

G

GABA receptors **see** RECEPTORS, GABA QU60

GABA-A receptors **see** RECEPTORS, GABA-A QU60

GABA-benzodiazepine receptors **see** RECEPTORS, GABA-A QU60

GAIT WE60

E1 G11 Manner or style of walking. Differentiate from LOCOMOTION and walking: gait is the way one locomotes or walks. **See related** LOCOMOTION

GAIT APRAXIA WL310

C10 C23 F1 Impaired ambulation not attributed to sensory impairment or motor weakness. FRONTAL LOBE disorders, BASAL GANGLIA DISEASES (e.g., PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS), DEMENTIA, MULTI-INFARCT, ALZHEIMER DISEASE and other conditions may be associated with gait apraxia.

GAIT ATAXIA WL310

C10 C23 Impairment of the ability to coordinate the movements required for normal ambulation (WALKING) which may result from impairments of motor function or sensory feedback. This condition may be associated with BRAIN DISEASES (including CEREBELLAR DISEASES and BASAL GANGLIA DISEASES), SPINAL CORD DISEASES, or PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES.

GAIT DISORDERS, NEUROLOGIC WL310

C10 C23 Gait abnormalities that are a manifestation of nervous system dysfunction. These conditions may be caused by a wide variety of disorders which affect motor control, sensory feedback, and muscle strength including: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES, PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES, NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES or MUSCULAR DISEASES.

GALANTAMINE QV124

D3 A benzazepine derived from norebelladine. It is found in GALANTHUS and other AMARYLLIDACEAE. It is a cholinesterase inhibitor that has been used to reverse the muscular effects of GALLAMINE TRIETHIODIDE and TUBOCURARINE and has been studied as a treatment for ALZHEIMER DISEASE and other central nervous system disorders.

GALLBLADDER WI750

A3 A storage reservoir for BILE secretion. Gallbladder allows the delivery of bile acids at a high concentration and in a controlled manner, via the CYSTIC DUCT to the DUODENUM, for degradation of dietary lipid. Consider terms at COLECYST-. For / surgery consider also CHOLECYSTECTOMY and CHOLECYSTOMSTOMY. For inflammation use CHOLECYSTITIS. **See related** CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY; CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC; CHOLECYSTITIS; CHOLECYSTECTOMY; CHOLELITHIASIS;

GALLBLADDER DISEASES WI750

C6 Diseases of the GALLBLADDER. They generally involve the impairment of BILE flow, GALLSTONES in the BILIARY TRACT, infections, neoplasms, or other diseases. For inflammatory disease **see** CHOLECYSTITIS

Gallbladder inflammation **see** CHOLECYSTITIS WI755

GALLBLADDER NEOPLASMS WI765

C4 C6

GALLSTONES WI755

C6 C23 Solid crystalline precipitates in the BILIARY TRACT, usually formed in the GALLBLADDER, resulting in the condition of CHOLELITHIASIS. Gallstones, derived from the BILE, consist mainly of calcium, cholesterol, or bilirubin.

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- Gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors **see** RECEPTORS, GABA QU60
- GAMBLING** WLM452
- F1 F3 An activity distinguished primarily by an element of risk in trying to obtain a desired goal, e.g., playing a game of chance for money.
- As an obsession WM162
- See related** BEHAVIOUR, ADDICTIVE; IMPULSE CONTROL DISORDERS; RISK TAKING
- GAME THEORY** QA25
- H1 Theoretical construct used in applied mathematics to analyse certain situations in which there is an interplay between parties that may have similar, opposed, or mixed interests. In a typical game decision-making "players," who each have their own goals, try to gain advantage over the other parties by anticipating each other's decisions; the game is finally resolved as a consequence of the players' decisions. Do not use for games, **see** LEISURE ACTIVITIES; PLAY AND PLAYTHINGS; PLAY THERAPY.
- In psychotherapy WM544
- See related** DECISION MAKING; OPERATIONS RESEARCH
- GAMETE INTRAFALLOPIAN TRANSFER** WQ208
- E2 E5 A technique for assisted conception in infertile women with normal fallopian tubes. **See related** FERTILISATION
- Gamma camera imaging **see** RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING WN245
- GAMMA CAMERAS** WN245
- E7 Electronic instruments that produce photographs or cathode-ray tube images of the gamma-ray emissions from organs containing radionuclide tracers. **See related** RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING; TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION COMPUTED
- Gamma knife radiosurgery **see** RADIOSURGERY WN245
- GAMMA RAYS** WN245
- G1 Penetrating, high-energy electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei during NUCLEAR DECAY. The distinction between gamma rays and X-rays is based on their radiation source.
- In cancer treatment QZ753
- Gamma photons WN333
- Gamma-Seminoprotein **see** PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN WJ752
- Gammopathy, monoclonal **see** PARAPROTEINAEMIAS WH400
- Gammopathy, monoclonal **see** PARAPROTEINAEMIAS WH400
- Gamulin Rh **see** RHO(D) IMMUNE GLOBULIN QW601
- GANGLIA** WL110
- A8 Clusters of multipolar neurons surrounded by a capsule of loosely organized CONNECTIVE TISSUE located outside the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. For dorsal root ganglia use GANGLIA, SPINAL.
- Ganglia, basal **see** BASAL GANGLIA WL132
- GANGLIA, SPINAL** WL140
- A8 Sensory ganglia located on the dorsal spinal roots within the vertebral column.
- Ganglion **see** GANGLIA WL110

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- GANGRENE** **WG535**
C23 Death and putrefaction of tissue usually due to a loss of blood supply.
- Ganja **see** CANNABIS **WM276**
- GARDENING** **GV**
I3 J1 Cultivation of PLANTS; (FRUIT; VEGETABLES; MEDICINAL HERBS) on small plots of ground or in containers.
Sociological aspects **HM300**
Landscape gardening in the health service **WX690**
See related AGRICULTURE; HOBBIES; LEISURE ACTIVITIES; RECREATION
- GARLIC** **WD90**
B6 J2 As a plant and as food. *Allium sativum*. One of the Liliaceae used as a spice and traditional remedy. It contains allicin, the pungent active ingredient, which may reduce blood cholesterol and inhibit platelet aggregation.
As a medicinal plant **QV466**
- GAS GANGRENE** **WC368**
C1 A severe condition resulting from bacteria invading healthy muscle from adjacent traumatised muscle or soft tissue. The infection originates in a wound contaminated with bacteria of the genus *CLOSTRIDIUM*.
- Gas masks **see** RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICES **W390**
- Gas, natural **see** NATURAL GAS **QV633**
- GAS POISONING** **QV662**
C21 Prefer / poisoning with specific gas term.
Inert gas narcosis **WD615**
See related CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING; CHEMICAL WARFARE; INERT GAS NARCOSIS
- GAS SCAVENGERS** **WO570**
E7 Apparatus for removing exhaled or leaked anaesthetic gases or other volatile agents, thus reducing the exposure of operating room personnel to such agents, as well as preventing the buildup of potentially explosive mixtures in operating rooms or laboratories.
- Gas, tear **see** TEAR GASES **QV665**
- GASES** **QV310-18**
D1 The vapour state of matter. Gases tend to expand indefinitely, to diffuse and mix readily with other gases, to have definite relations of volume, temperature, and pressure, and to condense or liquefy at low temperatures or under sufficient pressure. Does not include NATURAL GAS; blood gases (= OXYGEN / blood or CARBON DIOXIDE / blood); gas embolism (= EMBOLISM, AIR); nor intestinal gases(= GASES + INTESTINES / physiology) unless clinically referred to as FLATULENCE.
Anaesthetic **QV81**
Description & properties **QC4**
In air pollution **W44**
Inorganic chemistry **QD10**
Irritant **QV666**
Medical, storage & piping **WX750**
See related GAS POISONING; CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS; TEAR GASES
- Gases, irritant **see** IRRITANTS **QV666**

