disorders; SPINAL CORD DISEASES; and PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES.
- Autonomy, personal **see** PERSONAL AUTONOMY **WLM455**
- AUTOPSY** **QZ35**
E5 I1 Postmortem examination of the body, not an automatic routine coordinate for postmortem pathology which is / pathology. The item must discuss autopsy as a procedure.
Medico-legal autopsy **WA328**
See related CADAVER
- Autosomal dominant juvenile Parkinson disease **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS **WL315-8**
- Autosomal recessive juvenile Parkinson disease **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS **WL315-8**
- AUTOSUGGESTION** **WL740**
E2 F4 Suggestion coming from the subject himself. **See related** HYPNOSIS; SUGGESTION
- Auxiliary nurses **see** NURSES' AIDES **WY248**
- Availability of health services **see** HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY **WX140**
- Avascular necrosis of bone **see** OSTEONECROSIS **WE215**
- AVERSIVE THERAPY** **WM510**
F4 A psychotherapeutic treatment that suppresses undesirable behavior by simultaneously exposing the subject to unpleasant consequences.

A

Avian flu see INFLUENZA IN BIRDS	QM30
Avian influenza see INFLUENZA IN BIRDS	QM30
Aviation medicine see AEROSPACE MEDICINE	WD600
AVITAMINOSIS	WD207
C18 A condition due to a deficiency of one or more essential vitamins. Includes hypovitaminosis.	
Avoidant personality disorder see PERSONALITY DISORDERS	WM193
AVON	G
Z1 Wessex Mesh. Avon was, from 1974 to 1996, a non-metropolitan and ceremonial county in the west of England. The county was named after the River Avon, which runs through the area. It was formed from parts of the historic counties of Gloucestershire and Somerset, together with the City of Bristol. In 1996, the county was abolished and the area split between the Bath and North East Somerset, City of Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire unitary local authorities. The Avon name is still used for some purposes	
AWARDS AND PRIZES	
K1 Do not coordinate with MEDICINE for general medical awards but coordinate with specific medical specialty or other field if pertinent. See related NOBEL PRIZE	
AWARENESS	WLM194
F2 The act of "taking account" of an object or state of affairs. It does not imply assessment of nor attention to the qualities or nature of the object. See related MINDFULNESS	
AXILLA	WE602
A1	
AXONS	WL110
A8 A11 NERVE FIBRES is also available.	
Ayurvedic medicine see MEDICINE, AYURVEDIC	WB58
AZASERINE	QV252
D12 Antibiotic substance produced by various Streptomyces species. It is an inhibitor of enzymatic activities that involve glutamine and is used as an antineoplastic and immunosuppressive agent. For immunosuppression	QW920
AZETIDINES	QU65
D3	
Azidothymidine see ZIDOVUDINE	QV268.5
AZT (antiviral) see ZIDOVUDINE	QV268.5