

M

MACACA MULATTA

QL4

B1 A species of the genus MACACA inhabiting India, China, and other parts of Asia. The species is used extensively in biomedical research and adapts very well to living with humans.

Machine intelligence **see** ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

QA139

MACHINE LEARNING

QA139

G17 L1 A type of artificial intelligence that enables computers to independently initiate and execute learning when exposed to new data. **See related** ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Machine-readable data files **see** INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

QA100/Z350

Macmillan nurses **see** COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

QZ815

Macrocytic anaemia **see** ANAEMIA, MACROCYTIC

WH165

Macroeconomic factors **see** ECONOMICS

HB

Macroradiography **see** RADIOGRAPHIC MAGNIFICATION

WN215

MACULA LUTEA

WW375

A9 An oval area in the retina, 3 to 5 mm in diameter, usually located temporal to the posterior pole of the eye and slightly below the level of the optic disc. It is characterised by the presence of a yellow pigment diffusely permeating the inner layers, contains the fovea centralis in its center, and provides the best phototropic visual acuity. **See related** FOVEA CENTRALIS; RETINA

MACULAR DEGENERATION

WW375

C11 Degenerative changes in the macula lutea of the retina.

MACULAR OEDEMA

WW375

C11 Fluid accumulation in the outer layer of the MACULA LUTEA that results from intraocular or systemic insults. It may develop in a diffuse pattern where the macula appears thickened or it may acquire the characteristic petaloid appearance referred to as cystoid macular oedema. Although macular oedema may be associated with various underlying conditions, it is most commonly seen following intraocular surgery, venous occlusive disease, DIABETIC RETINOPATHY, and posterior segment inflammatory disease.

Maculopathies, age-related **see** MACULAR DEGENERATION

WW375

Mad cow disease **see** ENCEPHALOPATHY, BOVINE SPONGIFORM

QM30

Madness **see** MENTAL DISORDERS

WM100

Magazines **see** PERIODICALS AS TOPIC

Z480

Maggot **see** LARVA

QL20

MAGIC

BF

E2 I1 Beliefs and practices concerned with producing desired results through supernatural forces or agents as with the manipulation of fetishes or rituals. Consider also WITCHCRAFT

MAGNESIUM

QV278

D1 A metallic element which is important for the activity of many enzymes, especially those involved in OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION. For / deficiency use MAGNESIUM DEFICIENCY.

Magnesium ascorbicum **see** ASCORBIC ACID

WD75

M

MAGNESIUM SULFATE

QV85

D1 A small colourless crystal used as an anticonvulsant, a cathartic, and an electrolyte replenisher in the treatment of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. It causes direct inhibition of action potentials in myometrial muscle cells. Excitation and contraction are uncoupled, which decreases the frequency and force of contractions.

MAGNETIC FIELD THERAPY

WB860

E2 The magnetic stimulation of specific target tissues or areas of the body for therapeutic purposes via the application of magnetic fields generated by magnets or electromagnets. **See related** ELECTRIC STIMULATION THERAPY

MAGNETIC RESONANCE ANGIOGRAPHY

WG142

E1 Non-invasive method of vascular imaging and determination of internal anatomy without injection of contrast media or radiation exposure. The technique is used especially in CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY as well as for studies of other vascular structures.

Magnetic resonance guided interventional procedures **see** MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING, INTERVENTIONAL WN469

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

WN460-9

E1 Non-invasive method of demonstrating internal anatomy based on the principle that atomic nuclei in a strong magnetic field absorb pulses of radiofrequency energy and emit them as radiowaves which can be reconstructed into computerised images. The concept includes proton spin tomographic techniques. **See related** MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING, INTERVENTIONAL

WN469

E1 E4 Minimally invasive procedures carried out with the aid of magnetic resonance imaging to visualise tissue structures.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY

WN469

E5 H1 Spectroscopic method of measuring the magnetic moment of elementary particles such as atomic nuclei, protons or electrons. It is employed in clinical applications such as NMR Tomography (MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING).

In biochemistry

QU25

See related MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

MAGNETICS

QC

H1 The study of magnetic phenomena and magnetic fields. Magnetism produced by electric currents is ELECTROMAGNETICS. MAGNETIC FIELD THERAPY and ELECTROMAGNETIC PHENOMENA are also available.

Biophysics

QT34

Complementary therapy

WB860

Effect on cells

QU375

Physiological effects

QT162

Magnetisation transfer contrast imaging **see** MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING WN460

Magnetometry **see** MAGNETICS

QC

MAILLARD REACTION

WD83

G2 One of a group of nonenzymatic reactions in which aldehydes, ketones, or reducing sugars react with amino acids, peptides, or proteins. Food browning reactions, such as those that occur with cooking of meats, and also food deterioration reactions, resulting in decreased nutritional value and color changes, are attributed to this reaction type. The Maillard reaction is studied by scientists in the agriculture, food, nutrition, and carbohydrate chemistry fields.

Mainframe computers **see** COMPUTERS, MAINFRAME

QA150

M

- MAINSTREAMING (EDUCATION)** **WS518**
I2 Most frequently refers to the integration of a physically or mentally disabled child into the regular class of normal peers and provision of the appropriately determined educational program. **See related** CHILD, EXCEPTIONAL; EDUCATION, SPECIAL
- MAINTENANCE** **WB35**
N2 The upkeep of property or equipment. See also item being maintained.
- MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING, HOSPITAL** **WX680-747**
N2 N4 Hospital department whose primary function is the upkeep and supervision of the buildings and grounds and the maintenance of hospital physical plant and equipment which requires engineering expertise. **See related** GARDENING
- Mairungi **see** CATHA **QK4**
- MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX** **WO305**
G5 G12 The genetic region which contains the loci of genes which determine the structure of the serologically defined (SD) and lymphocyte-defined (LD) TRANSPLANTATION ANTIGENS, genes which control the structure of the IMMUNE RESPONSE-ASSOCIATED ANTIGENS, HUMAN; the IMMUNE RESPONSE GENES which control the ability of an animal to respond immunologically to antigenic stimuli, and genes which determine the structure and/or level of the first four components of complement.
- Major tranquillisers **see** ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS **QV77**
- MALABSORPTION SYNDROMES** **WD260-261**
C6 C18 General term for a group of MALNUTRITION syndromes caused by failure of normal INTESTINAL ABSORPTION of nutrients. **See related** COELIAC DISEASE; INTESTINAL ABSORPTION; LACTOSE INTOLERANCE; SHORT BOWEL SYNDROME
- Maladjusted child **see** CHILD BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS **WS340-6**
- MALARIA** **WC750**
C3 A protozoan disease caused in humans by four species of the PLASMODIUM genus: PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM; PLASMODIUM VIVAX; PLASMODIUM OVALE; and PLASMODIUM MALARIAE; and transmitted by the bite of an infected female mosquito of the genus ANOPHELES. Malaria is endemic in parts of Asia, Africa, Central and South America, Oceania, and certain Caribbean islands. It is characterised by extreme exhaustion associated with paroxysms of high FEVER; SWEATING; shaking CHILLS; and ANAEMIA. Malaria in ANIMALS is caused by other species of plasmodia. **See related** ANTIMALARIALS
- Male circumcision **see** CIRCUMCISION, MALE **WJ790**
- Male contraception **see** CONTRACEPTION **HQ164-9**
- Male fertility **see** FERTILITY **WJ709**
- Male genital neoplasms **see** GENITAL NEOPLASMS, MALE **WJ160**
- Male genitalia **see** GENITALIA, MALE **WJ700-875**
- Male nurses **see** NURSES, MALE **WY250**
- Male pattern baldness **see** ALOPECIA **WR460**