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GASTRECTOMY	WI380
E4 Excision of the whole (total gastrectomy) or part (subtotal gastrectomy, partial gastrectomy, gastric resection) of the stomach. See related PEPTIC ULCER; POSTGASTRECTOMY SYNDROMES; STOMACH	
GASTRIC ACID	WI308
A12 Hydrochloric acid present in gastric juice. See related ACHLORHYDRIA	
GASTRIC ACIDITY DETERMINATION	QY130
E1 Gastric analysis for determination of free acid or total acid. See related DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	
Gastric agents see GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS	QV66-75
Gastric antrum see PYLORIC ANTRUM	WI387
GASTRIC BALLOON	WI380
E7 An inflatable device implanted in the stomach as an adjunct to therapy of morbid obesity. Do not confuse with digestive gases.	
Gastric bubble see GASTRIC BALLOON	WI380
GASTRIC BYPASS	WI160
E2 E4 Surgical procedure in which the stomach is transected high on the body. This procedure is used frequently in the therapy of morbid obesity by limiting the size of functional STOMACH, food intake, and food absorption. See related BARIATRIC SURGERY; GASTROPLASTY	
Gastric cancer see STOMACH NEOPLASMS	WI320
Gastric contents laboratory investigation see GASTROINTESTINAL CONTENTS	QY130
Gastric diseases see STOMACH DISEASES	WI300
Gastric hypothermia see HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED	WO695
GASTRIC JUICE	WI308
A12 The liquid secretion of the stomach mucosa consisting of hydrochloric acid (GASTRIC ACID), PEPSINOGENS, INTRINSIC FACTOR, GASTRIN, MUCUS and the bicarbonate ion (BICARBONATES). For hyperacidity use GASTRIC ACID / secretion.	
Clinical pathology	QY130
See related ACHLORHYDRIA; GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX	
Gastric neoplasms see STOMACH NEOPLASMS	WI320
Gastric ulcer see STOMACH ULCER	WI360
Gastric reflux see GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX	WI250
Gastric varices see OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES	WI720
GASTRINS	WK170
D6 D12 A family of gastrointestinal peptide hormones that excite the secretion of GASTRIC JUICE. They may also occur in the central nervous system where they are presumed to be neurotransmitters. See related GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS	

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- GASTRITIS** **WI310**
C6 Inflammation of the GASTRIC MUCOSA, a lesion observed in a number of unrelated disorders.
- Gastrocnemius muscle **see** MUSCLES, SKELETAL **WE300**
- Gastroduodenal ulcer **see** PEPTIC ULCER **WI350**
- GASTROENTERITIS** **WI140**
C6 INFLAMMATION of any segment of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT from OESOPHAGUS to RECTUM. Causes of gastroenteritis are many including genetic, infection, HYPERSENSITIVITY, drug effects and CANCER. **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES
- GASTROENTEROLOGY** **WI21**
H2 Specialty. Do not use for diseases. A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of the physiology and diseases of the digestive system and related structures (oesophagus, liver, gallbladder and pancreas.) **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES
- Gastroesophageal junction **see** OESOPHAGOGASTRIC JUNCTION **WI250**
- GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX** **WI250**
C6 Retrograde flow of gastric juice (GASTRIC ACID) and/or duodenal contents (BILE ACIDS or PANCREATIC JUICE) into the distal OESOPHAGUS, commonly due to incompetence of the LOWER OESOPHAGEAL SPHINCTER. Gastric regurgitation is an extension of this process with retrograde flow into the PHARYNX or MOUTH. **See related** FUNDOPLICATION; HEARTBURN
- Gastroileal bypass **see** GASTRIC BYPASS **WI160**
- GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS** **QV66-75**
D27 Drugs used for their effects on the gastrointestinal system, as to control gastric acidity, regulate gastrointestinal motility and water flow, and improve digestion. **See related** ANTIDIARRHOEALS; ANTIEMETICS; ANTI-ULCER AGENTS; CATHARTICS; EMETICS; GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES; LAXATIVES
- GASTROINTESTINAL CONTENTS** **QY130**
A12 The contents included in all or any segment of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.
- GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES** **WI140**
C6 Diseases in any segment of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT from OESOPHAGUS to RECTUM. For inflammatory disease use GASTROENTERITIS.
In infancy and childhood **WS444**
Nursing **WI170**
See related GASTROENTERITIS; GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE; GASTROINTESTINAL NEOPLASMS; GASTROENTEROLOGY; INTESTINAL DISEASES; OESOPHAGEAL DISEASES; PEPTIC ULCER; STOMACH DISEASES
- Gastrointestinal diseases, functional **see** GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES **WI150**
- Gastrointestinal drugs **see** GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS **QV66-75**
- Gastrointestinal endoscopic surgical procedures **see** ENDOSCOPY, GASTROINTESTINAL **WI141.5**
- GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE** **WI143**
C6 C23 Bleeding in any segment of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT from OESOPHAGUS to RECTUM. **See related** HAEMORRHAGE

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- GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES** **WK170**
D6 HORMONES secreted by the gastrointestinal mucosa that affect the timing or the quality of secretion of digestive enzymes, and regulate the motor activity of the digestive system organs. **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL AGENTS
- GASTROINTESTINAL MOTILITY** **WI102**
G10
- GASTROINTESTINAL NEOPLASMS** **WI149**
C4 C6 Tumours or cancer of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, from the MOUTH to the ANAL CANAL. **See related** INTESTINAL NEOPLASMS; OESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS; STOMACH NEOPLASMS
- GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOURS** **WI149**
C4 C6 All tumors in the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT arising from mesenchymal cells (MESODERM) except those of smooth muscle cells (LEIOMYOMA) or Schwann cells (SCHWANNOMA).
- Gastrointestinal surgery **see** DIGESTIVE SYSTEM SURGICAL PROCEDURES **WI160**
- Gastrointestinal system **see** DIGESTIVE SYSTEM **WI**
- GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT** **WI200-650**
A3 Generally refers to the digestive structures stretching from the MOUTH to ANUS, but does not include the accessory glandular organs (LIVER; BILIARY TRACT; PANCREAS). **See related** INTESTINES; MOUTH; PHARYNX; UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT
- GASTROPARESIS** **WI300**
C6 C23 Chronic delayed gastric emptying. Gastroparesis may be caused by motor dysfunction or paralysis of stomach muscles or may be associated with other systemic diseases such as DIABETES MELLITUS
- Gastropharyngeal reflux **see** LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL REFLUX **WI250**
- GASTROPLASTY** **WI160**
E2 E4 Surgical procedures involving the STOMACH and sometimes the lower OESOPHAGUS to correct anatomical defects, or to treat MORBID OBESITY by reducing the size of the stomach. There are several subtypes of bariatric gastroplasty, such as vertical banded gastroplasty, silicone ring vertical gastroplasty, and horizontal banded gastroplasty. **See related** BARIATRIC SURGERY; GASTRIC BYPASS; LIPECTOMY
- GASTROSCOPY** **WI141.5**
E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the interior of the stomach. For / instrumentation use GASTROSCOPES. **See related** ENDOSCOPY; STOMACH
- GASTROSTOMY** **WI380**
E4 Creation of an artificial external opening into the stomach for nutritional support or gastrointestinal compression. **See related** ENTERAL NUTRITION; STOMA
- GAUCHER DISEASE** **WD270**
C10 C16 C18 An autosomal recessive disorder caused by a deficiency of acid beta-glucosidase. The characteristic Gaucher cells, glycosphingolipid-filled HISTIOCYTES, displace normal cells in BONE MARROW and visceral organs causing skeletal deterioration, hepatosplenomegaly, and organ dysfunction. There are several subtypes based on the presence and severity of neurological involvement.
- Gaussian distribution **see** NORMAL DISTRIBUTION **QA27**

G

Gays see HOMOSEXUALITY, MALE	HQ305
Gegenhalten see MUSCLE RIGIDITY	WE300
Geiger counter see RADIOMETRY	WN358
Gelastic epilepsy see EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL	WL460

GELS

D20 G26 G27 Colloids with a solid continuous phase and liquid as the dispersed phase; gels may be unstable when, due to temperature or other cause, the solid phase liquefies; the resulting colloid is called a sol.

Gemcitabine **see** DEOXYCYTADINE

Gender **see** GENDER IDENTITY HQ300

Gender bias **see** PREJUDICE HM240

Gender discrimination **see** SEXISM HM240

GENDER IDENTITY HQ300

F1 F2 A person's concept of self as being male and masculine or female and feminine, or ambivalent, based in part on physical characteristics, parental responses, and psychological and social pressures. It is the internal experience of gender role. It is differentiated from biologically determined SEX CHARACTERISTICS (Physiological). Gender identity is knowing that one is male or female; sexual orientation is preferring hetero or homosexual behaviour; sex preference is desired or preferred sexual composition of a family.

