

# H

## HABITS

**WLM150**

F1 Acquired or learned responses which are regularly manifested. Do not use for drug habit, use SUBSTANCE RELATED DISORDERS, nor for smoking habit, use SMOKING or TOBACCO USE DISORDER. **See related** FOOD HABITS; SMOKING

## HABITUATION, PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC

**WLM170**

F2 G11 The disappearance of responsiveness to accustomed stimulation. It does not include drug habituation.

## HAEMANGIOMA

**WR620**

C4 A vascular anomaly due to proliferation of BLOOD VESSELS that forms a tumour-like mass. The common types involve CAPILLARIES and VEINS. It can occur anywhere in the body but is most frequently noticed in the SKIN and SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE.

## HAEMARTHROSIS

**WH325-330**

C5 C23 Bleeding into the joints. It may arise from trauma or spontaneously in patients with haemophilia. **See related** HAEMORRHAGE

## HAEMATINICS

**QV181**

D27 Agents which improve the quality of the blood, increasing the haemoglobin level and the number of erythrocytes. They are used in the treatment of anaemias. **See related** HAEMATOLOGIC AGENTS

## HAEMATOLOGIC AGENTS

**QV180-195**

D27 Drugs that act on blood and blood-forming organs and those that affect the haemostatic system. Consider also BLOOD COAGULATION / drug effects. **See related** ANTICOAGULANTS; COAGULANTS; FIBRINOLYTIC AGENTS; HAEMATINICS

## HAEMATOLOGIC DISEASES

**WH140-400**

C15 Disorders of the blood and blood forming tissues.  
Bleeding disorders  
In childhood

**WH312**

**WS440**

**See related** HAEMIC AND LYMPHATIC DISEASES; HAEMATOLOGY

## HAEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS

**WH149**

C4 C15 Neoplasms located in the blood and blood-forming tissue (the bone marrow and lymphatic tissue). The commonest forms are the various types of LEUKAEMIA, of LYMPHOMA, and of the progressive, life-threatening forms of the MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES.

Haematologic pregnancy complications **see** PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS, HAEMATOLOGIC  
WQ252

## HAEMATOLOGIC TESTS

**QY400-15**

E1 Tests used in the analysis of the haemic system. Prefer specifics. Does not include blood chemical analysis nor serodiagnosis.

Venipuncture

**WB290**

**See related** BLOOD CELL COUNT; BLOOD COAGULATION TESTS; BLOOD GROUPING AND CROSSMATCHING; BONE MARROW EXAMINATION; LABORATORY TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES

## HAEMATOLOGY

**WH21**

H2 Specialty, use only for the profession. A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with morphology, physiology, and pathology of the blood and blood-forming tissues. **See related** HAEMATOLOGIC DISEASES

## H

- HAEMATOPOIESIS** **WH101**  
G4 G9 The development and formation of various types of BLOOD CELLS. Haematopoiesis can take place in the BONE MARROW (medullary) or outside the bone marrow (HAEMATOPOIESIS, EXTRAMEDULLARY). **See related** BLOOD
- Haematopoietic agents **see** HAEMINTICS **QV181**
- HAEMATOPOIETIC CELL GROWTH FACTORS** **WH101**  
D12 D23 These growth factors comprise a family of haematopoietic regulators with biological specificities defined by their ability to support proliferation and differentiation of blood cells of different lineages.
- HAEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION** **WH385**  
E4 Transfer of haematopoietic stem cells from BONE MARROW or BLOOD between individuals within the same species (TRANSPLANTATION, HOMOLOGOUS) or transfer within the same individual (TRANSPLANTATION, AUTOLOGOUS). Haematopoietic stem cell transplantation has been used as an alternative to BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION in the treatment of a variety of neoplasms. **See related** BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION; STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION
- HAEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM** **WH101**  
A15 For / physiology consider also HAEMATOPOIESIS
- Haematopoietins **see** HAEMATOPOIETIC CELL GROWTH FACTORS **WH101**
- HAEMATURIA** **WJ344**  
C12 C13 C23 Presence of blood in the urine. **See related** HAEMORRHAGE; URINE
- HAEMIC AND LYMPHATIC DISEASES** **WH100**  
C15 Haematologic diseases and diseases of the lymphatic system collectively. Haemic diseases include disorders involving the formed elements (e.g., ERYTHROCYTE AGGREGATION, INTRAVASCULAR) and chemical components (e.g., BLOOD PROTEIN DISORDERS); lymphatic diseases include disorders relating to lymph, lymph nodes, and lymphocytes. **See related** HAEMATOLOGIC DISEASES; LYMPHATIC DISEASES
- Haemic system **see** BLOOD or HAEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM **WH**
- Haemochorial placental development **see** PLACENTATION **QS645**
- Haemochorial placentation **see** PLACENTATION **QS645**
- HAEMOCHROMATOSIS** **WD282**  
C16 C18 A disorder due to the deposition of haemosiderin in the parenchymal cells, causing tissue damage and dysfunction of the liver, pancreas, heart, and pituitary. Full development of the disease in women is restricted by menstruation, pregnancy, and lower dietary intake of iron. Acquired haemochromatosis may be the result of blood transfusions, excessive dietary iron, or secondary to other disease.
- Haemodialysis **see** RENAL DIALYSIS **WJ378-85**
- HAEMODIALYSIS, HOME** **WJ378**  
E2 N2 Long-term maintenance haemodialysis in the home. **See related** RENAL DIALYSIS
- HAEMODIALYSIS UNITS, HOSPITAL** **WJ27**  
N2 Hospital units in which care is provided to the haemodialysis patient. This includes haemodialysis centres in hospitals.

## H

- HAEMODILUTION** **WB356**  
E2 Reduction of blood viscosity usually by the addition of cell free solutions. Used clinically (1) in states of impaired microcirculation, (2) for replacement of intraoperative blood loss without homologous blood transfusion, and (3) in cardiopulmonary bypass and hypothermia.
- HAEMODYNAMICS** **WG106**  
G9 The movement and the forces involved in the movement of the blood through the CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM
- HAEMOGLOBINOPATHIES** **WH190**  
C15 C16 A group of inherited disorders characterised by structural alterations within the hemoglobin molecule. Do not confuse with HAEMOGLOBINS, ABNORMAL. **See related** ANAEMIA, SICKLE CELL; THALASSAEMIA
- HAEMOGLOBINS** **WH190**  
D12 The oxygen-carrying proteins of ERYTHROCYTES.
- HAEMOGLOBINS, ABNORMAL** **WH190**  
D12 Haemoglobins characterised by structural alterations within the molecule. Do not confuse with haemoglobinopathies
- HAEMOGLOBINURIA** **WJ344**  
C12 C13 C23 The presence of free HAEMOGLOBIN in the URINE, indicating haemolysis of ERYTHROCYTES within the vascular system. **See related** URINE
- Haemopericardium **see** PERICARDIAL EFFUSION **QY210**
- Haemophilia **see** HAEMOPHILIA A **WH325-30**
- HAEMOPHILIA A** **WH325-30**  
C15 C16 The classic haemophilia resulting from a deficiency of factor VIII. It is an inherited disorder of blood coagulation characterised by a permanent tendency to haemorrhage. **See related** HAEMARTHROSIS; FACTOR VIII; HAEMOPHILIA B
- HAEMOPHILIA B** **WH325-30**  
C15 C16 A deficiency of blood coagulation factor IX inherited as an X-linked disorder. (Also known as Christmas Disease, after the first patient studied in detail, not the holy day.) Historical and clinical features resemble those in classic haemophilia (HAEMOPHILIA A), but patients present with fewer symptoms. Severity of bleeding is usually similar in members of a single family. Many patients are asymptomatic until the haemostatic system is stressed by surgery or trauma. Treatment is similar to that for haemophilia A. **See related** FACTOR IX; HAEMOPHILIA A
- Haemophilia C **see** FACTOR XI DEFICIENCY **WH325-30**
- Haemophilia, vascular **see** VON WILLEBRAND DISEASES **WH312**
- HAEMOPHILUS** **QW139**  
B3 A genus of PASTEURELLACEAE that consists of several species occurring in animals and humans. Its organisms are described as gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, coccobacillus or rod-shaped, and nonmotile.
- HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE** **QW139**  
B3 A species of HAEMOPHILUS found on the mucous membranes of humans and a variety of animals.
- HAEMOPHILUS VACCINES** **QW805**  
D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines containing antigenic polysaccharides from Haemophilus influenzae and designed to prevent infection.

## H

### HAEMORRHAGE

WH312

C23 Bleeding or escape of blood from a vessel. **See related** BLOOD LOSS, SURGICAL; BLOODLETTING; GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE; HAEMARTHROSIS; HAEMATURIA; HAEMOTHORAX; INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGES; SHOCK, HAEMORRHAGIC; UTERINE HAEMORRHAGE

Haemorrhage, brain **see** CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE WL410-35

Haemorrhage, cerebral **see** CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE WL410-35

Haemorrhage, choroid **see** CHOROID HAEMORRHAGE WW350

Haemorrhage, gastrointestinal **see** GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE WI143

Haemorrhage, peptic ulcer **see** PEPTIC ULCER HAEMORRHAGE WI350

Haemorrhage, postpartum **see** POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE WQ330

Haemorrhage, subarachnoid **see** SUBARACHNOID HAEMORRHAGE WL408

Haemorrhage, surgical **see** BLOOD LOSS, SURGICAL WO195

Haemorrhagic disease of newborn **see** VITAMIN K DEFICIENCY BLEEDING WS804

### HAEMORRHAGIC DISORDERS

WH312

C15 Spontaneous or near spontaneous bleeding caused by a defect in clotting mechanisms (BLOOD COAGULATION DISORDERS) or another abnormality causing a structural flaw in the blood vessels (HAEMOSTATIC DISORDERS).

### HAEMORRHAGIC FEVERS, VIRAL

WC534

C2 A group of viral diseases of diverse aetiology but having many similar clinical characteristics; increased capillary permeability, leukopenia, and thrombocytopenia are common to all. Haemorrhagic fevers are characterised by sudden onset, fever, headache, generalised myalgia, backache, conjunctivitis, and severe prostration, followed by various haemorrhagic symptoms.

Haemorrhagic shock **see** SHOCK, HAEMORRHAGIC WD459

### HAEMORRHOIDS

WI605

C6 C14 Swollen veins in the lower part of the RECTUM or ANUS.

### HAEMOSTASIS

WH310

G9 The process which spontaneously arrests the flow of BLOOD from vessels carrying blood under pressure. **See related**

### HAEMOSTATIC DISORDERS

WH322

C14 C15 Pathological processes involving the integrity of blood circulation. Haemostasis depends on the integrity of BLOOD VESSELS, blood fluidity and BLOOD COAGULATION. The majority of the haemostatic disorders are caused by disruption of the normal interaction between the VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM, the plasma proteins (including BLOOD COAGULATION FACTORS) and PLATELETS.

### HAEMOSTATICS

QV195

D27 Agents acting to arrest the flow of blood. **See related** BLOOD COAGULATION

### HAEMOTHORAX

WF746

C8 C23 Haemorrhage within the pleural cavity.

# H

<b>HAIR</b>		<b>WR450-65</b>
A17	<b>See related</b> ANIMAL FUR; EYEBROWS; TRICHOTILLOMANIA	
<b>HAIR DISEASES</b>		<b>WR450-60</b>
C17	Diseases affecting the orderly growth and persistence of hair.	
<b>HAIR PREPARATIONS</b>		<b>WR465</b>
D27	Hair grooming and cleansing aids or other products meant for topical application to hair, usually human. They include sprays, bleaches, conditioners, rinses, shampoos, nutrient lotions, etc.	
	Allergies	<b>WR195</b>
	<b>See related</b> COSMETICS	
<b>HAIR REMOVAL</b>		
E2	Pre-operative	<b>WO190</b>
	Hairy cell leukaemia <b>see</b> LEUKAEMIA, HAIRY CELL	WH250
<b>HALFWAY HOUSES</b>		<b>HV925</b>
N2	Specialised residences for persons who do not require full hospitalisation, and are not well enough to function completely within the community without professional supervision, protection and support.	
	In learning disability	<b>WM864</b>
	In mental illness	<b>WM29</b>
	<b>See related</b> ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES; GROUP HOMES; HOMES FOR THE AGED; NURSING HOMES	
<b>HALLUCINATIONS</b>		<b>WL736</b>
C10 C23 F1	Subjectively experienced sensations in the absence of an appropriate stimulus, but which are regarded by the individual as real. They may be of organic origin or associated with MENTAL DISORDERS. For / chemically induced consider also HALLUCINOGENS.	
	As a psychiatric symptom	<b>WM148</b>
	In delusional disorders	<b>WM205</b>
	In organic mental disorders	<b>WM220</b>
	Hallucinogenic agents <b>see</b> HALLUCINOGENS	QV77.7
<b>HALLUCINOGENS</b>		<b>QV77.7</b>
D27	Drugs capable of inducing illusions, hallucinations, delusions, paranoid ideations, and other alterations of mood and thinking. Despite the name, the feature that distinguishes these agents from other classes of drugs is their capacity to induce states of altered perception, thought, and feeling that are not experienced otherwise.	
	Abuse aspects	<b>WM294-7</b>
	<b>See related</b> HALLUCINATIONS	
<b>HALLUX</b>		<b>WE900</b>
A1	The big toe.	
	<b>See related</b> TOES	
<b>HALLUX VALGUS</b>		<b>WE900</b>
C5	Lateral displacement of the great toe (HALLUX), producing deformity of the first METATARSOPHALANGEAL JOINT with callous, bursa, or bunion formation over the bony prominence. <b>See related</b> BUNION; FOOT DEFORMITIES	
<b>HALOGENS</b>		<b>QV280</b>
D1	Halogen antiseptics	<b>QV231</b>

# H

## HAMPSHIRE

Z1 Wessex Mesh

G

### **HAND**

**WE660-80**

A1 For / injuries use HAND INJURIES. For skin disease of hand use HAND DERMATOSES. For / abnormalities use HAND DEFORMITIES, CONGENITAL. For skin diseases use HAND DERMATOSES. **See related** FINGERS; WRIST

### **HAND BONES**

**WE660**

A2 The CARPAL BONES; METACARPAL BONES; and FINGER PHALANGES. In each hand there are eight carpal bones, five metacarpal bones, and 14 phalanges. **See related** BONES OF UPPER EXTREMITY

### **HAND DEFORMITIES**

**WE660-80**

C5 Alterations or deviations from normal shape or size which result in a disfigurement of the hand.

### **HAND DEFORMITIES, ACQUIRED**

**WE660-80**

C5 Deformities of the hand, or a part of the hand, acquired after birth as the result of injury or disease.

### **HAND DEFORMITIES, CONGENITAL**

**WE660/WS430**

C5 C16 Alterations or deviations from normal shape or size which result in a disfigurement of the hand occurring at or before birth. Do not co-ordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES

### **HAND DERMATOSES**

**WR156**

C17 Consider this term a synonym for dermatitis of hand & do not add DERMATITIS unless the work refers to one of the specific DERMATITIS terms in MeSH.

### **HAND DISINFECTION**

**WC195**

N6 The act of cleansing the hands with water or other liquid, with or without the inclusion of soap or other detergent, for the purpose of removing soil or microorganisms. **See related** HAND HYGIENE; COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

### **HAND HYGIENE**

**WC195**

N6 Practices involved in preventing the transmission of diseases by hand  
See related HAND DISINFECTION; COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

### **HAND INJURIES**

**WE660-80**

C21 Consider also METACARPUS / injuries. **See related** WRIST INJURIES; FINGER INJURIES

### **HAND JOINTS**

**WE660**

A2 The articulations extending from the WRIST distally to the FINGERS. These include the WRIST JOINT, CARPAL JOINTS, metacarpophalangeal joint and finger joint.

### **HANDBOOKS [PUBLICATION TYPE]**

**39 in each**

#### **specialty**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for concise reference works in which facts and information pertaining to a certain subject or field are arranged for ready reference and consultation rather than for continuous reading and study.

Immunology

**QW539**

Physiology

**QT29**

Pharmacy

**QV435**

Toxicology

**QV607**

Handedness **see** FUNCTIONAL LATERALITY

**WL716**

## H

Handicapped <b>see</b> DISABLED PERSONS	WB600-98
Handicapped children <b>see</b> DISABLED CHILDREN	WS499-598
<b>HANDLING (PSYCHOLOGY)</b>	<b>WLM180</b>
F1 Physical manipulation of animals and humans to induce a behavioural or other psychological reaction. In experimental psychology, the animal is handled to induce a stress situation or to study the effects of "gentling" or "mothering".	
Handwashing <b>see</b> HAND DISINFECTION	WC198
<b>HANDWRITING</b>	<b>P</b>
L1 Handwriting "disorders" go here. Neurological aspects	<b>WL760</b>
<b>See related</b> AGRAPHIA	
Hansen's disease <b>see</b> LEPROSY	WC335
<b>HAPPINESS</b>	<b>WLM255</b>
F1 Highly pleasant emotion characterised by outward manifestations of gratification; joy. <b>See related</b> EMOTIONS	
<b>HARASSMENT, NON-SEXUAL</b>	<b>WLM230</b>
F1 The act of systematic and/or continuous unwanted and irritating actions of a non-sexual nature, by a party or group against another. This behavior may include threats, BULLYING, taunts, blackmail, and demands. <b>See related</b> BULLYING, SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR; DOMINANCE-SUBORDINATION	
Harassment, sexual <b>see</b> SEXUAL HARASSMENT	WX424
Hardware, computer <b>see</b> COMPUTERS	QA170-180
Harelip <b>see</b> CLEFT LIP	WV440
Harm, patient <b>see</b> PATIENT HARM	WA55
<b>HARM REDUCTION</b>	<b>W350-90</b>
F1 The application of methods designed to reduce the risk of harm associated with certain behaviours without reduction in frequency of these behaviours. The risk-associated behaviours include ongoing and active addictive behaviours. <b>See related</b> RISK	
Hashish <b>see</b> CANNABIS	QV466
Hashish abuse <b>see</b> MARIJUANA ABUSE	WM276
<b>HATE</b>	<b>WLM224</b>
F1 An enduring attitude or sentiment toward persons or objects manifested by anger, aversion and desire for the misfortune of others. <b>See related</b> EMOTIONS	
Hay fever <b>see</b> RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL	WV335
Hazardous chemicals <b>see</b> HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	W67/350
Hazardous materials <b>see</b> HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	W67/350

## H

### HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

W67

D27 Substances which, upon release into the atmosphere, water, or soil, or which, in direct contact with the skin, eyes, or mucous membranes, or as additives to food, cause health risks to humans or animals through absorption, inhalation, or ingestion. The concept includes safe handling, transportation, and storage of these substances.

