

L

L-Ascorbic acid see ASCORBIC ACID	WD75
L-Dopa see LEVODOPA	WL318
L-Glucose see GLUCOSE	WD49
Labelling, drug see DRUG LABELLING	QV535
Labelling, food see FOOD LABELLING	WD35
Labelling, product see PRODUCT LABELLING	
Labhart-Willi syndrome see PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME	WM845
Labhart-Willi-Prader-Fanconi syndrome see PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME	WM845

LABORATORIES 23 in each specialty

N2 Facilities equipped to carry out investigative procedures. For a specialist laboratory add the specialty e.g. LABORATORY + HAEMATOLOGY.

Safety

QY24

Pathology laboratory services

QY27

See related CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES

LABORATORIES, DENTAL

WU305-6

N2 Facilities for the performance of services related to dental treatment but not done directly in the patient's mouth.

LABORATORIES, HOSPITAL

QY23

N2 N4 Hospital facilities equipped to carry out investigative procedures.

Laboratories, public health **see** PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE QY26.5

LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE

QY54

H1 The science and technology dealing with the procurement, breeding, care, health and selection of animals used in biomedical research and testing. **See related** ANIMALS, LABORATORY

Laboratory animals **see** ANIMALS, LABORATORY QY50-60

Laboratory assistants **see** MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL QY21

LABORATORY CHEMICALS

QY26

D27 Chemicals necessary to perform experimental and/or investigative procedures and for the preparation of drugs and other chemicals. **See related** CULTURE MEDIA; INDICATORS AND REAGENTS

Laboratory diagnosis **see** CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES QY90-450

Laboratory examinations and diagnoses **see** CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES QY90-450

LABORATORY INFECTION

WC195

C1 C21 Accidentally acquired infection in laboratory workers.

Laboratory information systems **see** CLINICAL LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS

LABORATORY MANUALS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

25 in each specialty

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works containing concise background information and directions for activities, including conducting experiments or diagnostic tests in the laboratory.

Embryology

QS625

L

Histology	QS525
Immunology	QW525
Medical physics	WN410
Toxicology	QV602
See related MANUALS AS TOPIC	
Laboratory personnel see MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL	QY21
Laboratory procedures see CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES	QY90-450
Laboratory research see RESEARCH	
Laboratory safety see SAFETY	QY24
Laboratory scientists see MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL	QY21
Laboratory technicians see MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL	QY21
Laboratory techniques and procedures see CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES	
Laboratory techniques, clinical see CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES	QY90-450
Labour see LABOUR, OBSTETRIC	WQ300-60
Labour complications see OBSTETRIC LABOUR COMPLICATIONS	WQ310
Labour, first stage see LABOUR STAGE, FIRST	WQ300
Labour force see EMPLOYMENT	HM227
Labour migration see TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS	HM268
LABOUR, INDUCED	WQ309
E4 Artificially induced UTERINE CONTRACTION. Generally, LABOUR, OBSTETRIC is induced with the intent to cause delivery of the foetus and termination of pregnancy. See related OXYTOCICS	
LABOUR, OBSTETRIC	WQ300-60
G8 The repetitive uterine contraction during childbirth which is associated with the progressive dilation of the uterine cervix (CERVIX UTERI). Successful labour results in the expulsion of the FOETUS and PLACENTA. Obstetric labour can be spontaneous or induced (LABOUR, INDUCED).	
Birth attendants	WQ304
Home births	WQ302
Positions and conditions (includes delivery in water, birthing stools etc	WQ308
See related DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC; FOETAL MONITORING; NATURAL CHILDBIRTH; OBSTETRIC LABOUR COMPLICATIONS; OXYTOCICS	
LABOUR PAIN	WQ306
C10 C23 Pain associated with OBSTETRIC LABOUR in CHILDBIRTH. It is caused primarily by UTERINE CONTRACTION as well as pressure on the CERVIX, BLADDER and the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT. Labour pain mostly occurs in the ABDOMEN, the GROIN and the BACK. For / prevention & control use ANALGESIA, OBSTETRICAL	
Labour, premature see OBSTETRIC LABOUR, PREMATURE	WQ330

L

LABOUR PRESENTATION	WQ307
G8 The position or orientation of the FOETUS at near term or during OBSTETRIC LABOUR, determined by its relation to the SPINE of the mother and the birth canal. The normal position is a vertical, cephalic presentation with the foetal vertex flexed on the NECK. See related DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC	
Labour presentation, breech see BREECH PRESENTATION	WQ307
Labour, second stage see LABOUR STAGE, SECOND	WQ312
LABOUR STAGE, FIRST	WQ300
G8 Period from the onset of true OBSTETRIC LABOUR to the complete dilatation of the CERVIX UTERI.	
LABOUR STAGE, SECOND	WQ312
G8 The period of OBSTETRIC LABOUR that is from the complete dilatation of the CERVIX UTERI to the expulsion of the FOETUS.	
LABOUR STAGE, THIRD	WQ312
G8 The final period of OBSTETRIC LABOUR that is from the expulsion of the FOETUS to the expulsion of the PLACENTA.	
Labour, third stage see LABOUR STAGE, THIRD	WQ312
LABOUR UNIONS	WX452
N3 Organisations comprising wage and salary workers in health-related fields for the purpose of improving their status and conditions. See related COLLECTIVE BARGAINING; EMPLOYMENT; STRIKES, EMPLOYEE	
Labyrinth see EAR, INNER	WV550
LABYRINTH DISEASES	WV552-58
C9 Pathological processes of the inner ear (LABYRINTH) which contains the essential apparatus of hearing (COCHLEA) and balance (SEMICIRCULAR CANALS). For inflammation see LABRINTHITIS. See related COCHLEA DISEASES; LABYRINTHITIS; VESTIBULAR DISEASES	
LABRYNTHITIS	WV552
C9 Inflammation of the inner ear. See related LABYRINTH DISEASES	
LACERATIONS	WD457
C21 Torn, ragged, mangled wounds. See related WOUNDS AND INJURIES	
Lack of co-ordination see ATAXIA	WL310
LACRIMAL APPARATUS	WW310
A9 A10 The tear forming and tear conducting system which includes the lacrimal glands, eyelid margins, conjunctival sac and the tear drainage system. For inflammation use DACRYOCYSTITIS. For lacrimation use TEARS / secretion unless LACRIMAL APPARATUS / secretion or LACRIMAL APPARATUS / physiology are particularly discussed. See related EXOCRINE GLANDS	
LACRIMAL APPARATUS DISEASES	WW310
C11 Epiphora goes here. For inflammatory disease use DACRYOCYSTITIS. See related DRY EYE SYNDROMES	
Lacrimal gland see LACRIMAL APPARATUS	WW310

L

LACTATION	WP805
G8 The processes of milk secretion by the maternal MAMMARY GLANDS after PARTURITION. The proliferation of the mammary glandular tissue, milk synthesis, and milk expulsion or let down are regulated by the interactions of several hormones including OESTRADIOL, PROGESTERONE, PROLACTIN and OXYTOCIN. Suckling goes under BREAST FEEDING.	
Care of breasts	WQ615
Disorders of lactation	WQ620
See related BREAST; BREAST FEEDING; COLOSTRUM; MILK; MILK, HUMAN	
Lactation, prolonged see LACTATION	WP805
LACTONES	QD20
D2	
LACTOSE	QU83
D9 A disaccharide of GLUCOSE and GALACTOSE in human and cow milk. It is used in pharmacy for tablets, in medicine as a nutrient, and in industry.	
LACTOSE INTOLERANCE	WD140
C6 C16 C18 The condition resulting from the absence or deficiency of LACTASE in the MUCOSA cells of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT and the inability to break down LACTOSE in milk for ABSORPTION. Bacterial fermentation of the unabsorbed lactose leads to symptoms that range from a mild indigestion (DYSPEPSIA) to severe DIARRHOEA. Lactose intolerance may be an inborn error or acquired. See related MALABSORPTION SYNDROMES	
Lactose malabsorption see LACTOSE INTOLERANCE	WD140
Lacunar dementia see DEMENTIA, MULTI-INFARCT	WL435
Laminar air-flow areas see ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED	
LAN see LOCAL AREA NETWORKS	QA310
Land holding see OWNERSHIP	WX600
Land tenure see SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS	HM215
Landscape gardening see GARDENING	WX690
Landscaping, hospital see MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING, HOSPITAL	WX690
Langerhans, Islets of see ISLETS OF LANGERHANS	WK800-85
LANGUAGE	P
F1 L1 A verbal or non-verbal means of communicating ideas or feelings. That which is spoken or written, do not confuse with LINGUISTICS or SPEECH which is language as it comes out of the mouth.	
Artificial language e.g. Esperanto	PM
English language, including for overseas staff	PE
Germanic and Scandinavian	PD
Latin	PA
Psychology	WLM870
Romance languages e.g. French, Italian, Spanish	PC
See related PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES; SIGN LANGUAGE	
Language and speech disorder rehabilitation see REHABILITATION OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS	WB570-85

L

- LANGUAGE ARTS** **WLM816**
L1 Skills in the use of language which lead to proficiency in written or spoken communication.
In psychiatrists **WM64**
Language, artificial **see** LANGUAGE **PM**
- Language, body **see** KINESICS **WLM875**
- Language delay **see** LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS **WS725**
- LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT** **WS210**
F1 The gradual expansion in complexity and meaning of symbols and sounds as perceived and interpreted by the individual through a maturational and learning process. Stages in development include babbling, cooing, word imitation with cognition and use of short sentences. **See related** PSYCHOLINGUISTICS; SPEECH
- LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS** **WS725**
C10 C23 Conditions characterised by language abilities (comprehension and expression of speech and writing) that are below the expected level for a given age, generally in the absence of an intellectual impairment. These conditions may be associated with DEAFNESS, BRAIN DISEASES, MENTAL DISORDERS or environmental factors.
- LANGUAGE DISORDERS** **WL758**
C10 C23 Conditions characterised by deficiencies of comprehension or expression of written and spoken forms of language. These include acquired and developmental disorders. Do not confuse with SPEECH DISORDERS nor LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS. For / therapy consider also LANGUAGE THERAPY. **See related** COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS; SPEECH DISORDERS; VERBAL BEHAVIOUR; VERBAL LEARNING
- Language disorders, acquired **see** LANGUAGE DISORDERS **WL758**
- Language disorders, developmental **see** LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS **WS725**
- Language pathology **see** SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY **WB575**
- LANGUAGE TESTS**
F4 Tests designed to assess language behaviour and abilities that include tests of vocabulary, comprehension, grammar and functional use of language.
Education **L100**
Social psychology **WLM870**
- LANGUAGE THERAPY** **WB585**
E2 Rehabilitation of persons with language disorders or training of children with language development disorders. Do not confuse with SPEECH THERAPY which is for speech disorders.
- Language training **see** LANGUAGE THERAPY
- Languages, computer programming **see** PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES **QA120**
- Lanugo **see** HAIR **WR450-65**
- Laparoscopic surgery **see** LAPAROSCOPY **WI160**
- LAPAROSCOPY** **WI141.5**
E1 E4 A procedure in which a laparoscope is inserted through a small incision near the navel to examine the abdominal and pelvic organs in the PERITONEAL CAVITY. If appropriate, biopsy or surgery