Gender issues in mental health **see** MENTAL DISORDERS WM31

Gender role **see** GENDER IDENTITY HM240

Gene cloning **see** GENETICS

GENE EXPRESSION REGULATION QU475

G5 Any of the processes by which nuclear, cytoplasmic, or intercellular factors influence the differential control (induction or repression) of gene action at the level of transcription or translation. **See related** CELL DIFFERENTIATION

Gene flow **see** GENETICS, POPULATION QU450

Gene therapy **see** GENETIC THERAPY

GENERAL ADAPTATION SYNDROME WLM228

I1 The sum of all non-specific systemic reactions of the body to long-continued exposure to systemic stress. **See related** STRESS

General anaesthetics **see** ANAESTHETICS QV81

GENERAL DENTAL COUNCIL WU40

N3 Wessex Mesh

General health statistics **see** STATISTICS AS TOPIC W208

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL WA222

N3 Wessex Mesh.

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General national vocational qualifications see VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	L46
GENERAL PRACTICE	WA152-60
G2 Patient-based medical care provided across age and gender or specialty boundaries A medical specialty concerned with the provision of continuing comprehensive primary care. Do not use for disease treated by the general practitioner. Use instead of FAMILY PRACTICE.	
In mental illness	WM30.5
Legislation	WA125
See related BUDGETS; GENERAL PRACTITIONERS; PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	
General practice audit see MEDICAL AUDIT	WA155
General practice beds see HOSPITALS, COMMUNITY	WA105
General practice hospitals see HOSPITALS, COMMUNITY	WA105
General practice nurse see PRACTICE NURSE	WA162
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS	WA152
M1 N2 Physicians whose practice is not restricted to a specific field of MEDICINE. Independent contractors within the NHS who provide primary care. Use instead of PHYSICIANS, FAMILY.	
Appraisal	WA155
Audit	WA155
Continuing professional development	WA155
Education	WA154
GP fundholding	WA132
Liaison with external bodies e.g. Social Services	WA160
Remuneration of GPs	WA132
See related CAPITATION FEE; COMMUNICATION; EDUCATION, MEDICAL, CONTINUING; EDUCATION, MEDICAL, GRADUATE; FEES AND CHARGES; INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS; MEDICAL AUDIT; PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONS; REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION; SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS	
General practitioner consultation see REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION	WA156
General practitioner liaison with hospitals see HOSPITAL-PHYSICIAN RELATIONS	WA158
General practitioner referral see REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION	WA158
General practitioner-patient relations see PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONS	WA156
General practitioner-institutional relations see INTER-INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS	WA160
GENERAL SURGERY	WO21
H2 A specialty in which manual or operative procedures are used in the treatment of disease, injuries or deformities. The surgeon and specialty go here. Do not confuse with / surgery with organ or disease. For the patient use SURGICAL PROCEDURES, OPERATIVE. For / instrumentation use SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS or SURGICAL EQUIPMENT. See related SURGICAL PROCEDURES, OPERATIVE	
Generation gap see INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS	
Generations see FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS	
Generators, emergency see ENERGY-GENERATING RESOURCES	WX715
Generic drugs see DRUGS, GENERIC	QV448

G

GENES

QU470

G5 Specific sequences of nucleotides along a molecule of DNA (or, in the case of some viruses, RNA) which represent functional units of HEREDITY. **See related** GENOME

GENES, NEOPLASM

QZ520

G5 Genes whose abnormal expression, or mutation are associated with the development, growth or progression of neoplasms. Do not confuse with ONCOGENES.

GENETIC CODE

QU470

G5 The meaning ascribed to the BASE SEQUENCE with respect to how it is translated into AMINO ACID SEQUENCE. The start, stop, and order of amino acids of a protein is specified by consecutive triplets of nucleotides called codons (CODON). **See related** DNA

GENETIC COUNSELLING

QZ50

H1 N2 An educational process that provides information and advice to individuals or families about a genetic condition that may affect them. The purpose is to help individuals make informed decisions about marriage, reproduction, and other health management issues based on information about the genetic disease, the available diagnostic tests, and management programmes. Psychosocial support is usually offered.

In learning disability

WM843

In obstetrics

WQ173

See related EUGENICS; GENETICS, MEDICAL; PRECONCEPTION CARE; PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS

Genetic databanks **see** DATABASES, GENETIC

QU470

GENETIC DETERMINISM

WLM175

F1 The theory that human CHARACTER and BEHAVIOUR are shaped by the GENES that comprise the individual's GENOTYPE rather than by CULTURE, ENVIRONMENT and individual choice. **See related** GENETICS, BEHAVIOURAL

GENETIC DISEASES, INBORN

QZ50

C16 Diseases that are caused by genetic mutations present during embryo or foetal development, although they may be observed later in life. The mutations may be inherited from a parent's genome or they may be acquired in utero. Prefer / genetics with specific diseases. Use for hereditary diseases.

Mental illness

WM31.3

See related ANGELMAN SYNDROME; GENETICS, MEDICAL

GENETIC DISEASES, X-LINKED

QZ50

C16 Genetic diseases that are linked to gene mutations on the X CHROMOSOME in humans (X CHROMOSOME, HUMAN) or the X CHROMOSOME in other species. Included here are animal models of human X-linked diseases.

Mental illness

WM31.3

See related FABRY DISEASE

GENETIC ENGINEERING

QZ52

E5 Directed modification of the gene complement of a living organism by such techniques as altering the DNA, substituting genetic material by means of a virus, transplanting whole nuclei, transplanting cell hybrids, etc.

General aspects of genetic engineering

QU450

See related BIOTECHNOLOGY; CLONING, MOLECULAR; DNA, RECOMBINANT; INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY; PLANTS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED; SEX PRESELECTION

Genetic fingerprinting **see** DNA FINGERPRINTING

QU450

Genetic intervention **see** GENETIC ENGINEERING

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- GENETIC LINKAGE** **QU500**
G5 The association in inheritance of two or more non-allelic GENES due to their being located more or less closely on the same CHROMOSOME.
- GENETIC PHENOMENA** **QU500**
G5 The processes, properties and biological objects that are involved in maintaining, expressing, and transmitting from one organism to another, genetically encoded traits. **See related** GENETICS
- Genetic polymorphism **see** POLYMORPHISM, GENETIC **QU500**
- Genetic predisposition testing **see** GENETIC TESTING **QZ50**
- GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE** **QZ50**
C23 G5 A latent susceptibility to disease at the genetic level, which may be activated under certain conditions.
In learning disability **WM845**
In mental illness **WM31.3**
See related GENETIC TESTING
- GENETIC PRIVACY** **WA270**
I1 N3 The protection of genetic information about an individual, family, or population group from unauthorised disclosure. **See related** ACCESS TO INFORMATION; CONFIDENTIALITY; DISCLOSURE; DNA FINGERPRINTING; DUTY TO WARN; GENETIC SCREEING; PRIVACY
- GENETIC PROCESSES** **QU475**
G5 Those biological processes that are involved in the transmission of hereditary traits from one organism to another.
Pathologic genetic processes **QU477**
See related GENETICS; GENETIC STRUCTURES; MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
- Genetic profiling **see** DNA PROFILING **QU450**
- GENETIC RESEARCH** **QZ50**
H1 Research into the cause, transmission, amelioration, elimination, or enhancement of inherited disorders and traits. For genetic research as a field or the progress or status of genetic research; do not add routinely for specific research studies in genetics. **See related** HUMAN GENOME PROJECT
- Genetic screening **see** GENETIC TESTING **QZ50**
- Genetic selection **see** SELECTION, GENETIC **QU475**
- GENETIC SERVICES** **QZ50**
N2 Organised services to provide diagnosis, treatment and prevention of genetic disorders. **See related** GENE THERAPY; PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS
- GENETIC STRUCTURES** **QU470**
G5 The biological objects that contain genetic information and that are involved in transmitting genetically encoded traits from one organism to another. **See related** GENETIC PROCESSES; GENETICS; MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
- Genetic susceptibility **see** GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE
- GENETIC TESTING** **QZ50**
E1 E5 N2 Detection of or testing for certain ALLELES, mutations, genotypes, or karyotypes that are associated with genetic traits, heritable diseases, or with a predisposition to a disease, or that

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may lead to the disease in descendants. It includes prenatal genetic testing.