M

MALE UROGENITAL DISEASES

WJ700

C12 Pathological processes of the male URINARY TRACT and the reproductive system (GENITALIA, MALE). Prefer specifics. **See related** GENITAL DISEASES, MALE; UROLOGIC DISEASES

Male urologic surgery **see** UROLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES, MALE WJ168

Males **see** MEN or BOYS

Malformations, nervous system, congenital **see** NERVOUS SYSTEM MALFORMATIONS WL107

Malfunction, equipment **see** EQUIPMENT FAILURE WX700

Malignancies, haematologic **see** HAEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS WH149

Malignant epithelial neoplasms **see** CARCINOMA QZ365

MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA

WO590

C23 Rapid and excessive rise of temperature accompanied by muscular rigidity following general anaesthesia. **See related** FEVER

Malignant melanoma **see** MELANOMA WR510

Malignant optic nerve neoplasms **see** OPTIC NERVE NEOPLASMS WW385

Malignant optic nerve sheath neoplasms **see** OPTIC NERVE NEOPLASMS WW385

MALINGERING

WA7

F1 Simulation of symptoms of illness or injury with intent to deceive in order to obtain a goal. **See related** ATTITUDE TO HEALTH; HYPOCHONDRIASIS; SICK ROLE; HEALTH BEHAVIOUR

MALNUTRITION

WD205

C18 An imbalanced nutritional status resulted from insufficient intake of nutrients to meet normal physiological requirement. **See related** STARVATION

Malnutrition, foetal **see** FOETAL NUTRITION DISORDERS WQ216

Malnutrition in children **see** CHILD NUTRITION DISORDERS WS428

Malnutrition in infants **see** INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS WS428

MALOCCLUSION

WU440

C7 Such malposition and contact of the maxillary and mandibular teeth as to interfere with the highest efficiency during the excursive movements of the jaw that are essential for mastication.

See related DENTAL OCCLUSION; ORTHODONTICS, CORRECTIVE; PROGNATHISM; TOOTH

MALPRACTICE

I1 N3 Failure of a professional person, a physician or lawyer, to render proper services through reprehensible ignorance or negligence or through criminal intent, especially when injury or loss follows.

Dental

WU44

Medical

WA229

In learning disability

WM834

In nursing

WY26

In psychiatry

WM34

M

- In social work **HV119**
In surgery **WO34**
See related INSURANCE, LIABILITY; LIABILITY, LEGAL; MEDICATION ERRORS; PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT; PATIENT HARM
- MALTA** **G**
Z1 An independent state consisting of three islands in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Sicily. Its capital is Valetta. The major island is Malta, the two smaller islands are Comino and Gozo. It was a Phoenician and Carthaginian colony, captured by the Romans in 218 B.C. It was overrun by Saracens in 870, taken by the Normans in 1090, and subsequently held by the French and later the British who allotted them a dominion government in 1921. It became a crown colony in 1933, achieving independence in 1964. The name possibly comes from a pre-Indoeuropean root mel, high, referring to its rocks, but a more picturesque origin derives the name from the Greek melitta or melissa, honey, with reference to its early fame for its honey production.
- Malta fever **see** BRUCELLOSIS **WC310**
- Malthusianism **see** POPULATION DYNAMICS **HA10**
- Malvinas **see** FALKLAND ISLANDS **G**
- MAMMALS** **QL30**
B1 Warm-blooded vertebrate animals belonging to the class Mammalia, including all that possess hair and suckle their young. Prefer specific mammals.
- MAMMAPLASTY** **WP945**
E2 E4 Surgical reconstruction of the breast including both augmentation and reduction. **See related** BREAST IMPLANTS; BREAST IMPLANTATION; COSMETIC TECHNIQUES
- Mammary ducts, human **see** MAMMARY GLANDS, HUMAN **WP800/805**
- Mammary glands **see** MAMMARY GLANDS, HUMAN **WQ800-10**
- MAMMARY GLANDS, HUMAN** **WP800/805**
A1 A10 Glandular tissue in the BREAST of humans that is under the influence of hormones such as OESTROGENS, PROGESTINS and PROLACTIN. In WOMEN, after PARTURITION, the mammary glands secrete milk (MILK, HUMAN) for the nourishment of the young. **See related** BREAST
- Mammary neoplasms, human **see** BREAST NEOPLASMS **WP870**
- Mammectomy **see** MASTECTOMY **WP930-45**
- MAMMOGRAPHY** **WP815**
E1 Radiographic examination of the breast. **See related** BREAST; BREAST DISEASES; BREAST NEOPLASMS; MASS SCREENING
- Mammoplasty **see** MAMMAPLASTY **WP945**
- Man (taxonomy) **see** HOMINIDAE **QH90**
- MAN-MACHINE SYSTEMS** **QT34**
F2 J1 A system in which the functions of the man and the machine are interrelated and necessary for the operation of the system. With computers, USER-COMPUTER INTERFACE is also available.
- Man's role **see** GENDER IDENTITY **HQ300**

M

MANAGED CARE PROGRAMMES

WX145

N3 N4 Health insurance plans intended to reduce unnecessary health care costs through a variety of mechanisms, including: economic incentives for physicians and patients to select less costly forms of care; programmes for reviewing the medical necessity of specific services; increased beneficiary cost sharing; controls on inpatient admissions and lengths of stay; the establishment of cost-sharing incentives for outpatient surgery; selective contracting with health care providers; and the intensive management of high-cost health care cases. The programmes may be provided in a variety of settings.

MANAGED COMPETITION

WX145

N3 A strategy for purchasing health care in a manner which will obtain maximum value for the price for the purchasers of the health care and the recipients. The strategy depends on sponsors for groups of the population to be insured. The sponsor, in some cases a health alliance, acts as an intermediary between the group and competing provider groups. The competition is price-based among annual premiums for a defined, standardised benefit package.

Managed health care insurance plans **see** MANAGED CARE PROGRAMMES WX145

Management **see** ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION WX200-28

MANAGEMENT AUDIT

WX222

N4 Management review designed to evaluate efficiency and to identify areas in need of management improvement within the institution in order to ensure effectiveness in meeting organisational goals. **See related** BENCHMARKING

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

WX350

L1 N4 Systems designed to provide information primarily concerned with the administrative functions associated with the provision and utilisation of services.

Automation

WX395

Knowledge management

WX213

Library management systems

Z340

Statistics

WX370-5

See related INFORMATION SYSTEMS

MANAGEMENT QUALITY CIRCLES

WX212

N4 Participation of employees with management as a labour-management team, in decisions pertaining to the operational activities of the organisation or industry.