As aetiological agents

QZ59

In occupational health

W350

**See related** ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS; HAZARDOUS WASTE

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

W60

D20 N6 Waste products which, upon release into the atmosphere, water or soil, cause health risks to humans or animals through skin contact, inhalation or ingestion. Hazardous waste sites which contain hazardous waste substances go here. **See related** HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES; RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Hazardous waste, radioactive **see** RADIOACTIVE WASTE

WN645

Hazardous waste sites **see** HAZARDOUS WASTE

W60

### HEAD

WE400-20

A1 For soft parts use FACE; for bony parts use SKULL. For / anatomy consider also CEPHALOMETRY. For / injuries use CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA but consider also SKULL AND FACIAL BONES and specifics with / injuries. **See related** CEPHALOMETRY; FACIAL BONES; SKULL

Health and medical statistics **see** STATISTICS AS TOPIC

W150-245

### HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS

WE420

C4 Soft tissue tumours or cancer arising from the mucosal surfaces of the LIP, oral cavity, PHARYNX, LARYNX and cervical oesophagus. Other sites included are the NOSE and PARANASAL SINUSES, SALIVARY GLANDS, THYROID GLAND and PARATHYROID GLANDS and MELANOMA and non-melanoma skin cancers of the head and neck. **See related** FACIAL NEOPLASMS; SKULL NEOPLASMS

Head banging **see** STEREOTYPIC MOVEMENT DISORDER

WM245

Head cancer **see** HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS

WE420

Head injuries **see** CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA

WE403/WL510

Head injuries, blunt **see** HEAD INJURIES, CLOSED

WE403

### HEAD INJURIES, CLOSED

WE403

C10 C21 Traumatic injuries to the cranium where the integrity of the skull is not compromised and no bone fragments or other objects penetrate the skull and dura mater. This frequently results in mechanical injury being transmitted to intracranial structures which may produce traumatic brain injuries, haemorrhage, or cranial nerve injury. **See related** BRAIN CONCUSSION

Head injuries, multiple **see** CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA

WE403/WL510

Head injuries, non-penetrating **see** HEAD INJURIES, CLOSED

WE403

Head neoplasms **see** HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS

WE420

Head of household **see** FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

HQ650

Head pain **see** HEADACHE

WL840-54



## H

### HEAD PROTECTIVE DEVICES

**W390**

E7 J1 Personal devices for protection of heads from impact, penetration from falling and flying objects and from limited electric shock and burn.

Road traffic

**W460**

### HEADACHE

**WL840-54**

C10 C23 The symptom of PAIN in the cranial region. It may be an isolated benign occurrence or manifestation of a wide variety of HEADACHE DISORDERS. For / drug therapy consider also ANALGESICS / therapeutic use. **See related** CLUSTER HEADACHE; HEADACHE DISORDERS;; MIGRAINE; TENSION HEADACHE; VASCULAR HEADACHE

Headache, cluster **see** CLUSTER HEADACHE

WL840

### HEADACHE DISORDERS

**WL840-54**

C10 Various conditions with the symptom of HEADACHE. Headache disorders are classified into major groups, such as PRIMARY HEADACHE DISORDERS (based on characteristics of their headache symptoms) and SECONDARY HEADACHE DISORDERS (based on their aetiologies). **See related** CLUSTER HEADACHE

Headache, migraine **see** MIGRAINE DISORDERS

WL850-54

Headache syndromes **see** HEADACHE DISORDERS

WL840-54

Headache, tension **see** TENSION HEADACHE

WL840

Headache, thunderclap **see** HEADACHE

WL840

Headache, vascular **see** VASCULAR HEADACHE

WL840

Healing **see** WOUND HEALING

WO196

### HEALTH

**W100**

N1 The state of the organism when it functions optimally without evidence of disease. For / education use HEALTH EDUCATION. For / manpower use HEALTH MANPOWER. **See related** WELLBEING

Statistics

**W150-245**

Health administration **see** HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WX135-228

Health and safety at work **see** OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH; SAFETY MANAGEMENT

W300-90

Health and Wellbeing Boards (2013-) **see** HEALTH PLANNING

WX140

Health and welfare planning **see** HEALTH PLANNING

WX80-122

### HEALTH AUTHORITIES

**WX112-22**

N3 Wessex Mesh. Bodies which organised the commissioning and planning of health services in a defined locality in Britain. They were replaced by HEALTH COMMISSIONS. **See related** HEALTH COMMISSIONS; STRATEGIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Health boards **see** HEALTH AUTHORITIES

WX112-22

### HEALTH BEHAVIOUR

**WA7**

F1 Behaviour expressed by individuals to protect, maintain and promote their health status. For example, proper diet, and appropriate exercise are activities perceived to influence health status. Life style is closely associated with health behaviour and factors influencing life style are socioeconomic,

## H

educational and cultural.

In learning disabled

**WM893**

**See related** HEALTH PROMOTION; HEALTHY DIET; HEALTHY LIFESTYLE; LIFE STYLE; PATIENT COMPLIANCE; SELF-EXAMINATION; TREATMENT REFUSAL: ATTITUDE TO HEALTH

Health campaigns **see** HEALTH PROMOTION

W500

Health care **see** HEALTH SERVICES

WX

### **HEALTH CARE COSTS**

**WX155**

N3 N5 The actual costs of providing services related to the delivery of health care, including the costs of procedures, therapies, and medications. It is differentiated from HEALTH EXPENDITURES, which refers to the amount of money paid for the services, and from fees, which refers to the amount charged, regardless of cost. Do not confuse with COST OF ILLNESS which is a personal cost (psychological, social etc) as well as a monetary cost for services. **See related** HEALTH EXPENDITURES; HEALTH RESOURCES; HEALTH CARE RATIONING; HOSPITAL COSTS

Health care delivery **see** DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE

WX140

Health care disparities **see** HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES

WX170

Health care ethics **see** BIOETHICS

WA255

### **HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS**

**WX175-9**

N5 Methods and techniques used in evaluating the quality of health care, its planning, and delivery. **See related** DATA COLLECTION; EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH DESIGN; EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC; GUIDELINE ADHERENCE; ORGANISATIONAL CASE STUDIES; OUTCOME AND PROCESS ASSESSMENT (HEALTHCARE); PATIENT SATISFACTION; PROGRAMME EVALUATION; STATISTICS AS TOPIC; TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, BIOMEDICAL

Health care fraud **see** FRAUD

Health care industry **see** HEALTH CARE SECTOR

WX870

Health care libraries **see** LIBRARIES , MEDICAL

Z600

Health care market **see** HEALTH CARE SECTOR

WX870

Health care personnel **see** HEALTH PERSONNEL

Health care providers **see** HEALTH PERSONNEL

Health care quality assessment **see** QUALITY ASSURANCE, HEALTH CARE

WX175-9

### **HEALTH CARE RATIONING**

**WX140**

I1 N3 N5 Planning for the equitable allocation, apportionment, or distribution of available health resources. **See related** HEALTH PLANNING; HEALTH RESOURCES; HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY; HEALTH SERVICES NEEDS AND DEMAND; RESOURCE ALLOCATION

### **HEALTH CARE REFORM**

**WX80-95**

I1 N3 N4 N5 Innovation and improvement of the health care system by reappraisal, amendment of services, and removal of faults and abuses in providing and distributing health services to patients.

Medical sociology

**WA250**

**See related** DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE; HEALTH PLANNING; HEALTH POLICY

## H

### HEALTH CARE SECTOR

**WX850-80**

J1 N3 Economic sector concerned with the provision, distribution, and consumption of health care services and related products. **See related** ECONOMICS; HEALTH SERVICES NEEDS AND DEMANDS; INDUSTRY; MARKETING OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health care seeking behaviour **see** PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE WA70

Health care support workers **see** NURSES' AIDES WY248

### HEALTH CARE SURVEYS

**WX100**

E5 N3 N5 N6 Statistical measures of utilisation and other aspects of the provision of health care services including hospitalisation and ambulatory care. Do not confuse with HEALTH SURVEYS: health care surveys are on the health services provided, health surveys are on health statistics. Specify the geographical location if pertinent. **See related** DATA COLLECTION; HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH

Health care systems **see** DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE WX170

Health care team **see** PATIENT CARE TEAM WA460

Health care technology **see** BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY WB20

Health centres **see** HEALTH FACILITIES WA127-42

Health clubs **see** FITNESS CENTRES W570

### HEALTH COMMISSIONS

**WX116**

N3 Wessex Mesh. Bodies which organised the commissioning and planning of health services in a defined locality in Britain. They were replaced by Strategic Health Authorities. **See related** HEALTH AUTHORITIES; STRATEGIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Health costs **see** HEALTH CARE COSTS WX155

Health diaries **see** MEDICAL RECORDS WX360-68

Health districts **see** HEALTH AUTHORITIES WX116-7

Health economics **see** ECONOMICS, MEDICAL WX138

### HEALTH EDUCATION

**W500-80**

I2 N2 Education that increases the awareness of and favourably influences the attitudes and knowledge relating to the improvement of health on a personal or community basis. For education of general public or individuals. For education of patients in and outside hosp use PATIENT EDUCATION AS TOPIC.

Alcohol	<b>W578</b>
Antenatal	<b>WQ180</b>
Cancer	<b>QZ625</b>
Diet	<b>WD22</b>
For learning disabled	<b>WM893</b>
Nutrition	<b>WD22</b>
Personal hygiene	<b>W565</b>
Physical fitness	<b>W570</b>
Postnatal	<b>WQ524-8</b>
Sex education	<b>HQ130</b>
Smoking	<b>WD548</b>

**See related** EDUCATION, NONPROFESSIONAL; HEALTH PROMOTION; PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

## H

<b>HEALTH EDUCATION, DENTAL</b>	<b>WU110</b>
I2 N2 N6 Education which increases the awareness and favourably influences the attitudes and knowledge relating to the improvement of dental health on a personal or community basis. <b>See related</b> PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY	
Health Education England <b>see</b> HEALTH MANPOWER	WX162
<b>HEALTH EDUCATORS</b>	<b>W521</b>
M1 Professionals who plan, organise and direct health education programmes for the individual, groups and the community.	
Education and training of health educators	<b>W545</b>
Health professionals as health educators	<b>W505</b>
Teaching manuals for health educators	<b>W520</b>
<b>HEALTH EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>WX155/WX107</b>
N3 N5 The amounts spent on by individuals, groups, nations or private or public organisations for total health care and/or its various components. Do not confuse with HEALTH CARE COSTS (the actual costs of providing care), nor with FEES AND CHARGES (the amount charged regardless of cost). <b>See related</b> CAPITAL EXPENDITURES; COSTS AND COST ANALYSIS; DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE	
<b>HEALTH FACILITIES</b>	<b>WX120-2</b>
N2 Institutions which provide medical or health-related services.	
Health centres	<b>WA127</b>
Health centre design	<b>WA129</b>
<b>See related</b> HOSPITALS	
Health facilities, private <b>see</b> HEALTH FACILITIES, PROPRIETARY	WX870-80
<b>HEALTH FACILITIES, PROPRIETARY</b>	<b>WX870-80</b>
N2 Health care institutions operated by private groups or corporations for a profit. <b>See related</b> HOSPITALS, PROPRIETARY	
Health facility acquisition <b>see</b> HEALTH FACILITY MERGER	WX158
<b>HEALTH FACILITY ADMINISTRATORS</b>	<b>WX135</b>
M1 N2 Managerial personnel responsible for implementing policy and directing the activities of health care facilities such as nursing homes.	
Health centre administration	<b>WA130</b>
<b>See related</b> HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS	
<b>HEALTH FACILITY CLOSURE</b>	<b>WX158</b>
N2 N5 The closing of any health facility, e.g. health centres, residential facilities, and hospitals.	
Psychiatric facilities	<b>WM28</b>
<b>See related</b> HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY	
Health facility conversion <b>see</b> HEALTH FACILITY PLANNING	WX600
<b>HEALTH FACILITY ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>WX690</b>
N2 N5 Physical surroundings or conditions of a hospital or other health facility and influence of these factors on patients and staff.	
Estate management	<b>WX685</b>
<b>See related</b> HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY; PATIENTS' ROOMS	
Health facility ethics <b>see</b> ETHICS, INSTITUTIONAL	WX224.2

## H

- HEALTH FACILITY MERGER** **WX158**  
N2 The combining of administrative and organisational resources of two or more health care facilities.
- HEALTH FACILITY MOVING** **WX158**  
N2 The relocation of health care institutions or units thereof. The concept includes equipment relocation.
- HEALTH FACILITY PLANNING** **WX600**  
N3 Area wide planning for health care institutions on the basis of projected consumer need. Differentiate from FACILITY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. **See related** ARCHITECTURE AS TOPIC; HOSPITAL PLANNING
- Health financing **see** HEALTH EXPENDITURES **WX107**
- Health food **see** FOOD, ORGANIC **WD97**
- Health hazards **see** HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES **W67**
- HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT** **W4**  
E5 N3 Combination of procedures, methods, and tools by which a policy, program, or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population. **See related** ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH
- Health, industrial **see** OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH **W300-90**
- Health inequalities **see** HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES **W260**
- HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT** **WX350/Z300-99**  
L1 Management of the acquisition, organization, retrieval, and dissemination of health information.
- HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS** **WX350-95**  
L1 A system for the collection and/or processing of data from various sources, and using the information for policy making an management of health services. Paper-based or electronic. **See related** HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS; INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Health insurance **see** INSURANCE, HEALTH **WX860**
- HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE** **WA70**  
F1 N5 Knowledge, attitudes and associated behaviours which pertain to health-related topics such as pathologic processes or diseases, their prevention and treatment. This term refers to non-health workers and health workers. Examples include FAMILY PLANNING. For knowledge of physicians see CLINICAL COMPETENCE. Do not use for knowledge or attitude or practice in psychological literature, use KNOWLEDGE OF RESULTS or ATTITUDE or PRACTICE (PSYCHOLOGY). **See related** ATTITUDE TO HEALTH; PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE
- Health legislation **see** LEGISLATION AS TOPIC **WX32**
- HEALTH LITERACY** **WA82**  
I2 N2 Degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions. **See related** CONSUMER HEALTH INFORMATION; PATIENT EDUCATION AS TOPIC
- HEALTH MANPOWER** **WX400-80**  
N2 N5 The availability of HEALTH PERSONNEL. It includes the demand and recruitment of both professional and allied health personnel, their present and future supply and distribution and their

## H

assignment and utilisation. / manpower is also available with some headings.

Doctors	<b>WA205</b>
In intensive care	<b>WB410</b>
Nurses	<b>WY64</b>
Strategic workforce planning in the NHS	<b>WX162</b>

Health measurement scales **see** HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS W270

Health needs **see** HEALTH SERVICES NEEDS AND DEMANDS WX140

### **HEALTH OCCUPATIONS** **WX457-8**

H2 Specialty. Professions or other business activities directed to the cure and prevention of disease. For occupations of medical personnel who are not physicians but who are working in the fields of medical technology, physical therapy etc. ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS is available.

Health occupation students **see** STUDENTS, HEALTH OCCUPATION WX457

### **HEALTH PERSONNEL**

M1 N2 Men and women working in the provision of health services, whether as individual practitioners or employees of health institutions and programmes, whether or not professionally trained, and whether or not subject to public regulation.

Conditions of service	<b>WX430</b>
In learning disability	<b>WM810</b>
Training in teaching skills	<b>L62</b>

**See related** SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

### **HEALTH PHYSICS** **WN405**

H1 H2 Specialty. The science concerned with problems of radiation protection relevant to reducing or preventing radiation exposure and the effects of ionising radiation on humans and their environment. **See related** RADIATION MONITORING; RADIATION PROTECTION; RADIOMETRY

### **HEALTH PLAN IMPLEMENTATION** **WX140**

N3 Those actions designed to carry out recommendations pertaining to health plans or programmes. **See related** HEALTH PLANNING

### **HEALTH PLANNING** **WX80-122**

N3 Planning for needed health and/or welfare services and facilities. Include capital planning.

**See also 27 in all classes for health services planning in a specific specialty.**

Business plans	<b>WX212</b>
Business plans in health	<b>WX120/22/40</b>
Health and Wellbeing Boards	<b>WX140</b>

**See related** HEALTH CARE RATIONING; HEALTH CARE REFORM; HEALTH PLAN IMPLEMENTATION; HEALTH PRIORITIES; PLANNING TECHNIQUES

### **HEALTH PLANNING GUIDELINES** **WX140**

N3 Recommendations for directing health planning functions and policies.