In learning disability

WM843

See related DATABASES, GENETIC; GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE; GENETIC PRIVACY; PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS

GENETIC THERAPY

QZ52

E2 E5 Techniques and strategies which include the use of coding sequences and other conventional or radical means to transform or modify cells for the purpose of treating or reversing disease conditions

For cancer

QZ790

See related FOETAL THERAPIES

Genetic transcription **see** TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC

QH50

Genetically engineered organisms **see** ORGANISMS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED

QU450

Genetically engineered plants **see** PLANTS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED

QK

Genetically modified food **see** FOOD, GENETICALLY MODIFIED

WD83

Genetically modified organisms **see** ORGANISMS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED

QU450

Genetically modified plants **see** PLANTS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED

QK4

GENETICS

QU450

H1 The branch of science concerned with the means and consequences of transmission and generation of the components of biological inheritance. For the discipline (education, history, etc) only; use GENETIC PHENOMENA or specifics for genetic processes and properties of organisms, or the qualifier / genetics with specific anatomical terms, organisms, diseases, etc.

In cancer aetiology

QZ520

In learning disability

WM846

In mental illness

WM31.3

In schizophrenia

WM203.2

See related GENETICS, BEHAVIOURAL; GENETICS, MEDICAL; GENETICS, MICROBIAL; GENETICS, POPULATION

/ genetics Subheading. (B,C,D8-9,D11-13,D24,F3,G4-12,) Used for mechanisms of heredity and the genetics of organisms, for the genetic basis of normal and pathologic states, and for the genetic aspects of endogenous chemicals. It includes biochemical and molecular influence on genetic material.

GENETICS, BEHAVIOURAL

WLM175

F4 H1 The experimental study of the relationship between the genotype of an organism and its behaviour. The scope includes the effects of genes on simple sensory processes to complex organisation of the nervous system. **See related** BEHAVIOUR; GENETIC DETERMINISM; SOCIOBIOLOGY

Genetics, human **see** GENETICS, MEDICAL

QZ50

GENETICS, MEDICAL

QZ50-52

H1 H2 A subdiscipline of human genetics which entails the reliable prediction of certain human disorders as a function of the lineage and/or genetic makeup of an individual or of any two parents or potential parents. **See related** CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS; DISEASES IN TWINS; EUGENICS; GENETIC COUNSELLING; GENETIC DISEASES, INBORN; GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE

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GENETICS, MICROBIAL

QW51

G1 H1 A branch of genetics which deals with the genetic mechanisms and processes of microorganisms. Prefer / genetics with specific microbes.

GENETICS, POPULATION

QU450

H1 The discipline studying genetic composition of populations and effects of factors such as SELECTION (GENETICS), population size, MUTATION, migration, and GENETIC DRIFT on the frequencies of various GENOTYPES and PHENOTYPES using a variety of GENETIC TECHNIQUES. **See related** POPULATION DYNAMICS

Genetics, radiation **see** RADIATION GENETICS

WN620

GENITAL DISEASES, FEMALE

WP160

C13 Pathological processes involving the female reproductive tract (GENITALIA, FEMALE).

In children

WS458

Nursing

WP168

Of the skin

WR154

Surgery

WP180

See related GYNAECOLOGY; UROGENITAL DISEASES, FEMALE

GENITAL DISEASES, MALE

WJ700

C12 Pathological processes involving the male reproductive tract (GENITALIA, MALE).

Of the skin

WR154

Genital herpes **see** HERPES GENITALIS

WC578

Genital mutilation, female **see** CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE

WP225

GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE

WP166

C4 C13 Tumor or cancer of the female reproductive tract (GENITALIA, FEMALE). Prefer specific sites. **See related** FALLOPIAN TUBE NEOPLASMS; OVARIAN NEOPLASMS; UTERINE NEOPLASMS; VAGINAL NEOPLASMS; VULVAR NEOPLASMS

GENITAL NEOPLASMS, MALE

WJ160

C4 C12 Tumor or cancer of the MALE GENITALIA. **See related** PENILE NEOPLASMS; PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS; TESTICULAR NEOPLASMS.

Genital organs, **see** GENITALIA

Genital warts **see** CONDYLOMATA ACUMINATA

WC140

GENITALIA

A5 Prefer specifics.

GENITALIA, FEMALE

WP200-690

A5 The female reproductive organs. The external organs include the VULVA; BARTHOLIN'S GLANDS; and CLITORIS. The internal organs include the VAGINA; UTERUS; OVARY; and FALLOPIAN TUBES. Prefer specifics. "Accessory sex organs" goes here. For / surgery consider also GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES. **See related** HYSTEOSALPINGOGRAPHY

GENITALIA, MALE

WJ700-875

A5 The male reproductive organs. They are divided into the external organs (PENIS; SCROTUM; and URETHRA) and the internal organs (TESTIS; EPIDIDYMIS; VAS DEFERENS; SEMINAL VESICLES; EJACULATORY DUCTS; PROSTATE; and BULBOURETHRAL GLANDS). Prefer specifics. "Accessory sex organs" goes here.

Genitourinary abnormalities **see** UROGENITAL ABNORMALITIES

WJ101

G

- Genitourinary diseases **see** UROGENITAL DISEASES WJ
- Genitourinary neoplasms **see** UROGENITAL NEOPLASMS WJ160
- Genitourinary system **see** UROGENITAL SYSTEM WJ
- Genocide **see** HOMICIDE HM600
- GENOME** QU470
- G5 The genetic complement of an organism, including all of its GENES, as represented in its DNA, or in some cases, its RNA. **See related** GENES
- GENOME, HUMAN** QU470
- G5 The complete genetic complement contained in the DNA of a set of CHROMOSOMES in a HUMAN. The length of the human genome is about 3 billion base pairs.
- GENOMICS** QU58.5
- H1 The systematic study of the complete DNA sequences (GENOME) of organisms. **See related** HUMAN GENOME PROJECT
- GENTAMICINS** QV350.5
- D9 A complex of three different closely related aminoglycoside sulfates, Gentamicins C1, C2, and C1(subA), obtained from Micromonospora purpurea and related species. They are broad-spectrum antibiotics, but may cause ear and kidney damage. They act to inhibit protein synthesis (GENETIC TRANSLATION).
- GEOGRAPHY** G
- H1 The science dealing with the earth and its life, especially the description of land, sea, and air and the distribution of plant and animal life, including humanity and human industries with reference to the mutual relations of these elements. Must discuss geographic features, not epidemiological aspects of disease. **Do not use for the occurrence of diseases in cities named in a country, which is /epidemiology.** **See related** MAPS; NATURAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES
- GEOLOGY** G
- H1 Use for the discipline (education, history, etc) only. Use GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA for structures and properties of the inanimate matter of Earth and other celestial bodies and processes affecting them. **See related** NATURAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES
- Geophagia **see** PICA WM175
- GERIATRIC ASSESSMENT** WT141
- E5 I1 L1 N1 N5 N6 Evaluation of the level of physical, physiological or mental functioning in the older population group. **See related** DISABILITY EVALUATION; HEALTH STATUS
- GERIATRIC DENTISTRY** WU490
- H2 Specialty only. The branch of dentistry concerned with the dental problems of older people. **See related** DENTAL CARE FOR THE AGED
- Geriatric health services **see** HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED WT27
- GERIATRIC NURSING** WT160
- H2 N2 Specialty. Nursing care of the aged patient given in the home, the hospital or special institutions such as nursing homes, psychiatric institutions etc.
- GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY** WT220
- F4 H2 Subspecialty of psychiatry concerned with the mental health of the aged. Not for mental disorders in the aged, use MENTAL DISORDERS or specific disorder + AGED

G

GERIATRICS

WT21

H2 Specialty. The branch of medicine concerned with the physiological and pathological aspects of the aged, including the clinical problems of senescence and senility. May be used for general works on geriatric disease but prefer specific disease when possible. **See related** AGED.