Management risk **see** RISK MANAGEMENT

Management teams, institutional **see** INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT TEAMS; GOVERNING BOARD; PHYSICIAN EXECUTIVES

MANCHESTER

G

Z1 Wessex Mesh

Manchuria **see** CHINA

G

MANDATORY PROGRAMMES

I1 N3 N4 Programmes in which participation is required. Can be used for educational programmes or healthcare related e.g. substance abuse reduction, compulsory reproductive sterilisation. **See related** COERCION; STERILISATION, INVOLUNTARY

M

MANDATORY REPORTING

F1 I1 N3 A legal requirement that designated types of information acquired by professionals or institutions in the course of their work be reported to appropriate authorities, specifically for incidences of suspected abuse or neglect. **See related** DISCLOSURE; DISEASE NOTIFICATION; DUTY TO WARN

MANDELIC ACIDS

QV243

D2 Analogues or derivatives of mandelic acid (alpha-hydroxybenzeneacetic acid). A urinary anti-infective.

MANDIBLE

WU101

A2 A14 The largest and strongest bone of the FACE constituting the lower jaw. It supports the lower teeth. For / growth consider also MAXILLOFACIAL DEVELOPMENT. For / innervation consider also MANDIBULAR NERVE. **See related** CHIN; TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT

MANIBULAR FRACTURES

WU610

C21 Fractures of the lower jaw.

MANDIBULAR NEOPLASMS

WU280

C4 C5 C7

MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS

WU620

E4 E6 E7 A prosthetic appliance for the replacement of areas of the mandible missing or defective as a result of deformity, disease, injury, or surgery. Do not use for replacement of teeth in the mandible, see DENTAL PROSTHESIS. **See related** MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

Mania **see** BIPOLAR DISORDER

WM207

Manic-depressive psychosis **see** BIPOLAR DISORDER

WM207

MANIKINS

QY35

J1 L1 **See related** MODELS, ANATOMIC

MANIPULATION, CHIROPRACTIC

WE590

E2 Spinal adjustments made by a chiropractor to relieve pressures on the spinal cord for improvement of health. Do not confuse with CHIROPRACTIC, the specialty. **See related** CHIROPRACTIC; MANIPULATION, ORTHOPAEDIC; MANIPULATION, OSTEOPATHIC; MANIPULATION, SPINAL

MANIPULATION, ORTHOPAEDIC

WE175

E2 The planned and carefully managed manual movement of the musculoskeletal system, extremities and spine to produce increased motion. The term is sometimes used to denote a precise sequence of movements of a joint to determine the presence of disease or to reduce a dislocation. In the case of fractures, orthopaedic manipulation can produce better position and alignment of the fracture.

Physiotherapy

WB545

Rehabilitation medicine

WB545

See related CHIROPRACTIC

MANIPULATION, OSTEOPATHIC

WE175

E2 Musculoskeletal manipulation based on the principles of OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE developed in 1874 by Dr Andrew Taylor Still. do not confuse with OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE, the specialty. **See related** MANIPULATION, CHIROPRACTIC; MANIPULATION, ORTHOPAEDIC

MANIPULATION, SPINAL

WE485

E2 Adjustment and manipulation of the vertebral column. **See related** MANIPULATION, CHIROPRACTIC

M

Manipulation therapy **see** MUSCULOSKELTAL MANIPULATIONS

Mannequins **see** MANIKINS QY35

Manners **see** CULTURE GT

MANOMETRY WB141

E5 Measurement of the pressure or tension of liquids or gases with a manometer. For measurement of intraocular pressure use TONOMETRY, OCULAR.

/ manpower Subheading. (G1,G2) Used with disciplines and programmes for the demand, supply, distribution, recruitment and use of personnel.

Manpower needs **see** HEALTH MANPOWER WX400-80

Manpower planning **see** PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING; HEALTH MANPOWER WX162

MANUAL COMMUNICATION WV591

E2 F1 L1 A method of nonverbal communication utilising hand movements as speech equivalents. **See related** NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION; SIGN LANGUAGE

Manual handling **see** LIFTING W372

MANUALS AS TOPIC

L1 Books designed to give factual information or instructions. Do not confuse with LABORATORY MANUALS

MANUSCRIPTS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Works prepared by hand including handwritten or typescript drafts of pre-publication papers or works not otherwise reproduced in multiple copies.

MANUSCRIPTS, MEDICAL WZ345

L1 Compositions written by hand, as one written before the invention or adoption of printing. A manuscript may also refer to a handwritten copy of an ancient author. A manuscript may be handwritten or typewritten as distinguished from a printed copy, especially the copy of a writer's work from which printed copies are made. **See related** MEDICAL WRITING

MAPS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V1 V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of representations, normally to scale and on a flat medium, of a selection of material or abstract features on the surface of the earth. They may be used also in delineating the heavens and celestial bodies. For unbound maps and bound volumes of maps. Do not also use the publication type ATLASES.

Marasmus **see** PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION WD210

Marche a petit pas **see** GAIT DISORDERS, NEUROLOGIC WL310

Marcus-Gunn pupil **see** PUPIL DISORDERS WW365

MARFAN SYNDROME WD720

C5 C14 C16 C17 An autosomal dominant disorder of CONNECTIVE TISSUE with abnormal features in the heart, the eye, and the skeleton. Cardiovascular manifestations include MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE, dilation of the AORTA, and aortic dissection. Other features include lens displacement (ectopia lentis), disproportioned long limbs, and enlarged DURA MATER (dural ectasia). Marfan syndrome is due to mutations of gene encoding FIBRILLIN, a major element of extracellular microfibrils of connective tissue.

M

- MARGARINE** **WD86**
D10 J2A butter-like product made of refined vegetable oils, sometimes blended with animal fats, and emulsified usually with water or milk. It is used as a butter substitute.
- Marginal ulcer **see** PEPTIC ULCER **WI350**
- Marie-Struempell disease **see** SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING **WE480**
- Marijuana **see** CANNABIS **WM276**
- MARIJUANA ABUSE** **WM276**
C21 F3 The excessive use of marijuana with associated psychological symptoms and impairment in social or occupational functioning. **See related** CANNABIS
- Marijuana receptor **see** RECEPTORS, CANNABINOID **QU68**
- MARINE TOXINS**
D23 Toxic or poisonous substances elaborated by marine flora or fauna. They include also specific, characterised poisons or toxins for which there is no more specific heading, like those from poisonous FISHES.
- Microbiology **QW630.5**
 - Fish venoms **WD555**
- Marines **see** MILITARY PERSONNEL **JD10**
- Marital conflict **see** FAMILY CONFLICT **HQ520**
- Marital problems **see** MARRIAGE **HQ520**
- Marital relationship **see** MARRIAGE **HQ500**
- MARITAL STATUS** **HA130**
F1 I1 N1 A demographic parameter indicating a person's status with respect to marriage, divorce, widowhood, singleness, etc. **See related** FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
- MARITAL THERAPY** **HQ570**
F4 A form of counselling involving the husband and wife and directed to improving the marital relationship.
- As a psychotherapeutic technique **WM546**
- See related** COUPLES THERAPY; DIVORCE
- Market research **see** MARKETING **WX214**
- MARKETING** **WX214**
J1 Activity involved in transfer of goods from producer to consumer or in the exchange of services. **MARKETING OF HEALTH SERVICES** and **SOCIAL MARKETING** are also available.
- MARKETING OF HEALTH SERVICES** **WX145**
J1 N3 N5 Application of marketing principles and techniques to maximize the use of health care resources. **See related** FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; HEALTH CARE SECTOR; INCOME
- MARLBOROUGH **G**
Z1 Wessex Mesh