### **HEALTH POLICY** **WX105**

I1 N3 Decisions, usually developed by government policymakers, for determining present and future objectives pertaining to the health care system. **See also 27** in all classes for health policy in a specific specialty. Specify the locality if pertinent. **See related** HEALTH CARE REFORM; POLICY MAKING; PUBLIC POLICY; SOCIAL POLICY

### **HEALTH PRIORITIES** **WX140**

N3 N5 Preferentially rated health-related activities or functions to be used in establishing health planning goals. **See related** DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE; HEALTH PLANNING

Health professions **see** HEALTH OCCUPATIONS WX457-8

# H

<b>HEALTH PROMOTION</b>	<b>W500-80</b>
N2 Encouraging consumer behaviour most likely to optimise physical and psychosocial health potentials through health information, preventive programmes and access to medical care.	
As a profession	<b>W521</b>
For the learning disabled	<b>WM893</b>
Organisations	<b>W510</b>
School texts	<b>W555</b>
Specific campaigns	<b>W560</b>
<b>See related</b> HEALTH BEHAVIOUR; HEALTH EDUCATION; PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES; SMOKING CESSATION	
Health Protection Agency <b>see</b> PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	W27
Health psychology	
For psychology in relation to medicine and illness <b>see</b> PSYCHOLOGY MEDICAL WLM925	
For individual attitude to health and health behaviour <b>see</b> ATTITUDE TO HEALTH WA7	
Health, radiologic <b>see</b> RADIOLOGIC HEALTH	
Health records, electronic <b>see</b> ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS	WX360
<b>HEALTH RECORDS, PERSONAL</b>	<b>WX365</b>
E5 Longitudinal patient-maintained records of individual health history and tools that allow individual control of access.	
<b>HEALTH RESORTS</b>	<b>WB380</b>
N6 Sanatoria can go here.	
Convalescence	<b>WA180</b>
Disabled persons	<b>WB680-698</b>
<b>See related</b> BALNEOLOGY; CLIMATOTHERAPY	
<b>HEALTH RESOURCES</b>	<b>WX150-64</b>
N3 N5 Available manpower, facilities, revenue, equipment and supplies to produce requisite health care and services. <b>See related</b> HEALTH CARE RATIONING; HEALTH MANPOWER; HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY; DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE	
Health risk appraisal <b>see</b> HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS	W270
Health screening <b>see</b> MASS SCREENING	W128
Health service area <b>see</b> CATCHMENT AREA (HEALTH)	WX140
<u>HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONER</u>	<b>WA85</b>
M1 Wessex Mesh. Also known as the Health Ombudsman. The last point of complaint from patients and relatives about standards of health care. They carry out independent investigations into complaints about unfair or improper actions or poor service in the NHS. Full title the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman. (From their web site.)	
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>WX</b>
N2 Services for the diagnosis and treatment of disease and the maintenance of health. Do not use routinely, prefer specific services. For / organisation & administration use HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	
For the learning disabled	<b>WM850</b>
For the physically disabled and chronically ill	<b>WB613</b>
Health technology research	<b>WX20</b>

# H

Long-term care	<b>WB613</b>
Multi-professional working between health & social services	<b>WA103</b>
<b>See related</b> ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES; AMBULATORY CARE; CHILD HEALTH SERVICES; COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES; COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES; DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES; DIETARY SERVICES; EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES; GENETIC SERVICES; HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED; HEALTH SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES; MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES; MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES; PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES; RURAL HEALTH SERVICES; SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES; STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES; URBAN HEALTH SERVICES; WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES	
Health services commissioning <b>see</b> CONTRACT SERVICES	<b>WX145</b>
<b>HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY</b>	<b>WX170</b>
N4 N5 The degree to which individuals are inhibited or facilitated in their ability to gain entry to and receive care and services from the health care system. Factors influencing this ability include geographic, architectural, transportation and financial considerations, among others.	
For physically disabled and chronically ill	<b>WB622</b>
<b>See related</b> ARCHTECTURAL ACCESSIBILITY; DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE; HEALTH CARE RATIONING; HEALTH FACILITY CLOSURE; HEALTH FACILITY ENVIRONMENT; HEALTH RESOURCES; MARKETING OF HEALTH SERVICES	
<b>HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>WX135-228</b>
H2 N4 Prefer specific health service with / organisation & administration. <b>See related</b> PHYSICIAN EXECUTIVES	
Health services, adolescent <b>see</b> ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES	WS27A
Health services, child <b>see</b> CHILD HEALTH SERVICES	WS27
Health services, community <b>see</b> COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES	WA100
Health services, community mental <b>see</b> COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM30
Health services, dental <b>see</b> DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WU27
Health services, employee <b>see</b> OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	W310
Health services evaluation <b>see</b> HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH	WX170
<b>HEALTH SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES</b>	<b>WB612</b>
N2 Health services and access for DISABLED PERSONS. Disabilities include impairments, activity limitations, or participation restrictions, and reflect the interaction between the individual with the disability and personal and environmental factors.	
<b>HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED</b>	<b>WT27</b>
N2 Services for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in the aged and the maintenance of health in the elderly. <b>See related</b> AGED; GERIATRICS	
Health services for the disabled <b>see</b> HEALTH SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	
Health services for the learning disabled <b>see</b> MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM827
Health services, geriatric <b>see</b> HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED	WT27
Health services, infant <b>see</b> CHILD HEALTH SERVICES	WS27
Health services management <b>see</b> HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	WX135-228



## H

Health services marketing <b>see</b> MARKETING OF HEALTH SERVICES	WX145
Health services, maternal <b>see</b> MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES	WQ27-28
Health services, mental <b>see</b> MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM27
<b>HEALTH SERVICES NEEDS AND DEMAND</b>	<b>WX140</b>
N3 N5 Health services required by a population or community as well as the health services that the population or community is able and willing to pay for. It includes the identification and assessment of the needs as measured by objective criteria and standards.	
For disabled children	<b>WS510</b>
For ethnic minorities	<b>WA90</b>
For physically disabled and chronically ill	<b>WB610</b>
For religious groups	<b>WA92</b>
For traveling people, gypsies and homeless people	<b>WA94</b>
For immigrants, migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers	<b>WA96</b>
In primary care	<b>WA128</b>
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	<b>WX140</b>
<b>See related</b> HEALTH CARE RATIONING; HEALTH CARE SECTOR; HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH	
Health services, occupational <b>see</b> OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	W310
Health services, outpatient <b>see</b> AMBULATORY CARE	
Health services planning <b>see</b> HEALTH PLANNING	WX80-122
Health services, preventive <b>see</b> PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES	W100
Health services reform <b>see</b> HEALTH CARE REFORM	WX80-95
<b>HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH</b>	<b>WX20</b>
N3 N5 The integration of epidemiologic, sociological, economic, and other analytic sciences in the study of health services. Health services research is usually concerned with relationships between need, demand, supply, use and outcome of health services. The aim of the research is evaluation, particularly in terms of structure, process, output and outcome. <b>See related</b> HEALTH CARE SURVEYS; HEALTH SERVICES NEEDS AND DEMAND; NEEDS ASSESSMENT	
Health services, rural <b>see</b> RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	W146
Health services, school <b>see</b> SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES	WS28
Health services, student <b>see</b> STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES	W315
Health services, university <b>see</b> STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES	W315
Health services, urban <b>see</b> URBAN HEALTH SERVICES	W144
Health services, women's <b>see</b> WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES	WP27
Health statistics, general topics <b>see</b> STATISTICS AS TOPIC	W208
Health statistics methodology & theory <b>see</b> STATISTICS AS TOPIC	W150
Health statistics sources <b>see</b> STATISTICS AS TOPIC	W200

## H

### HEALTH STATUS

**W270**

I1 N1 N6 The level of health of the individual, group or population as subjectively assessed by the individual or by more objective measures. **See related** DEMOGRAPHY; GERIATRIC ASSESSMENT; HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES; NUTRITIONAL STATUS

### HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

**W260**

I1 N1 N6 Variation in rates of disease occurrence and disabilities between socioeconomic and /or geographically defined population groups. **See related** HEALTH STATUS

### HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

**W270**

E5 N5 N6 The measurement of the health status for a given population using a variety of indices, including morbidity, mortality and available health resources. **See related** HEALTH SURVEYS; SEVERITY OF ILLNESS INDEX

### HEALTH SURVEYS

**W208**

E5 N5 N6 A systematic collection of factual data pertaining to health and disease in a human population within a given geographic area. Do not confuse with HEALTH CARE SURVEYS, health surveys are on health statistics, health care surveys are on the health services provided. Specify location if pertinent.

For physically disabled and chronically ill

**WB610**

**See related** DENTAL HEALTH SURVEYS; HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS; MASS SCREENING; NUTRITION SURVEYS; PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE; SURVEYS AND QUESTIONNAIRES; RESEARCH DESIGN

Health surveys, dental **see** DENTAL HEALTH SURVEYS

WU16

Health technology **see** BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

WX20

Health technology assessment **see** DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE

WX20

### HEALTH TRANSITION

**WX90**

I1 N1 N6 Demographic and epidemiologic changes that have occurred in the last five decades in many developing countries and that are characterised by major growth in the number and proportion of middle-aged and elderly persons and in the frequency of the diseases that occur in these age groups. The health transition is the result of efforts to improve maternal and child health via primary care and outreach services and such efforts have been responsible for a decrease in the birth rate; reduced maternal mortality, improved preventive services, reduced infant mortality and the increased life expectancy that defines the transition.

Health visitors **see** COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES

WA168

Health visiting **see** COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

WA168

### HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES

**WX170**

N4 N5 Differences in access to or availability of facilities and services. **See related** DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE

Healthcare team **see** PATIENT CARE TEAM

WA460

Healthwatch **see** CONSUMER ADVOCACY

**WX125**

### HEALTHY DIET

**WD100**

F1 G1 Dietary patterns which have been found to be important in reducing disease risk  
**See related** DIET

Healthy eating **see** HEALTHY DIET

# H

## HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

W250

F1 A pattern of involving life style choices which ensure optimum health. Examples are eating right, maintaining physical, emotional and spiritual wellness, and taking preemptive steps against communicable diseases **See related** HEALTH BEHAVIOUR; HEALTHY DIET; LIFE STYLE

Healthy living **see** HEALTH BEHAVIOUR

## HEARING

WV570

F2 G11 The ability or act of sensing and transducing ACOUSTIC STIMULATION to the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. It is also called audition. Differentiate from auditory perception which takes place in the brain; hearing takes place in the ear. Consider also terms at ACOUSTIC and AUDIO-. **See related** AUDITORY PERCEPTION; PSYCHOACOUSTICS

## HEARING AIDS

WV594

E7 Wearable sound-amplifying devices that are intended to compensate for impaired hearing. These generic devices include air-conduction hearing aids and bone-conduction hearing aids. **See related** AUDITORY BRAIN STEM IMPLANTS; COCHLEAR IMPLANTS

Hearing and vision loss **see** DEAF-BLIND DISORDERS

## HEARING DISORDERS

WV575-85

C9 C10 C23 Conditions that impair the transmission of auditory impulses and information from the level of the ear to the temporal cortices, including the sensorineural pathways. For / rehabilitation use REHABILITATION OF HEARING IMPAIRED. **See related** COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS; DEAFNESS; HEARING LOSS; PERSONS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS; HYPERACUSIS; TINNITUS

Hearing Impaired Persons **see** PERSONS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS

WV575

Hearing impairment **see** HEARING LOSS

WV575

## HEARING LOSS

WV575

C9 C10 C23 A general term for the complete or partial loss of the ability to hear from one or both ears. **See related** DEAFNESS; HEARING DISORDERS

## HEARING LOSS, BILATERAL

WV575

C9 C10 C23 Partial hearing loss in both ears, differentiate from DEAFNESS which is total hearing loss in both ears. **See related** HEARING LOSS

Hearing loss, complete **see** DEAFNESS

WV575

## HEARING LOSS, NOISE INDUCED

WV575

C9 C10 C23 Hearing loss due to exposure to explosive loud noise or chronic exposure to sound level greater than 85 dB. The hearing loss is often in the frequency range 4000-6000 hertz. **See related** NOISE

## HEARING LOSS, SENSORINEURAL

WV575

C9 C10 C23 Hearing loss resulting from damage to the COCHLEA and the sensorineural elements which lie internally beyond the oval and round windows. These elements include the AUDITORY NERVE and its connections in the BRAINSTEM.

Hearing protective devices **see** EAR PROTECTIVE DEVICES

WV396

## HEARING TESTS

WV577

E1 **See related** AUDIOMETRY; DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OTOLOGICAL

Hearing therapists **see** REHABILITATION OF HEARING IMPAIRED

WV590

## H

Hearing therapy **see** REHABILITATION OF HEARING IMPAIRED WV587

### **HEART** **WG200-460**

A7 For heart as a pump, not tissue which is MYOCARDIUM. Consider also terms at CARDI- and MYOCARDI-. For / abnormalities use HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL; for / blood supply use CORONARY VESSELS; for / injuries use HEART INJURIES; for / surgery use CARDIAC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; for / transplantation use HEART TRANSPLANTATION; for / ultrasonography use ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY. **See related** ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY; ANTI-ARRHYTHMIA AGENTS; CARDIOTONIC AGENTS; ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY; MYOCARDIUM

Heart abnormalities **see** HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL WG230

### **HEART ARREST** **WG220**

C14 Cessation of heart beat or MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTION. If it is treated within a few minutes, heart arrest can be reversed in most cases to normal cardiac rhythm and effective circulation. **See related** ADVANCED CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT; CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION; DEATH, SUDDEN, CARDIAC; HEART DISEASES

### **HEART, ARTIFICIAL** **WG440**

E7 A pumping mechanism that duplicates the output, rate, and blood pressure of the natural heart. It may replace the function of the entire heart or a portion of it, and may be an intracorporeal, extracorporeal, or paracorporeal heart. Do not confuse with HEART-LUNG MACHINE which is an external machine. **See related** HEART-ASSIST DEVICES

### **HEART-ASSIST DEVICES** **WG440**

E4 E7 Small pumps, often implantable, designed for temporarily assisting the heart, usually the left ventricle, to pump blood; they consist of a pumping chamber and a power source, which may be partially or totally external to the body and activated by electromagnetic motors; the devices are used after myocardial infarction or to wean the repaired heart from the heart-lung machine after open-heart surgery. **See related** HEART, ARTIFICIAL

Heart attack **see** MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WG300

### **HEART AUSCULTATION** **WG144**

E1 Act of listening for sounds within the heart. **See related** AUSCULTATION; HEART FUNCTION TESTS; HEART MURMURS; HEART SOUNDS; PHONOCARDIOGRAPHY

Heart bypass **see** EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCULATION; CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS WG310

Heart catheterisation **see** CARDIAC CATHETERISATION WG146

### **HEART CONDUCTION SYSTEM** **WG202**

A7 An impulse-conducting system composed of modified cardiac muscle and having the power of spontaneous rhythmicity and conduction more highly developed than the rest of the heart. For disorders use ARRHYTHMIA or HEART BLOCK or their specifics. **See related** ARRHYTHMIAS, CARDIAC

### **HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL** **WG230**

C14 C16 Developmental abnormalities involving structures of the heart. These defects are present at birth but may be discovered later in life. Prefer specific terms. **See related** AORTIC COARCTATION; DUCTUS ARTERIOSIS, PATENT; HEART DISEASES; HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS; HYPOPLASTIC LEFT HEART SYNDROME

Heart disease, coronary **see** CORONARY DISEASE WG300

Heart disease, ischaemic **see** MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA WG300

## H

Heart disease, pulmonary **see** PULMONARY HEART DISEASE WG420

### HEART DISEASES WG320

C14 Pathological conditions involving the HEART including its structural and functional abnormalities. Consider also terms at CARDI- and MYOCARDI-. **See related** ARRHYTHMIAS, CARDIAC; CARDIOMYOPATHIES; ENDOCARDITIS; HEART ARREST; HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL; HEART FAILURE; MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA; PULMONARY HEART DISEASE; RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

### HEART FAILURE WG370

C14 A heterogeneous condition in which the heart is unable to pump out sufficient blood to meet the metabolic need of the body. Heart failure can be caused by structural defects, functional abnormalities (VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION), or a sudden overload beyond its capacity. Chronic heart failure is more common than acute heart failure which results from sudden insult to cardiac function, such as MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.

### HEART FUNCTION TESTS WG141

E1 **See related** ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY; DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, CARDIOVASCULAR; ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY; ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY; ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIC TECHNIQUES, CARDIAC; EXERCISE TEST; HEART AUSCULTATION

### HEART INJURIES WG220

C21 General or unspecified injuries to the heart.

Heart-lung bypass **see** CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS WG430

### HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANTATION WG435

E4 The simultaneous, or near simultaneous, transference of heart and lungs from one human or animal to another. **See related** HEART TRANSPLANTATION; LUNG TRANSPLANTATION

### HEART MASSAGE WD456

E2 E4 Rhythmic compression of the heart by pressure applied manually over the sternum (closed heart massage) or directly to the heart through an opening in the chest wall (open heart massage). It is done to reinstate and maintain circulation. **See related** CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION; RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL; RESUSCITATION ORDERS

### HEART MURMURS WG144

C23 Heart sounds caused by vibrations resulting from the flow of blood through the heart. Heart murmurs can be examined by HEART AUSCULTATION, and analysed by their intensity (6 grades), duration, timing (systolic, diastolic, or continuous), location, transmission, and quality (musical, vibratory, blowing, etc). **See related** HEART AUSCULTATION; HEART SOUNDS; PHONOCARDIOGRAPHY

### HEART NEOPLASMS WG235

C4 C14 Tumours in any part of the heart. They include primary cardiac tumours and metastatic tumours to the heart. Their interference with normal cardiac functions can cause a wide variety of symptoms including HEART FAILURE, ARRHYTHMIAS or EMBOLISM.

### HEART RATE WG202

G9 The number of times the HEART VENTRICLES contract per unit of time, usually per minute. **See related** HEART RATE, FOETAL; PULSE

### HEART RATE, FOETAL WQ210

G9 The heart rate of the FOETUS. The normal range at term is between 120 and 160 beats per minute.

Heart rupture, traumatic **see** HEART INJURIES WG220

## H

### HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS

WG230

C14 C16 Abnormalities in any part of the HEART SEPTUM resulting in abnormal communication between the left and the right chambers of the heart. The abnormal blood flow inside the heart may be caused by defects in the ATRIAL SEPTUM, the VENTRICULAR SEPTUM, or both. Do not co-ordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES. **See related** HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL

### HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL

WG230

C14 C16 Developmental abnormalities in any portion of the ATRIAL SEPTUM resulting in abnormal communications between the two upper chambers of the heart. Classification of atrial septal defects is based on location of the communication and types of incomplete fusion of atrial septa with the ENDOCARDIAL CUSHIONS in the foetal heart. They include ostium primum, ostium secundum, sinus venosus, and coronary sinus defects. Do not co-ordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES. **See related** FORAMEN OVALE, PATENT

### HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, VENTRICULAR

WG230

C14 C16 Developmental abnormalities in any portion of the VENTRICULAR SEPTUM resulting in abnormal communications between the two lower chambers of the heart. Classification of ventricular septal defects is based on location of the communication, such as perimembranous, inlet, outlet (infundibular), central muscular, marginal muscular, or apical muscular defect. Do not co-ordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES

### HEART SEPTUM

WG201

A7 This structure includes the thin muscular atrial septum between the two HEART ATRIA, and the thick muscular ventricular septum between the two HEART VENTRICLES.