Germ cell and embryonal neoplasms **see** NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL QZ310

Germ cell cancer **see** NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL QZ310

German measles **see** RUBELLA WC582

Gerontology **see** GERIATRICS WT21

GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER-SCHEINKER DISEASE

WL338

C10 C16 An autosomal dominant familial prion disease with a wide spectrum of clinical presentations including ATAXIA, spastic paraparesis, extrapyramidal signs, and DEMENTIA. Clinical onset is in the third to sixth decade of life and the mean duration of illness prior to death is five years. Several kindreds with variable clinical and pathologic features have been described. Pathologic features include cerebral prion protein amyloidosis, and spongiform or neurofibrillary degeneration. **See related** PRION DISEASES

GESTALT THEORY

WM550

F2 A system which emphasises that experience and behaviour contain basic patterns and relationships which cannot be reduced to simpler components; that is, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. **See related** PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

GESTALT THERAPY

WM550

F4 A form of psychotherapy with emphasis on the interplay of organism and environment. Basic to this therapy is the development of awareness and maturity, as well as self-confidence. **See related** PSYCHOTHERAPY

Gestation **see** PREGNANCY WQ200-75

GESTATIONAL AGE

WQ211

G7 G8 The age of the conceptus, beginning from the time of FERTILISATION. In clinical obstetrics, the gestational age is often estimated as the time from the last day of the last MENSTRUATION which is about 2 weeks before OVULATION and fertilisation. **See related** EMBRYO, MAMMALIAN; FOETAL DEVELOPMENT; FOETUS; INFANT, PREMATURE; INFANT, SMALL FOR GESTATIONAL AGE

Gestational diabetes **see** DIABETES, GESTATIONAL WK840

GESTURES

WLM875

F1 Movement of a part of the body for the purpose of communication. **See related** COMMUNICATION; KINESICS; NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

Ghee **see** DIETARY FATS WD53-57

Ghettos **see** POVERTY AREAS HV922

GI contents **see** GASTROINTESTINAL CONTENTS QY130

GI tract **see** GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT WI200-650

GIANT CELL ARTERITIS

WD750

C10 C14 C17 C20 A systemic autoimmune disorder that typically affects medium and large ARTERIES, usually leading to occlusive granulomatous vasculitis with transmural infiltrate containing

G

multinucleated GIANT CELLS. The TEMPORAL ARTERY is commonly involved. This disorder appears primarily in people over the age of 50. Symptoms include FEVER, FATIGUE, HEADACHE, visual impairment, pain in the jaw and tongue and aggravation of pain by cold temperatures.

Gift **see** GAMETE INTRAFALLOPIAN TRANSFER WQ208

GIFT GIVING WLM810

F1 The bestowing of tangible or intangible benefits, voluntarily and usually without expectation of anything in return. However, gift giving may be motivated by feelings of ALTRUISM or gratitude, by a sense of obligation, or by the hope of receiving something in return. **See related** ALTRUISM; CHARITIES; FINANCIAL SUPPORT; FUND RAISING

Gift shops, hospital **see** HOSPITAL SHOPS

Gifted child, **see** CHILD, GIFTED WS335

Gifts, financial **see** GIFT GIVING

GIGANTISM WK550

C5 C19 The condition of accelerated and excessive GROWTH in children or adolescents who are exposed to excess HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE before the closure of EPIPHYSES. It is usually caused by somatotroph hyperplasia or a GROWTH HORMONE-SECRETING PITUITARY ADENOMA. These patients are of abnormally tall stature, more than 3 standard deviations above normal mean height for age. **See related** GROWTH DISORDERS

Gilles de la Tourette's disease **see** TOURETTE SYNDROME WM120/WS720

GINGIVA WU240

A14 Oral tissue surrounding and attached to TEETH. For / surgery prefer GINGIVOPLASTY or GINGIVECTOMY. For inflammation use GINGIVITIS.

GINGIVAL DISEASES WU242

C7 For inflammation **see** GINGIVITIS

GINGIVITIS WU242

C7 Inflammation of gum tissue (GINGIVA) without loss of connective tissue.

Ginseng **see** PANAX QV466

Gipsies **see** ROMA

GIRLS

M1 Wessex Mesh. Female children aged from 2 to 12.

GLANDERS WC330

C1 C22 A contagious disease of horses that can be transmitted to humans. It is caused by BURKHOLDERIA MALLEI and characterised by ulceration of the respiratory mucosa and an eruption of nodules on the skin.

Glandular and epithelial neoplasms **see** NEOPLASMS, GLANDULAR AND EPITHELIAL QZ365

Glandular fever **see** INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS WC522

Glans penis **see** PENIS WJ790

GLASGOW G

Z Wessex Mesh

G

Glasses **see** EYEGLASSES WW445

Glatiramer acetate **see** PEPTIDES QU68

GLAUCOMA WW337-8

C11 An ocular disease, occurring in many forms, having as its primary characteristics an unstable or a sustained increase in the intraocular pressure which the eye cannot withstand without damage to its structure or impairment of its function. The consequences of the increased pressure may be manifested in a variety of symptoms, depending upon type and severity, such as excavation of the optic disk, hardness of the eyeball, corneal anaesthesia, reduced visual acuity, seeing of coloured halos around lights, disturbed dark adaptation, visual field defects, and headaches. Differentiate from OCULAR HYPERTENSION ("intraocular pressure above normal & which may lead to glaucoma"). For /surgery consider also FILTERING SURGERY or SCLEROSTOMY or TRABECULECTOMY. **See related** INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

GLAUCOMA, NEOVASCULAR WW337-8

C11 A form of secondary glaucoma which develops as a consequence of another ocular disease and is attributed to the forming of new vessels in the angle of the anterior chamber.

GLAUCOMA, OPEN-ANGLE WW337-8

C11 Glaucoma in which the angle of the anterior chamber is open and the trabecular meshwork does not encroach on the base of the iris.

Glaucoma, pigmentary **see** GLAUCOMA, OPEN-ANGLE WW337-8

Glaucoma simplex **see** GLAUCOMA, OPEN-ANGLE WW337-8

Glaucoma, suspect **see** OCULAR HYPERTENSION WW335

Glenohumeral dislocation **see** SHOULDER DISLOCATION WE610

Glenohumeral joint **see** SHOULDER JOINT WE610

Glioblastoma, retinal **see** RETINOBLASTOMA WW170

GLIOMA QZ380/WL350

C4 Benign and malignant central nervous system neoplasms derived from glial cells (i.e., astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, and ependymocytes). Astrocytes may give rise to astrocytomas (ASTROCYTOMA) or glioblastoma multiforme (see GLIOBLASTOMA). **See related** ASTROCYTOMA; RETINOBLASTOMA

Glioma, astrocytic **see** ASTROCYTOMA WL350

Glioma, retinal **see** RETINOBLASTOMA WW170

Gliomatosis cerebri **see** NEOPLASMS, NEUROEPITHELIAL QZ380

GLOBAL HEALTH WX90

H2 N1 A multi- and interdisciplinary field concerned with improving health and achieving equity of health for all people. **See also** WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

GLOBAL WARMING GF75

G16 Increase in the temperature of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface and in the troposphere, which can contribute to changes in global climate patterns.

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GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

QY175

E1 G8 The volume of water filtered out of plasma through glomerular capillary walls into Bowman's capsules per unit of time. It is considered to be equivalent to INULIN clearance. **See related** KIDNEY GLOMERULUS

GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

WJ353

C12 C13 Inflammation of the renal glomeruli (KIDNEY GLOMERULUS) that can be classified by the type of glomerular injuries including antibody deposition, complement activation, cellular proliferation and glomerulosclerosis. These structural and functional abnormalities usually lead to HAEMATURIA, PROTEINURIA, HYPERTENSION and RENAL INSUFFICIENCY. **See related** KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC; NEPHRITIS

GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, IGA

WJ353

C12 C13 C20 A chronic form of glomerulonephritis characterised by deposits of predominantly IMMUNOGLOBULIN A in the mesangial area (GLOMERULAR MESANGIUM). Deposits of COMPLEMENT C3 and IMMUNOGLOBULIN G are also often found. Clinical features may progress from asymptomatic HAEMATURIA to END-STAGE KIDNEY DISEASE.