M

MARRIAGE	HQ500-60
F1 I1 N1 The social institution involving legal and/or religious sanction whereby men and women are joined together for the purpose of founding a family unit. Differentiate from MARITAL STATUS which is a demographic concept.	
Cross-cultural aspects of marriage and sexual partnerships	HQ515
Desertion	HQ530
For learning disabled	WM892
History of marriage and sexual partnerships	HQ510
Law and legislation	HQ32-33
Polygamy and serial monogamy	HQ518
Marriage and sexual relationship problems	HQ520
See related DIVORCE; FAMILY; EXTRAMARITAL RELATIONS; ILLEGITIMACY; SEXUAL PARTNERS; SPOUSES	
Marriage age see MARRIAGE	HQ32-33
Marriage counselling see MARITAL THERAPY	HQ570
Married persons see SPOUSES	HQ500-570
Marrow see BONE MARROW	WE210
MARTIAL ARTS	HM340
I3 Activities in which participants learn self-defense mainly through the use of hand-to-hand combat. Judo involves throwing an opponent to the ground while karate (which includes kung fu and tae kwon do) involves kicking and punching an opponent.	
Martin-Bell syndrome see FRAGILE X SYNDROME	QS677
Marxism see COMMUNISM	J12
MASKS	
E7 J1 Devices that cover the nose and mouth to maintain aseptic conditions or to administer inhaled anesthetics or other gases.	
In anaesthesia	WO570
In infection control	WC195
See related LARYNGEAL MASKS; PROTECTIVE DEVICES	
MASOCHISM	HQ300
F3 Pleasure derived from being physically or psychologically abused, whether inflicted by oneself or by others. Masochism includes sexual masochism. See related PARAPHILIC DISORDERS	
MASS BEHAVIOUR	WLM825
F1 Collective behaviour of an aggregate of individuals giving the appearance of unity of attitude, feeling, and motivation. Differentiate from GROUP PROCESSES: mass will probably be on a civil or pathological or mob level.	
Sociological aspects	HM280
See related CIVIL DISORDERS; RIOTS	
MASS CASUALTY INCIDENTS	WD425
G3 Events that overwhelm the resources of local HOSPITALS and health care providers. They are likely to impose a sustained demand for HEALTH SERVICES rather than the short, intense peak customary with smaller scale disasters. See related DISASTERS; EXPLOSIONS; TERRORISM	
Mass immunisation see MASS VACCINATION	W120

M

- MASS MEDIA** **WLM880**
L1 Instruments or technological means of communication that reach large numbers of people with a common message: press, radio, television, etc. **See related** PERIODICALS; TELEVISION
- MASS SCREENING** **W128**
E1 E5 N2 N5 N6 Organised periodic procedures performed on large groups of people for the purpose of detecting disease.
For cancer **QZ630**
Occupational health **W310**
See also specific conditions. **See related** GERIATRIC ASSESSMENT; HEALTH SURVEYS; MAMMOGRAPHY; NEONATAL SCREENING
- MASS SPECTROMETRY** **QC4**
E5 An analytical method used in determining the identity of a chemical based on its mass using mass analysers/mass spectrometers.
Mass spectroscopy **see** MASS SPECTROMETRY QC4
Mass storage devices **see** COMPUTER STORAGE DEVICES
- MASS VACCINATION** **W120**
E2 E5 N2 N6 Administration of a vaccine to large populations in order to elicit IMMUNITY. **See related** DISASTER MEDICINE; IMMUNISATION PROGRAMMES
- MASSAGE** **WB537**
E2 Group of systematic and scientific manipulations of body tissues best performed with the hands for the purpose of affecting the nervous and muscular systems and the general circulation. Include reflexology and other alternative therapies involving massage with COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY.
Reflexology **WB860**
See related ACUPRESSURE
- MAST CELLS** **QS532**
A11 A15 Granulated cells that are found in almost all tissues, most abundantly in the skin and the gastrointestinal tract. Like the BASOPHILS, mast cells contain large amounts of HISTAMINE and HEPARIN. Unlike basophils, mast cells normally remain in the tissues and do not circulate in the blood. Mast cells, derived from the bone marrow stem cells, are regulated by the STEM CELL FACTOR.
- MASTECTOMY** **WP930-945**
E4 Psychological sequelae **WP940**
Rehabilitation **WP935**
See related BREAST; BREAST DISEASES; BREAST NEOPLASMS
- MASTECTOMY, SEGMENTAL** **WP930**
E4 Removal of only enough breast tissue to ensure that the margins of the resected surgical specimen are free of tumour.
- MASTICATION** **WU100-101**
G7 G10 The act and process of chewing and grinding food in the mouth. **See related** EATING
- Masticatory force **see** BITE FORCE WU440
- Masticatory system **see** STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM WU101

M

MASTITIS	WP845
C13 C17 INFLAMMATION of the BREAST, or MAMMARY GLAND. Breastfeeding problems During pregnancy	WQ620 WQ265
MASTOID	WV533
A2 The posterior part of the temporal bone. It is a projection of the petrous bone. For inflammation use MASTOIDITIS; for fractures coordinate MASTOID / injuries with SKULL FRACTURES.	
MASTURBATION	HQ300
F1 Sexual stimulation or gratification of the self.	
Matched case-control studies see CASE-CONTROL STUDIES	WB25
Matched groups see RESEARCH DESIGN	Q20/WB25
MATCHED-PAIR ANALYSIS	QA28
E5 N5 N6 A type of analysis in which subjects in a study group and a comparison group are made comparable with respect to extraneous factors by individually pairing study subjects with the comparison group subjects (e.g., age-matched controls).	
Material alba see DENTAL DEPOSITS	WU250
MATERIA MEDICA	WB830
D26 Materials or substances used in the composition of traditional medical remedies. The use of this term in MeSH was formerly restricted to historical articles or those concerned with traditional medicine, but it can also refer to homeopathic remedies. Nosodes are specific types of homeopathic remedies prepared from causal agents or disease products. See related HOMEOPATHY; MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL; PHYTOTHERAPY; PLANT EXTRACTS	
Materials, dental see DENTAL MATERIALS	WU315
MATERIALS MANAGEMENT, HOSPITAL	WX545
N2 N4 The management of all procurement, distribution, and storage of equipment and supplies, as well as logistics management including laundry, processing of re-usables, etc. See related HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	
MATERNAL AGE	WQ223
G8 N5 N6 The age of the mother in PREGNANCY. See related AGE FACTORS	
Maternal age, 35 and over see MATERNAL AGE	WQ223
MATERNAL BEHAVIOUR	HQ650
F1 The behaviour patterns associated with or characteristic of a mother. See related FAMILY RELATIONS; MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONS; MOTHERS	
Maternal care patterns see MATERNAL BEHAVIOUR	HQ650
Maternal-child bonding see OBJECT ATTACHMENT; MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONS	WS245
MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH SERVICES	WQ27-28 / WS27
N2 Programs organized for the purpose of providing medical and social services for mothers and children. See related CHILD HEALTH SERVICES; MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES	

M

MATERNAL-CHILD NURSING

WQ140

H2 N2 Specialty. The nursing specialty that deals with the care of women throughout their pregnancy and childbirth and the care of their newborn children. Do not confuse with PAEDIATRIC NURSING, which is nursing of only infants & children; NEONATAL NURSING is also available.