### HEART SOUNDS

WG144

G9 The sounds heard over the cardiac region produced by the functioning of the heart. Do not confuse with HEART MURMURS, which is a disease concept. **See related** HEART AUSCULTATION; HEART MURMURS; PHONOCARDIOGRAPHY

Heart stem cell transplantation **see** STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

WG436

Heart surgery **see** THORACIC SURGERY

WG430

Heart surgical procedures **see** CARDIAC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WG430

### HEART TRANSPLANTATION

WG435

E4 The transference of a heart from one human or animal to another. **See related** HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANTATION

### HEART VALVE DISEASES

WG260

C14 Pathological conditions involving any of the various HEART VALVES and the associated structures (PAPILLARY MUSCLES and CHORDAE TENDINEAE). **See related** AORTIC VALVE INSUFFICIENCY; AORTIC VALVE STENOSIS

### HEART VALVE PROSTHESIS

WG430

E7 A device that substitutes for a heart valve. It may be composed of biological material (BIOPROSTHESIS) and/or synthetic material. **See related** PROSTHESES AND IMPLANTS

### HEART VALVES

WG260

A7 Flaps of tissue that prevent regurgitation of BLOOD from the HEART VENTRICLES to the HEART ATRIA or from the PULMONARY ARTERIES or AORTA to the ventricles. **See related** AORTIC VALVE

## H

### HEART VENTRICLES

**WG201**

A7 The lower right and left chambers of the heart. The right ventricle pumps venous BLOOD into the LUNGS and the left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood into the systemic arterial circulation. For / physiology consider also VENTRICULAR FUNCTION. For / radionuclide consider also RADIONUCLIDE VENTRICULOGRAPHY.

Heart volume **see** CARDIAC VOLUME

WG106

### HEARTBURN

**WI145**

C23 Substernal burning sensation usually associated with regurgitation of gastric juice into the oesophagus. **See related** GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX

Heat **see** HOT TEMPERATURE

QC

### HEAT EXHAUSTION

**WD485**

C21 A clinical syndrome caused by heat stress, such as over-exertion in a hot environment or excessive exposure to sun. It is characterised by SWEATING, water (volume) depletion, salt depletion, cool clammy skin, NAUSEA and HEADACHE. It involves a subnormal body temperature. Do not confuse with HEAT STROKE where the body temperature is dangerously high. **See related** HEAT STRESS DISORDERS; HEATSTROKE; SUNSTROKE

Heat loss **see** BODY TEMPERATURE REGULATION

QT165

Heat prostration **see** HEAT STRESS DISORDERS

WD485

### HEAT-SHOCK PROTEINS

**QU55**

D12 Proteins which are synthesised in eukaryotic organisms and bacteria in response to hyperthermia and other environmental stresses. They increase thermal tolerance and perform functions essential to cell survival under these conditions.

### HEAT STRESS DISORDERS

**WD485**

C21 A group of conditions due to overexposure to or overexertion in excess environmental temperature. It includes heat cramps, which are non-emergent and treated by salt replacement; HEAT EXHAUSTION, which is more serious, treated with fluid and salt replacement; and HEAT STROKE, a condition most commonly affecting extremes of age, especially the elderly, accompanied by convulsions, delusions, or coma and treated with cooling the body and replacement of fluids and salts.

### HEAT STROKE

**WD485**

C21 A condition caused by the failure of body to dissipate heat in an excessively hot environment or during PHYSICAL EXERTION in a hot environment. In contrast to HEAT EXHAUSTION, the body temperature in a heat stroke patient is dangerously high with red, hot skin accompanied by DELUSIONS, CONVULSIONS or COMA. It can be a life-threatening emergency and is most common in infants and the elderly. **See related** HEAT STRESS DISORDERS; SUNSTROKE

Heat therapy **see** HYPERTHERMIA, INDUCED

WB469

Heat waves **see** INFRARED RAYS

WN440-50

### HEATING

**W44**

N6 The application of heat to raise the temperature of the environment, ambient or local, or the systems for accomplishing this effect. It is distinguished from HOT TEMPERATURE, the physical property and principle of physics.

In health care premises

**WX740**

In libraries

**Z134**

**See related** ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED

Heavy metals **see** METALS, HEAVY

QV290-98

## H

- Hedonism **see** PHILOSOPHY B
- HEEL** WE900
- A1 **See related** ACHILLES TENDON; CALCANEUS; TALUS
- Heel bone **see** CALCANEUS WE900
- Heel spur syndrome **see** FASCIITIS, PLANTAR WE305
- HELICOBACTER** QW154
- B3 A genus of gram-negative, spiral-shaped bacteria that has been isolated from the intestinal tract of mammals, including humans. It has been associated with PEPTIC ULCER. **See related** GRAM –NEGATIVE BACTERIA
- HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS** WI350-70
- C1 Infections with organisms of the genus HELICOBACTER, particularly, in humans, HELICOBACTER PYLORI. The clinical manifestations are focused in the stomach, usually the gastric mucosa and antrum, and the upper duodenum. This infection plays a major role in the pathogenesis of type B gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. **See related** HELICOBACTER PYLORI
- HELICOBACTER PYLORI** QW154
- B3 A spiral bacterium active as a human gastric pathogen. It is a gram-negative, urease-positive, curved or slightly spiral organism initially isolated in 1982 from patients with lesions of gastritis or peptic ulcers in Western Australia. **See related** HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS
- Helicopter ambulances **see** AIR AMBULANCES WX582
- HELIO THERAPY** WB480/WR147
- E2 The treatment of disease by exposing the body to SUNLIGHT, a therapeutic use of SUNBATHING. **See related** PHOTOTHERAPY; SUNLIGHT
- HELIUM** QV318
- D1 A rare gas. Medically it is used as a diluent for other gases, being especially useful with oxygen in the treatment of certain cases of respiratory obstruction and as a vehicle for general anaesthetics.
- Helmets **see** HEAD PROTECTIVE DEVICES
- HELMINTHIASIS** WC800
- C3 Infestation with parasitic worms of the helminth class. For / drug therapy use ANTHELMINTICS. **See related** ANTHELMINTICS; CESTODE INFECTIONS
- / helminthology **see** / parasitology
- HELMINTHS** WC800
- B1 Commonly known as parasitic worms, this group includes the ACANTHOCEPHALA, NEMATODA and PLATYHELMINTHS. Some authors consider certain species of LEECHES that can become temporarily parasitic as helminths. **See related** HELMINTHIASIS; INVERTEBRATES: / parasitology
- Helper cells **see** T-LYMPHOCYTES, HELPER-INDUCER QW504
- HELPING BEHAVIOUR** WLM175
- F1 Behaviours associated with the giving of assistance or aid to individuals. **See related** SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR



## H

- HELPLESSNESS, LEARNED** **WLM150**  
F1 F3 Learned expectation that one's responses are independent of reward and, hence, do not predict or control the occurrence of rewards. Learned helplessness derives from a history, experimentally induced or naturally occurring, of having received punishment/aversive stimulation regardless of responses made. Such circumstances result in an impaired ability to learn. **See related** DEFENCE MECHANISMS
- Hematology **see** HAEMATOLOGY WH21
- Hemicrania **see** MIGRAINE DISORDERS WL850-854
- HEMIPLEGIA** **WL284-88**  
C10 C23 Severe or complete loss of motor function on one side of the body. This condition is usually caused by BRAIN DISEASES that are localised to the cerebral hemisphere opposite to the side of weakness. The term hemiparesis (see PARESIS) refers to mild to moderate weakness involving one side of the body. **See related** PARALYSIS
- Hemisensory neglect **see** PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS WLM194
- Hemispatial neglect **see** PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS WLM194
- Hemp **see** CANNABIS
- HENDRA VIRUS** **QW168**  
B4 A species of HENIPAVIRUS first identified in Australia in 1994 in HORSES and transmitted to humans. The natural host appears to be fruit bats (PTEROPUS).
- HEPACIVIRUS** **QW170**  
B4 A genus of FLAVIVIRIDAE causing parenterally-transmitted HEPATITIS C which is associated with transfusions and drug abuse. Hepatitis C virus is the type species. **See related** HEPATITIS VIRUSES
- HEPARIN** **QV193**  
D9 Heparin occurs in and is obtained from liver, lung, mast cells, etc., of vertebrates. Its function is unknown, but it is used to prevent blood clotting in vivo and vitro, in the form of many different salts.
- HEPATECTOMY** **WI770**  
E4 Excision of all or part of the liver. **See related** DIGESTIVE SYSTEM SURGICAL PROCEDURES
- Hepatic cancer **see** LIVER NEOPLASMS WI735
- Hepatic circulation **see** LIVER CIRCULATION WI702
- Hepatic cirrhosis **see** LIVER CIRRHOSIS WI725
- HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY** **WI700**  
C6 C10 C18 A syndrome characterised by central nervous system dysfunction in association with LIVER FAILURE, including portal-systemic shunts. Clinical features include lethargy and CONFUSION (frequently progressing to COMA), ASTERIXIS, NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC, brisk oculovestibular reflexes, decorticate and decerebrate posturing, MUSCLE SPASTICITY, and bilateral extensor plantar reflexes. **See related** LIVER FAILURE
- Hepatic failure **see** LIVER FAILURE WI715
- Hepatic failure,acute **see** LIVER FAILURE, ACUTE WI715

## H

- Hepatic transplantation **see** LIVER TRANSPLANTATION WI770
- HEPATITIS** WI716  
C6 Inflammation of the liver. For / chemically induced use HEPATITIS, TOXIC but note that HEPATITIS, ALCOHOLIC is also available. **See related** HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN
- HEPATITIS A** WC536  
C2 C6 INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans caused by a member of the HEPATOVIRUS genus, HUMAN HEPATITIS A VIRUS. It can be transmitted through faecal contamination of food or water. **See related** HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN
- HEPATITIS A VACCINES** WC536  
D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent infection with hepatitis A virus (HEPATOVIRUS). **See related** VIRAL HEPATITIS VACCINES
- HEPATITIS A VIRUS, HUMAN** QW 170  
B4 A strain of HEPATITIS A VIRUS which causes hepatitis in humans. The virus replicates in hepatocytes and is presumed to reach the intestine via the bile duct. Transmission occurs by the faecal-oral route.
- HEPATITIS B** WC536  
C2 C6 INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans caused by HEPATITIS B VIRUS. It is primarily transmitted by parenteral exposure, such as transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, but can also be transmitted via sexual or intimate personal contact.
- HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS** WC536  
D23 These were formerly called the Australia antigen. **See related** HEPATITIS B VIRUS
- HEPATITIS B VACCINES** WC536  
D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines containing inactivated hepatitis B or some of its component antigens and designed to prevent hepatitis B. Some vaccines may be recombinantly produced.
- HEPATITIS B VIRUS** QW170  
B4 The type species of the genus ORTHOHEPADNAVIRUS which causes human HEPATITIS B and is also apparently a causal agent in human HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA
- HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC** WC536  
C2 C6 INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans caused by HEPATITIS B VIRUS lasting six months or more. It is primarily transmitted by parenteral exposure, such as transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, but can also be transmitted via sexual or intimate personal contact.
- HEPATITIS C** WC536  
C2 C6 INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans caused by HEPATITIS C VIRUS, a single-stranded RNA virus. Its incubation period is 30-90 days. Hepatitis C is transmitted primarily by contaminated blood parenterally, and is often associated with transfusion and intravenous drug abuse. However, in a significant number of cases, the source of hepatitis C infection is unknown.
- HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES** QW570  
D12 Antibodies to the HEPATITIS C ANTIGENS including antibodies to envelope, core, and non-structural proteins.
- Hepatitis C virus **see** HEPACVIRUS QW170
- HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC** WC536  
C2 C6 INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans that is caused by HEPATITIS C VIRUS lasting six months or more. Chronic hepatitis C can lead to LIVER CIRRHOSIS.
- Hepatitis, infectious **see** HEPATITIS A WC536

## H

### HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN

WC536

C2 C6 INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans due to infection by VIRUSES. There are several significant types of human viral hepatitis with infection caused by enteric-transmission (HEPATITIS A, HEPATITIS E) or blood transfusion (HEPATITIS B, HEPATITIS C, and HEPATITIS D).

### HEPATITIS VIRUSES

QW170

B4 Any of the viruses that cause inflammation of the liver. They include both DNA and RNA viruses as well viruses from humans and animals. Prefer specifics

Hepatopancreatic ampulla **see** AMPULLA OF VATER

WI750

### HEPATOVIROUS

QW170

B4 A genus of PICORNAVIRIDAE causing infectious hepatitis naturally in humans and experimentally in other primates. It is transmitted through faecal contamination of food or water. HEPATITIS A VIRUS is the type species.

Herpatovirus vaccines **see** HEPATITIS A VACCINES

WC536

Herb therapy **see** PHYTOTHERAPY

QV466

### HERB-DRUG INTERACTIONS

QV466

G7 The effect of herbs, other PLANTS or PLANT EXTRACTS on the activity, metabolism, or toxicity of drugs. **See related** DRUG INTERACTIONS

### HERBAL MEDICINE

WB840

H1 H2 The study of medicines derived from botanical sources. Specialty only, do not confuse with PHYTOTHERAPY. **See related** PHYTOTHERAPY; PLANTS, MEDICINAL

Herbal preparations **see** PLANT PREPARATIONS

QV466

Herbal teas **see** TEAS, HERBAL

QV466/486

Herbal therapy **see** PHYTOTHERAPY

QV466

Herbalism **see** HERBAL MEDICINE

WB840

### HERBALS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

QV466

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Use for works such as books on herbs or plants usually describing their medicinal value.

### HERBICIDES

D27 Pesticides used to destroy unwanted vegetation, especially various types of weeds, grasses (POACEAE), and woody plants. Some plants develop HERBICIDE RESISTANCE.

Public health aspects

W67

**See related** PESTICIDES

Herbst appliance **see** ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES, FUNCTIONAL

WU450

Hereditary cancer syndromes **see** NEOPLASTIC SYNDROMES, HEREDITARY

QZ520

Herbs, medicinal **see** PLANTS, MEDICINAL

QV466

Hereditary diseases **see** GENETIC DISEASES, INBORN

QZ51

Hereditary eye diseases **see** EYE DISEASES, HEREDITARY

WW165

Hereditary haemolytic anaemia **see** ANAEMIA, HAEMOLYTIC, CONGENITAL

WH170

## H

Hereditary motor and sensory-neuropathy type II **see** CHARCOT-MARIE-TOOTH DISEASE WE305

Hereditary motor and sensory-neuropathy type I **see** CHARCOT-MARIE-TOOTH DISEASE WE305

Hereditary neoplastic syndromes **see** NEOPLASTIC SYNDROMES, HEREDITARY QZ520

Hereditary retinoblastoma **see** RETINOBLASTOMA WW170

Hereditary spastic paraplegia **see** SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA, HEREDITARY WL284

Hereditary spinal sclerosis **see** FRIEDREICH ATAXIA WL311

### **HEREDITY QZ50**

G5 The transmission of traits encoded in GENES from parent to offspring. Do not confuse with inheritance or WILLS.

Hermaphroditism **see** DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT WJ712

### **HERNIA WI950-65**

C23 Protrusion of tissue, structure or part of an organ through the muscular tissue or the membrane by which it is normally contained. Hernia may involve tissues such as the ABDOMINAL WALL or the respiratory DIAPHRAGM. Hernias may be internal, external, congenital, or acquired. For herniated disc use INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISPLACEMENT. **See related** TRUSSES

#### **HERNIA, ABDOMINAL WI950**

C23 A protrusion of abdominal structures through the retaining ABDOMINAL WALL. It involves two parts: an opening in the abdominal wall, and a hernia sac consisting of PERITONEUM and abdominal contents. Abdominal hernias include groin hernia (HERNIA, FEMORAL, HERNIA, INGUINAL) and VENTRAL HERNIA.

#### **HERNIA, FEMORAL WI965**

C23 A groin hernia occurring inferior to the inguinal ligament and medial to the FEMORAL VEIN and FEMORAL ARTERY. The femoral hernia sac has a small neck but may enlarge considerably when it enters the subcutaneous tissue of the thigh. It is caused by defects in the ABDOMINAL WALL.

#### **HERNIA, HIATAL WI952**

C23 STOMACH herniation located at or near the diaphragmatic opening for the OESOPHAGUS, oesophageal hiatus.

#### **HERNIA, INGUINAL WI960**

C23 An abdominal hernia with an external bulge in the GROIN region.

#### **HERNIA, UMBILICAL WI950**

C16 C23 A HERNIA due to an imperfect closure or weakness of the umbilical ring. It appears as a skin-covered protrusion at the UMBILICUS during crying, coughing, or straining. The hernia generally consists of OMENTUM or SMALL INTESTINE. The vast majority of umbilical hernias are congenital but can be acquired due to severe abdominal distention.