Glomerulosclerosis, diabetic **see** DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES

WK835

GLOSSECTOMY

WI210

E4 E6 Partial or total surgical excision of the tongue. **See related** TONGUE

GLOVES, PROTECTIVE

W390

E7 J1 Coverings for the hands, usually with separations for the fingers, made of various materials, for protection against infections, toxic substances, extremes of hot and cold, radiations, water immersion, etc. The gloves may be worn by patients, care givers, housewives, laboratory and industrial workers, police, etc. **See related** GLOVES, SURGICAL; PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

GLOVES, SURGICAL

WO162

E7 J1 Gloves, usually rubber, worn by surgeons, examining physicians, dentists, and other health personnel for the mutual protection of personnel and patient. **See related** GLOVES, PROTECTIVE; PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

GLUCOCORTICOIDS

WK757

D6 D27 A group of CORTICOSTEROIDS that affect carbohydrate metabolism (GLUCONEOGENESIS, liver glycogen deposition, elevation of BLOOD SUGAR), inhibit ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE secretion, and possess pronounced anti-inflammatory activity. They also play a role in fat and protein metabolism, maintenance of arterial blood pressure, alteration of the connective tissue response to injury, reduction in the number of circulating lymphocytes, and functioning of the central nervous system.

GLUCOSE

WD49

D9 A primary source of energy for living organisms. It is naturally occurring and is found in fruits and other parts of plants in its free state. It is used therapeutically in fluid and nutrient replacement. For / blood use BLOOD GLUCOSE. For / urine use GLYCOSURIA. **See related** BLOOD GLUCOSE; HYPERGLYCAEMIA; HYPOGLYCAEMIA

Glucose, blood **see** BLOOD GLUCOSE

QY450

GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST

QY450

E1 A test to determine the ability of an individual to maintain HOMEOSTASIS of BLOOD GLUCOSE. It includes measuring blood glucose levels in a fasting state, and at prescribed intervals before and after oral glucose intake or intravenous infusion. **See related** BLOOD GLUCOSE; DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, ENDOCRINE

Glues **see** ADHESIVES

G

- Glue sniffing **see** SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS WM299
- Glues **see** ADHESIVES T
- GLUTAMATES** **WD44**
D12 Salts and esters of glutamic acid.
- GLUTARAL**
D2 One of the protein CROSS-LINKING REAGENTS that is used as a disinfectant for sterilisation of heat-sensitive equipment and as a laboratory reagent, especially as a fixative.
- Glutaraldehyde **see** GLUTARAL
- Glutaraldehyde-stabilised grafts **see** BIOPROSTHESIS
- Glutardialdehyde **see** GLUTARAL
- Gluteal region **see** BUTTOCKS WE700
- Gluten enteropathy **see** COELIAC DISEASE WD261
- GLUTENS** **WD84**
D12 Prolamins in the endosperm of SEEDS from the Triticeae tribe which includes species of WHEAT; BARLEY; and RYE. **See related** COELIAC DISEASE; DIET, GLUTEN-FREE; WHEAT HYPERSENSITIVITY
- GLYCAEMIC INDEX** **WD35**
G3 G7 A numerical system of measuring the rate of BLOOD GLUCOSE generation by a particular food item as compared to a reference item, such as glucose = 100. Foods with higher glycaemic index numbers create greater blood sugar swings. These numbers do not correspond to calories or amounts of food intake but rather, depend on the rates of digestion and absorption of these food items.
- Glycans **see** POLYSACCHARIDES QU83
- Glyceryl trinitrate **see** NITROGLYCERIN QV156
- GLYCOGEN** **QU83**
D5 D9
- GLYCOPEPTIDES** **QU68**
D9 D12 Proteins which contain carbohydrate groups attached covalently to the polypeptide chain.
- GLYCOPROTEINS** **QU55**
D9 D12 Conjugated protein-carbohydrate compounds including mucins, mucoid, and amyloid glycoproteins.
- Glycoproteins IIb-IIIa **see** PLATELET GLYCOPROTEIN GPIIB-IIIA COMPLEX QU55
- GM-CSF receptors **see** RECEPTORS, GRANULOCYTE-MACROPHAGE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR QW568
- GMO organisms **see** ORGANISMS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED QU450
- GMO plants **see** PLANTS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED QK

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GNVQs see VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	L46
GOALS	WLM200
F1 The end-result or objective, which may be specified or required in advance	
Goals, organisational see ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES	WX212
Goggles see EYE PROTECTIVE DEVICES	WW595
GOITRE	WK259
C19 Enlargement of the THYROID GLAND that may increase from about 20 grams to hundreds of grams in human adults. Goitre is observed in individuals with normal thyroid function (euthyroidism), thyroid deficiency (HYPOTHYROIDISM), or hormone overproduction (HYPERTHYROIDISM). Goitre may be congenital or acquired, sporadic or endemic (GOITRE, ENDEMIC).	
Goitre, exophthalmic see GRAVES DISEASE	WK265
GOLD	QV296
D1 Gold is used in jewelry, gold-plating of other metals, as currency, and in dental restoration. Many of its clinical applications, such as ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS, are in the form of its salts.	
GOLD RADIOISOTOPES	WN368
D1 Unstable isotopes of gold that decay or disintegrate emitting radiation.	
GONADAL STEROID HORMONES	WK900
D6 Steroid hormones produced by the GONADS. They stimulate reproductive organs, germ cell maturation, and the secondary sex characteristics in the males and the females. The major sex steroid hormones include ESTRADIOL; PROGESTERONE; and TESTOSTERONE.	
Gonadostatin see PITUITARY HORMONE RELEASE INHIBITING HORMONES	WK515
GONADOTROPINS	WK910-20
D6 Hormones that stimulate gonadal functions such as GAMETOGENESIS and sex steroid hormone production in the OVARY and the TESTIS. Major gonadotropins are glycoproteins produced primarily by the adenohypophysis (GONADOTROPINS, PITUITARY) and the placenta (CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN). In some species, pituitary PROLACTIN and PLACENTAL LACTOGEN exert some luteotropic activities.	
Gonadotropins, chorionic see CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN	WK920
GONADS	WK900
A5 A6 The gamete-producing glands, OVARY or TESTIS. Prefer OVARY or TESTIS. Index agenesis under GONADAL DYSGENESIS and consider also SEX DIFFERENTIATION DISORDERS. See related CASTRATION; ENDOCRINE GLANDS; OVARY; SEX REVERSAL, GONADAL; TESTIS	
Gonitomy see TRABECULECTOMY	WW355
GONORRHOEA	WC150
C1 C12 C13 Acute infectious disease characterised by primary invasion of the urogenital tract. The aetiologic agent, NEISSERIA GONORRHOEA, was isolated by Neisser in 1879. See related SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	
GOSERELIN	WK515
D6 D12 A synthetic long-acting agonist of GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE. Goserelin is used in treatments of malignant NEOPLASMS of the prostate, uterine fibromas, and metastatic breast cancer.	

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GOUT

WD988

C5 C16 C18 Hereditary metabolic disorder characterised by recurrent acute arthritis, hyperuricaemia and deposition of sodium urate in and around the joints, sometimes with formation of uric acid calculi. For / drug therapy consider also GOUT SUPPRESSANTS. ARTHRITIS, GOUTY is also available.

GOUT SUPPRESSANTS

QV98

D27 Agents that increase uric acid excretion by the kidney (URICOSURIC AGENTS), decrease uric acid production (antihyperuricemics) or alleviate the pain and inflammation of acute attacks of gout. Consider also GOUT / drug therapy.

Governance, clinical **see** CLINICAL GOVERNANCE

WX175-6

Governance, corporate **see** CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

WX201

GOVERNING BOARD

N4 The group in which legal authority is vested for the control of health-related institutions and organisations.

Trust boards

WX122

See related INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT TEAMS

GOVERNMENT

JB4-80

I1 N3 The complex of political institutions, laws, and customs through which the function of governing is carried out in a specific political unit. Specify country or county.

Administration

JB60

Municipal

JF4

National

JB4

Parliament

JB50

Protection of the state

JD4

Provision of Social Services

HV106

See related LOCAL GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

JB70

I1 N3 Administrative units of government responsible for policy making and management of governmental activities. Specify country.

Civil service

JB80

Government departments **see** GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

JB70

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

JB80

M1 Persons employed by the GOVERNMENT.