MATERNAL DEATH

W560

C13 C23 I1 Death of the female patient. **See related** MATERNAL MORTALITY (a statistical concept); PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

MATERNAL DEPRIVATION

WS245

F1 Prolonged separation of the offspring from the mother. **See related** FAMILY RELATIONS; OBJECT ATTACHMENT

Maternal education status **see** EDUCATIONAL STATUS

WQ222

MATERNAL EXPOSURE

WQ222

N6 Exposure of the female parent, human or animal, to potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents in the environment or to environmental factors that may include ionising radiation, pathogenic organisms, or toxic chemicals that may affect offspring. It includes pre-conception maternal exposure. **See related** ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE; MATERNAL-FOETAL EXCHANGE

MATERNAL-FOETAL EXCHANGE

WQ210

G8 Exchange of substances between the maternal blood and the fetal blood at the PLACENTA via PLACENTAL CIRCULATION. The placental barrier excludes microbial or viral transmission. **See related** ABNORMALITIES, DRUG-INDUCED; FOETUS; IMMUNITY, MATERNALLY ACQUIRED; MATERNAL EXPOSURE; PLACENTA

Maternal-foetal transmission **see** INFECTIOUS DISEASE TRANSMISSION, VERTICAL W110

Maternal health **see** MATERNAL WELFARE

WQ27-55

MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

WQ27-28

N2 Organised services to provide health care to expectant and nursing mothers. **See related** MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH SERVICES; MATERNAL WELFARE; POSTNATAL CARE; PRECONCEPTION CARE; PRENATAL CARE

MATERNAL MORTALITY

WQ560

E5 L1 N1 N6 Maternal deaths resulting from complications of pregnancy and childbirth in a given population. A largely statistical concept, not for individual MATERNAL DEATH. **See related** MORTALITY

MATERNAL NUTRITIONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

WQ188

G7 Nutrition of a mother which affects the health of the FOETUS and INFANT as well as herself

Maternal physiology **see** PREGNANCY

WQ200-75

Maternal role **see** MATERNAL BEHAVIOUR

HQ650

MATERNAL WELFARE

WQ27-55

I1 Organised efforts by communities or organisations to improve the health and well-being of the mother. **See related** MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

Maternally-acquired immunity **see** IMMUNITY, MATERNALLY-ACQUIRED

QW553

Maternity hospitals **see** HOSPITALS, MATERNITY

WQ27

M

Maternity leave **see** PARENTAL LEAVE WX430

Maternity nursing **see** MATERNAL-CHILD NURSING WQ140

Maternity services **see** MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES WQ27-8

MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS

Q

G17 Numeric or quantitative entities, descriptions, properties, relationships, operations, and events.

Mathematical models **see** MODELS, THEORETICAL QA

MATHEMATICS

Q

H1 Use for the discipline (education, history, etc) only; use MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS or specifics treed under it for numeric concepts including concepts in arithmetic, geometry and calculus. Differentiate from STATISTICS

In accountancy

WX277

Algebra

QA25

See related NATURAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

Matriarchy **see** FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS HM240

Mattresses **see** BEDS WX542

Maturity-onset diabetes mellitus **see** DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 WK810-50

MAXILLA

WU101

A2 A14 One of a pair of irregularly shaped bones that form the upper jaw. A maxillary bone provides tooth sockets for the superior teeth, forms part of the ORBIT and contains the MAXILLARY SINUS. Do not use for JAW - upper jaw only. For / blood supply consider also MAXILLARY ARTERY; for / growth and development consider also MAXILLOFACIAL DEVELOPMENT; for / injuries consider also MAXILLOFACIAL INJURIES; for / innervation consider also MAXILLARY NERVE **See related** JAW; MAXILLOFACIAL DEVELOPMENT

Maxillary antrum **see** MAXILLARY SINUS WU140

MAXILLARY FRACTURES

WU610

C21 Fractures of the upper jaw. Do not use for JAW FRACTURES

MAXILLARY NEOPLASMS

WU140

C4 C5 C7 Cancer or tumours of the MAXILLA or upper jaw. Do not use for JAW NEOPLASMS

MAXILLARY SINUS

WU140

A4 The air space located in the body of the MAXILLARY BONE near each cheek. Each maxillary sinus communicates with the middle passage (meatus) of the NASAL CAVITY on the same side. For inflammation or sinusitis use MAXILLARY SINUSITIS; for fractures coordinate MAXILLARY SINUS / injuries with MAXILLARY FRACTURES.

MAXILLOFACIAL ABNORMALITIES

WE403

C5 C7 C16 Congenital structural deformities, malformations, or other abnormalities of the maxilla and face or facial bones. For works involving both the maxilla & the face. Do not use as a substitute for MAXILLA / abnormalities or FACE / abnormalities or FACIAL BONES / abnormalities. **See related** JAW ABNORMALITIES; MOUTH ABNORMALITIES; TOOTH ABNORMALITIES

MAXILLOFACIAL DEVELOPMENT

WU101

G7 G11 The process of growth and differentiation of the jaws and face. **See related** CEPHALOMETRY; FACE; MAXILLA

M

MAXILLOFACIAL INJURIES

WU610

C21 General or unspecified injuries involving the face and jaw (either upper, lower, or both). Do not use as a substitute for MANDIBULAR INJURIES nor MAXILLA / injuries nor FACIAL INJURIES nor FACIAL BONES / injuries. **See related** FACIAL INJURIES

Maxillofacial procedures **see** ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WU600-40

MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

WU620

E7 A prosthetic appliance for the replacement of areas of the maxilla, mandible, and face, missing as a result of deformity, disease, injury, or surgery. When the prosthesis replaces portions of the mandible only, it is referred to as MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS. Maxillo- here may be either jaw but MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS is also available. Do not use for outer ear or nose replacements. **See related** MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS

MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS IMPLANTATION

WU620

E4 E6 Surgical insertion of an appliance for the replacement of areas of the maxilla, mandible, and face. When only portions of the mandible are replaced, it is referred to as MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS IMPLANTATION. **See related** MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

Maxillofacial surgery **see** SURGERY, ORAL

WU600-40

Maxims **see** APHORISMS AND PROVERBS

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION

W350

N6 The maximum exposure to a biologically active physical or chemical agent that is allowed during an 8-hour period (a workday) in a population of workers, or during a 24-hour period in the general population, which does not appear to cause appreciable harm, whether immediate or delayed for any period, in the target population.

MAXIMUM TOLERATED DOSE

QV602

E5 G7 The highest dose of a biologically active agent given during a chronic study that will not reduce longevity from effects other than carcinogenicity.

McGill pain questionnaire

WL800

McNaughton rule **see** INSANITY DEFENCE

WM732

Meals on wheels **see** FOOD SERVICES

HV254

Mean survival time **see** SURVIVAL RATE

W110

MEASLES

WC580

C2 A highly contagious infectious disease caused by MORBILLIVIRUS, common among children but also seen in the non-immune of any age, in which the virus enters the respiratory tract via droplet nuclei and multiplies in the epithelial cells, spreading throughout the MONONUCLEAR PHAGOCYTE SYSTEM.