Herniated disc **see** INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISPLACEMENT WE475

### **HEROIN QV92**

D3 D4 A narcotic analgesic that may be habit-forming. **See related** MORPHINE

Heroin abuse **see** HEROIN DEPENDENCE WM288

Heroin addiction **see** HEROIN DEPENDENCE WM288

## H

- HEROIN DEPENDENCE** **WM288**  
C21 F3 Strong dependence, both physiological and emotional, upon heroin. **See related**  
NARCOTIC DEPENDENCE
- Heroin users **see** HEROIN DEPENDENCE **WM288**
- Herpes labialis virus **see** SIMPLEXVIRUS **QW164**
- HERPES GENITALIS** **WC578**  
C2 C12 C13 Herpes simplex of the genitals in male or female.
- HERPES SIMPLEX** **WC578**  
C2 C17 A group of acute infections caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 or type 2 that is characterised by the development of one or more small fluid-filled vesicles with a raised erythematous base on the skin or mucous membrane. It occurs as a primary infection or recurs due to a reactivation of a latent infection. **See related** KERATITIS, HERPETIC
- Herpes simplex, genital **see** HERPES GENITALIS **WC578**
- Herpes simplex virus **see** SIMPLEXVIRUS **QW164**
- Herpes-T virus **see** SIMPLEXVIRUS **QW164**
- HERPES ZOSTER** **WL336**  
C2 An acute infectious, usually self-limited, disease believed to represent activation of latent varicella-zoster virus (HERPESVIRUS 3, HUMAN) in those who have been rendered partially immune after a previous attack of CHICKENPOX. It involves the SENSORY GANGLIA and their areas of innervation and is characterised by severe neuralgic pain along the distribution of the affected nerve and crops of clustered vesicles over the area.
- HERPESVIRIDAE** **QW165**  
B4 A family of enveloped, linear, double-stranded DNA viruses infecting a wide variety of animals. Subfamilies, based on biological characteristics, include: ALPHAHERPESVIRINAE; BETAHERPESVIRINAE; and GAMMAHERPESVIRINAE.
- HERPESVIRIDAE INFECTIONS** **WC571-8**  
C2 **See related** BELL PALSYP; CHICKENPOX; CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTIONS; HERPES SIMPLEX; HERPES ZOSTER
- Herpesvirus hominis **see** SIMPLEXVIRUS **QW164**
- Herpesvirus infections **see** HERPESVIRIDAE INFECTIONS **WC571**
- Herpesviruses **see** HERPESVIRIDAE **QW165**
- Hertzian waves **see** RADIO WAVES
- Heterogeneity **see** POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS **HA10**
- Heterograft **see** TRANSPLANTATION HETERLOGOUS **WO315**
- Heterologous transplantation **see** TRANSPLANTATION HETERLOGOUS **WO315**
- HETEROSEXUALITY** **HQ302**  
F1 G8 The sexual attraction or relationship between members of the opposite SEX. **See related**  
SEXUALITY

## H

- Hiatal hernia **see** HERNIA, HIATAL WI952
- HICCUP** **WF805**  
C23 A spasm of the diaphragm that causes a sudden inhalation followed by rapid closure of the glottis which produces a sound.
- HIERARCHY, SOCIAL** **HM220**  
I1 Social rank-order established by certain behavioural patterns. **See related** SOCIAL DOMINANCE
- High blood pressure **see** HYPERTENSION WG340
- High cardiac output **see** CARDIAC OUTPUT, HIGH WG210
- High chairs **see** INFANT EQUIPMENT WS26
- High cost technology **see** TECHNOLOGY, HIGH COST WB35
- High-energy radiotherapy **see** RADIOTHERAPY, HIGH-ENERGY WN300
- HIGH-ENERGY SHOCK WAVES** **WN418**  
G1 Compression waves of large amplitude, across which density, pressure and particle velocity change drastically. A form of non-ionizing radiation. **See related** LITHOTRIPSY
- High fertility population **see** POPULATION GROWTH HA10
- High fibre diet **see** DIETARY FIBRE WD160
- HIGH-FREQUENCY VENTILATION** **WF496**  
E2 Ventilatory support system using frequencies from 60-900 cycles/min or more. Three types of systems have been distinguished on the basis of rates, volumes, and the system used. They are high frequency positive-pressure ventilation (HFPPV); HIGH-FREQUENCY JET VENTILATION; ( HFJV); and high-frequency oscillation (HFO).
- High frequency waves **see** RADIO WAVES
- High-protein diet **see** DIET HIGH-PROTEIN WD125
- High-risk pregnancy **see** PREGNANCY, HIGH RISK WQ220
- Higher education **see** EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL: UNIVERSITIES L42
- Hindbrain **see** RHOMBENCEPHALON WL135
- Hindu medicine **see** MEDICINE, AYURVEDIC WB58
- HINDUISM** **BL**  
K1 A complex body of social, cultural, and religious beliefs and practices evolved in and largely confined to the Indian subcontinent and marked by a caste system, an outlook tending to view all forms and theories as aspects of one eternal being and truth; and the practice of the way of works, the way of knowledge or the way of devotion as a means of release from the round of rebirths. **See related** MEDICINE, AYURVEDIC
- HIP** **WE720-50**  
A1 The projecting part on each side of the body, formed by the side of the pelvis and the top portion of the femur. Do not confuse with HIP JOINT or PELVIC BONES. Consider also terms at COX-.

# H

## HIP DISLOCATION

**WE720-50**

C21 Displacement of the femur bone from its normal position at the HIP JOINT. **See related** HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL

## HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL

**WS105/141/430 / WE720**

C5 C16 Congenital dislocation of the hip generally includes subluxation of the femoral head, acetabular dysplasia, and complete dislocation of the femoral head from the true acetabulum. This condition occurs in approximately 1 in 1000 live births and is more common in females than in males. Do not co-ordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES. **See related** HIP DISLOCATION; MUSCULOSKELETAL ABNORMALITIES

Hip dysplasia, congenital **see** HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL

**WS105/141/430 / WE720**

## HIP FRACTURES

**WE720-50**

C21 Fractures of the FEMUR HEAD, the FEMUR NECK, (FEMORAL NECK FRACTURES), the trochanters or the inter- or subtrochanteric region. It excludes fractures of the acetabulum and fractures of the femoral shaft below the subtrochanteric region (FEMORAL FRACTURES). For femur head fracture use FEMUR HEAD / injuries. **See related** FEMORAL FRACTURES; FEMORAL NECK FRACTURES

## HIP JOINT

**WE720**

A2 For / injuries use HIP INJURIES

## HIP PROSTHESIS

**WE750**

E7 The physical item which replaces a hip joint. The prosthesis, not the technique. **See related** ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

Hip prosthesis implantation **see** ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**WE750**

Hip replacement **see** ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**WE750**

Hip replacement, total **see** ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**WE750**

## HIPPOCRATIC OATH

**WZ7**

K1 N5 An oath, attributed to Hippocrates, that serves as an ethical guide for the medical profession.

## HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE

**WI528**

C6 C16 Congenital MEGACOLON resulting from the absence of ganglion cells in a distal segment of the LARGE. Do not co-ordinate with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES. For acquired megacolon use MEGACOLON.

## HIRSUTISM

**WR455**

C17 C23 A condition observed in WOMEN and CHILDREN when there is excess coarse body hair of an adult male distribution pattern, such as facial and chest areas. It is the result of elevated ANDROGENS from the OVARIES, the ADRENAL GLANDS, or exogenous sources. The concept does not include HYPERTRICHOSIS, which is an androgen-independent excessive hair growth.

## HISTAMINE

**QV157**

D2 D3 D23 An amine derived by enzymatic decarboxylation of HISTIDINE. It is a powerful stimulant of gastric secretion, a constrictor of bronchial smooth muscle, a vasodilator, and also a centrally acting neurotransmitter. For / agonists use HISTAMINE AGONISTS. For / antagonists & inhibitors use HISTAMINE ANTAGONISTS or specifics. For / secretion use HISTAMINE RELEASE. **See related** HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE; RECEPTORS, HISTAMINE

## HISTAMINE ANTAGONISTS

**QV157**

D27 Drugs that bind to but do not activate histamine receptors, thereby blocking the actions of histamine or histamine agonists. Classical antihistaminics block the histamine H1 receptors only.

## H

- Histamine binding sites **see** RECEPTORS, HISTAMINE QW504.5
- HISTAMINE H2 ANTAGONISTS** QV157
- D27 Drugs that selectively bind to but do not activate histamine H2 receptors, thereby blocking the actions of histamine. Their clinically most important action is the inhibition of acid secretion in the treatment of gastrointestinal ulcers. Smooth muscle may also be affected. Some drugs in this class have strong effects in the central nervous system, but these actions are not well understood.
- Histamine H2 receptor blockers **see** HISTAMINE H2 ANTAGONISTS QV157
- Histamine receptors **see** RECEPTORS, HISTAMINE QW504.5
- HISTOCOMPATIBILITY** WO305
- G12 The degree of antigenic similarity between the tissues of different individuals, which determines the acceptance or rejection of allografts. **See related** TRANSPLANTATION IMMUNOLOGY
- HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGENS** QW573.5
- D23 A group of antigens that includes both the major and minor histocompatibility antigens. The former are genetically determined by the major histocompatibility complex. They determine tissue type for transplantation and cause allograft rejections. The latter are systems of allelic alloantigens that can cause weak transplant rejection.
- Histocompatibility complex **see** MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX WO305
- HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING** WO305
- E1 E5 Identification of the major histocompatibility antigens of transplant DONORS and potential recipients, usually by serological tests. Donor and recipient pairs should be of identical ABO blood group, and in addition should be matched as closely as possible for HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGENS in order to minimize the likelihood of allograft rejection. **See related** BLOOD GROUPING AND CROSSMATCHING
- HISTOCYTOCHEMISTRY** QS531
- E5 H1 Study of intracellular distribution of chemicals, reaction sites, enzymes, etc., by means of staining reactions, radioactive isotope uptake, selective metal distribution in electron microscopy, or other methods. Use / metabolism with disease for histochemistry of a disease.
- Histological labelling **see** STAINING AND LABELLING QW25
- HISTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES** QS525
- E5
- Histological types of neoplasms **see** NEOPLASMS BY HISTOLOGICAL TYPE QZ305
- HISTOLOGY** QS504
- H1 Specialty. This is used for a general area of science dealing with the microscopic identification of cells and tissues. Prefer subheading / anatomy & histology with specific organs or organisms. **Use only if there is no alternative for a general work on human histology.** For / methods use HISTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES.
- Experimental histology QS530
  - Handbooks & resource guides QS529
  - Histology as a profession QS521
- HISTOLOGY, COMPARATIVE** QS521
- H1 Specialty only. Prefer subheading / anatomy & histology with specific organ or organism. Use only if there is no alternative for a general work on comparative histology.
- Histopathology **see** PATHOLOGY QY4



# H

## **HISTORICAL ARTICLE [PUBLICATION TYPE]**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. An article or portion of an article giving an account of past events or circumstances significant in a field of study, a profession, a discovery, an invention, etc. The concept of history is very wide, ranging from the dawn of time to the present. This publication type is often used in conjunction with BIOGRAPHY.

## **HISTORY**

**D**

K1 Specialty only. Prefer subheading / history with subject. This heading should almost never be used except for the most general world histories or books about history as a field of study. **See 11 in most sections of the classification.**

Forensic sciences	<b>WA311</b>
History of the study of physiology	<b>QT111</b>
Immunology	<b>QW511</b>
Medical research	<b>WB24</b>
Primary care	<b>WA111</b>

**See related HUMANITIES**

/ history Subheading. (C-E,F3-4,G1-2,I1-3,J,M,N2-3) Used for the historical aspects of any subject. It includes brief historical notes but excludes case histories

## **HISTORY OF DENTISTRY**

**WU11**

K1 For general works only. Prefer / history with specific dental term. **See related DENTISTRY**

## **HISTORY OF MEDICINE**

**WZ40**

K1 Use for general works only. Prefer more specific headings or subheading / history with the subject.

History of the practice of medicine	<b>WB11</b>
-------------------------------------	-------------

**See related GRAVE ROBBING**

## **HISTORY, ANCIENT**

**D/WZ51**

K1 The period of history before 500 of the common era. Do not locate by modern geographical country.

## **HISTORY, EARLY MODERN**

**D/WZ56**

K1 The period of history from 1451 to 1600 of the common era.

## **HISTORY, MEDIAEVAL**

**D/WZ54**

K1 The period of history from the year 500 to 1450 of the common era.

## **HISTORY, MODERN 1601-**

**D/WZ55-64**

K1 The period of history from 1601 of the common era to the present.

## **HISTORY, 15TH CENTURY**

**D/WZ56**

K1

## **HISTORY, 16TH CENTURY**

**D/WZ56**

K1

## **HISTORY, 17TH CENTURY**

**D/WZ56**

K1

## **HISTORY, 18TH CENTURY**

**D/WZ56**

K1

## **HISTORY, 19TH CENTURY**

**D/WZ60**

K1

## H

<b>HISTORY, 20TH CENTURY</b> K1	<b>D/WZ64</b>
<b>HISTORY, 21ST CENTURY</b> K1	<b>D/WZ64</b>
<b>HISTORY OF NURSING</b> K1 For general works only, prefer subheading / history with specific nursing term.	<b>WY11-12</b>
History taking, medical <b>see</b> MEDICAL HISTORY TAKING	WB150
<b>HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY DISORDER</b> F3 A personality disorder characterised by overly reactive and intensely expressed or overly dramatic behaviour, proneness to exaggeration, emotional excitability and disturbances in interpersonal relationships.	<b>WM196</b>
<b>HIV</b> B4 Human immunodeficiency virus. <b>See related</b> HIV-1; HIV-2	<b>QW168</b>
<b>HIV-1</b> B4 The type species of LENTIVIRUS and the aetiologic agent of AIDS (ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME). It is characterised by its cytopathic effect and affinity for the T4-lymphocyte. <b>See related</b> ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME; HIV	<b>QW168</b>
HIV-1 Cognitive and Motor Complex <b>see</b> AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX	WC170
HIV-1-Associated Cognitive Motor Complex <b>see</b> AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX	WC170
<b>HIV-2</b> B4 An HIV species related to HIV-1 but carrying different antigenic components and with differing nucleic acid composition. It shares serologic reactivity and sequence homology with the simian Lentivirus SIMIAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS and infects only T4-lymphocytes expressing the CD4 phenotypic marker. <b>See related</b> HIV	<b>QW168</b>
<b>HIV ANTIBODIES</b> D12	<b>WC174</b>
HIV antibody positivity <b>see</b> HIV SEROPOSITIVITY	WC170
HIV dementia <b>see</b> AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX	WC170
HIV encephalopathy <b>see</b> AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX	WC170
<b>HIV INFECTIONS</b> C2 C20 Includes the spectrum of human immunodeficiency virus infections that range from asymptomatic seropositivity, through AIDS-related complex (ARC), to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). <b>See related</b> AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX; AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX; AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS; IMMUNOLOGIC DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES	<b>WC170</b>
<b>HIV LONG-TERM SURVIVORS</b> M1 Persons who have experienced prolonged survival of HIV infection. This includes the full spectrum of untreated, HIV-infected long-term asymptomatics to those with AIDS who have survived due to successful treatment.	<b>WC171</b>
HIV positive <b>see</b> HIV SEROPOSITIVITY	WC174
HIV-related opportunistic infections <b>see</b> AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS	WC170

## H

- HIV serodiagnosis **see** AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS WC174
- HIV SEROPOSITIVITY** WC174  
C2 C20 Development of neutralising antibodies in individuals who have been exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV/HTLV-III/LAV). **See related** ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME; AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS; HIV SEROPREVALENCE
- HIV SEROPREVALENCE** WC174  
E5 N5 N6 Studies of the number of cases where human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is present in a specific population at a designated time. The presence in a given individual is determined by the finding of HIV antibodies in the serum (HIV SEROPOSITIVITY). **See related** ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME; AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS; HIV SEROPOSITIVITY
- HIV vaccines **see** AIDS VACCINES WC190
- Hives **see** URTICARIA WR170
- hK3 kallikrein **see** PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN WJ752
- HLA ANTIGENS** QW573.5  
D23 Antigens determined by leukocyte loci found on chromosome 6, the major histocompatibility loci in humans. They are polypeptides or glycoproteins found on most nucleated cells and platelets, determine tissue types for transplantation, and are associated with certain diseases.
- HLA typing **see** HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING WO305
- HOBBIES** GV  
I3 Leisure activities engaged in for pleasure. Co-ordinate with the person pursuing the hobby.  
Sociological aspects HM300  
Effect on health QT250  
**See related** DANCING; GARDENING; LEISURE ACTIVITIES; PLAY AND PLAYTHINGS; SPORTS; SUNBATHING
- HODGKIN DISEASE** WH530  
C4 C15 C20 A malignant disease characterised by progressive enlargement of the lymph nodes, spleen, and general lymphoid tissue.
- HOLIDAYS** GV  
I3 Days commemorating events. Holidays also include vacation periods.  
Sociological aspects HM330  
For the disadvantaged HV262  
For learning disabled people WM867  
For the physically disabled and chronically ill WB695  
**See related** LEISURE ACTIVITIES
- Hoffman's reflex **see** REFLEX, ABNORMAL WL200
- HOLISTIC HEALTH** WB825  
E2 K1 N1 Health as viewed from the perspective that humans and other organisms function as complete, integrated units rather than as aggregates of separate parts. Use for holistic medicine.  
**See related** COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES
- Holistic medicine **see** HOLISTIC HEALTH WB825

# H

<b>HOLISTIC NURSING</b>	<b>WY24</b>
H2 K1 N2 A philosophy of nursing practice that takes into account total patient care, considering the physical, emotional, social, economic, and spiritual needs of patients, their response to their illnesses, and the effect of illness on patients' abilities to meet self-care needs	
Holistic therapies <b>see</b> HOLISTIC HEALTH	WB825
<b>HOLMIUM</b>	<b>QV290</b>
D1 An element of the rare earth family of metals.	
<b>HOLOCAUST</b>	<b>HM600</b>
I1 A massive slaughter, especially the systematic mass extermination of European Jews in Nazi concentration camps prior to and during World War II. Its use is not restricted to the extermination of Jews by Nazis but when it is so used, spell the word in titles & translations with uppercase H. <b>See related</b> CONCENTRATION CAMPS	
Home accidents <b>see</b> ACCIDENTS, HOME	W90
Home blood glucose monitoring <b>see</b> BLOOD GLUCOSE, SELF-MONITORING	WK810
<b>HOME CARE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WA180</b>
N3 Public or private organisations that provide, either directly or through arrangements with other organisations, home health services in the patient's home.	
Home care assistants <b>see</b> HOMEMAKER SERVICES	HV252
Home care, non-professional <b>see</b> HOME NURSING	
<b>HOME CARE SERVICES</b>	<b>WA164-180</b>
N2 Community health and NURSING SERVICES providing co-ordinated multiple services to the patient at the patient's homes. These home-care services are provided by a visiting nurse, home health agencies, HOSPITALS or organised community groups using professional staff for care delivery. It differs from HOME NURSING which is provided by non-professionals.	
In physical disability and chronic illness	<b>WB660</b>
In mental illness	<b>WM30</b>
In emergency psychiatric treatment	<b>WM401</b>
<b>See related</b> HAEMODIALYSIS, HOME; HOMEMAKER SERVICES; NURSES, COMMUNITY HEALTH	
<b>HOME CARE SERVICES, HOSPITAL-BASED</b>	<b>WA180</b>
N2 Hospital-sponsored provision of health services, such as nursing, therapy and health-related homemaker or social services, in the patient's home.	
<b>HOME CHILDBIRTH</b>	<b>WQ302</b>
G8 <b>See related</b> MIDWIFERY; NATURAL CHILDBIRTH	
Home haemodialysis <b>see</b> HAEMODIALYSIS, HOME	WJ378
<b>HOME HEALTH AIDES</b>	<b>HV252</b>
M1 N2 Persons who assist ill, elderly, or disabled persons in the home, carrying out personal care and housekeeping tasks.	
For the physically disabled and chronically ill	<b>WB660</b>
<b>See related</b> HOMEMAKER SERVICES	
Home helps <b>see</b> HOME HEALTH AIDES	HV252

## H

### HOME INFUSION THERAPY

**WB354**

E2 N2 Use of any infusion therapy on an ambulatory, outpatient, or other non-institutionalised basis. **See related** INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL; PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME

### HOME NURSING

**WA190**

E2 N2 Nursing care given to an individual in the home. The care may be provided by a family member or a friend. Home nursing as care by a non-professional is differentiated from HOME CARE SERVICES provided by professionals; visiting nurse, home health agencies, hospital or other organised community group.