L

- can be performed during laparoscopy.
Laparoscopic surgical procedures **WI160**
Anaesthesia for laparoscopic surgery **WO770**
See related ENDOSCOPY; PERITONEUM
- Laptop computers **see** MICROCOMPUTERS QA170
- Large intestine **see** INTESTINE, LARGE WI520-60
- LARVA** **QL20**
G7 Wormlike or grub-like stage, following the egg in the life cycle of insects, worms, and other metamorphosing animals.
- Larvae **see** LARVA QL20
- Laryngeal cancer **see** LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS WV238
- LARYNGEAL DISEASES** **WV200**
C8 C9 Pathological processes involving any part of the LARYNX which coordinates many functions such as voice production, breathing, swallowing, and coughing. For inflammatory disease use LARYNGITIS. **See related** LARYNGITIS; LARYNGOSTENOSIS; OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES; VOICE DISORDERS
- Laryngeal mask airways **see** LARYNGEAL MASKS WO570
- LARYNGEAL MASKS** **WO570**
E5 E7 J1 A type of oropharyngeal airway that provides an alternative to endotracheal intubation and standard mask anaesthesia in certain patients. It is introduced into the hypopharynx to form a seal around the larynx thus permitting spontaneous or positive pressure ventilation without penetration of the larynx or oesophagus. It is used in place of a facemask in routine anaesthesia. The advantages over standard mask anaesthesia are better airway control, minimal anaesthetic gas leakage, a secure airway during patient transport to the recovery area, and minimal postoperative problems. **See related** MASKS
- LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS** **WV238**
C4 C8 C9 Cancers or tumours of the LARYNX or any of its parts: the GLOTTIS, EPIGLOTTIS, LARYNGEAL CARTILAGES, LARYNGEAL MUSCLES and VOCAL CORDS. **See related** OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC NEOPLASMS
- LARYNGEAL NERVES** **WV201/WL180**
A8 Branches of the VAGUS NERVE. The superior laryngeal nerves originate near the nodose ganglion and separate into external branches, which supply motor fibers to the cricothyroid muscles, and internal branches, which carry sensory fibres. The RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE originates more caudally and carries efferents to all muscles of the larynx except the cricothyroid. The laryngeal nerves and their various branches also carry sensory and autonomic fibres to the laryngeal, pharyngeal, tracheal and cardiac regions.
- Laryngeal perichondritis **see** LARYNGEAL DISEASES WV200
- Laryngeal prosthesis **see** LARYNX, ARTIFICIAL WV240
- LARYNGECTOMY** **WV240**
E4 Total or partial excision of the larynx. **See related** SPEECH ALARYNGEAL; LARYNX, ARTIFICIAL
- LARYNGITIS** **WV210**
C8 C9 Inflammation of the LARYNGEAL MUCOSA, including the VOCAL CORDS. Laryngitis is characterised by irritation, oedema, and reduced pliability of the mucosa leading to VOICE DISORDERS such as APHONIA and HOARSENESS. **See related** CROUP

L

LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL REFLUX

WI250

C6 C8 Back flow of gastric contents to the LARYNGOPHARYNX where it comes in contact with tissues of the upper aerodigestive tract. Laryngopharyngeal reflux is an extraesophageal manifestation of GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX.

Laryngopharynges **see** HYPOPHARYNX

WV410

Laryngopharynx **see** HYPOPHARYNX

WV410

LARYNGOSCOPES

WV205

E7 Endoscopes for examining the interior of the larynx.

Laryngoscopic surgery **see** LARYNGOSCOPY

WV205

LARYNGOSCOPY

WV205

E1 E4 Examination, therapy or surgery of the interior of the larynx performed with a specially designed endoscope. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM; ENDOSCOPY; LARYNX

LARYNGOSTENOSIS

WV200

C8 C9 C16 Developmental or acquired stricture or narrowing of the LARYNX. Symptoms of respiratory difficulty depend on the degree of laryngeal narrowing. **See related** LARYNGEAL DISEASES

LARYNX

WV200-45

A4 A tubular organ of VOICE production. It is located in the anterior neck, superior to the TRACHEA and inferior to the tongue and HYOID BONE. Consider terms at VOCAL and VOICE. For / surgery probably use LARYNGECTOMY. For / innervations use LARYNGEAL NERVES. For inflammation use LARYNGITIS. Index laryngocele under LARYNX / abnormalities. **See related** LARYNGECTOMY; LARYNGOSCOPY

Larynx cancer **see** LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS

WV238

Larynx diseases **see** LARYNGEAL DISEASES

WV200

Larynx neoplasms **see** LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS

WV238

LARYNX, ARTIFICIAL

WV240

E7 A device, activated electronically or by expired pulmonary air, which simulates laryngeal activity and enables a laryngectomised person to speak. **See related** SPEECH, ALARYNGEAL

Laser angioplasty **see** ANGIOPLASTY, LASER

WG505

Laser biostimulation **see** LASER THERAPY, LOW LEVEL

LASER COAGULATION

WO225

E2 E4 The use of green light-producing LASERS to stop bleeding. The green light is selectively absorbed by HAEMOGLOBIN, thus triggering BLOOD COAGULATION. Do not confuse with LIGHT COAGULATION or laser surgery.

LASER-DOPPLER FLOWMETRY

WG104

E1 E5 A method of non-invasive, continuous measurement of microcirculation. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, CARDIOVASCULAR

Laser in-situ keratomileusis **see** KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN-SITU

WW420

Laser intrastromal keratomileusis **see** KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN-SITU

WW420

L

Laser irradiation, low-power	see	
Laser knife	see LASER THERAPY	WO225
Laser scalpel	see LASER THERAPY	WO225
Laser surgery	see LASER THERAPY	WO225
LASER THERAPY		WO225
E2 E4	The use of photothermal effects of LASERS to coagulate, incise, vaporise, resect, dissect, or resurface tissue. Do not confuse with LASER COAGULATION.	
In cancer		QZ743
Ophthalmology		WW265
In physiotherapy		WB480
Skin disease		WR640
See related	ANGIOPLASTY, LASER; LASER COAGULATION; LOW-LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY	
Laser therapy, low-level	see LOW-LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY	WB365
Laser thermocoagulation	see LASER COAGULATION	WO225
LASERS		WN430-8
E7	An optical source that emits photons in a coherent beam. Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (LASER) is brought about using devices that transform light of varying frequencies into a single intense, nearly nondivergent beam of monochromatic radiation. Lasers operate in the infrared, visible, ultraviolet, or X-ray regions of the spectrum. For the use of lasers in surgery use LASER THERAPY. Low-intensity lasers are LOW-LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY. For multiple doses over time in therapy use LASERS / therapeutic use. For laser injury use LASERS / adverse effects but do not coordinate with RADIATION INJURIES or BURNS. Laser surgery of cataract is LASER THERAPY + CATARACT EXTRACTION. See related LASER COAGULATION; LASER THERAPY; LOW-LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY	
LASIK	see KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN-SITU	WW420
LASSA FEVER		WC534
C2	An acute febrile human disease caused by the LASSA VIRUS.	
Lassitude	see FATIGUE	
Late diagnosis	see DELAYED DIAGNOSIS	WB141
Last trimester	see PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, THIRD	WQ200
Late onset Alzheimer disease	see ALZHEIMER DISEASE	WM221
Late onset dementia	see DEMENTIA	WM221
LATE ONSET DISORDERS		
C23	Pathological conditions (disorder, syndrome or disease) whose signs and symptoms manifest late in the life of an individual	
Late onset Huntington disease	see HUNTINGTON DISEASE	WL320-2
Late post-traumatic seizures	see EPILEPSY, POST-TRAUMATIC	WL468
Latent schizophrenia	see SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM203
Laterality	see FUNCTIONAL LATERALITY	WL716

L

Latex allergy see LATEX HYPERSENSITIVITY	WD305
LATEX HYPERSENSITIVITY	WD305
C20 Allergic reaction to products containing processed natural rubber latex such as rubber gloves, condoms, catheters, dental dams, balloons and sporting equipment. Both T-cell mediated (HYPERSENSITIVITY, DELAYED) and IgE antibody-mediated (HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE) allergic responses are possible. Delayed hypersensitivity results from exposure to antioxidants present in the rubber; immediate hypersensitivity results from exposure to a latex protein.	
Cutaneous	WR185
See related HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE	
LATIN AMERICA	G
Z1 The geographic area of Latin America in general and when the specific country or countries are not indicated. It usually includes Central America, South America, Mexico, and the islands of the Caribbean.	
Latin language see LANGUAGE	PA
Latrines see TOILET FACILITIES	W60
Laughing gas see NITROUS OXIDE	QU54
LAUGHTER	WLM260
F1 An involuntary expression of merriment and pleasure; it includes the patterned motor responses as well as the inarticulate vocalisation. For / therapeutic use LAUGHTER THERAPY. See related EMOTIONS; LAUGHTER THERAPY; NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION; WIT AND HUMOUR AS TOPIC	
LAUGHTER THERAPY	WB825
E2 Therapeutic use of humour and laughter to improve emotional well being in order to facilitate improvement in health. See related LAUGHTER; MIND-BODY THERAPIES; WIT AND HUMOUR AS TOPIC	
LAUNDERING	WX538
J1 Specialty.	
LAUNDRY SERVICE, HOSPITAL	WX538
N2 N4 Hospital department which administers all activities pertaining to the hospital laundry service. See related BEDDING AND LINENS	
LAV antibodies see HIV ANTIBODIES	WC174
LAV-2 see HIV-2	QW168
LAV-HTLV-III see HIV	QW168
Law see JURISPRUDENCE	J9
LAW ENFORCEMENT	HM500
I1 Organised efforts to insure obedience to the laws of a community. See related CRIMINAL LAW; FORENSIC MEDICINE; POLICE; PRISONS	
Law enforcement officers see POLICE	HM510
Laws see LEGISLATION	K4
Laws and statutes see LEGISLATION AS TOPIC	K4

L

LAWYERS

M1 Persons whose profession is to give legal advice and assistance to clients and represent them in legal matters. **See related** JURISPRUDENCE

K4

LAXATIVES

D27 Agents that produce a soft formed stool, and relax and loosen the bowels, typically used over a protracted period, to relieve CONSTIPATION. **See related** DIETARY FIBRE

QV75

Laxity, joint **see** JOINT INSTABILITY

WE284-9

Laying-on-of-hands **see** THERAPEUTIC TOUCH

WB855

Lazy cervix **see** UTERINE CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE

WQ228

Lazy eye **see** AMBLYOPIA

WW430

LD antigens **see** HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGENS

QW573.5

LEAD

D1 A soft, grayish metal with poisonous salts. For / poisoning use LEAD POISONING. **See related** LEAD POISONING

QV292

LEAD POISONING

C21 For occupational lead poisoning, co-ordinate with OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES but not ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE.