Government officials **see** GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

JB80

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES

I1 Programmes and activities sponsored or administered by local or national governments. Prefer specific area of activity e.g. Health Education.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. For works consisting of documents issued by local, regional, or national governments or by their agencies or subdivisions.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AS TOPIC

Z420

L1 Discussion of documents issued by local, regional, or national governments or by their agencies or subdivisions. Specify country and type of publication where applicable.

G

GOVERNMENT REGULATION	HM500-60
I1 N3 Exercise of governmental authority to control conduct.	
Governmental commissions see ADVISORY COMMITTEES	
G.P.s see GENERAL PRACTITIONERS	WA152
GP beds see HOSPITALS, COMMUNITY	WA105
GP remuneration see SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS; FEES AND CHARGES	WA132
GPIIb-IIIa receptors see PLATELET GLYCOPROTEIN GPIIB-IIIA COMPLEX	QU55
Graduate education see EDUCATION, GRADUATE	
Graafian follicle see OVARIAN FOLLICLE	WP600
GRAFT OCCLUSION, VASCULAR	WG630
C23 Obstruction of flow in biological or prosthetic vascular grafts.	
GRAFT REJECTION	WO305
G12 An immune response with both cellular and humoral components, directed against an allogeneic transplant, whose tissue antigens are not compatible with those of the recipient.	
GRAFT SURVIVAL	WO305
G12 The survival of a graft in a host, the factors responsible for the survival and the changes occurring within the graft during growth in the host.	
GRAFT vs TUMOUR EFFECT	WH385
G12 Immunological rejection of tumour tissue/cells following bone marrow transplantation.	
Grafting, bone see BONE TRANSPLANTATION	WE170
Grafting, bone marrow see BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION	WH385
Grafting, corneal see CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION	WW333
Grafting, kidney see KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION	WJ368
Grafting, organ see ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION	WO300
Grafting, pancreas see PANCREAS TRANSPLANTATION	WI800
Grafting, skin see SKIN TRANSPLANTATION	WR145
Grafts see TRANSPLANTS	
Grain see EDIBLE GRAIN	WD84
GRAM-NEGATIVE AEROBIC BACTERIA	QW131
B3 A large group of aerobic bacteria which show up as pink (negative) when treated by the gram-staining method.	

G

- GRAM-NEGATIVE AEROBIC RODS AND COCCI** **QW131**
B3 A group of gram-negative bacteria consisting of rod- and coccus-shaped cells. They are both aerobic (able to grow under an air atmosphere) and microaerophilic (grow better in low concentrations of oxygen) under nitrogen-fixing conditions but, when supplied with a source of fixed nitrogen, they grow as aerobes.
- GRAM-NEGATIVE ANAEROBIC BACTERIA** **QW133**
B3 A large group of anaerobic bacteria which show up as pink (negative) when treated by the Gram-staining method.
- GRAM-NEGATIVE ANAEROBIC COCCI** **QW133**
B3 A group of anaerobic coccoid bacteria that show up as pink (negative) when treated by the gram-staining method.
- GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA** **QW131**
B3 Bacteria which lose crystal violet stain but are stained pink when treated by Gram's method.
See related HELICOBACTER
- GRAM-NEGATIVE CHEMOLITHOTROPHIC BACTERIA** **QW135**
B3 A large group of bacteria including those which oxidise ammonia or nitrite, metabolise sulfur and sulfur compounds, or deposit iron and/or manganese oxides.
- GRAM-NEGATIVE FACULTATIVELY ANAEROBIC RODS** **QW137**
B3 A large group of facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that show up as pink (negative) when treated by the gram-staining method.
- GRAM-POSITIVE ASPOROGENOUS RODS** **QW142**
B3 A gram-positive, non-spore-forming group of bacteria comprising organisms that have morphological and physiological characteristics in common.
- GRAM-POSITIVE BACTERIA** **QW142**
B3 Bacteria which retain the crystal violet stain when treated by Gram's method.
- GRAM-POSITIVE COCCI** **QW142**
B3 Coccus-shaped bacteria that retain the crystal violet stain when treated by Gram's method.
- GRAM-POSITIVE ENDOSPORE-FORMING BACTERIA** **QW127**
B3 Bacteria that form endospores and are gram-positive. Representative genera include BACILLUS; CLOSTRIDIUM; MICROMONOSPORA; SACCHAROPOLYSPORA; and STREPTOMYCES.
- Granny bashing **see** ELDER ABUSE **WT321**
- Grants **see** FINANCING, ORGANISED
- Grants and subsidies, educational **see** TRAINING SUPPORT **L120**
- Grants and subsidies, government **see** FINANCING, GOVERNMENT **WX107**
- Grants and subsidies, research **see** RESEARCH SUPPORT AS TOPIC **WB20**
- Grants, peer review **see** PEER REVIEW, RESEARCH **WB20**
- Granulocytic leukaemia **see** LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID **WH250**

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- GRANULOMA** **WD755**
C15 C23 A relatively small nodular inflammatory lesion containing grouped mononuclear phagocytes, caused by infectious and non-infectious agents. **See related** LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS
- Granuloma, Hodgkin's **see** HODGKIN DISEASE **WH530**
- GRAPHIC NOVEL [PUBLICATION TYPE]
V2 Wessex MeSH This heading is used as a Publication type. A novel whose narrative is related through a combination of text and art, often in comic-strip form (also used for non-fiction). **See related** CARTOONS [PUBLICATION TYPE]
- Graphics, computer **see** COMPUTER GRAPHICS **QA125**
- GRAVE ROBBING** **WZ320**
K1 The stealing of corpses after burial, especially for medical dissection in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. **See related** HISTORY OF MEDICINE
- GRAVES DISEASE** **WK265**
C11 C19 C20 A common form of hyperthyroidism with a diffuse hyperplastic GOITRE. It is an autoimmune disorder that produces antibodies against the THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE RECEPTOR. These autoantibodies activate the TSH receptor, thereby stimulating the THYROID GLAND and hypersecretion of THYROID HORMONES. These autoantibodies can also affect the eyes (GRAVES OPHTHALMOPATHY) and the skin (Graves dermatopathy). **See related** HYPERTHYROIDISM
- GRAVITATION** **WD620**
G1 Acceleration produced by the mutual attraction of two masses.
- Gray units **see** RADIATION DOSAGE **WN358**
- GREAT BRITAIN** **G**
Z1 England, Scotland and Wales. Use UNITED KINGDOM for GREAT BRITAIN and Northern Ireland.
- GREEK WORLD** **D**
I01 A historical and cultural entity dispersed across a wide geographical area under the influence of Greek civilization, culture, and science.
- GREENHOUSE EFFECT** **GF75**
G16 N6 The effect of global warming and the resulting increase in world temperatures. The predicted health effects of such long-term climatic change include increased incidence of respiratory, water-borne, and vector-borne diseases.
Physiological effects on people **QT162**
See related ECOLOGY; ENVIRONMENT; FOSSIL FUELS; FUEL OILS
- Greenstick fractures **see** FRACTURES, BONE **WS430**
- GRIEF** **WLM220**
F1 Normal, appropriate sorrowful response to an immediate cause; self-limiting and gradually subsiding within a reasonable time. **See related** ATTITUDE TO DEATH; BEREAVEMENT; DEATH
- Grievances, employee **see** EMPLOYEE GRIEVANCES **WX446**
- GROIN** **WE700**
A1 The external junctural region between the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh. External only; do not confuse with inguinal canal.