Of physically disabled and chronically ill

**WB690**

**See related** CAREGIVERS; RESPITE CARE

Home parenteral nutrition **see** PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME

WD190

Home parenteral nutrition, total **see** PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME, TOTAL

WD190

Home remedies **see** MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL

QV452

Home total parenteral nutrition **see** PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME, TOTAL

WD190

Home visits **see** HOUSE CALLS

WA140

### HOMEBOUND PERSONS

**WB620**

M1 Those unable to leave home without exceptional effort and support. Patients in this condition who are provided with or are eligible for home health services, including medical treatment and personal care. Persons are considered homebound even if they may be infrequently and briefly absent from home if these absences do not indicate an ability to receive health care in a professional's office or health care facility.

Housebound elderly people

**WT320**

Library services

**Z260**

**See related** DISABLED PERSONS; FRAIL ELDERLY

Homeless child **see** HOMELESS YOUTH

WS321

### HOMELESS PERSONS

**HV910**

M1 Persons who have no permanent residence. The concept excludes nomadic peoples.

Health care

**WA94**

**See related** TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS

### HOMELESS YOUTH

**WS321**

M1 Runaway and homeless children and adolescents living on the streets of cities and having no fixed place of residence.

### HOMEMAKER SERVICES

**HV252**

N2 Non-medical support services, such as food preparation and bathing, given by trained personnel to disabled, sick or convalescent individuals in their homes. **See related** HOME CARE SERVICES; HOME HEALTH AIDES

Homeopathic remedies **see** MATERIA MEDICA

WB830

### HOMEOPATHY

**WB830**

E2 A system of therapeutics founded by Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), based on the Law of Similars where "like cures like". Diseases are treated by highly diluted substances that cause, in healthy persons, symptoms like those of the disease to be treated. The dilutions are repeated so many times that there is less than one molecule per dose and it is suggested that benefit is from the energetic life force of the original substance. **See related** MATERIA MEDICA

## H

### HOMEOSTASIS

QT120

G7 The processes whereby the internal environment of an organism tends to remain balanced and stable. **See related** BODY TEMPERATURE REGULATION

### HOMES FOR THE AGED

WT380

N2 Nursing homes. Geriatric long-term care facilities which provide supervision and assistance in activities of daily living with medical and nursing services when required. **See related** AGED; GROUP HOMES; HALFWAY HOUSES; HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY; RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Homesickness **see** LONELINESS

WLM228

### HOMICIDE

HM432

I1

Murderers, mentally disturbed

WM762

**See related** DEATH; INFANTICIDE

### HOMINIDAE

QH90

B1 Family of the suborder HAPLORHINI (Anthropoidea) comprising bipedal primate MAMMALS. It includes modern man (HOMO SAPIENS) and the great apes: gorillas (GORILLA GORILLA), chimpanzees (PAN PANISCUS and PAN TROGLODYTES) and orangutans (PONGO PYGMAEUS). **See related** HUMANS

Hominids **see** HOMINIDAE

QH90

Homo sapiens **see** HOMINIDAE

QH90

Homoeopathy **see** HOMEOPATHY

WB830

Homograft **see** TRANSPLANTATION, HOMOLOGOUS

WO300-30

### HOMOSEXUALITY

HQ305

F1 G8 The sexual attraction or relationship between members of the same SEX.

### HOMOSEXUALITY, FEMALE

HQ305

F1 G8 Sexual attraction or relationship between females.

### HOMOSEXUALITY, MALE

HQ305

F1 G8 Sexual attraction or relationship between males.

### HONEY

WD50

J2 A sweet viscous liquid food, produced in the honey sacs of various bees from nectar collected from flowers. It is somewhat acidic and has mild antiseptic properties, being sometimes used in the treatment of burns and lacerations.

### HONG KONG

G

Z1 The former British crown colony located off the southeast coast of China, comprised of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon Peninsula, and New Territories. The three sites were ceded to the British by the Chinese respectively in 1841, 1860, and 1898. Hong Kong reverted to China in July 1997. The name represents the Cantonese pronunciation of the Chinese xianggang, fragrant port, from xiang, perfume and gang, port or harbor, with reference to its currents sweetened by fresh water from a river west of it.

Hormonal antineoplastic agents **see** ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS, HORMONAL

QV269

# H

## **HORMONE ANTAGONISTS**

**WK101**

D6 D27 Chemical substances which inhibit the function of the endocrine glands, the biosynthesis of their secreted hormones or the action of hormones upon their specific sites. **See related** HORMONES

Hormone-dependent neoplasms **see** NEOPLASMS, HORMONE-DEPENDENT

QZ 420

Hormone receptors, cell surface **see** RECEPTORS, CELL SURFACE

## **HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY**

**WK190**

E2 Therapeutic use of hormones to alleviate the effects of hormone deficiency. Use for general works. For post-menopausal HRT use OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY

Hormone replacement therapy, post-menopausal **see** OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY  
WP646

## **HORMONES**

**WK101-87**

D6 D27 Chemical substances having a specific regulatory effect on the activity of a certain organ or organs. The term was originally applied to substances secreted by various ENDOCRINE GLANDS and transported in the bloodstream to the target organs. It is sometimes extended to include those substances that are not produced by the endocrine glands but that have similar effects. For / analogues & derivatives use HORMONES, SYNTHETIC. For / antagonists & inhibitors use HORMONE ANTAGONISTS.

Assay

**QY330**

Therapeutic use

**WK190**

Therapeutic use in cancer

**QZ720**

**See related** ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES; ENDOCRINE GLANDS; HORMONE ANTAGONISTS; HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES; MELATONIN; PITUITARY HORMONES; PLACENTAL HORMONES; SEX HORMONES; TESTICULAR HORMONES; THYROID HORMONES

Hormones, peptide **see** PEPTIDE HORMONES

WK185

Hormones, pituitary hormone releasing **see** PITUITARY HORMONE-RELEASING HORMONES

WK515

## **HORSERADISH PEROXIDASES**

**QU140**

D8 An enzyme isolated from horseradish which is able to act as an antigen. It is frequently used as a histochemical tracer for light and electron microscopy. Its antigenicity has permitted its use as a combined antigen and marker in experimental immunology.

## **HORSES**

**QM30**

B1

Horticulture **see** AGRICULTURE

QM20

## **HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE NURSING**

**WT620-40**

H2 N2 A nursing specialty concerned with care of patients facing serious or life-threatening illnesses. The goal of palliative nursing is to prevent and relieve suffering, and to support the best possible quality of life for patients and their families. Hospice nursing is palliative care for people in their final weeks or months of life. **See related** HOSPICE CARE; PALLIATIVE CARE; PALLIATIVE MEDICINE; TERMINAL CARE

## **HOSPICE CARE**

**WT600-50**

E2 N2 Specialised health care, supportive in nature, provided to a dying person. A holistic approach is often taken, providing patients and their families with legal, financial, emotional, or spiritual counseling in addition to meeting patients' immediate physical needs. Care may be provided in the

## H

home, hospital, hospices or long-term care facilities. The concept includes bereavement care for the family. **See related** HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE NURSING; PALLIATIVE CARE; RESPITE CARE; TERMINAL CARE

### HOSPICES

**WT650**

N2 Facilities or services which are especially devoted to providing palliative and supportive care to the dying patient and their family. **See related** HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE NURSING; PALLIATIVE CARE; RESPITE CARE; TERMINAL CARE

Hospital activity analysis **see** HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS WX375

Hospital-addiction syndrome **see** MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME WM98

### HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

**WX135**

H2 N2 N4 Management of the internal organisation of the hospital. Specialty. **See related** ANCILLARY SERVICES, HOSPITAL; CENTRALISED HOSPITAL SERVICES; CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS; FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, HOSPITAL; HOSPITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS; HOSPITAL DEPARTMENTS; HOSPITAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS; HOSPITAL-PATIENT RELATIONS; HOSPITAL RESTRUCTURING; HOSPITAL SHARED SERVICES; HOSPITAL SHOPS; LIBRARIES, HOSPITAL; MATERIALS MANAGEMENT, HOSPITAL; MEDICATION SYSTEMS, HOSPITAL; PROFESSIONAL STAFF COMMITTEES

### HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS

**WX135**

M1 N2 Managerial personnel responsible for implementing policy and directing the activities of hospitals. **See related** CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, HOSPITAL; HEALTH FACILITY ADMINISTRATORS

Hospital admissions office **see** ADMITTING DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL WA10

Hospital ancillary services **see** ANCILLARY SERVICES, HOSPITAL

Hospital at home **see** AFTER CARE WA180

### HOSPITAL AUXILIARIES

**WX590-6**

M1 N2 Volunteer organisations whose members perform work for the hospital without compensation. **Use for organisations, not people. See related** HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS

Hospital-based home care **see** HOME CARE SERVICES, HOSPITAL-BASED WA180

### HOSPITAL BED CAPACITY

**WX620**

N2 Denotes the number of beds which a hospital has been designed and constructed to contain. May also refer to the number of beds set up and staffed for use. **See related** BED OCCUPANCY

Hospital birthing centres **see** DELIVERY ROOMS WQ27

Hospital central supply **see** CENTRAL SUPPLY, HOSPITAL WX540

Hospital CEO **see** CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, HOSPITAL WX135

Hospital chaplaincy service **see** CHAPLAINCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL WA40

### HOSPITAL CHARGES

**WX155**

N3 The prices a hospital sets for its services. HOSPITAL COSTS (the direct and indirect expenses incurred by the hospital in providing the services) are one factor in the determination of hospital charges. Prices for services, do not confuse with HOSPITAL COSTS which are expenses incurred by hospitals in providing services. **See related** FEES AND CHARGES

Hospital closure **see** HEALTH FACILITY CLOSURE WX158



## H

### HOSPITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

WX755

N2 N4 The transmission of messages to staff and patients within a hospital. **See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Hospital construction **see** HOSPITAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

WX600-695

### HOSPITAL COSTS

WX155

N3 N5 The expenses incurred by a hospital in providing care. The hospital costs attributed to a particular patient care episode include the direct costs plus an appropriate proportion of the overhead for administration, personnel, building maintenance, equipment, etc. Hospital costs are one of the factors which determine HOSPITAL CHARGES (the price the hospital sets for its services). **See related** HEALTH CARE COSTS

Hospital dental service **see** DENTAL SERVICE, HOSPITAL

WU27

### HOSPITAL DEPARTMENTS

WX514-760

N2 N4 Major administrative divisions of the hospital. Prefer specific department. **See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

### HOSPITAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

WX600-695

J1 N2 The architecture, functional design, and construction of hospitals. Differentiate from HOSPITAL PLANNING which refers to the development of plans at a community, regional or national level. **See related** BUILDING CODE; FACILITY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

### HOSPITAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

WX547

N2 N4 Systems for delivering hospital supplies, food, laundry etc to patient care areas within or between hospitals. **See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Hospital economics **see** ECONOMICS, HOSPITAL

WX155

Hospital education department **see** EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL

WA216

Hospital emergency service **see** EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL

WD428

Hospital engineering **see** MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING, HOSPITAL

WX680-747

Hospital equipment and supplies **see** EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, HOSPITAL

WB35

Hospital ethics committees **see** ETHICS COMMITTEES, CLINICAL

WA255

Hospital farms **see** AGRICULTURE

WX695

Hospital financial management **see** FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, HOSPITAL

WX155

Hospital food service **see** FOOD SERVICE, HOSPITAL

WX536

Hospital formularies **see** FORMULARIES, HOSPITAL

QV440

Hospital groundskeeping **see** MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING, HOSPITAL

WX690

Hospital group purchasing **see** GROUP PURCHASING

WX543

Hospital housekeeping **see** HOUSEKEEPING, HOSPITAL

WX534

Hospital incident reporting **see** RISK MANAGEMENT

WX223

Hospital infections **see** CROSS INFECTION

WC195

## H

### HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

**WX350**

L1 N4 Integrated computer-assisted systems designed to store, manipulate and retrieve information concerned with the administrative and clinical aspects of providing medical services within the hospital. **See related** HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS; INFORMATION SYSTEMS; MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS; WAITING LISTS and specific systems.

Hospital joint purchasing <b>see</b> GROUP PURCHASING	WX543
Hospital laboratories <b>see</b> LABORATORIES, HOSPITAL	QY23
Hospital landscaping <b>see</b> MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING, HOSPITAL	WX690
Hospital laundry service <b>see</b> LAUNDRY SERVICE, HOSPITAL	WX538
Hospital legislation <b>see</b> LEGISLATION, HOSPITAL	WX32
Hospital libraries <b>see</b> LIBRARIES, HOSPITAL	Z270-275
Hospital maintenance <b>see</b> MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING, HOSPITAL	WX680-747
Hospital management <b>see</b> HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	WX135
Hospital materials management <b>see</b> MATERIALS MANAGEMENT, HOSPITAL	WX545
Hospital medical staff <b>see</b> MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL	WA235-9
Hospital medication systems <b>see</b> MEDICATION SYSTEMS, HOSPITAL	QV437-40
Hospital merger <b>see</b> HEALTH FACILITY MERGER	WX158

### HOSPITAL MORTALITY

**WX370**

E5 L1 N1 N6 A vital statistic measuring or recording the rate of death from any cause in hospitalised populations. **See related** MORTALITY

Hospital moving <b>see</b> HEALTH FACILITY MOVING	WX158
Hospital nuclear medicine departments <b>see</b> NUCLEAR MEDICINE DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITAL	WN509
Hospital nurseries, <b>see</b> NURSERIES, HOSPITAL	WS804
Hospital nursing service <b>see</b> NURSING SERVICE, HOSPITAL	WY60
Hospital nursing staff <b>see</b> NURSING STAFF, HOSPITAL	WY66
Hospital organisation and administration <b>see</b> HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	WX135
Hospital outpatient clinics <b>see</b> OUTPATIENT CLINICS, HOSPITAL	WX520
Hospital pathology department <b>see</b> PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL	QY27

### HOSPITAL-PATIENT RELATIONS

**WX228**

N2 N4 Interactions between hospital staff or administrators and patients. **See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Hospital personnel <b>see</b> PERSONNEL, HOSPITAL	
---	--

## H

Hospital personnel administration **see** PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL WX400

Hospital personnel management **see** PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL WX400

Hospital pharmaceutical service **see** PHARMACY SERVICE, HOSPITAL QV427

Hospital pharmacy service **see** PHARMACY SERVICE, HOSPITAL QV427

### **HOSPITAL-PHYSICIAN RELATIONS WA241**

N2 N4 Includes relationships between hospitals, their governing boards, and administrators in regard to physicians, whether or not the physicians are members of the medical staff or have medical staff privileges.

For general practitioners **WA158**

Hospital physical therapy department **see** PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL WB467

### **HOSPITAL PLANNING WX112-22**

N3 Area wide planning for hospitals or planning of a particular hospital unit on the basis of projected consumer need. This does not include HOSPITAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION or architectural plans. **See related** HEALTH FACILITY PLANNING

Hospital psychiatric department **see** PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL WM28

Hospital purchasing **see** PURCHASING, HOSPITAL WX543

Hospital radiology department **see** RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL WN27

### **HOSPITAL RAPID RESPONSE TEAM WB410**

N4 Multidisciplinary team most frequently consisting of INTENSIVE CARE UNIT trained personnel who are available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week for evaluation of patients who develop signs or symptoms of severe clinical deterioration.

Cardiac crash team **WG220**

### **HOSPITAL RECORDS WX360**

E5 L1 N4 N5 N6 Compilations of data on hospital activities and programmes. It excludes patient medical records. FORMS AND RECORDS CONTROL is also available. **See related** MEDICAL RECORDS; RECORDS AS TOPIC

Hospital referrals **see** REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION WA156-8

### **HOSPITAL RESTRUCTURING WX135**

N2 N4 Reorganisation of the hospital corporate structure. **See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Hospital services, centralised **see** CENTRALISED HOSPITAL SERVICES WX158

### **HOSPITAL SHARED SERVICES WX130**

N2 N4 Co-operation among hospitals for the purpose of sharing various departmental services, e.g., pharmacy, laundry, data processing, etc. **See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

### **HOSPITAL SHOPS**

N2 N4 Stores located in hospitals selling merchandise or services for the convenience of patients, staff, and visitors.

Charity **WX590**

**See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

## H

Hospital social work department <b>see</b> SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL	HV130
Hospital societies <b>see</b> SOCIETIES, HOSPITAL	WX80
Hospital surgery department <b>see</b> SURGERY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL	WO60
<b>HOSPITAL UNITS</b>	<b>WX120</b>
N2 Those areas of hospital organisation not considered departments which provide specialised patient care. They include various hospital special care wards.	
Forensic psychiatry secure units	<b>WM745</b>
<b>HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS</b>	<b>WX590-6</b>
M1 N2 Individuals who donate their services to the hospital. <b>See related</b> VOLUNTEERS; HOSPITAL AUXILIARIES	
<b>HOSPITALISATION</b>	<b>WA4</b>
E2 N2 Being in hospital, or being placed in a hospital. Do not confuse with PATIENT ADMISSION.	
Environmental factors	<b>WA20</b>
Organisation of the patient's day	<b>WA12</b>
Psychological aspects	<b>WA9</b>
<b>See related</b> CHILD, HOSPITALISED; DEINSTITUTIONALISATION; INSTITUTIONALISATION; LENGTH OF STAY; PATIENT DISCHARGE	
Hospitalised child <b>see</b> CHILD, HOSPITALISED	WS408
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	<b>WX120-2</b>
N2 For / legislation & jurisprudence use LEGISLATION, HOSPITAL. For / economics use ECONOMICS, HOSPITAL. For / instrumentation use EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, HOSPITAL. For / organisation & administration use HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Commissioning	<b>WX670</b>
Foundation hospitals	<b>WX120</b>
History	<b>WX12</b>
Statistics	<b>WX370-375</b>
Strategic plans	<b>WX120</b>
<b>See related</b> ECONOMICS, HOSPITAL; LEGISLATION, HOSPITAL	
Hospitals, army <b>see</b> HOSPITALS, MILITARY	WX810
Hospitals at home <b>see</b> AFTERCARE	WA170
Hospitals, cancer <b>see</b> CANCER CARE FACILITIES	QZ209
<b>HOSPITALS, CHRONIC DISEASE</b>	<b>WB612</b>
N2 Hospitals which provide care to patients with long-term illnesses.	
<b>HOSPITALS, COMMUNITY</b>	<b>WA105</b>
N2 Institutions with permanent facilities and organised medical staff which provide the full range of hospital services primarily to a neighbourhood area.	
<b>HOSPITALS, DISTRICT</b>	<b>WX120</b>
N2 Hospitals which represent the major health facility for a designated geographic area.	
Hospitals, foundation <b>see</b> HOSPITALS, GENERAL	WX120
<b>HOSPITALS, GENERAL</b>	<b>WX120</b>
N2 Large hospitals with a resident medical staff which provide continuous care to maternity, surgical and medical patients.	