QV292

LEADERSHIP

F1 The function of directing or controlling the actions or attitudes of an individual or group with more or less willing acquiescence of the followers.

Interpersonal skills

WLM812

Management skills

WX224.2

In nursing

WY200

League of Friends **see** HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS

WX596

Leanness **see** THINNESS

Learned helplessness **see** HELPLESSNESS, LEARNED

WLM150

Learner nurses **see** STUDENTS, NURSING

WY45

LEARNING

F2 Relatively permanent change in behaviour that is the result of past experience or practice. The concept includes the acquisition of knowledge.

WLM470

In childhood

WS212

Methods, psychological

WLM470

Neurological aspects

WL704

Styles and methods

L56

See related EDUCATION; LEARNING DISORDERS; MENTAL PROCESSES; PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING

Learning, computer assisted **see** COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

L73

Learning difficulties **see** LEARNING DISORDERS

WS725

Learning disabilities **see** LEARNING DISABILITY

WM800-96

L

LEARNING DISABILITY

WM800-96

C10 C23 F1 F3 Wessex Mesh. A condition of significant mental impairment in which the subject has difficulty in learning skills and acquiring information. (Chambers Concise Dictionary) For / education use EDUCATION OF LEARNING DISABLED

Aetiology of learning disability

WM844-9

Assessment of learning disabled

WM842

Care of learning disabled

WM815

Education of learning disability personnel

WM812

Examination & diagnosis

WM841

In childhood

WS600-98

Mental disorders in learning disabled

WM896

Physical disease in learning disabled

WM895

Snoezelen

WM882

See related ABNORMALITIES, MULTIPLE; ANGELMAN SYNDROME; CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS; CHROMOSOME DISORDERS; CRI-DU-CHAT SYNDROME; DE LANGE SYNDROME; DOWN SYNDROME; EDUCATION OF LEARNING DISABLED; FRAGILE X SYNDROME; MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS; METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS; PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME

Learning, distance **see** EDUCATION, DISTANCE

L45

LEARNING DISORDERS

WS725

C10 C23 F3 Conditions characterised by a significant discrepancy between an individual's perceived level of intellect and their ability to acquire new language and other cognitive skills. These disorders may result from organic or psychological conditions. Relatively common subtypes include DYSLEXIA, dyscalculia, and dysgraphia. Do not use for LEARNING DISABILITIES. For works covering both physical and mental disabilities use WB600-698

Physically disabled children

WS500

Learning disabled children

WS725

See related DYSLEXIA

Learning, instrumental **see** CONDITIONING, OPERANT

WLM485

Learning methods **see** LEARNING

L56

Learning styles **see** LEARNING

L56

LEASING, PROPERTY

WX600

N3 Contractual arrangement between the lessor (owner) and the lessee in which the use of equipment or facilities is granted to the lessee for a period of time and at a specified rate. **See related** FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Leboyer methods **see** NATURAL CHILDBIRTH

WQ350

Lectin, castor bean **see** RICIN

QW630.5

Lectin, ricinus **see** RICIN

QW630.5

LECTURE NOTES [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of notes taken at the delivery or reading of a speech before an audience or class, usually given to instruct.

LECTURES

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of speeches read or delivered before an audience or class, especially for instruction or to set forth some subject. They are differentiated from ADDRESSES [PUBLICATION TYPE] which are less didactic and more informational, entertaining, inspirational, or polemic.

Lecturing **see** TEACHING

L60-105

L

LEEDS

Z Wessex Mesh. **See related** YORKSHIRE

G

Le Fort osteotomy **see** OSTEOTOMY, LE FORT

WU620

Left-handedness **see** LATERALITY

WL716

Left heart syndrome, hypoplastic **see** HYPOPLASTIC LEFT HEART SYNDROME

WG230

Left ventricular hypertrophy **see** HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR

WG210

LEG

WE715/760/870

A1 The inferior part of the lower extremity between the KNEE and the ANKLE. Use for whole leg or lower leg. Use THIGH for upper leg. For / injuries use LEG INJURIES

Leg, artificial **see** ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE136

LEG DERMATOSES

WR156

C17 A nonspecific term used to denote any cutaneous lesion or group of lesions, or eruptions of any type on the leg.

LEG INJURIES

WE715/760/870

C21 General or unspecified injuries involving the leg. Consider also / injuries with specific part of leg. **See related** ANKLE INJURIES; FEMORAL FRACTURES; FOOT INJURIES; KNEE INJURIES

LEG LENGTH INEQUALITY

WE170

C5 C23 A condition in which one of a pair of legs fails to grow as long as the other, which could result from injury or surgery. For correction of inequality use BONE LENGTHENING.

Leg prosthesis **see** ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE136

LEG ULCER

WG620

C17 Ulceration of the skin and underlying structures of the lower extremity. About 90% of the cases are due to venous insufficiency (VARICOSE ULCER), 5% to arterial disease, and the remaining 5% to other causes. **See related** FOOT ULCER; VARICOSE ULCER.

Legal aspects **see** JURISPRUDENCE

J9

LEGAL CASES[PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of collections of law reports or the published reports of decided cases and documents or filings related to those cases. **See related** LEGISLATION

Legal establishment of death **see** DEATH

WA325

LEGAL GUARDIANS

WA80

M1 A legal concept for individuals who are designated to act on behalf of persons who are considered incapable of acting in their own behalf, e.g., minors and persons found to be not mentally competent.

In mental disorders

WM33

See related MENTAL COMPETENCY; PATIENT ADVOCACY; PATIENT RIGHTS; THIRD-PARTY CONSENT

Legal liability **see** LIABILITY, LEGAL

Legal medicine **see** FORENSIC MEDICINE

WA300-40

Legal obligations **see** JURISPRUDENCE

J9

L

Legal rights see CIVIL RIGHTS	J8
Legal status see JURISPRUDENCE	J9
LEGIONELLA	QW131
B3 Gram-negative aerobic rods, isolated from surface water, mud, or thermally polluted lakes or streams. It is pathogenic for man and it has no known soil or animal sources. See related LEGIONELLA PHNEUMOPHILA; LEGIONELLOSIS	
LEGIONELLA PNEUMOPHILA	QW131
B3 A species of gram-negative, aerobic bacteria that is the causative agent of LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE. It has been isolated from numerous environmental sites as well as from human lung tissue, respiratory secretions, and blood.	
Water microbiology	QW80
See related LEGIONELLA; LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE	
Legionella Pneumophila infections see LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE	WF195
LEGIONELLOSIS	WC200
C1 C8 Infections with bacteria of the genus LEGIONELLA. Gram-negative bacterial infection by any species of Legionella except L. pneumophila which is LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE.	
LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE	WF195
C1 C8 An acute, sometimes fatal, pneumonia-like bacterial infection characterised by high fever, malaise, muscle aches, respiratory disorders and headache. It is named for an outbreak at the 1976 Philadelphia convention of the American Legion.	
Public health measures	W44
LEGISLATION [PUBLICATION TYPE]	32/3 with each schedule
V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of the text of proposed or enacted legislation that may be in the form of bills, laws, statutes, ordinances, or government regulations. Use when 20% or more of the content consists of the text of laws, statutes, ordinances, or government regulations. Do not use for works that are merely discussion of law, etc. for which use LEGISLATION AS TOPIC. See related LEGAL CASES	
/ legislation & jurisprudence Subheading. (G1-2,I2-3,N2-4). Used for laws, statutes, ordinances or government regulations, as well as for legal controversy and court decisions.	
LEGISLATION AS TOPIC	K4
N3 The enactment of laws and ordinances and their regulation by official organs of a nation, state, or other legislative organisation. It refers also to health-related laws and regulations in general or for which there is no specific heading. Prefer subheading / legislation & jurisprudence with subject. See also 32/3 with each schedule. See related MEDICAL DEVICES LEGISLATION and below	
Abortion	HQ170
In cancer prevention	QZ620
Community care and community health services	WA101
Criminal	HM400
Disability, physical	WB605
Education	L15
Employment	WX442
Food manufacture	WD83
Forensic psychiatry	WM732
Health	WX32
Housing	HV900
Learning disability	WM805
Libraries	Z100
Medical	W218-220
Midwifery	WQ165
Occupational safety	W340

L

Pharmacology	QV32
Physical disability and chronic illness	WB605
Pollution	W42
Primary care	WA125
Repealed psychiatric legislation	WM12
Water safety and standards	W37

LEGISLATION, DENTAL

WU32

N3 Laws and regulations pertaining to the field of dentistry, proposed for enactment or recently enacted by a legislative body. Specify country. **See related** DENTISTRY

LEGISLATION, DRUG

QV432-3

N3 Laws and regulations concerned with manufacturing, dispensing and marketing of drugs. Specify country.

Street drugs

WM272.5

See related DRUG AND NARCOTIC CONTROL; DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS

LEGISLATION, FOOD

WD83

N3 Laws and regulations concerned with industrial processing and marketing of foods. Specify country.

Legislation, health **see** LEGISLATION AS TOPIC

WX32

LEGISLATION, HOSPITAL

WX32

N3 Laws and regulations concerning hospitals, which are proposed for enactment or enacted by a legislative body. Specify country.

Discussion of laws

WX33

LEGISLATION, MEDICAL

WA218

N3 Laws and regulations, pertaining to the field of medicine, proposed for enactment or enacted by a legislative body. Specify country.

Discussion of laws

WA220

See related MEDICINE

LEGISLATION, NURSING

WY32

N3 Laws and regulations, pertaining to the field of nursing, proposed for enactment by a legislative body. Specify country. **See related** NURSING

LEGISLATION, PHARMACY

QV432

N3 Laws and regulations, pertaining to the field of pharmacy, proposed for enactment or enacted by a legislative body. Specify country.

Legitimacy **see** ILLEGITIMACY

HQ640

LEICESTERSHIRE

G

Z1 Wessex Mesh

LEIOMYOMA

WP459

C4 A benign tumour derived from smooth muscle tissue, also known as a fibroid tumour. They rarely occur outside of the UTERUS and the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT but can occur in the SKIN and SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE, probably arising from the smooth muscle of small blood vessels in these tissues. Use for solitary leiomyoma; for multiple use LEIOMYOMATOSIS.

LEISHMANIA

WC715

B1 A genus of flagellate protozoa comprising several species that are pathogenic for humans. For the infection use LEISHMANIASIS.