Measles, German **see** RUBELLA

WC582

MEASLES-MUMPS-RUBELLA VACCINE

WC500

D24 A combined vaccine used to prevent MEASLES; MUMPS; and RUBELLA.

MEASLES VACCINE

WC580

D20 A live attenuated virus vaccine of chick embryo origin, used for routine immunisation of children and for immunisation of adolescents and adults who have not had measles or been immunised with live measles vaccine and have no serum antibodies against measles. Children are usually immunised with measles-mumps-rubella combination vaccine.

M

Measurement, educational see EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT	L100
Measurements, epidemiologic see EPIDEMIOLOGIC MEASUREMENTS	W115
Measurement of health see HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS	W218
Measures see WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	QC20
MEAT	WD87
J2 The edible portions of any animal used for food including domestic mammals (the major ones being cattle, swine, and sheep) along with poultry, fish, shellfish, and game. Co-ordinate with animal source for a specific meat e.g. for beef use MEAT and CATTLE.	
MEAT PRODUCTS	WD87
J2 Articles of food which are derived by a process of manufacture from any portion of carcasses of any animal used for food (e.g., brawn, sausages). For tinned meat add FOOD PRESERVATION to MEAT and the animal source.	
Mechanical low back pain see LOW BACK PAIN	WE548-9
MECHANICS	QC120
H1 The branch of physics which deals with the motions of material bodies, including kinematics, dynamics, and statics. When the laws of mechanics are applied to living structures, as to the locomotor system, it is referred to as BIOMECHANICAL PHENOMENA. See related BIOMECHANICS	
/ mechanism of action see / pharmacology	
Media see MASS MEDIA SOCIAL MEDIA	WLM880 QA317
Mediaeval history see HISTORY, MEDIAEVAL	D/WZ54
Median neuropathy, carpal tunnel see CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME	WL564
MEDIASTINAL NEOPLASMS	WF900
C4 C8 Tumors or cancer of the MEDIASTINUM.	
MEDIASTINUM	WF900
A1	
Mediating see NEGOTIATING	WX450
Mediation see NEGOTIATING	WX450
Mediators of inflammation see INFLAMMATION MEDIATORS	QW568
MEDICAL AUDIT	WA217
N4 N5 A detailed review and evaluation of selected clinical records by qualified professional personnel for evaluating quality of medical care.	
In general practice	WA155
Significant event audit	WA155
Medical bibliographies see BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEDICINE	Z650
Medical care costs see HEALTH CARE COSTS	WX155

M

Medical care research see HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH	WX20
Medical care team see PATIENT CARE TEAM	WA150
Medical centres, academic see ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRES	WA210-16
Medical computer science see MEDICAL INFORMATICS	WX350-95
Medical decision making, computer-assisted see DECISION MAKING, COMPUTER-ASSISTED	WB35
Medical device design see EQUIPMENT DESIGN	WB35
Medical device failure see EQUIPMENT FAILURE	WB35
MEDICAL DEVICE LEGISLATION	WB35
N3 Laws and regulations pertaining to devices used in medicine, proposed for enactment or enacted by a legislative body	
Medical device safety see EQUIPMENT SAFETY	W350
Medical devices see EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	WB35
Medical Defence Union see LIABILITY, LEGAL	WA227
Medical dictionaries see DICTIONARIES, MEDICAL	WB13
Medical directors see PHYSICIAN EXECUTIVES	WA239
Medical economics see ECONOMICS, MEDICAL	
Medical education see EDUCATION, MEDICAL	WA206-17
Medical education, continuing see EDUCATION, MEDICAL, CONTINUING	WA217
Medical education, postgraduate see EDUCATION, MEDICAL, GRADUATE	WA212
Medical education, undergraduate see EDUCATION, MEDICAL, UNDERGRADUATE	WA208
Medical electronics see ELECTRONICS, MEDICAL	QT34
Medical equipment see EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	WB35
Medical equipment, durable see DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	WB35
MEDICAL ERRORS	WA229
N2 Errors or mistakes committed by health professionals which result in harm to the patient. They include errors in diagnosis (DIAGNOSTIC ERRORS), errors in the administration of drugs and other medications (MEDICATION ERRORS), errors in the performance of surgical procedures, in the use of other types of therapy, in the use of equipment and in the interpretation of laboratory findings. Medical errors are differentiated from MALPRACTICE in that the former are regarded as honest mistakes or accidents while the latter is the result of negligence, reprehensible ignorance, or criminal intent.	
In psychiatry	WM34
See related DIAGNOSTIC ERRORS; IATROGENIC DISEASE; MALPRACTICE; MEDICATION ERRORS; PATIENT HARM	

M

- Medical ethics **see** ETHICS, MEDICAL WA245-60
- Medical etiquette **see** INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS WA265
- Medical examiners and coroners **see** CORONERS AND MEDICAL EXAMINERS WA315
- Medical fees **see** FEES, MEDICAL WX850-80
- MEDICAL FUTILITY** **WA255**
E1 The absence of a useful purpose or useful result in a diagnostic procedure or therapeutic intervention. The situation of a patient whose condition will not be improved by treatment or instances in which treatment preserves permanent unconsciousness or cannot end dependence on intensive medical care.
- Medical gases **see** GASES
- Medical genetics **see** GENETICS, MEDICAL QZ50
- Medical graduates, foreign **see** FOREIGN MEDICAL GRADUATES WA292-4
- Medical history **see** HISTORY OF MEDICINE WZ40
- Medical history by century **see** HISTORY + century number
- MEDICAL HISTORY TAKING** **WB150**
E1 In psychiatry **WM141**
See related DATA COLLECTION; MEDICAL RECORDS
- MEDICAL ILLUSTRATION** **WX527**
H2 J1 K1 L1 The field which deals with illustrative clarification of biomedical concepts, as in the use of diagrams and drawings. The illustration may be produced by hand, photography, computer, or other electronic or mechanical methods. **See related** ART
- Medical imaging **see** DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING WN90
- MEDICAL INFORMATICS** **WX350-95**
L1 Specialty. The field of information science concerned with the analysis and dissemination of medical data through the application of computers to various aspects of health care and medicine.
- MEDICAL INFORMATICS APPLICATIONS** **WX370-75**
L1 Automated systems applied to the patient care process including diagnosis, therapy, and systems of communicating medical data within the health care setting.
- MEDICAL INFORMATICS COMPUTING** **WX380-95**
L1 Precise procedural mathematical and logical operations utilised in the study of medical information pertaining to health care.
- Medical information science **see** MEDICAL INFORMATICS WX350-95
- Medical journalism **see** JOURNALISM, MEDICAL Q50
- Medical jurisprudence **see** JURISPRUDENCE WA218-20
- MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL** **QY21**
M1 N2 Health care professionals, technicians, and assistants staffing LABORATORIES in research or health care facilities.