## H

<b>HOSPITALS, MATERNITY</b>	<b>WQ27</b>
N2 Special hospitals which provide care to women during pregnancy and parturition.	
Hospitals, mental <b>see</b> HOSPITALS, PSYCHIATRIC	WM28
<b>HOSPITALS, MILITARY</b>	<b>WX810</b>
N2 Hospitals which provide care for military personnel.	
<b>HOSPITALS, PAEDIATRIC</b>	<b>WS27</b>
N2 Special hospitals which provide care for ill children.	
<b>HOSPITALS, PRIVATE</b>	<b>WX870</b>
N2 A class of hospitals that includes profit or not-for-profit hospitals that are controlled by a legal entity other than a government agency.	
<b>HOSPITALS, PSYCHIATRIC</b>	<b>WM28</b>
N2 Special hospitals which provide care to the mentally ill patient.	
In forensic psychiatry	<b>WM740</b>
<b>HOSPITALS, SPECIAL</b>	<b>WM740</b>
N2 Hospitals which provide care for a single category of illness with facilities and staff directed toward a specific service. Sanatoria can go here but consider also HEALTH RESORTS.	
In forensic psychiatry	<b>WM740</b>
Secure units	<b>WM745</b>
<b>HOSPITALS, TEACHING</b>	<b>WX130</b>
N2 Hospitals engaged in educational and research programmes, as well as providing medical care to the patients.	
Postgraduate teaching hospitals	<b>WA214</b>
<b>See related</b> ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRES	
<b>HOSPITALS, UNIVERSITY</b>	<b>WX130</b>
N2 Hospitals maintained by a university for the teaching of medical students, postgraduate training programs, and clinical research.	
<b>HOSPITALS, VOLUNTARY</b>	<b>WX870</b>
N2 Private, not-for-profit hospitals that are autonomous, self-established, and self-supported e. g. BUPA.	
Host mothers <b>see</b> SURROGATE MOTHERS	WQ111
Hostages <b>see</b> PRISONERS	HM435
Hostels <b>see</b> HALFWAY HOUSES; HOUSING	HV925/WM29
<b>HOSTILITY</b>	<b>WLM224</b>
F1 Tendency to feel anger toward and to seek to inflict harm upon a person or group. <b>See related</b> EMOTIONS	
Hot climate <b>see</b> DESERT CLIMATE; TROPICAL CLIMATE	QT150
<b>HOT TEMPERATURE</b>	<b>QC</b>
G1 G16 N6 Presence of warmth or heat or a temperature notably higher than an accustomed norm. For / adverse effects consider also HEAT STRESS DISORDERS. Differentiate from HEATING (the environment). Consider also terms at THERM-. For / therapeutic use consider also	

## H

**HYPERTHERMIA, INDUCED.** For **HOT TEMPERATURE** / adverse effects, consider also **HEAT STRESS DISORDERS** & its specifics. **See related** **CALORIMETRY**; **ELECTROCOAGULATION**; **HYPERTHERMIA, INDUCED**; **INFRARED RAYS**

### **HOTLINES**

**WA126**

**L1** A direct communication system, usually telephone, established for instant contact. It is designed to provide special information and assistance through trained personnel and is used for counselling, referrals, and emergencies such as poisonings and threatened suicides. **See related** **EMERGENCIES**; **TELEMEDICINE**

Hours of work **see** **WORKLOAD**

### **HOUSE CALLS**

**WA140**

**N4** Visits to the patient's home by professional personnel for the purpose of diagnosis and/or treatment.

House dust **see** **DUST**

**WD305**

Housebound persons **see** **HOMEBOUND PERSONS**

**WB620**

### **HOUSEKEEPING**

**HM240**

**N2** The care and management of property. This concept is not restricted to domestic housekeeping.

### **HOUSEKEEPING, HOSPITAL**

**WX534**

**N2 N4** Hospital department which manages and provides the required housekeeping functions in all areas of the hospital.

Housework **see** **HOUSEKEEPING**

**HM240**

### **HOUSING**

**HV900-25**

**N1 N6** Living facilities for humans.

Accommodation for nurses

**WX171**

Accommodation for staff

**WX470**

Design & architecture

**WX645**

Effect on health

**QT230**

For physically disabled and chronically ill

**WB680**

Hostels

**HV925**

Independent living housing for learning disabled

**WM864**

Problem housing e.g. high rise buildings

**HV920**

Rent rebate

**HV247**

Substandard housing

**HV922**

Temporary accommodation

**HV925**

**See related** **HALFWAY HOUSES**; **HOMELESS PERSONS**; **HOMELESS YOUTH**; **POVERTY AREAS**; **PUBLIC HOUSING**; **RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES**; **NURSING HOMES**; **HOMES FOR THE AGED**; **HOSTELS**

### **HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY**

**WT380**

**G3 N1** Housing arrangements for the elderly or aged, intended to foster independent living. The housing may take the form of group homes or small apartments. It is available to the economically self-supporting but the concept includes housing for the elderly with some physical limitations. The concept should be differentiated from **HOMES FOR THE AGED** which is restricted to long-term geriatric facilities providing supervised medical and nursing services **See related** **AGED**; **HOMES FOR THE AGED**; **NURSING HOMES**

HPV vaccines **see** **PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINES**

**WP540**

HTLV infections **see** **DELTARETROVIRUS INFECTIONS**

**WH149**

## H

HTLV-BLV infections <b>see</b> DELTARETROVIRUS INFECTIONS	WH149
HTLV-III <b>see</b> HIV	WC170
HTLV-III antibodies <b>see</b> HIV ANTIBODIES	WC174
HTLV-III infections <b>see</b> HIV INFECTIONS	WC170
HTLV-III seroconversion <b>see</b> HIV SEROPOSITIVITY	WC174
HTLV-III serodiagnosis <b>see</b> AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	WC174
HTLV-III seropositivity <b>see</b> HIV SEROPOSITIVITY	WC174
HTLV-III-LAV antibodies <b>see</b> HIV ANTIBODIES	WC174
HTLV-III-LAV infections <b>see</b> HIV INFECTIONS	WC170
HTLV-IV <b>see</b> HIV-2	QW168
Human behaviour <b>see</b> BEHAVIOUR	WLM150-80
Human biology <b>see</b> PHYSIOLOGY	QT104

### HUMAN BODY

I1 K1 The human being as a non-anatomical and non-zoological entity. The emphasis is on the philosophical or artistic treatment of the human being, and includes lay and social attitudes toward the body in history. **See related** ART; CULTURE

Human chemosignals <b>see</b> PHEROMONES, HUMAN	QL
Human chorionic gonadotropic <b>see</b> CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN	WK920
Human cloning <b>see</b> CLONING, ORGANISM	QZ65

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

**WS103-141**

F1 G7 Continuous sequential changes which occur in the physiological and psychological functions during the individual's life. **See related** ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT; CHILD DEVELOPMENT; LIFE CHANGE EVENTS

Human dignity <b>see</b> PERSONHOOD	J8
Human ecology <b>see</b> ECOSYSTEM	GF
Human embryo research <b>see</b> EMBRYO RESEARCH	QS620

### HUMAN ENGINEERING

**QT34**

F2 J1 The science of designing, building or equipping mechanical devices or artificial environments to the anthropometric, physiological or psychological requirements of the people who will use them.  
Computers **QA220**

**See related** DATA DISPLAY; ENGINEERING; PSYCHOLOGY, INDUSTRIAL

### HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION

**WA255**

E5 The use of humans as investigational subjects. For moral, legal, ethical sociological or religious aspects. **See related** BIOETHICAL ISSUES; EMBRYO RESEARCH; ETHICS, MEDICAL; FOETAL RESEARCH; INFORMED CONSENT; NONTHERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION; RESEARCH SUBJECTS; THERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION

## H

Human experimentation, therapeutic **see** THERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATIONWB20

Human figure **see** HUMAN BODY

Human follicle stimulating hormone **see** FOLLICLE STIMULATING HORMONE, HUMAN WK515

Human forefoot **see** FOREFOOT, HUMAN WE900

### **HUMAN GENETICS** QZ50

H1 The scientific study of inherited human variation. **See related** GENETICS, MEDICAL

Human genome **see** GENOME, HUMAN QZ50

### **HUMAN GENOME PROJECT** QZ50

H01 L1 A coordinated effort of researchers to map (CHROMOSOME MAPPING) and sequence (SEQUENCE ANALYSIS, DNA) the human GENOME. **See related** GENETIC RESEARCH; GENOMICS

Human geography **see** GEOGRAPHY G

### **HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE** WK515

D6 D12 A 191-amino acid polypeptide hormone secreted by the human adenohypophysis (PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR), also known as GH or somatotropin. Synthetic growth hormone, termed somatotropin, has replaced the natural form in therapeutic usage such as treatment of dwarfism in children with growth hormone deficiency. **See related** GROWTH HORMONE

Human identification **see** FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY GN

Human immunodeficiency virus **see** HIV QW168

Human immunodeficiency virus **see** HIV-1 QW168

Human immunodeficiency virus **see** HIV-2 QW168

Human information processing **see** MENTAL PROCESSES WLM400-88

Human leukocyte antigens **see** HLA ANTIGENS QW573.5

Human papillomavirus **see** PAPILLOMAVIRIDAE QW165

Human papillomavirus vaccines **see** PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINES WP540

Human pheromones **see** PHEROMONES, HUMAN QL

Human reproductive index **see** REPRODUCTION HA10

Human resources **see** HEALTH MANPOWER WX400-480

Human resources development **see** STAFF DEVELOPMENT WX432

### **HUMAN RIGHTS** J8

I1 N3 The rights of the individual to cultural, social, economic, and educational opportunities as provided by society, e.g., right to work, right to education, and right to social security.

    Patient rights

**WA75**

**See related** CIVIL RIGHTS; ETHICS; FREEDOM; HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES; RACE RELATIONS; WOMEN'S RIGHTS



# H

## HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

**HM600-620**

I1 Deliberate maltreatment of groups of humans beings including violations of generally-accepted fundamental rights as stated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948. **See related** HUMAN RIGHTS; TORTURE; WAR CRIMES

Human T Cell Lymphotropic Virus Type III **see** HIV QW168

Human T Lymphotropic Virus Type IV **see** HIV-2 QW168

Human transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, inherited **see** PRION DISEASES WL338

Human volunteers **see** HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION WA255

Human-pet bonding **see** BONDING, HUMAN-PET WLM270

## HUMANISM

**B**

K1 An ethical system which emphasises human values and the personal worth of each individual, as well as concern for the dignity and freedom of humankind.

Humanitarianism **see** ALTRUISM WLM855

## HUMANITIES

**CB**

K1 Medical humanities

**WA247**

**See related** ART; ETHICS; HISTORY; LITERATURE; MUSIC; PHILOSOPHY; RELIGION

## HUMANS

B1 Neanderthals are indexed with both HUMANS + HOMINIDAE but other extinct humans (Homo sp. other than Homo sapiens) are indexed HOMINIDAE. **See related** HOMINIDAE

Humeral fractures, proximal **see** SHOULDER FRACTURES WE610

## HUMERUS

**WE602**

A1 For dislocation at shoulder use SHOULDER DISLOCATION.

## HUMIDITY

G16 N6

Physiological effects

**QT162**

**See related** ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED; WEATHER

Humour as Topic **see** WIT AND HUMOUR AS TOPIC WLM260

## HUMOUR [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works consisting of jokes and facetiae relating to a subject.

## HUNGER

**WL712**

F1 G7 G10 The desire for FOOD generated by a sensation arising from the lack of food in the STOMACH. **See related** APPETITE; FASTING; FOOD DEPRIVATION; STARVATION; THIRST

Huntington chorea **see** HUNTINGTON DISEASE WL320-2

## HUNTINGTON DISEASE

**WL320-2**

C10 C16 F3 A familial disorder inherited as an autosomal dominant trait and characterised by the onset of progressive CHOREA and DEMENTIA in the fourth or fifth decade of life. Common initial manifestations include paranoia, poor impulse control, DEPRESSION, HALLUCINATIONS and

## H

DELUSIONS. Eventually intellectual impairment, loss of fine motor control, ATHETOSIS and diffuse chorea involving axial and limb musculature develops, leading to a vegetative state within 10-15 years of disease onset. The juvenile variant has a more fulminant course including SEIZURES, ATAXIA, dementia and chorea.

Hurricanes **see** DISASTERS W410-25

Husbands **see** SPOUSES HQ500-570

**HYDROCARBONS** QD20  
D2 As poisons QV633

**HYDROCEPHALUS** WL312

C10 C16 Excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the cranium which may be associated with dilation of cerebral ventricles, INTRACRANIAL HYPERTENSION, HEADACHE, lethargy, URINARY INCONTINENCE and ATAXIA (and in infants macrocephaly). This condition may be caused by obstruction of cerebrospinal fluid pathways due to neurologic abnormalities, INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGES, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM INFECTIONS, BRAIN NEOPLASMS, CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA and other conditions. Impaired resorption of cerebrospinal fluid from the arachnoid villi results in a communicating form of hydrocephalus. Hydrocephalus ex-vacuo refers to ventricular dilation that occurs as a result of brain substance loss from CEREBRAL INFARCTION and other conditions.

**HYDROCEPHALUS, NORMAL PRESSURE** WL312

C10 A form of compensated hydrocephalus characterised clinically by a slowly progressive gait disorder, progressive intellectual decline, and URINARY INCONTINENCE. Spinal fluid pressure tends to be in the high normal range. This condition may result from processes which interfere with the absorption of CSF including SUBARACHNOID HAEMORRHAGE, chronic MENINGITIS, and other conditions.

**HYDROCORTISONE** WK150

D4 D6 The main glucocorticoid secreted by the ADRENAL CORTEX. Its synthetic counterpart is used, either as an injection or topically, in the treatment of inflammation, allergy, collagen diseases, asthma, adrenocortical deficiency, shock and some neoplastic conditions.

Hydroelectric power plants **see** POWER PLANTS WX710

**HYDROFLUORIC ACID** QV282

D1 Hydrofluoric acid. A solution of hydrogen fluoride in water. It is a colorless fuming liquid which can cause painful burns.

**HYDROGEL** QT37

D2 D5 D25 D26 J1 A network of cross-linked hydrophilic macromolecules used in biomedical applications. This is a specific compound, do not confuse it with HYDROGELS.

**HYDROGEN** QD

D1 The first chemical element in the periodic table.

Hydrogen fluoride **see** HYDROFLUORIC ACID QV282

**HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION** QU105

G2 The normality of a solution with respect to HYDROGEN ions; H+. **See related** ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM

**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE** QV229

D1 A strong oxidising agent used in aqueous solution as a ripening agent, bleach, and topical anti-infective. It is relatively unstable and solutions deteriorate over time unless stabilised by the addition of acetanilide or similar organic materials.

# H

<b>HYDROLASES</b>	<b>QU136</b>
D8 Any member of the class of enzymes that catalyse the cleavage of the substrate and the addition of water to the resulting molecules, e.g., ESTERASES, glycosidases (GLYCOSIDE HYDROLASES), lipases, NUCLEOTIDASES, peptidases (PEPTIDE HYDROLASES), and phosphatases (PHOSPHORIC MONOESTER HYDROLASES).	
Hydrophilic contact lenses <b>see</b> CONTACT LENSES, HYDROPHILIC	WW460
Hydrophobia <b>see</b> RABIES	WC550
Hydrops <b>see</b> OEDEMA	WF635
<b>HYDROTHERAPY</b>	<b>WB520</b>
E2 External use of natural water with emphasis on temperature and motion of water; do not confuse with BALNEOLOGY	
Aged	<b>WT154</b>
Childhood disability	<b>WS515</b>
Paediatrics	<b>WS418</b>
<b>HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS</b>	<b>QU95</b>
D27 Compounds that inhibit HMG-CoA reductases. They have been shown to directly lower cholesterol synthesis. <b>See related</b> ANTICHOLESTERAEMIC AGENTS	
<b>HYDROXYUREA</b>	<b>QV269</b>
D2 An antineoplastic agent that inhibits DNA synthesis through the inhibition of ribonucleoside diphosphate reductase.	
<b>HYGIENE</b>	<b>W565</b>
E2 N6 The science dealing with the establishment and maintenance of health in the individual and the group. It includes the conditions and practices conducive to health. Hygiene as a principle and personal hygiene go here. <b>See related</b> ORAL HYGIENE; SKIN CARE	
Hygiene, dental <b>see</b> ORAL HYGIENE	WU110
Hygiene, industrial <b>see</b> OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	W300-90
Hygienists, dental <b>see</b> DENTAL HYGIENISTS	WU90
Hyperactivity <b>see</b> ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER WITH HYPERACTIVITY	WS736
Hyperactivity, motor <b>see</b> HYPERKINESIS	WS720
<b>HYPERACUSIS</b>	<b>WV575</b>
C9 C10 C23 An abnormally disproportionate increase in the sensation of loudness in response to auditory stimuli of normal volume. COCHLEAR DISEASES, VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE DISEASES, FACIAL NERVE DISEASES, STAPES SURGERY and other disorders may be associated with this condition.	
Hyperalimentation, parenteral <b>see</b> PARENTERAL NUTRITION, TOTAL	WD190
<b>HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION</b>	<b>WD612</b>
E2 The therapeutic intermittent administration of oxygen in a chamber at greater than sea-level atmospheric pressures (three atmospheres). It is considered effective treatment for air and gas embolisms, smoke inhalation, acute carbon monoxide poisoning, caisson disease, clostridial gangrene, etc.	
In multiple sclerosis	<b>WL368</b>
<b>See related</b> ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE	

## H

### **HYPERBILIRUBINAEMIA, NEONATAL**

**WS805**

C16 C23 Accumulation of BILIRUBIN, a breakdown product of HEME PROTEINS, in the BLOOD during the first weeks of life. This may lead to NEONATAL JAUNDICE. The excess bilirubin may exist in the unconjugated (indirect) or the conjugated (direct) form. The condition may be self-limiting (PHYSIOLOGICAL NEONATAL JAUNDICE) or pathological with toxic levels of bilirubin. **See related** JAUNDICE, NEONATAL

### **HYPERCALCAEMIA**

**QU130**

C18 Abnormally high level of calcium in the blood.. **See related** ALKALIES; CALCIUM METABOLISM DISORDERS

### **HYPERCHOLESTEROLAEMIA**

**WD258**

C18 A condition with abnormally high levels of CHOLESTEROL in the blood. It is defined as a cholesterol value exceeding the 95th percentile for the population.