L

LEISHMANIASIS	WC715
C3 C17 A disease caused by any of a number of species of protozoa in the genus LEISHMANIA. There are four major clinical types of this infection: cutaneous (Old and New World) (LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS), diffuse cutaneous (LEISHMANIASIS, DIFFUSE CUTANEOUS), mucocutaneous (LEISHMANIASIS, MUCOCUTANEOUS), and visceral (LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL).	
Leisure see LEISURE ACTIVITIES	HM300-40
LEISURE ACTIVITIES	GV
I3 Voluntary use of free time for activities outside the daily routine.	
Sociological aspects	HM300-40
In learning disabilities	WM867
Leisure therapy for learning disabled people	WM880
For physically disabled and chronically ill	WB695
Health aspects	QT250-65
As therapy	WB590
See related GARDENING; HOBBIES; HOLIDAYS; RECREATION; RELAXATION; SPORTS	
Leisure facilities see LEISURE ACTIVITIES	HM300
Length of life see LONGEVITY	WT104
LENGTH OF STAY	WA4
E2 N2 The period of confinement of a patient to hospital or other health facility. See related HOSPITALISATION	
LENS, CRYSTALLINE	WW340-2
A9 A transparent, biconvex structure of the EYE, enclosed in a capsule and situated behind the IRIS and in front of the vitreous humour (VITREOUS BODY). It is slightly overlapped at its margin by the ciliary processes. Adaptation by the CILIARY BODY is crucial for OCULAR ACCOMMODATION. For congenital absence use APHAKIA / congenital. APHAKIA, POSTCATARACT is also available. For replacement by intraocular lenses use LENSES, INTRAOCULAR. Extraction is probably CATARACT EXTRACTION. See related CATARACT; CATARACT EXTRACTION; LENS SUBLUXATION; LENSES INTRAOCULAR	
LENS DISEASES	WW340
C11 Prefer specifics. See related CATARACT	
Lens dislocation see LENS SUBLUXATION	WW340
LENS IMPLANTATION, INTRAOCULAR	WW465
E4 Insertion of an artificial lens to replace the natural CRYSTALLINE LENS after CATARACT EXTRACTION or to supplement the natural lens which is left in place.	
Lens opacities see CATARACT	WW342
LENSES	
E7 Pieces of glass or other transparent materials used for magnification or increased visual acuity. Use for microscopes, magnifying glasses, telescopes etc but not for EYEGLASSES or sunglasses. See related OPTICS	
Lenses, contact see CONTACT LENSES	WW450
Lenses, contact, hydrophilic see CONTACT LENSES, HYDROPHILIC	WW460
LENSES, INTRAOCULAR	WW465
E4 E7 Use for an artificial lens. PSEUDOPHAKIA is available for the state of the eye in the presence of an intraocular lens after cataract extraction. See related CATARACT EXTRACTION; LENS IMPLANTATION, INTRAOCULAR	

L

- Lenses, safety **see** EYE PROTECTIVE DEVICES WW595
- Lenses, spectacle **see** EYEGLASSES WW445
- Lenticular nucleus **see** CORPUS STRIATUM WL132
- Lenticulostriate disorders **see** BASAL GANGLIA DISEASES WL310
- Lentiform nucleus **see** CORPUS STRIATUM WL132
- LEPROSTATIC AGENTS** **QV259**
D27 Substances that suppress Mycobacterium leprae, ameliorate the clinical manifestations of leprosy, and/or reduce the incidence and severity of leprous reactions. Consider also MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE / drug effects and LEPROSY / drug therapy. **See related** LEPROSY
- LEPROSY** **WC335**
C1 A chronic granulomatous infection caused by MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE. The granulomatous lesions are manifested in the skin, the mucous membranes, and the peripheral nerves. Two polar or principal types are lepromatous and tuberculoid. For / drug therapy consider also LEPROSTATIC AGENTS. **See related** LEPROSTATIC AGENTS; MYCOBACTERIUM INFECTIONS
- Leptomeningeal cysts **see** ARACHNOID CYSTS WL300
- LEPTOSPIROSIS** **WC420**
C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus LEPTOSPIRA.
- LEPTOTHRIX** **QW133**
B3 A genus of gram-negative, sheathed, rod-shaped bacteria in the family COMAMONADACEAE.
- Lesbians **see** SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITIES HQ305
- Lesbianism **see** HOMOSEXUALITY, FEMALE HQ305
- Less-developed countries **see** DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HB
- LETHARGY** **WLM215**
C10 C23 F1 A general state of feeling sluggish, listless, or uninterested, with being tired, and having difficulty concentrating and doing simple tasks. It may be related to DEPRESSION or DRUG ADDICTION.
- LETTER [PUBLICATION TYPE]**
V1 V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Work consisting of written or printed communication between individuals or between persons and representatives of corporate bodies. The correspondence may be personal or professional. In medical and other scientific publications the letter is usually from one or more authors to the editor of the journal or book publishing the item being commented upon or discussed. LETTER is often accompanied by COMMENT. Do not use for collections of letters, use COLLECTED CORRESPONDENCE. Letters & correspondence as a subject are indexed under the main heading CORRESPONDENCE AS TOPIC.
- Letters **see** CORRESPONDENCE WX250
- Leucotomy **see** PSYCHOSURGERY WL640
- LEUKAEMIA** **WH250-5**
C4 A progressive, malignant disease of the blood-forming organs, characterised by distorted proliferation and development of leukocytes and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow. Leukaemias were originally termed acute or chronic based on life expectancy but now are classified according to cellular maturity. Acute leukaemias consist of predominately immature cells; chronic

L

leukaemias are composed of more mature cells. See also specific terms. For radiation-induced leukaemia use LEUKAEMIA, RADIATION-INDUCED.

Morphology

QZ350

See related MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDER

Leukaemia, B-cell, chronic **see** LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL WH250

LEUKAEMIA, HAIRY CELL WH250

C4 C15 C20 A neoplastic disease of the lymphoreticular cells which is considered to be a rare type of chronic leukaemia; it is characterised by an insidious onset, splenomegaly, anaemia, granulocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, little or no lymphadenopathy, and the presence of "hairy" or "flagellated" cells in the blood and bone marrow. Hairy" refers to flagellated appearance of the lymphoreticular cells. **See related** LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS

Leukaemia, lymphoblastic **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250

Leukaemia, lymphoblastic acute **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250

Leukaemia, lymphocytic, acute **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250

LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL WH250

C4 C15 C20 A chronic leukaemia characterised by abnormal B-lymphocytes and often generalised lymphadenopathy. In patients presenting predominantly with blood and bone marrow involvement it is called chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL); in those predominantly with enlarged lymph nodes it is called small lymphocytic lymphoma. These terms represent spectrums of the same disease.

LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOID WH250

C4 C15 C20 Leukaemia associated with HYPERPLASIA of the lymphoid tissues and increased numbers of circulating malignant LYMPHOCYTES and lymphoblasts. **See related** LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS

Leukaemia, lymphoid, acute **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250

LEUKAEMIA, MONOCYTIC, ACUTE WH250

C4 An acute myeloid leukaemia in which 80% or more of the leukaemic cells are of monocytic lineage including monoblasts, promonocytes, and MONOCYTES.

Leukaemia, myelocytic, acute **see** LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE WH250

LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID WH250

C4 Form of leukaemia characterized by an uncontrolled proliferation of the myeloid lineage and their precursors (MYELOID PROGENITOR CELLS) in the bone marrow and other sites.

LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE WH250

C4 Clonal expansion of myeloid blasts in bone marrow, blood, and other tissue. Myeloid leukaemias develop from changes in cells that normally produce NEUTROPHILS, BASOPHILS, EOSINOPHILS and MONOCYTES.

Leukaemia, myeloid, acute, M3 **see** LEUKAEMIA, PROMYELOCYTIC, ACUTE WH250

Leukaemia, myeloid, acute, M5 **see** LEUKAEMIA, MONOCYTIC, ACUTE WH250

Leukaemia, myeloid, chronic **see** LEUKAEMIA, MYELOGENOUS, CHRONIC, BCR-ABL POSITIVE WH250

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- Leukaemia, myeloid, Schilling type **see** LEUKAEMIA, MONOCYTIC, ACUTE WH250
- LEUKAEMIA, MYELOGENOUS, CHRONIC, BCR-ABL POSITIVE** WH250
 C4 C15 Clonal haematopoetic disorder caused by an acquired genetic defect in PLURIPOTENT STEM CELLS. It starts in MYELOID CELLS of the bone marrow, invades the blood and then other organs. The condition progresses from a stable, more indolent, chronic phase (LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID, CHRONIC PHASE) lasting up to 7 years, to an advanced phase composed of an accelerated phase (LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID, ACCELERATED PHASE) and BLAST CRISIS.
- Leukaemia, null-cell **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250
- Leukaemia, progranulocytic **see** LEUKAEMIA, PROMYELOCYTIC, ACUTE WH250
- LEUKAEMIA, PROMYELOCYTIC, ACUTE** WH250
 C4 An acute myeloid leukaemia in which abnormal PROMYELOCYTES predominate. It is frequently associated with DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION.
- Leukaemic reticuloendotheliosis **see** LEUKAEMIA, HAIRY-CELL WH250
- LEUKAPHERESIS** WB370
 E2 E5 The preparation of leukocyte concentrates with the return of red cells and leukocyte-poor plasma to the donor.
- Leukocyte antigens **see** HLA ANTIGENS QW570
- Leukocytapheresis **see** LEUKAPHARESIS WB370
- LEUKOCYTE DISORDERS** WH200
 C15 Disordered formation of various types of leukocytes or an abnormal accumulation or deficiency of these cells. **See related** INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS
- LEUKOCYTES** WH200
 A11 A15 White blood cells. These include granular leukocytes (BASOPHILS, EOSINOPHILS and NEUTROPHILS) as well as non-granular leukocytes (LYMPHOCYTES and MONOCYTES). A decrease in the number is LEUKOPOENIA. An increase is LEUKOCYTOSIS. **See related** PHAGOCYTOSIS
- Leukocytopheresis **see** LEUKAPHERESIS WB370
- Leucoencephalopathy, subcortical **see** DEMENTIA, VASCULAR WM221
- LEUKOPLAKIA, ORAL** WU280
 C4 C7 C23 A white patch seen on the oral mucosa. It is considered a pre-malignant condition and is often tobacco-induced. When evidence of Epstein-Barr virus is present, the condition is called hairy leukoplakia (LEUKOPLAKIA, HAIRY).
- Level of health **see** HEALTH STATUS W270
- LEVODOPA** WL318
 D2 D12 The naturally occurring form of DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE and the immediate precursor of DOPAMINE. Unlike dopamine itself, it can be taken orally and crosses the blood-brain barrier. It is rapidly taken up by dopaminergic neurons and converted to DOPAMINE. It is used for the treatment of PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS and is usually given with agents that inhibit its conversion to dopamine outside of the central nervous system.
- LEVONORGESTREL** WP614
 D4 A synthetic progestational hormone with actions similar to those of PROGESTERONE and about twice as potent as its racemic or (+)-isomer (NORGESTREL). It is used for contraception, control of