G

- Grommet insertion **see** MIDDLE EAR VENTILATION WV532
- GROUNDED THEORY** **HM20**
- H1 The generation of theories from analysis of empirical data. **See related** EMPIRICAL RESEARCH
- Groundnut hypersensitivity **see** PEANUT HYPERSENSITIVITY WD180
- Groundnuts **see** ARACHIS HYPOGAEA WD90
- Group dynamics **see** GROUP PROCESSES WLM820
- GROUP HOMES**
- N2 Housing for groups of patients, children or others who need or desire emotional or physical support. They are usually established as planned, single housekeeping units in residential dwellings that provide care and supervision for small groups of residents who, although unrelated, live together as a family.
- Children's homes **WS325**
 - In learning disability **WM864**
 - In mental illness **WM29**
- See related** ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES; HALFWAY HOUSES; HOMES FOR THE AGED; NURSING HOMES; RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
- Group identification **see** SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION HM200
- Group interviews **see** INTERVIEWS AS TOPIC
- Group meetings **see** GROUP PROCESSES WX225
- GROUP PRACTICE** **WA127-42**
- N4 Any group of three or more full-time physicians organised in a legally recognised entity for the provision of health care services, sharing space, equipment, personnel and records for both patient care and business management, and who have a predetermined arrangement for the distribution of income.
- Practice budgets **WA132**
 - Practice management **WA130**
 - Service planning **WA128**
- GROUP PRACTICE, DENTAL** **WU77**
- N4 Any group of three or more full-time dentists, organised in a legally recognised entity for the provision of dental care, sharing space, equipment, personnel and records for both patient care and business management, and who have a predetermined arrangement for the distribution of income.
- GROUP PROCESSES** **WLM820**
- F1 The procedures through which a group approaches, attacks and solves a common problem. Differentiate from MASS BEHAVIOUR, which will probably be on a civil, pathological or mob level. **See related** SOCIAL CHANGE; SOCIOLOGY
- Group psychology **see** PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL WLM820
- Group psychotherapy **see** PSYCHOTHERAPY, GROUP WM580
- GROUP PURCHASING** **WX543**
- N2 N3 N4 A shared service which combines the purchasing power of individual organisations or facilities in order to obtain lower prices for equipment and supplies. **See related** FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

G

Group sociology **see** ORGANISATIONS HM200

GROUP STRUCTURE WLM820

F1 The informal or formal organisation of a group of people based on a network of personal relationships which is influenced by the size and composition etc of the group.

Meetings WX225

Group therapy **see** PSYCHOTHERAPY, GROUP WM580

Group work **see** GROUP PROCESSES

Groups, blood **see** BLOOD GROUP ANTIGENS WH420

Groups, diagnostic related **see** DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS WX265

Groups, ethnic **see** ETHNIC GROUPS HM268

Groups, minority **see** MINORITY GROUPS

Groups, self-help **see** SELF-HELP GROUPS

Groups, small **see** TEACHING L70

Groups, social **see** SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION HM200

GROWTH WS105

G7 Gradual increase in the number, the size, and the complexity of cells of an individual. Growth generally results in increase in ORGAN WEIGHT, BODY WEIGHT and BODY HEIGHT. For / drug effects consider also GROWTH SUBSTANCES, GROWTH INHIBITORS and specific substances. **See related** CHILD DEVELOPMENT; PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

G7 The series of changes to the shape, size, components, and functions of an individual organism that occur over time as the organism progresses from its initial form to full size and maturity. **See related** DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

/ growth and development Subheading. (A1-10,A13-14,B) Used with microorganisms, plants and the postnatal period of animals for growth and development. It also includes the postnatal growth or development of organs or anatomical parts.

GROWTH DISORDERS WS105

C23 Deviations from the average values for a specific age and sex in any or all of the following: height, weight, skeletal proportions, osseous development or maturation of features. The concept includes both acceleration and retardation of growth.

As a manifestation of disease

Congenital

Endocrine

QZ190

WE220/WS430

WK550

See related BONE DISEASES, DEVELOPMENTAL; DWARFISM; GIGANTISM

GROWTH HORMONE WK515

D6 D12 Growth hormone, also known as somatotropin, stimulates mitosis, cell differentiation and cell growth. **See related** HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE

Growth hormone deficiency dwarfism **see** DWARFISM, PITUITARY WK550

G

GROWTH INHIBITORS

QU107

D27 Endogenous or exogenous substances which inhibit the normal growth of human and animal cells or micro-organisms, as distinguished from those affecting plant growth (= PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS).

GROWTH PLATE

WE210

A2 The area between the EPIPHYSIS and the DIAPHYSIS within which bone growth occurs. **See related** BONE DEVELOPMENT

GROWTH SUBSTANCES

QU107

D27 Signal molecules that are involved in the control of cell growth and differentiation.

Growth psychotherapy **see** PSYCHOTHERAPY

WM570

GUERNSEY

G

Z1 The second largest of the Channel Islands in the English Channel.

GUIDEBOOKS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of publications for travellers that give information about a city, region, or country, or similar handbooks about buildings, museums, etc.

GUIDE DOGS

WW850

Wessex Mesh

Guides to study and learning **see** EDUCATION

L125

Guiding, library **see** LOCATION DIRECTORIES AND SIGNS

Z227

GUIDELINE ADHERENCE

N4 N5 Conformity in fulfilling or following official, recognised, or institutional requirements, guidelines, recommendations, protocols, pathways, or other standards. For patient adherence to guidelines of care use PATIENT COMPLIANCE. **See related** HEALTHCARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS

GUIDELINE [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Work consisting of a set of statements, directions, or principles presenting current or future rules or policy. This concept relates to the general conduct and administration of health care activities rather than to specific decisions for a particular clinical condition. For clinical practice and delivery of health care use PRACTICE GUIDELINES

GUIDELINES AS TOPIC

WB20

N4 N5 A systematic statement of policy rules or principles. Guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, professional societies, governing boards, or by convening expert panels. The text may be cursive or in outline form but is generally a comprehensive guide to problems and approaches in any field of activity. For guidelines in the field of health care and clinical medicine, PRACTICE GUIDELINES AS TOPIC is available. **See related** CODES OF ETHICS

Guidelines for health planning **see** HEALTH PLANNING GUIDELINES

WX140

GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME

WL330

C10 C20 An acute inflammatory autoimmune neuritis. Demyelination occurs in peripheral nerves and nerve roots. The process is often preceded by a viral or bacterial infection, surgery, immunisation, lymphoma, or exposure to toxins. Common clinical manifestations include progressive weakness, loss of sensation, and loss of deep tendon reflexes. Weakness of respiratory muscles and autonomic dysfunction may occur.

G

GUILT	WLM232
F1 Subjective feeling of having committed an error, offence or sin; unpleasant feeling of self-criticism. These result from acts, impulses, or thoughts contrary to one's personal conscience. See related EMOTIONS	
GUINEA PIGS	QL30
B1 A common name used for the genus <i>Cavia</i> . The most common species is <i>Cavia porcellus</i> which is the domesticated guinea pig used for pets and biomedical research.	
Laboratory animals	QY50
Comparative anatomy	QS124
GULF WAR	
K1 United Nations' action to intervene in conflict between the nation of Kuwait and occupying Iraqi forces, occurring from 1990 through 1991. See related PERSIAN GULF SYNDROME	
Gulf war syndrome see PERSIAN GULF SYNDROME	
Gums see GINGEVA	WU240
Guns see FIREARMS	
Gunshot wounds see WOUNDS, GUNSHOT	WD465
Gy radiation see RADIATION DOSAGE	WN358
GYMNASTICS	W570
I1 I3 A systematic set of exercises; differentiate from PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
Gymnastics, remedial see EXERCISE THERAPY	WB541
Gynaecologic anaesthesia see ANAESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL	WO725
Gynaecologic diseases see GENITAL DISEASES, FEMALE	WP160
Gynaecologic neoplasms see GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE	WP166
Gynaecologic surgery see GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WP180
Gynaecologic urology see UROLOGIC DISEASES; UROGENITAL DISEASES	WJ190
GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WP180
E4 Surgery performed on the female genitalia. See related CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE; COLPOSCOPY; CULDOSCOPY; DILATATION AND CURETTAGE; GYNAECOLOGY; HYSTERECTOMY; HYSTEROSCOPY; OVARIECTOMY; STERILISATION, TUBAL	
GYNAECOLOGY	WP
H2 A medical-surgical specialty concerned with the physiology and disorders primarily of the female genital tract, as well as female endocrinology and reproductive physiology. Do not use for gynaecologic diseases.	
Gynaecologic anatomy	WP130
Gynaecologic physiology	WP140
Ethics and accountability	WP21
See related GENITAL DISEASES, FEMALE; GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE	

G

GYNAECOMASTIA

WP840

C17 Enlargement of the BREAST in the males, caused by an excess of OESTROGENS.
Physiological gynaecomastia is normally observed in NEWBORNS, ADOLESCENT and AGING males.

Gypsies **see** ROMA

HM222

Gyrectomy **see** PSYCHOSURGERY

WL640