Hypercholesterolaemia, familial **see** HYPERLIPOPROTEINAEMIA TYPE II

WD258

### **HYPERGLYCAEMIA**

**WK880**

C18 Abnormally high blood glucose levels. **See related** BLOOD GLUCOSE; GLUCOSE

### **HYPERINSULINISM**

**WK880**

C19 A syndrome with excessively high INSULIN levels in the BLOOD. It may cause HYPOGLYCAEMIA. Aetiology of hyperinsulinism varies, including hypersecretion of a beta cell tumor (INSULINOMA), autoantibodies against insulin (INSULIN ANTIBODIES), defective insulin receptor (INSULIN RESISTANCE) or overuse of exogenous insulin or HYPOGLYCAEMIC AGENTS. **See related** INSULIN; PANCREATIC DISEASES

### **HYPERKINESIS**

**WM97**

C10 C23 Excessive movement of muscles of the body as a whole, which may be associated with organic or psychological disorders. **See related** MOTOR ACTIVITY

Hyperkinetic syndrome **see** ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER WITH HYPERACTIVITY WS 736

Hyperlipaemia **see** HYPERLIPIDAEMIAS

WD258

### **HYPERLIPIDAEMIAS**

**WD258**

C18 High blood lipid levels.

### **HYPERLIPOPROTEINAEMIA TYPE II**

**WD258**

C16 C18 A group of familial disorders characterized by elevated circulating cholesterol contained in either LOW-DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS alone or also in VERY-LOW-DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS (pre-beta lipoproteins).

### **HYPERMEDIA**

**QA139**

L1 Computerised compilations of information units (text, sound, graphics, and/or video) interconnected by logical nonlinear linkages that enable users to follow optimal paths through the material and also the systems used to create and display this information. A type of computer software. **See related** SOFTWARE

Hypermyotonia **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA

WE305

### **HYPEROPIA**

**WW425**

C11 A refractive error in which rays of light entering the eye parallel to the optic axis are brought to a focus behind the retina, as a result of the eyeball being too short from front to back. It is also called farsightedness because the near point is more distant than it is in emmetropia with an equal amplitude of accommodation. **See related** REFRACTIVE ERRORS

## H

### **HYPERPARATHYROIDISM**

**WK300**

C19 A condition of abnormally elevated output of PARATHYROID HORMONE (or PTH) triggering responses that increase blood CALCIUM. It is characterised by HYPERCALCAEMIA and BONE RESORPTION, eventually leading to bone diseases. PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM is caused by parathyroid HYPERPLASIA or PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS. SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM is increased PTH secretion in response to HYPOCALCAEMIA, usually caused by chronic KIDNEY DISEASES.

### **HYPERPARATHYROIDISM, SECONDARY**

**WK300**

C19 Abnormally elevated PARATHYROID HORMONE secretion as a response to HYPOCALCAEMIA. It is caused by chronic KIDNEY FAILURE or other abnormalities in the controls of bone and mineral metabolism, leading to various BONE DISEASES, such as RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY.

### **HYPERPHAGIA**

**WM175**

C23 Ingestion of a greater than optimal quantity of food. **See related** BULIMIA; OBESITY

Hyperphenylalaninaemia **see** PHENYLKETONURIA

WD272

Hyperphenylalaninemia, non-phenylketonuric **see** PHENYLKETONURIAS

WD272

### **HYPERPITUITARISM**

**WK570**

C10 C19 Disease of the glandular, anterior portion of the pituitary (PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR) resulting in hypersecretion of ADENOHYPHYSAL HORMONES such as GROWTH HORMONE, PROLACTIN, THYROTROPIN, LUTEINIZING HORMONE, FOLLICLE STIMULATING HORMONE and ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE. Hyperpituitarism usually is caused by a functional ADENOMA. **See related** ACROMEGALY

### **HYPERPLASIA**

**QZ190**

C23 An increase in the number of cells in a tissue or organ without tumour formation. It differs from HYPERTROPHY, which is an increase in bulk without an increase in the number of cells.

Hyperreflexia **see** REFLEX, ABNORMAL

WL200

Hypersalivation **see** SIALORRHOEA

WI230

### **HYPERSENSITIVITY**

**WD300-30**

C20 Altered reactivity to an antigen, which can result in pathologic reactions upon subsequent exposure to that particular antigen. For / chemically induced use DRUG HYPERSENSITIVITY.

In immunology

**QW900**

**See related** ANTI-ALLERGIC AGENTS; DRUG HYPERSENSITIVITY; ENVIRONMENTAL ILLNESS; FOOD HYPERSENSITIVITY; LATEX HYPERSENSITIVITY; NUT HYPERSENSITIVITY; PEANUT HYPERSENSITIVITY; PHOTOSENSITIVITY DISORDERS; RESPIRATORY HYPERSENSITIVITY; WHEAT HYPERSENSITIVITY

Hypersensitivity, atopic **see** HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE

WD300

Hypersensitivity, contact **see** DERMATITIS, CONTACT

WR175

Hypersensitivity, drug **see** DRUG HYPERSENSITIVITY

WD235

Hypersensitivity, environmental **see** ENVIRONMENTAL ILLNESS

WD300

Hypersensitivity, food **see** FOOD HYPERSENSITIVITY

WD180

## H

### **HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE**

**WD300**

C20 Hypersensitivity reactions which occur within minutes of exposure to challenging antigen due to the release of histamine which follows the antigen-antibody reaction and causes smooth muscle contraction and increased vascular permeability. Use for atopic hypersensitivity. For / chemically induced co-ordinate with DRUG HYPERSENSITIVITY. **See related** ANAPHYLAXIS; CONJUNCTIVITIS, ALLERGIC; DERMATITIS, ATOPIC; FOOD HYPERSENSITIVITY; LATEX HYPERSENSITIVITY

Hypersensitivity, latex **see** LATEX HYPERSENSITIVITY WR185

Hypersensitivity, nut **see** NUT HYPERSENSITIVITY WD180

Hypersensitivity, peanut **see** PEANUT HYPERSENSITIVITY WD180

Hypersensitivity, respiratory **see** RESPIRATORY HYPERSENSITIVITY WF115

Hypersensitivity, type I **see** HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE WD300

Hypersensitivity, type III **see** IMMUNE COMPLEX DISEASES WD350

Hypersensitivity, wheat **see** WHEAT HYPERSENSITIVITY WD180

Hypersomnia **see** DISORDERS OF EXCESSIVE SOMNOLENCE WL724

Hypersomnia, post-traumatic **see** SLEEP DISORDERS, INTRINSIC WL724

Hypersomnia with periodic respiration **see** SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROMES WF143

### **HYPERTENSION**

**WG340**

C14 Persistently high systemic arterial BLOOD PRESSURE. Based on multiple readings (BLOOD PRESSURE DETERMINATION), hypertension is currently defined as when SYSTOLIC PRESSURE is consistently greater than 140 mm Hg or when DIASTOLIC PRESSURE is consistently 90 mm Hg or more. Only for blood pressure, not intracranial or intraocular pressure. **See related** BLOOD PRESSURE; ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS

Hypertension, ocular **see** OCULAR HYPERTENSION WW335

### **HYPERTENSION, PORTAL**

**WI720**

C6 Abnormal increase of resistance to blood flow within the hepatic PORTAL SYSTEM, frequently seen in LIVER CIRRHOSIS and conditions with obstruction of the PORTAL VEIN.

### **HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY**

**WG340**

C8 Increased VASCULAR RESISTANCE in the PULMONARY CIRCULATION, usually secondary to HEART DISEASES or LUNG DISEASES. **See related** PULMONARY HEART DISEASE

### **HYPERTENSION, RENAL**

**WG340**

C12 C13 C14 Persistent high BLOOD PRESSURE due to KIDNEY DISEASES, such as those involving the renal parenchyma, the renal vasculature, or tumors that secrete RENIN.

Hypertext **see** HYPERMEDIA QA139

Hyperthermia **see** FEVER QZ160

## H

- HYPERTHERMIA, INDUCED** **WB469**  
E2 Abnormally high temperature intentionally induced in living things regionally or whole body. It is most often induced by radiation (heat waves, infra-red), ultrasound, or drugs.  
For cancer **QZ780**  
**See related** DIATHERMY; FEVER; HOT TEMPERATURE
- Hyperthermia, malignant **see** MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA **WO590**
- HYPERTHYROIDISM** **WK265-67**  
C19 Hypersecretion of THYROID HORMONES from the THYROID GLAND. Elevated levels of thyroid hormones increase BASAL METABOLIC RATE. **See related** GRAVES DISEASE; THYROID HORMONES
- Hypertonia, detrusor muscle **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA **WE305**
- Hypertonia, infantile **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA **WS818**
- Hypertonia, neonatal **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA **WS804**
- Hypertonia, sphincter **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA **WI600**
- Hypertonia, transient **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA **WE305**
- Hypertonic saline solution **see** SALINE SOLUTION, HYPERTONIC **WB354**
- HYPERTROPHY**  
C23 General increase in bulk of a part or organ due to CELL ENLARGEMENT and accumulation of FLUIDS AND SECRETIONS, not due to tumour formation, nor to an increase in the number of cells (HYPERPLASIA).
- HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR** **WG210**  
C14 C23 Enlargement of the LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart. This increase in ventricular mass is attributed to sustained abnormal pressure or volume loads and is a contributor to cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.
- Hypertropia **see** STRABISMUS **WW515-20**
- HYPERVERTILATION** **WF140**  
C8 C23 A pulmonary ventilation rate faster than is metabolically necessary for the exchange of gases. It is the result of an increased frequency of breathing, an increased tidal volume, or a combination of both. It causes an excess intake of oxygen and the blowing off of carbon dioxide.
- Hyphomycetes **see** MITOSPORIC FUNGI **QW180**
- HYPNOSIS** **WL740-8**  
E2 F4 A state of increased receptivity to suggestion and direction, initially induced by the influence of another person.  
As therapy **WL748**  
**See related** AUTOGENIC TRAINING; AUTOSUGGESTION; MIND-BODY THERAPIES; SUGGESTION
- HYPNOSIS, ANAESTHETIC** **WL740**  
E3
- HYPNOSIS, DENTAL** **WU61**  
E3 E6

## H

### **HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES**

**QV85**

D27 Drugs used to induce drowsiness or sleep or to reduce psychological excitement or anxiety.  
**See related** TRANQUILLISING AGENTS

Hypoactive sexual desire disorder **see** SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PSYCHOLOGICAL HQ200

Hypoacusis **see** HEARING LOSS WV575

Hypochlorhydria **see** ACHLORHYDRIA WI308

Hypocholesteraemic agents **see** ANTICHOLESTERAEMIC AGENTS QU95

### **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**

**WM97**

F3 Preoccupation with the fear of having, or the idea that one has, a serious disease based on the person's misinterpretation of bodily symptoms. **See related** ATTITUDE TO HEALTH; MALINGERING; SICK ROLE; SOMATOFORM DISORDERS

Hypochromic anaemia **see** ANAEMIA, HYPOCHROMIC WH160

Hypodermic needles **see** NEEDLES WB35

### **HYPOGLYCAEMIA**

**WK880**

C18 A syndrome of abnormally low BLOOD GLUCOSE level. Clinical hypoglycaemia has diverse aetiologies. Severe hypoglycaemia eventually lead to glucose deprivation of the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM resulting in HUNGER, SWEATING, PARESTHESIA, impaired mental function, SEIZURES, COMA and even DEATH. **See related** BLOOD GLUCOSE; GLUCOSE

### **HYPOGLYCAEMIC AGENTS**

**WK825**

D27 Agents which lower the blood glucose level.

Hypolipidaemic agents **see** ANTILIPAEMIC AGENTS QV150

Hypomenorrhoea **see** MENSTRUATION DISTURBANCES WP621-30

Hypomyotonia **see** MUSCLE HYPOTONIA WE305

Hypopharynges **see** HYPOPHARYNX WV410

### **HYPOPHARYNX**

**WV410**

A4 A14 The bottom portion of the pharynx situated below the OROPHARYNX and posterior to the LARYNX. The hypopharynx communicates with the larynx through the laryngeal inlet and is also called laryngopharynx.

Hypophyseal disorders **see** PITUITARY DISEASES WK550

Hypophyseal infundibulum **see** PITUITARY GLAND, POSTERIOR WK520

Hypophyseal stalk **see** PITUITARY GLAND WK500-90

Hypophysiotropic hormones **see** PITUITARY HORMONE-RELEASING HORMONES WK515

Hypophysis **see** PITUITARY GLAND WK500-90



## H

### **HYPOPITUITARISM**

**WK560**

C10 C19 Diminution or cessation of secretion of one or more hormones from the anterior pituitary gland (including LH, FOLLICLE STIMULATING HORMONE, SOMATOTROPIN and CORTICOTROPIN). This may result from surgical or radiation ablation, non-secretory PITUITARY NEOPLASMS, metastatic tumors, infarction, PITUITARY APOPLEXY, infiltrative or granulomatous processes and other conditions. **See related** DWARFISM, PITUITARY

### **HYPOPLASTIC LEFT HEART SYNDROME**

**WG230**

C14 C16 A condition caused by underdevelopment of the whole left half of the heart. It is characterised by hypoplasia of the left cardiac chambers (ATRIUM; VENTRICLE), the AORTA, the AORTIC VALVE, and the MITRAL VALVE. Severe symptoms appear in early infancy when DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS closes. **See related** HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL

Hyporeflexia **see** REFLEX, ABNORMAL

WL200

### **HYPOTENSION**

**WG340**

C14 Abnormally low BLOOD PRESSURE that can result in inadequate blood flow to the brain and other vital organs. Common symptom is DIZZINESS but greater negative impacts on the body occur when there is prolonged deprivation of oxygen and nutrients. Use only for blood pressure, not intracranial pressure. **See related** BLOOD PRESSURE

### **HYPOTHALAMIC DISEASES**

**WK506**

C10 Neoplastic, inflammatory, infectious and other diseases of the hypothalamus. Clinical manifestations include appetite disorders, AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES, SLEEP DISORDERS, behavioural symptoms related to dysfunction of the LIMBIC SYSTEM and neuroendocrine disorders.

Hypothalamic hypophysiotropic hormone **see** PITUITARY HORMONE-RELEASING HORMONE  
WK515

Hypothalamic releasing factor **see** PITUITARY HORMONE-RELEASING HORMONE WK515

Hypothalamic releasing hormone **see** PITUITARY HORMONE-RELEASING HORMONE WK515

### **HYPOTHALAMUS**

**WL132**

A8 Ventral part of the diencephalon. Part of the limbic system.

Hypothalamus, infundibular **see** PITUITARY GLAND, POSTERIOR

WK520

### **HYPOTHERMIA**

C23 Lower than normal body temperature, especially in warm-blooded animals; in man usually accidental or unintentional. Do not confuse with HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED for cooling of organs during surgery or for therapy

In old age

**WT144**

**See related** COLD TEMPERATURE

### **HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED**

**WO695**

E3 Abnormally low BODY TEMPERATURE that is intentionally induced in warm-blooded animals by artificial means. In humans, mild or moderate hypothermia has been used to reduce tissue damages, particularly after cardiac or spinal cord injuries and during subsequent surgeries. **See related** COLD TEMPERATURE; CRYOTHERAPY; ICE; REFRIGERATION

### **HYPOTHYROIDISM**

**WK250-259**

C19 A syndrome that results from abnormally low secretion of THYROID HORMONES from the THYROID GLAND, leading to a decrease in BASAL METABOLIC RATE. In its most severe form, there is accumulation of MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES in the SKIN and OEDEMA, known as MYXOEDEMA. **See related** THYROID HORMONES

## H

- Hypotonia **see** MUSCLE HYPOTONIA WE305
- Hypotony, muscle **see** MUSCLE HYPOTONIA WE305
- HYPOVOLAEMIA** **WD490**  
C23 An abnormally low volume of blood circulating through the body. It may result in hypovolaemic shock. **See related** BLOOD VOLUME; SHOCK
- Hypovolaemic shock **see** SHOCK WD490
- HYPOXIA** **WD615**  
C23 Sub-optimal OXYGEN levels in the ambient air of living organisms. **See related** ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE; FOETAL HYPOXIA; HYPOXIA, BRAIN
- HYPOXIA, BRAIN** **WD615**  
C10 A reduction in brain oxygen supply due to ANOXAEMIA (a reduced amount of oxygen being carried in the blood by HAEMOGLOBIN), or to a restriction of the blood supply to the brain, or both. Severe hypoxia is referred to as anoxia, and is a relatively common cause of injury to the central nervous system. Prolonged brain anoxia may lead to BRAIN DEATH or a PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE.
- Hypsarrhythmia **see** SPASMS, INFANTILE WL470
- HYSTERECTOMY** **WP560**  
E4 Psychological sequelae **WP565**  
**See related** GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; HYSTERECTOMY, VAGINAL; UTERUS
- HYSTERECTOMY, VAGINAL** **WP560**  
E4 Removal of the uterus through the vagina.
- HYSTERIA** **WM95**  
F3 Historical term for a chronic, but fluctuating, disorder beginning in early life and characterised by recurrent and multiple somatic complaints not apparently due to physical illness. This diagnosis is not used in contemporary practice.  
In psychoanalysis **WM478**
- Hysteria, conversion **see** CONVERSION DISORDER WM95
- Hysteria, dissociative **see** DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS WM180
- Hysterical neuroses **see** CONVERSION DISORDER WM95
- Hysterical personality **see** HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY DISORDER WM196
- HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHY** **WP400**  
E1 Radiography of the uterus and fallopian tubes after the injection of a contrast medium.  
**See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL; FALLOPIAN TUBES; GENITALIA, FEMALE; HYSTEROSCOPY; UTERUS
- Hysteroscopic surgical procedures **see** HYSTEROSCOPY WP400
- HYSTEROSCOPY** **WP400**  
E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the interior of the uterus. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL; ENDOSCOPY; GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHY; UTERUS