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menstrual disorders, and treatment of endometriosis. As a contraceptive	QV177
Lewy body Parkinson disease see PARKINSON DISEASE	WL315-8
LIABILITY, LEGAL	
I1 N3 Accountability and responsibility to another, enforceable by civil or criminal sanctions. A statement of responsibility, do not confuse with MALPRACTICE, the commission of a harmful act.	
Medical	WA227
Medical Defence Union	WA227
See related MALPRACTICE	
Liaison nursing see CONTINUITY OF PATIENT CARE	WA180
Liaison, professional see INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS	WA265
Liaison psychiatry see MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM27.5
Liaison psychiatric nursing see PSYCHIATRIC NURSING	WM27.5
Liberalism see POLITICS	J4
Libertarianism see POLITICS	J4
Liberty see FREEDOM	J7
LIBIDO	
F2 The psychic drive or energy associated with sexual instinct in the broad sense (pleasure and love-object seeking). It may also connote the psychic energy associated with instincts in general that motivate behaviour.	
Freudian aspects	WM484
See related INSTINCT; MOTIVATION; SEX	
LIBRARIANS	
	Z300
M1 Specialists in the management of a library or the services rendered by a library, bringing professional skills to administration, organisation of material and personnel, interpretation of bibliothecal rules, the development and maintenance of the library's collection, and the provision of information services.	
Librarianship see LIBRARY SCIENCE	Z300-399
LIBRARIES	
	Z100-650
L1 Collections of systematically acquired and organised information resources, and usually providing assistance to users.	
Academic	Z520
Audio-visual	Z555
Branch	Z112
Mobile	Z112
Postgraduate	Z620
Prison	Z290
Public	Z500
School	Z530
Special	Z550
User education	Z242
User surveys	Z310
See related INFORMATION CENTRES; INFORMATION SERVICES	
LIBRARIES, DENTAL	
	Z600-50
L1	

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LIBRARIES , DIGITAL	Z552
L1 Libraries in which a major proportion of the resources are available in machine-readable format, rather than on paper. Use for virtual libraries.	
Libraries, health science see LIBRARIES, MEDICAL	Z600-50
LIBRARIES, HOSPITAL	Z600-50
L1 N2 N4 Information centres primarily serving the needs of hospital medical staff and sometimes also providing patient education and other services.	
Patients' libraries	Z270-5
See related HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	
LIBRARIES, MEDICAL	Z600-50
L1 Private and public libraries; includes private collections of books.	
LIBRARIES, NURSING	Z625
L1	
Libraries, virtual see LIBRARIES, DIGITAL	Z552
Library accreditation see LIBRARY SURVEYS	Z235
LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION	Z110-68
L1 Specialty. Planning, organising, staffing, direction and control of libraries.	
Library relocation / re-organisation	Z138
LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS	Z320-5
L1 See related SOCIETIES	
LIBRARY AUTOMATION	Z340
L1 The use of automatic machines or processing devices in libraries. The automation may be applied to library administrative activities, office procedures, and delivery of library services to users.	
LIBRARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	Z360-65
L1 Development of a library collection, including the determination and coordination of selection policy, assessment of needs of users and potential users, collection use studies, collection evaluation, identification of collection needs, selection of materials, planning for resource sharing, collection maintenance, weeding and budgeting.	
Library design see FACILITY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	Z130-4
Library housekeeping see LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES	Z180-250
Library management systems see MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS	Z340
LIBRARY MATERIALS	Z360-99
L1 Print and non-print materials collected, processed, and stored by libraries. They comprise books, periodicals, pamphlets, reports, microforms, maps, manuscripts, motion pictures, and all other forms of audiovisual records.	
Specialist categories of material	Z420-95
Library planning see FACILITY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	Z130-4
Library relocation see LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION	Z138
Library re-organisation see LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION	Z138

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- LIBRARY SCHOOLS** **Z315**
I2 L1 Educational institutions for individuals specialising in the field of library science or information.
- LIBRARY SCIENCE** **Z300-99**
L1 Specialty. Study of the principles and practices of library administration and services.
- LIBRARY SERVICES** **Z240**
L1 Services offered to the library user. They include reference and circulation.
For the disadvantaged **Z250-90**
Public Lending Right **Z106**
- See related** INTERLIBRARY LOANS
- Library services, technical **see** LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES **Z180-250**
- LIBRARY SURVEYS** **Z310**
L1 Collection and analysis of data pertaining to operations of a particular library, library system, or group of independent libraries, with recommendations for improvement and/or ordered plans for further development.
Evaluation **Z235**
- LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES**
L1 Acquisition, organisation and preparation of library materials for use, including selection, weeding, cataloguing, classification and preservation.
Acquisition **Z360-5**
Book binding **Z210**
Cataloguing and classification **Z375-99**
Stock control **Z180-210**
- LICE INFESTATIONS** **WR365**
C3 C17 Parasitic attack or subsistence on the skin by members of the order Phthiraptera, especially on humans by *Pediculus humanus* of the family Pediculidae. The hair of the head, eyelashes, and pubis is a frequent site of infestation. **See related** LICE
- Licensing **see** LICENSURE
- LICENSURE**
N3 N5 The legal authority or formal permission from authorities to carry on certain activities which by law or regulation require such permission. It may be applied to licensure of institutions as well as individuals. **See related** ACCREDITATION; CERTIFICATION
- LICENSURE, DENTAL**
N3 N5 The granting of a license to practice dentistry by the state; differentiate from ACCREDITATION which is by the profession.
- Licensure, institutional, personnel **see** LICENSURE
- LICENSURE, MEDICAL** **WA222**
N3 N5 The granting of a licence to practice medicine by the state, differentiate from ACCREDITATION by the profession.
- LICENSURE, NURSING** **WY21**
N3 N5 The granting of a licence to practice the profession of nursing by the state, differentiate from ACCREDITATION by the profession.
- Lichen simplex chronicus **see** NEURODERMATITIS **WR158**
- Lichtheim's sign **see** APHASIA **WL758**

L

LIE DETECTION

WLM875

F2 I1 Ascertaining of deception through detection of emotional disturbance as manifested by changes in physiologic processes usually using a polygraph.

LIFE

K1 The state that distinguishes organisms from inorganic matter, manifested by growth, metabolism, reproduction, and adaptation. It includes the course of existence, the sum of experiences, the mode of existing, or the fact of being. Over the centuries inquiries into the nature of life have crossed the boundaries from philosophy to biology, forensic medicine, anthropology, etc., in creative as well as scientific literature.

LIFE CHANGE EVENTS

WLM700

F1 Those occurrences, including social, psychological and environmental which require an adjustment or effect a change in an individual's pattern of living.

In childhood

WS205

In mental illness

WM31

See related LIFE STYLE; STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL

Life, existence of **see** FORENSIC MEDICINE

WA340

LIFE EXPECTANCY

WT104

E5 L1 N1 N6 A figure representing the number of years, based on known statistics, to which any person of a given age may reasonably expect to live. **See related** LONGEVITY; VITAL STATISTICS

Life experiences **see** LIFE CHANGE EVENTS

WLM700

Life insurance **see** INSURANCE, LIFE

HG

Life islands **see** PATIENT ISOLATORS

WC120

Life sciences **see** BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

Q

Life span psychology **see** LIFE CHANGE EVENTS

WLM700

Life stress **see** LIFE CHANGE EVENTS; STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL

LIFE STYLE

F1 Typical way of life or manner of living characteristic of an individual or group.

Health aspects

W250/70

Sexual life style

HQ300

See related HEALTH BEHAVIOUR; HEALTHY LIFESTYLE; LIFE CHANGE EVENTS; QUALITY OF LIFE; SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Life style planning **see** INDEPENDENT LIVING

Life style risk reduction **see** RISK REDUCTION BEHAVIOUR

W270

Life support, advanced cardiac **see** ADVANCED CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT

WD456

Life support, basic **see** CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

WD4546

LIFE SUPPORT CARE

WB430

E2 N2 Care provided to patients requiring extraordinary therapeutic measures in order to sustain and prolong life. **See related** RESUSCITATION ORDERS

L

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

WD656-8

N6 Systems that provide all or most of the items necessary for maintaining life and health. Provisions are made for the supplying of oxygen, food, water, temperature and pressure control, disposition of carbon dioxide and body waste. The milieu may be a spacecraft, a submarine, or the surface of the moon. In medical care, usually under hospital conditions, LIFE SUPPORT CARE is available. **See related** ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED

Life support systems, regenerative **see** ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, CLOSED WD656

Life table methods **see** LIFE TABLES WT104

LIFE TABLES

WT104

E5 L1 N1 N6 Summarising techniques used to describe the pattern of mortality and survival in populations. These methods can be applied to the study not only of death, but also of any defined endpoint such as the onset of disease or the occurrence of disease complications.

Life-work imbalance **see** WORK-LIFE BALANCE

LIFTING

W372

G1 By machines or people. Moving or bringing something from a lower level to a higher one. The concept encompasses biomechanic stresses resulting from work done in transferring objects from one plane to another as well as the effects of varying techniques of patient handling and transfer. MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS is available. **See related** MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS

Lifts **see** ELEVATORS AND ESCALATORS WX600

LIGAMENTS

WE288

A2 Shiny, flexible bands of fibrous tissue connecting together articular extremities of bones. They are pliant, tough, and inextensible.

LIGAMENTS, ARTICULAR

WE288

A2 Joint ligaments. **See related** ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT

LIGANDS

QV38

D27 A molecule that binds to another molecule, used especially to refer to a small molecule that binds specifically to a larger molecule, e.g., an antigen binding to an antibody, a hormone or neurotransmitter binding to a receptor, or a substrate or allosteric effector binding to an enzyme. Ligands are also molecules that donate or accept a pair of electrons to form a coordinate covalent bond with the central metal atom of a coordination complex.

LIGASES

QU138

D8 A class of enzymes that catalyse the formation of a bond between two substrate molecules, coupled with the hydrolysis of a pyrophosphate bond in ATP or a similar energy donor.

Ligation, tubal **see** STERILISATION, TUBAL WP690

LIGHT

QC

G1 That portion of the electromagnetic spectrum in the visible, ultraviolet, and infrared range. Consider also terms under PHOTIC- and PHOTO-. Differentiate from LIGHTING (the environment); for light scattering use SCATTERING, RADIATION + LIGHT; LIGHT + PERIODICITY is not necessarily CIRCADIAN RHYTHM; luminance goes here or under LIGHTING but not under LUMINESCENCE, PHYSICAL; for black light index under INFRARED RAYS or ULTRAVIOLET RAYS depending on text but if unspecified, index under ULTRAVIOLET RAYS. Use PHOTOTHERAPY for / therapeutic use.

As an aetiological agent

QZ57

See related LIGHTING; PHOTIC STIMULATION; PHOTOCHEMOTHERAPY; PHOTSENSITIVITY DISORDERS; PHOTOTHERAPY; SUNLIGHT; ULTRAVIOLET THERAPY

Light adaptation **see** ADAPTATION, OCULAR WW120

L

LIGHT COAGULATION

WO225

E4 Non-ionising; used predominantly in eye surgery. The coagulation of tissue by an intense beam of light, including laser (LASER COAGULATION). In the eye it is used in the treatment of retinal detachments, retinal holes, aneurysms, haemorrhages and malignant and benign neoplasms.