M

MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE	WB35
H2 J1 The specialty related to the performance of techniques in clinical pathology such as those in hematology, microbiology, and other general clinical laboratory applications.	
As a profession	QY21
See related CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES; DIAGNOSIS, LABORATORY	
Medical laboratory technology see CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES	QY25
Medical legislation see LEGISLATION, MEDICAL	WA218
Medical liability see LIABILITY, LEGAL	WA227
Medical libraries see LIBRARIES, MEDICAL	Z600-50
Medical licensure see LICENSURE, MEDICAL	WA222
Medical manpower planning see HEALTH MANPOWER	WA205
Medical manuscripts see MANUSCRIPTS, MEDICAL	WZ345
Medical mistakes see MEDICAL ERRORS	WA229
Medical negligence see MALPRACTICE	
MEDICAL ONCOLOGY	QZ210
H2 Specialty. A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of neoplasms.	
See related NEOPLASMS	
Medical philosophy see PHILOSOPHY, MEDICAL	WA245
Medical physics see HEALTH PHYSICS	WN400-80
Medical power of attorney see ADVANCE DIRECTIVES	WA77
Medical practice, history of see MEDICINE / history	WB11
Medical profession see PHYSICIANS	WA237
Medical psychology see PSYCHOLOGY, MEDICAL	WLM925
MEDICAL RECEPTIONISTS	WX250
M1 N2 Individuals who receive patients in a surgery or hospital department.	
In primary care	WA134
MEDICAL RECORD ADMINISTRATORS	WX360
M1 N2 Individuals professionally qualified in the management of patients' records. Duties may include planning, designing, and managing systems for patient administrative and clinical data, as well as patient medical records. The concept includes medical record technicians and medical record librarians.	
Medical record librarians see MEDICAL RECORD ADMINISTRATORS	WX360
MEDICAL RECORD LINKAGE	WX350
E5 L1 N4 N5 N6 The creation and maintenance of medical and vital records in multiple institutions in a manner that will facilitate the combined use of the records of identified individuals.	

M

- MEDICAL RECORDS** **WX360-68**
E5 L1 N4 N5 N6 Recording of pertinent information concerning patient's illness or illnesses.
 In primary care **WA136**
 Paediatric medical records **WS27**
See related HEALTH RECORDS, PERSONAL; MEDICAL HISTORY TAKING; MEDICAL RECORD LINKAGE; MEDICAL RECORDS, PROBLEM-ORIENTED; MEDICAL RECORD SYSTEMS, COMPUTERISED; PATIENT ACCESS TO MEDICAL RECORDS; PATIENT ADMISSION; PATIENT DISCHARGE
- MEDICAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL** **WX360**
N2 N4 Hospital department responsible for the creating, care, storage and retrieval of medical records. It also provides statistical information for the medical and administrative staff.

Medical records, electronic **see** ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS **WX360**
- MEDICAL RECORDS, PROBLEM ORIENTATED** **WX370**
E5 L1 N4 N5 N6 A system of record keeping in which a list of the patient's problems is made and all history, physical findings, laboratory data, etc. pertinent to each problem are placed under that heading.

Medical records systems, automated **see** MEDICAL RECORDS SYSTEMS, COMPUTERISED **WX360**
- MEDICAL RECORDS SYSTEMS, COMPUTERISED** **WX360**
E5 L1 N4 N5 N6 Computer-based systems for input, storage, display, retrieval and printing of information contained in a patient's medical record. **See related** ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS; FORMS AND RECORDS CONTROL
- Medical research **see** BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH **WB20**
Medical research institutes **see** ACADEMIES AND INSTITUTES **WB23**
Medical schools **see** SCHOOLS, MEDICAL **WA210**
- MEDICAL SECRETARIES** **WX250**
M1 N2 Individuals responsible for various duties pertaining to the medical office routine.
 In primary care **WA134**

Medical social work **see** SOCIAL WORK **HV128**
Medical societies **see** SOCIETIES, MEDICAL **WB1**
Medical sociology **see** SOCIOLOGY, MEDICAL **W250-60**
- MEDICAL STAFF** **WA200-5**
M1 N2 Professional medical personnel who provide care to patients in an organised facility, institution or agency other than those in hospitals. **See related** GENERAL PRACTITIONERS; PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIANS, WOMEN
- MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL** **WA235-9**
M1 N2 Professional medical personnel approved to provide care to patients in a hospital.
 Junior doctors **WA235**
 Management functions of doctors **WA239**
 Specialist registrars **WA235**
 Senior doctors and consultants **WA237**
See related PHYSICIAN EXECUTIVES; PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIANS, WOMEN

M

Medical students **see** STUDENTS, MEDICAL WA208

MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS

Z392

L1 Controlled vocabulary thesaurus produced by the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE. It consists of sets of terms naming descriptors in a hierarchical structure that permits searching at various levels of specificity. **See related** MEDLINE

Medical technician, emergency **see** EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN WX560-70

Medical technology **see** TECHNOLOGY, MEDICAL WB35

Medical testimony **see** EXPERT TESTIMONY

MEDICAL TOURISM

WA82

I3 N5 Travel to another country for the purpose of medical treatment.

MEDICAL WASTE

W70

D20 N6 Blood, mucous, tissue removed at surgery or autopsy, soiled surgical dressings and other materials requiring special disposal procedures. **See related** BLOOD-BORNE PATHOGENS

MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL

W70

D20 N6 Management, removal, and elimination of biologic, infectious, pathologic, and dental waste. The concept includes blood, mucus, tissue removed at surgery or autopsy, soiled surgical dressings, and other materials requiring special control and handling. Disposal may take place where the waste is generated or elsewhere.

MEDICAL WRITING

Q50

L1 The practice of writing usually by a skilled or specialized writer focused on the reporting or dissemination of medical information for a target audience. **See related** MANUSCRIPTS, MEDICAL

Medically assisted suicide **see** SUICIDE, ASSISTED WA260

MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED AREA

WX140

N3 N5 A geographic location which has insufficient health resources (manpower and/or facilities) to meet the medical needs of the resident population. **See related** HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY

MEDICALLY UNEXPLAINED SYMPTOMS

WB143 / WM90

F3 Persistent health symptoms which remain unexplained after a complete medical evaluation. A cluster of symptoms that consistently appear together but without a known cause are referred to as a MEDICALLY UNEXPLAINED SYNDROME (MUS). **See related** SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS; SOMATOFORM DISORDERS

Medically unexplained syndrome **see** SOMATOFORM DISORDERS WM90

Medicated intrauterine devices **see** INTRAUTERINE DEVICES, MEDICATED HQ162

MEDICATION ADHERENCE

WA70

F1 N5 Voluntary co-operation of the patient in taking drugs or medicine as prescribed. This includes timing, dosage, and frequency. Medication non-adherence goes here. Distinguish this concept from TREATMENT REFUSAL. **See related** PATIENT COMPLIANCE; TREATMENT REFUSAL

Medication compliance **see** MEDICATION ADHERENCE WA70

M

MEDICATION ERRORS

QV446-8

E2 N2 Errors in prescribing, dispensing or administering medication with the result that the patient fails to receive the correct drug or the proper dose of the drug in the treatment of his disease.

As cause of iatrogenic disease

QZ42

See related DRUG THERAPY; MALPRACTICE; PATIENT HARM

Medication non-compliance **see** MEDICATION ADHERENCE

WA70

MEDICATION SYSTEMS

QV448

N4 Overall systems, traditional or automated, to provide medication to patients. This is an organisational concept in patient care for providing medication; do not confuse it with DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS for the administration of a drug to a patient for "controlled delivery so that an optimum amount reaches the target site".