Light-headedness **see** DIZZINESS

WV555

Light metals **see** METALS, LIGHT

QV275-8

Light sensitivity **see** PHOTOPHOBIA

Light therapy **see** PHOTOTHERAPY

Light, visible **see** LIGHT

QC

LIGHTING

WX715

G3 The illumination of an environment and the arrangement of lights to achieve an effect or optimal visibility. Its application is in domestic or in public settings and in medical and non-medical environments.

Effect on health

QT230

In libraries

Z134

In occupational health

W358

See related ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED

Lightning attacks **see** SPASMS, INFANTILE

WL470

Limb, artificial **see** ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE136

Limb cramp **see** MUSCLE CRAMP

WE310

LIMB DEFORMITIES, CONGENITAL

WE600

C5 C16 Congenital structural deformities of the upper and lower extremities collectively or unspecified.

Limb, lower **see** LOWER EXTREMITY

WE715

Limb, phantom **see** PHANTOM LIMB

WL815

Limb prosthesis **see** ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE136

Limb, upper **see** UPPER EXTREMITY

WE602

LIMBIC SYSTEM

WL132

A8 A set of forebrain structures common to all mammals that is defined functionally and anatomically. It is implicated in the higher integration of visceral, olfactory and somatic information as well as homeostatic responses including fundamental survival behaviours (feeding, mating, emotion). For most authors, it includes the AMYGDALA; EPITHALAMUS; GYRUS CINGULI; hippocampal formation (HIPPOCAMPUS); HYPOTHALAMUS; PARAHIPPOCAMPAL GYRUS; SEPTAL NUCLEI; anterior nuclear group of thalamus, and portions of the basal ganglia.

Limbs **see** EXTREMITIES

WE600-900

LIMBUS CORNEAE

WW330

A9 An annular transitional zone, approximately 1 mm wide, between the cornea and the bulbar conjunctiva and sclera. It is highly vascular and is involved in the metabolism of the cornea. It is ophthalmologically significant in that it appears on the outer surface of the eyeball as a slight furrow, marking the line between the clear cornea and the sclera. **See related** CORNEA

Linac radiosurgery **see** RADIOSURGERY

WL630

L

Linear accelerators **see** PARTICLE ACCELERATORS WN342

Linear skull fractures **see** SKULL FRACTURES WE403

Linear tomography **see** TOMOGRAPHY

Linen **see** BEDDING AND LINENS WX538

LINGUISTICS

L1 Specialty. The science of language, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and historical linguistics. Do not confuse with LANGUAGE (what is spoken), SEMANTICS (history or psychological study of language & meaning changes), NOMENCLATURE (names of things & etymology, the origin or words), PHONETICS (how words are sounded), LITERATURE (literary works), PHILOLOGY (study of literature or language as used in literature) or VOCABULARY (a person's stock of words).

P

LINKAGE (GENETICS) Linkage (genetics) **see** GENETIC LINKAGE QU500

Linkage mapping **see** CHROMOSOME MAPPING QU450

LIP

WI200

A1 A14 For inflammation use CHEILITIS. **See related** MOUTH

Lip, cleft **see** CLEFT LIP WV440

Lip piercing **see** BODY PIERCING WR620

LIP-READING

WV591

E2 L1 The process by which an observer comprehends speech by watching the movements of the speaker's lips without hearing the speaker's voice.

LIPASE

QU136

D8 An enzyme of the hydrolase class that catalyses the reaction of triacylglycerol and water to yield diacylglycerol and a fatty acid anion. It is produced by glands on the tongue and by the pancreas and initiates the digestion of dietary fats.

LIPECTOMY

W0280

E2 E4 Removal of localised SUBCUTANEOUS FAT deposits by SUCTION CURETTAGE or blunt CANNULATION in the cosmetic correction of OBESITY and other aesthetic contour defects. **See related** BARIATRIC SURGERY; COSMETIC TECHNIQUES; GASTROPLASTY; OBESITY

LIPID METABOLISM DISORDERS

WD258

C18 Pathological conditions resulting from abnormal anabolism or catabolism of lipids in the body. **See related** LIPODYSTROPHY; HYPERLIPIDAEMIAS

LIPID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS

WD280

C16 C18 Errors in the metabolism of LIPIDS resulting from inborn genetic MUTATIONS that are heritable. **See related** METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS

LIPIDS

QU85

D10 A generic term for fats and lipoids, the alcohol-ether-soluble constituents of protoplasm, which are insoluble in water. They comprise the fats, fatty oils, essential oils, waxes, phospholipids, glycolipids, sulfolipids, aminolipids, chromolipids (lipochromes), and fatty acids. Differentiate from FATS which are outside the body. For / blood consider also HYPERLIPIDAEMIA. DIETARY FATS is also available.

In blood

QY465

In metabolic disorders

WD280

See related DIETARY FATS; FATS; HYPERLIPIDAEMIAS

L

LIPODYSTROPHY	WD294
C17 C18 A collection of heterogeneous conditions resulting from defective LIPID METABOLISM and characterised by ADIPOSE TISSUE atrophy. Often there is redistribution of body fat resulting in peripheral fat wasting and central adiposity. They include generalised, localised, congenital, and acquired lipodystrophy. See related LIPOD METABOLISM DISORDERS	
Lipolysis, suction see LIPECTOMY	WO280
LIPOMATOSIS	WD294
C17 C18 A disorder characterised by the accumulation of encapsulated or unencapsulated tumour-like fatty tissue resembling LIPOMA. See related ADIPOSIS DOLOROSA	
Lipoplasty see LIPECTOMY	WO280
LIPOPROTEINS	QU85
D10 D12 Lipid-protein complexes involved in the transportation and metabolism of lipids in the body. The large lipoproteins (CHYLOMICRONS; VLDL) are to transport triglycerides, and the small lipoproteins (LDL; HDL) are to transport cholesterol. For / blood consider also HYPERLIPOPROTEINAEMIA. For / deficiency consider also HYPOLIPOPROTEINAEMIA.	
Liposomal doxorubicin see DOXORUBICIN	QV269
Liposuction see LIPECTOMY	WO280
LIPOTROPIC AGENTS	QU87
D27 Endogenous factors or drugs that act on fat metabolism by hastening the removal of or decreasing the deposit of fat in the liver.	
Lipotropic drugs see LIPOTROPIC AGENTS	QU87
Lipotropic factors see LIPOTROPIC AGENTS	QU87
LIP-READING	WV591
E2 L1 See related DEAFNESS	
Liquid chromatography see CHROMATOGRAPHY, LIQUID	QD4
List size see PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, MEDICAL	WA128
Lists, waiting see WAITING LISTS	
LISTERIOSIS	WC200 WC268
C1 Food poisoning	
Literacy see EDUCATIONAL STATUS	L47
Literacy programmes see EDUCATION	L47
LITERATURE	P
K1 Writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest. The body of written works produced in a particular language, country, or age. Differentiate from BIBLIOGRAPHY.	
Related to psychiatry	WM49
See related HUMANITIES; MEDICINE IN LITERATURE	
LITERATURE, MODERN	P
K1 Starts with the 15 th century. If necessary co-ordinate with POETRY AS TOPIC or DRAMA.	

L

Literature review (Publication Type) **see** REVIEW

Literature searching **see** INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL Z350

LITHIUM

QV77

D1 An element in the alkali metals family. Salts of lithium are used in treating BIPOLAR DISORDER. For therapeutic use of lithium use LITHIUM COMPOUNDS / therapeutic use or specific lithium compound / therapeutic use. **See related** METALS, ALKALI; LITHIUM COMPOUNDS

LITHIUM COMPOUNDS

QV77/WM402

D1 Inorganic compounds that contain lithium as an integral part of the molecule. For therapeutic use of lithium use LITHIUM COMPOUNDS / therapeutic use

LITHOTRIPSY

WJ166

E2 The destruction of a calculus of the kidney, ureter, bladder or gallbladder by physical forces, including crushing with a lithotripter through a catheter. Focused percutaneous ultrasound and focused hydraulic shock waves may be used without surgery. Lithotripsy does not include the dissolving of stones by acids or litholysis. Lithotripsy by laser is LITHOTRIPSY, LASER. **See related** CALCULI; HIGH-ENERGY SHOCK WAVES

Litigation **see** JURISPRUDENCE

J9

Little's disease **see** CEREBRAL PALSY

WL440-56

LIVE BIRTH

WQ300

G8 The event that a FOETUS is born alive with heartbeats or respiration regardless of GESTATIONAL AGE. **See related** INFANT, NEWBORN; NEONATOLOGY; PREGNANCY; PREGNANCY OUTCOME

Live-birth pregnancy rate **see** PREGNANCY RATE

WQ16

LIVER

WI700-40

A3 Consider also terms at HEPATO-. For / blood supply consider also LIVER CIRCULATION. For /cytology consider also KUPFFER CELLS. For / surgery consider also HEPATECTOMY and LIVER TRANSPLANTATION. For inflammation use HEPATITIS. Do not confuse hepatic with intrahepatic which may refer to bile ducts, intrahepatic. The specialty is GASTROENTEROLOGY.

Injuries

WI714

LIVER ABSCESS

WI730

C1 C6 Solitary or multiple collections of PUS within the liver as a result of infection by bacteria, protozoa, or other agents.

Liver cancer **see** LIVER NEOPLASMS

WI735

LIVER CIRCULATION

WI702

G9 The circulation of BLOOD through the LIVER. **See related** PORTAL SYSTEM

LIVER CIRRHOSIS

WI725

C6 Liver disease in which the normal microcirculation, the gross vascular anatomy, and the hepatic architecture have been variably destroyed and altered with fibrous septa surrounding regenerated or regenerating parenchymal nodules.

LIVER CIRRHOSIS, ALCOHOLIC

WI725/WM274.2

C6 C21 FIBROSIS of the hepatic parenchyma due to chronic excess ALCOHOL DRINKING. **See related** ALCOHOL-INDUCED DISORDERS

L

LIVER CIRRHOSIS, BILIARY

WI750

C6 FIBROSIS of the hepatic parenchyma due to obstruction of BILE flow (CHOLESTASIS) in the intrahepatic or extrahepatic bile ducts (BILE DUCTS, INTRAHEPATIC; BILE DUCTS, EXTRAHEPATIC). Primary biliary cirrhosis involves the destruction of small intra-hepatic bile ducts and bile secretion. Secondary biliary cirrhosis is produced by prolonged obstruction of large intrahepatic or extrahepatic bile ducts from a variety of causes.

Liver cirrhosis, obstructive **see** LIVER CIRRHOSIS, BILIARY

WI750

LIVER DISEASES

WI712

C6 Prefer specifics. For inflammation use HEPATITIS. For / chemically induced consider also HEPATITIS, TOXIC Injuries

WI714

See related HEPATITIS; LIVER FAILURE

LIVER DISEASES, ALCOHOLIC

WI712/WM74.2

C6 C21 Liver diseases associated with ALCOHOLISM. It usually refers to the coexistence of two or more subentities, i.e., ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER; ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS; and ALCOHOLIC CIRRHOSIS. **See related** LIVER CIRRHOSIS, ALCOHOLIC

LIVER DISEASES, PARASITIC

WI712

C3 C6 Liver diseases caused by infections with PARASITES, such as tapeworms (CESTODA) and flukes (TREMATODA).

Liver dysfunction **see** LIVER DISEASES

WI712

LIVER EXTRACTS

QV184

D20 Extracts of liver tissue containing uncharacterised specific factors with specific activities; a soluble thermostable fraction of mammalian liver is used in the treatment of pernicious anaemia.

LIVER FAILURE

WI715

C6 Severe inability of the LIVER to perform its normal metabolic functions, as evidenced by severe JAUNDICE and abnormal serum levels of AMMONIA, BILIRUBIN, ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE, LACTIC DEHYDROGENASE and albumin/globulin ratio. If coma is present use HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

LIVER FAILURE, ACUTE

WI715

C6 A form of rapid-onset LIVER FAILURE, also known as fulminant hepatic failure, caused by severe liver injury or massive loss of HEPATOCYTES. It is characterised by sudden development of liver dysfunction and JAUNDICE. Acute liver failure may progress to exhibit cerebral dysfunction even HEPATIC COMA depending on the aetiology that includes hepatic ISCHAEMIA, drug toxicity, malignant infiltration, and viral hepatitis such as post-transfusion HEPATITIS B and HEPATITIS C.

Liver failure, fulminant **see** LIVER FAILURE

WI715

Liver fibrosis **see** LIVER CIRRHOSIS

WI725

LIVER FUNCTION TESTS

QY140

E1 **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Liver injuries **see** LIVER / injuries

WI714

LIVER NEOPLASMS

WI735

C4 C6 Do not confuse hepatic with intrahepatic which may refer to BILE DUCT NEOPLASMS.

Liver steatosis **see** FATTY LIVER

WI740

Liver tests **see** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

QY140

L

LIVER TRANSPLANTATION	WI770
E4 The transference of a part of or an entire liver from one human or animal to another.	
Livestock see ANIMALS, DOMESTIC	QM30
Living arrangements see RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS	HA130
LIVING DONORS	WO305/QS523
M1 Non-cadaveric providers of organs for transplant to related or non-related recipients.	
Living space see ENVIRONMENT DESIGN; HOUSING	QT230
Living standards see SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS	HM220
LIVING WILLS	WA260
I1 N3 N4 Written, witnessed declarations in which persons request that if they become disabled beyond reasonable expectation of recovery, they be allowed to die rather than be kept alive by extraordinary means. See related ADVANCE DIRECTIVES; EUTHANASIA, ACTIVE, VOLUNTARY; RIGHT TO DIE	
Livor mortis see POSTMORTEM CHANGES	QZ35
LLLT see LOW-LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY	WB365
Load bearing see WEIGHT-BEARING	
Loans, interlibrary see INTERLIBRARY LOANS	Z188
Loans, student see TRAINING SUPPORT	L55
Lobar pneumonia see PNEUMONIA	WF190
LOBBYING	HV160
I1 A process whereby representatives of a particular interest group attempt to influence governmental decision makers to accept the policy desires of the lobbying organisation.	
Lobotomy see PSYCHOSURGERY	WL640
Lobstein disease see OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA	WE230
Local anaesthetics see ANAESTHETICS, LOCAL	WO110-13
Local anti-infective agents see ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, LOCAL	QV220-39
LOCAL AREA NETWORKS	QA310
L1 Communications networks connecting various hardware devices together within or between buildings by means of a continuous cable or voice data telephone system.	
Local Education and Training Boards (LETB) see HEALTH MANPOWER	WX162
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	JF4
I1 N3 Smallest political subdivisions within a country at which general governmental functions are carried-out.	
Provision of social services	HV106
Local immunity see IMMUNITY, NATURAL	QW541
Local neoplasm recurrence see NEOPLASM RECURRENCE, LOCAL	QZ210

L

Local pay bargaining **see** COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WX450

LOCATION DIRECTORIES AND SIGNS

J1 Directory signs or listings of designated areas within or outside a facility.
In libraries **Z227**

Locked-in syndrome **see** QUADRIPLEGIA WL284

Lockjaw **see** TRISMUS WC368

LOCOMOTION **WE60**

G7 G11 Movement or the ability to move from one place or another. It can refer to humans, vertebrate or invertebrate animals, and micro-organisms. Differentiate LOCOMOTION (getting from one point to another) from GAIT (the manner or style of walking), walking (purposeful locomotion to get somewhere or for recreation, fitness or competition), MOVEMENT (which does not necessarily involve LOCOMOTION) and MOTOR ACTIVITY (movement associated with behaviour). **See related** DEPENDENT AMBULATION; GAIT; RUNNING; SWIMMING; WALKING

Locomotor activity **see** MOTOR ACTIVITY WE60

Locums **see** PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING WA142

Locus of control **see** INTERNAL-EXTERNAL CONTROL WLM310

Lodgings **see** HOUSING HV925

Lodine **see** ETODOLAC QV95

LOFEPRAMINE **QV77**

D3 A psychotropic IMIPRAMINE derivative that acts as a tricyclic antidepressant and possesses few anticholinergic properties. It is metabolised to DESIPRAMINE.

Logagnosia **see** APHASIA WL758

Logamnesia **see** APHASIA WL758

Logasthenia **see** APHASIA WL758

LOGIC **WLM450**

K1 The science that investigates the principles governing correct or reliable inference and deals with the canons and criteria of validity in thought and demonstration. This system of reasoning is applicable to any branch of knowledge or study.

In childhood **WS208**

Logic, fuzzy **see** FUZZY LOGIC QA

Logistics **see** ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Logotherapy **see** PSYCHOTHERAPY WM420-585

LONDON **G**

Z1

LONELINESS **WLM225**

F1 I1 The state of feeling sad or dejected as a result of lack of companionship or being separated from others. Include homesickness. **See related** EMOTIONS

Long-acting insulin **see** INSULIN, LONG-ACTING WK820

L

Long sleeper syndrome see SLEEP WAKE DISORDERS	WL724
LONG TERM CARE	WB613
E2 N2 Care over an extended period, usually for a chronic condition or disability, requiring periodic, intermittent, or continuous care. In psychiatry	WM55
Long-term care insurance see INSURANCE, LONG-TERM CARE	WX860
Long-term survivors see SURVIVORS	
LONGEVITY	WT104
G7 See related LIFE EXPECTANCY; AGED	
LONGITUDINAL STUDIES	W115
E5 N5 N6 Studies in which variables relating to an individual or group of individuals are assessed over a period of time. See related COHORT STUDIES	
Longitudinal surveys see LONGITUDINAL STUDIES	W115
Loop ileostomy see ILEOSTOMY	WI512
Loops, induction see HEARING AIDS	WV 594
LORDOSIS	WE480
C5 The anterior concavity in the curvature of the lumbar and cervical spine as viewed from the side. The term usually refers to abnormally increased curvature (hollow back, saddle back, swayback).	
Lorr's inpatient multidimensional psychiatric rating scale see PSYCHIATRIC STATUS RATING SCALES	WM145
Loss see GRIEF	WLM220
Lou Gehrig's disease see AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS	WL310
Loudness perception disturbances see HYPERACUSIS	WV575
Loudness recruitment see HYPERACUSIS	WV575
Louis-Bar syndrome see ATAXIA TELANGIECTASIA	WL310
LOVE	WLM250
F1 Affection; in psychiatry commonly refers to pleasure, particularly as it applies to gratifying experiences between individuals. See related EMOTIONS	
Lovenox see ENOXOPARIN	QV193
LOW BACK PAIN	WE458-9
C10 C23 Acute or chronic pain in the lumbar or sacral regions, which may be associated with musculo-ligamentous SPRAINS AND STRAINS, INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISPLACEMENT and other conditions. See related BACK PAIN; LUMBOSACRAL REGION; SCIATICA	
Low birth weight see INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	WS814
Low blood pressure see HYPOTENSION	WG340
Low-carbohydrate diet see DIET, CARBOHYDRATE RESTRICTED	WD128
Low cardiac output see CARDIAC OUTPUT, LOW	WG210

L

Low fertility population see POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Low-income population see POVERTY	HM222
Low-level laser therapy see LOW LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY	WB365
LOW-LEVEL LIGHT THERAPY	WB365
E2 Treatment using irradiation with light of low power intensity so that the effects are not due to heat, A variety of light sources, especially low-power lasers, are used.	
In physiotherapy	WB480
See related PHOTOTHERAPY	
Low-salt diet see DIET, SODIUM-RESTRICTED	WD115
Low vision see VISION, LOW	WW430
LOWER EXTREMITY	WE715
A1 The region of the lower limb in humans and animals, extending from the gluteal region to the FOOT, and including the BUTTOCKS, HIP and LEG. For / abnormalities use LOWER EXTREMITY DEFORMITIES, CONGENITAL	
LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT	WI510-60
A3 The segment of gastrointestinal tract that includes the small intestine below the duodenum and the large intestine. See related ILEUM; INTESTINE, LARGE; JEJUNUM	
Lower limb see LOWER EXTEMITY	WE715
Lower motor neuron disease see MOTOR NEURON DISEASE	WL314
Lower motor neuron facial palsy see FACIAL PARALYSIS	WL570/WE403
LSD see LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE	WM297
Lumbago see LOW BACK PAIN	WE548
Lumbar manipulation see MANIPULATION, SPINAL	WE485
Lumbar puncture see SPINAL PUNCTURE	
Lumbar region see LUMBOSACRAL REGION	WE460
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE	WE460
A2 Restrict to the bones themselves. Do not confuse with LUMBOSACRAL REGION. For inflammation use LUMBAR VERTEBRAE + SPONDYLITIS.	
LUMBOSACRAL PLEXUS	WL140
A8 The lumbar and sacral plexuses taken together. The fibres of the lumbosacral plexus originate in the lumbar and upper sacral spinal cord (L1 to S3) and innervate the lower extremities.	
LUMBOSACRAL REGION	WE460-90
A1 Do not confuse with LUMBAR VERTEBRAE.	
See related LOW BACK PAIN	
Lumpectomy see MASTECTOMY, SEGMENTAL	WP930

L

LUNG	WF600-70
A4 Consider also terms at PNEUMO- and PULMON-. For / blood supply consider also PULMONARY CIRCULATION. For / surgery consider also PNEUMECTOMY but PULMONARY SURGICAL PROCEDURES is also available. For / transplantation use LUNG TRANSPLANTATION or HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANTATION. For inflammation use PNEUMONIA. Collapse of lung is ATELECTASIS.	
Immunology	WF605
Irritants	QV664
Surgery	WF668
See related PULMONARY CIRCULATION; RESPIRATION	
LUNG ABSCESS	WF651
C1 C8 Solitary or multiple collections of PUS within the lung parenchyma as a result of infection by bacteria, protozoa, or other agents.	
Lung cancer see LUNG NEOPLASMS	WF658-61
Lung capacities see LUNG VOLUME MEASUREMENTS	
LUNG DISEASES	WF630-67
C8 Pathological processes involving any part of the LUNG.	
Occupational	WF663
See related CYSTIC FIBROSIS; PNEUMONIA; PULMONARY HEART DISEASE	
LUNG DISEASES, FUNGAL	WF652
C1 C8 Pulmonary diseases caused by fungal infections, usually through hematogenous spread.	
LUNG DISEASES, INTERSTITIAL	WF630
C8 A diverse group of lung diseases that affect the lung parenchyma. They are characterised by an initial inflammation of PULMONARY ALVEOLI that extends to the interstitium and beyond leading to diffuse PULMONARY FIBROSIS. Interstitial lung diseases are classified by their aetiology (known or unknown causes), and radiological-pathological features. See related PNEUMOCONIOSIS	
LUNG DISEASES, OBSTRUCTIVE	WF630-48
C8 Any disorder marked by obstruction of conducting airways of the lung. AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION may be acute, chronic, intermittent, or persistent. See related AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION; ASTHMA; BRONCHITIS	
Lung function tests see RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS	WF625
Lung inflammation see PNEUMONIA	WF190
LUNG NEOPLASMS	WF658/661
C4 C8 See related CARCINOMA, SMALL CELL	
Lung sounds see RESPIRATORY SOUNDS	WF620
LUNG TRANSPLANTATION	WF670
E4 The transference of either one or both of the lungs from one human or animal to another.	
See related HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANTATION	
LUNG VOLUME MEASUREMENTS	WF141
E1 Measurement of the amount of air that the lungs may contain at various points in the respiratory cycle.	
General diagnostic techniques	WB284
Lung volume reduction see PNEUMONECTOMY	WF668

L

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS , DISCOID

WD735

C17 A chronic form of cutaneous lupus erythematosus (LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, CUTANEOUS) in which the skin lesions mimic those of the systemic form but in which systemic signs are rare. It is characterised by the presence of discoid skin plaques showing varying degrees of oedema, erythema, scaliness, follicular plugging and skin atrophy. Lesions are surrounded by an elevated erythematous border. The condition typically involves the face and scalp, but widespread dissemination may occur.

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

WD735

C17 C20 A chronic, relapsing, inflammatory, and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue, characterised principally by involvement of the skin, joints, kidneys and serosal membranes. It is of unknown aetiology, but is thought to represent a failure of the regulatory mechanisms of the autoimmune system. The disease is marked by a wide range of system dysfunctions, an elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and the formation of LE cells in the blood or bone marrow.

LUPUS NEPHRITIS

WJ353

C12 C13 C17 C20 Glomerulonephritis associated with autoimmune disease SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS.

LUPUS VASCULITIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

WD735

C10 C14 C17 C20 Central nervous system vasculitis that is associated with SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS. Clinical manifestations may include DEMENTIA; SEIZURES; CRANIAL NERVE DISEASES; HEMIPARESIS; BLINDNESS; DYSPHASIA; and other neurological disorders.

LUTEAL PHASE

WP618

G8 The period in the MENSTRUAL CYCLE that follows OVULATION, characterised by the development of CORPUS LUTEUM, increase in PROGESTERONE production by the OVARY and secretion by the glandular epithelium of the ENDOMETRIUM. The luteal phase begins with ovulation and ends with the onset of MENSTRUATION. **See related** MENSTRUAL CYCLE

Luteinising hormone, inappropriate secretion **see** HYPERPITUITARISM

WK570

LYASES

QU139

D8 A class of enzymes that catalyse the cleavage of C-C, C-O, and C-N, and other bonds by other means than by hydrolysis or oxidation.

Lying **see** DECEPTION and LIE DETECTION

WLM455

Lyme arthritis **see** LYME DISEASE

WC406

Lyme borreliosis **see** LYME DISEASE

WC406

LYME DISEASE

WC406

C1 An infectious disease caused by a spirochete, BORRELIA BURGDORFERI, which is transmitted chiefly by Ixodes dammini and pacificus ticks in the United States and Ixodes ricinis in Europe. It is a disease with early and late cutaneous manifestations plus involvement of the nervous system, heart, eye, and joints in variable combinations. The disease was formerly known as Lyme arthritis and first discovered at Old Lyme, Connecticut.

Lymph node dissection **see** LYMPH NODE EXCISION

WH525

LYMPH NODE EXCISION

WH525

E4 Surgical excision of one or more lymph nodes. Its most common use is in cancer surgery.

LYMPH NODES

WH500

A10 A15 They are oval or bean shaped bodies (1 - 30 mm in diameter) located along the lymphatic system. / radiography is not necessarily LYMPHOGRAPHY. / surgery is probably LYMPH NODE EXCISION; for "axillary lymph nodes" use LYMPH NODES + AXILLA ; for "cervical lymph nodes" use LYMPH NODES + NECK ; for inflammation use LYMPHADENITIS. **See related** LYMPHOGRAPHY

L

- Lymphadenectomy **see** LYMPH NODE EXCISION WH525
- LYMPHADENOPATHY** WH500
C15 Disease of LYMPH NODES which are abnormal in size, number or consistency.
See related LYMPHATIC DISEASES
- Lymphadenopathy associated antibodies **see** HIV ANTIBODIES WC174
- Lymphadenopathy syndrome **see** AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX WC170
- Lymphadenopathy-associated virus **see** HIV QW168
- LYMPHATIC ABNORMALITIES** WH500
C15 C16 Congenital or acquired structural abnormalities of the lymphatic system (LYMPHOID TISSUE) including the lymph vessels.
- LYMPHATIC DISEASES** WH500
C15 Diseases of LYMPH, LYMPH NODES or LYMPHATIC VESSELS. Lymphadenopathy unspecified goes here. **See related** HAEMIC AND LYMPHATIC DISEASES; LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOID; LYMPHADENOPATHY; LYMPHOMA
- LYMPHATIC SYSTEM** WH500
A15 A system of organs and tissues that process and transport immune cells and LYMPH. Lymphatic venules and lymphatic capillaries go here. For inflammation use LYMPHANGITIS. **See related** LYMPHOGRAPHY
- Lymphoblastic leukaemia **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250
- Lymphoblastic leukaemia, acute **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250
- Lymphoblastic leukaemia, chronic **see** LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL WH250
- Lymphoblastic lymphoma **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250
- Lymphocytapheresis **see** LEUKAPHERESIS WB370
- Lymphocyte immunophenotyping **see** IMMUNOPHENOTYPING QW525
- LYMPHOCYTE SPECIFIC PROTEIN TYROSINE KINASE P56(LCK)** QU141
D8 D12 This enzyme is a lymphoid-specific src family tyrosine kinase that is critical for T-cell development and activation.
- Lymphocyte subtyping **see** IMMUNOPHENOTYPING QW525
- LYMPHOCYTES** WH200
A11 A15 White blood cells formed in the body's lymphoid tissue. Most lymphocytes can be classified as either T or B (with subpopulations of each); those with characteristics of neither major class are called null cells. For a decrease use LYMPHOPOENIA. For an excess number use LYMPHOCYTOSIS.
- Lymphocytic leukaemia, acute **see** PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA WH250
- Lymphocytic leukaemia, chronic **see** LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL WH250
Lymphocytapheresis **see** LEUKAPHERESIS WB370

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LYMPHOEDEMA	WH500
C15 Oedema due to obstruction of lymph vessels or disorders of the lymph nodes. See related OEDEMA	
Lymphogranuloma, malignant see HODGKIN DISEASE	WH530
LYMPHOGRAPHY	WH141
E1 Radiographic study of the lymphatic system following injection of dye or contrast medium. See related LYMPH NODES; LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	
Lymphoid cells see LYMPHOCYTES	WH200
Lymphoid leukaemia see LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOID	WH250
LYMPHOID TISSUE	WH500
A10 A15 Specialised tissues that are components of the lymphatic system. They provide fixed locations within the body where a variety of LYMPHOCYTES can form, mature and multiply. The lymphoid tissues are connected by a network of LYMPHATIC VESSELS.	
LYMPHOMA	WH525
C4 C15 C20 A general term for various neoplastic diseases of the lymphoid tissue. For lymphoma with AIDS use LYMPHOMA, AIDS-RELATED.	
Morphology	QZ350
See related HODGKIN DISEASE; LYMPHATIC DISEASES	
LYMPHOMA, B-CELL	WH525
C4 C15 C20 A group of heterogeneous lymphoid tumors generally expressing one or more B-cell antigens or representing malignant transformations of B-lymphocytes.	
Lymphoma, diffuse see LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN	WH525
LYMPHOMA, FOLLICULAR	WH525
C4 C15 C20 Malignant lymphoma in which the lymphomatous cells are clustered into identifiable nodules within the LYMPH NODES. The nodules resemble to some extent the GERMINAL CENTRE of lymph node follicles and most likely represent neoplastic proliferation of lymph node-derived follicular center B-LYMPHOCYTES.	
Lymphoma, giant follicular see LYMPHOMA, FOLLICULAR	WH525
Lymphoma, high-grade see LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN	WH525
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE	WH525
C4 C15 C20 Malignant lymphoma composed of large B lymphoid cells whose nuclear size can exceed normal macrophage nuclei, or more than twice the size of a normal lymphocyte. The pattern is predominantly diffuse.	
Lymphoma, large-cell see LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE	WH525
Lymphoma large-cell follicular see LYMPHOMA, FOLLICULAR	WH525
Lymphoma, low-grade see LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN	WH525
Lymphoma, lymphoblastic see PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA	WH250
Lymphoma, mixed-cell see LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN	WH525
Lymphoma, mixed-cell, diffuse see LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN	WH525

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Lymphoma, mixed-cell, follicular **see** LYMPHOMA, FOLLICULAR WH525

Lymphoma, nodular **see** LYMPHOMA, FOLLICULAR WH525

LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN WH525

C4 C15 C20 Any of a group of malignant tumours of lymphoid tissue that differ from HODGKIN DISEASE, being more heterogeneous with respect to malignant cell lineage, clinical course, prognosis, and therapy. The only common feature among these tumours is the absence of giant REED-STERNBERG CELLS, a characteristic of Hodgkin's disease.

LYMPHOMA, T-CELL WH525

C4 C15 C20 A group of heterogeneous lymphoid tumors representing malignant transformations of T-lymphocytes. A non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Lymphoma, undifferentiated **see** LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN WH525

Lymphopheresis **see** LEUKAPHERESIS WB370

LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS WH500

C15 C20 Disorders characterised by proliferation of lymphoid tissue, general or unspecified. **See related** GRANULOMA; INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS; LEUKAEMIA, HAIRY CELL; LEUKAEMIA, LYMPHOID; LYMPHOMA; SARCOIDOSIS

Lyogen **see** FLUPHENAZINE QV77

LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE WM297

D3 Semisynthetic derivative of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*). It has complex effects on serotonergic systems including antagonism at some peripheral serotonin receptors, both agonist and antagonist actions at central nervous system serotonin receptors, and possibly effects on serotonin turnover. It is a potent hallucinogen, but the mechanisms of that effect are not well understood.

Lysis **see** BACTERIOLYSIS QW660