MEDICATION SYSTEMS, HOSPITAL

QV448

N2 N4 Overall systems, traditional or automated, to provide medication to patients in hospitals. Elements of the system are: handling the physician's order, transcription of the order by nurse and/or pharmacist, filling the medication order, transfer to the nursing unit, and administration to the patient.

See related CLINICAL PHARMACY INFORMATION SYSTEMS; HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Medication systems, programmable, implantable **see** INFUSION PUMPS, IMPLANTABLE WB354

Medication-induced dyskinesia **see** DYSKINESIA, DRUG-INDUCED

WL375/WM403

Medicinal herbs **see** PLANTS, MEDICINAL

QV466

Medicinal plants **see** PLANTS, MEDICINAL

QV466

Medicinal teas **see** TEAS, MEDICINAL

QV446/486

MEDICINE

WA200-242/WB100

H2 Specialty. Very general; avoid. The art and science of preventing, diagnosing and treating disease, as well as the maintenance of health. Use only as a field, profession or discipline. Differentiate from DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE where the patient is emphasised. It is divided broadly into experimental medicine (BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH) & CLINICAL MEDICINE, a specialty devoted to the diagnosis & management of human patients. For / legislation & jurisprudence use LEGISLATION, MEDICAL or JURISPRUDENCE or FORENSIC MEDICINE; legal medicine is FORENSIC MEDICINE or JURISPRUDENCE.

Careers in medicine

WA202

Careers in medicine outside the UK

WA203

Popular works

WB75

Practical procedures

WB110

See related BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH; CLINICAL MEDICINE; COMMUNITY MEDICINE; ECONOMICS, MEDICAL; EDUCATION, MEDICAL; EMERGENCY MEDICINE; FORENSIC MEDICINE; HEALTH MANPOWER; HISTORY OF MEDICINE; LEGISLATION, MEDICAL; MILITARY MEDICINE; PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Medicine, adolescent **see** ADOLESCENT MEDICINE

WS850

Medicine, aerospace **see** AEROSPACE MEDICINE

WD600-60

MEDICINE, AFRICAN TRADITIONAL

WB56

E2 I1 A system of traditional medicine which is based on the beliefs and practices of the African peoples. It includes treatment by medicinal plants and other materia medica as well as by the ministrations of diviners, medicine men, witch doctors, and sorcerers.

Medicine, alternative **see** COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES

WB800-65

M

Medicine and religion see RELIGION AND MEDICINE	WA250
MEDICINE, ARABIC E2 I1 K1	WB57
Medicine, aviation see AEROSPACE MEDICINE	WD600-60
MEDICINE, AYURVEDIC E2 I1 The traditional Hindu system of medicine which is based on customs, beliefs, and practices of the Hindu culture. Ayurveda means "the science of Life": veda - science, ayur - life. See related HINDUISM	WB58
Medicine, bibliographies see BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEDICINE	Z650
MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL E2 I1 A system of traditional medicine which is based on the beliefs and practices of the Chinese culture. Do not use for medicine in China which is MEDICINE + CHINA; for medicinal plants in Chinese medicine consider DRUGS, CHINESE HERBAL; index differentiation of signs & symptoms (bianzheng shizhi) under MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL + DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL ; Oriental taking of pulses is PULSE + appropriate acupuncture or Oriental medicine terms. See related ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY See related ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY; DRUGS, CHINESE HERBAL; MEDICINE, TIBETAN TRADITIONAL	WB59
Medicine, clinical see CLINICAL MEDICINE	WB21
Medicine, community see COMMUNITY MEDICINE	W100
Medicine, complementary see COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES	WB800-55
MEDICINE, EAST ASIAN TRADITIONAL E2 I1 Medical practice or discipline that is based on the knowledge, cultures, and beliefs of the people in EAST ASIA. Do not use for modern medicine in the orient. See related ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY; MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL; MEDICINE, TIBETAN TRADITIONAL	WB60-63
Medicine, emergency see EMERGENCY MEDICINE	WD421
Medicine, emporiatric see TRAVEL MEDICINE	W124
Medicine, environmental see ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE	W100
Medicine, evidence-based see EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE	WB20
Medicine, far east see MEDICINE, EAST ASIAN TRADITIONAL	WB60-63
Medicine, folk see MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL	WB55-64
Medicine, forensic see FORENSIC MEDICINE	WA300-40
Medicine, herbal see HERBAL MEDICINE	WB840
Medicine, Hindu see MEDICINE, AYURVEDIC	WB58
Medicine, history see HISTORY OF MEDICINE	WZ40
Medicine, holistic see HOLISTIC HEALTH	WB825

M

MEDICINE IN ART	WZ330
K1 Co-ordinate if necessary with a specific form of art. See related ART	
MEDICINE IN LITERATURE	WZ330
K1 Co-ordinate if necessary with a specific form of literature. See related APHORISMS AND PROVERBS AS TOPIC; BIBLE; BIBLIOGRAPHY AS TOPIC; DRAMA; LITERATURE; POETRY AS TOPIC	
Medicine, indigenous see MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL	WB55-64
Medicine, industrial see OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE	W300
Medicine, internal see INTERNAL MEDICINE	WB21
MEDICINE, KAMPO	WB61
E2 I1 System of herbal medicine practiced in Japan by both herbalists and practitioners of modern medicine. Kampo originated in China and is based on Chinese herbal medicine (MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL). See related MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL	
MEDICINE, KOREAN TRADITIONAL	WB62
E2 I1 Medical practice or discipline that is based on the knowledge, cultures, and beliefs of the people of KOREA. For hand acupuncture (Koryo Sooji Chim) in Korean traditional medicine use ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY + HAND + MEDICINE, KOREAN TRADITIONAL	
Medicine. legal see FORENSIC MEDICINE	WA300-40
Medicine, military see MILITARY MEDICINE	WB105
Medicine, naturopathic see NATUROPATHY	WB865
Medicine, nautical see NAVAL MEDICINE	WA284
Medicine, naval see NAVAL MEDICINE	WA284
Medicine, nuclear see NUCLEAR MEDICINE	WN500-60
Medicine, occupational see OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE	W300
Medicine, oral see ORAL MEDICINE	WU140
Medicine, oriental traditional see MEDICINE, EAST ASIAN TRADITIONAL	WB60-63
Medicine, osteopathic see OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE	WE175-80
Medicine, palliative see PALLIATIVE MEDICINE	WT600
Medicine, physical see PHYSICAL AND REHABILITATION MEDICINE	WB450
Medicine, preventive see PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	W100-46
Medicine, primitive see MEDICINE TRADITIONAL	WB55-64
Medicine, psychosomatic see PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE	WM90
Medicine, pulmonary see PULMONARY MEDICINE	WF27
Medicine, reproductive see REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE	

M

- Medicine, social **see** SOCIAL MEDICINE W100
- Medicine, space **see** AEROSPACE MEDICINE WD600-60
- Medicine, sport **see** SPORTS MEDICINE WD500-10
- Medicine, state **see** STATE MEDICINE WX90
- Medicine, submarine **see** SUBMARINE MEDICINE WD660
- MEDICINE, TIBETAN TRADITIONAL WB63**
E2 I1 A system of traditional medicine which is based on the beliefs and practices of the Tibetan culture. **See related** MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL
- MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL WB55-64**
E2 I1 Systems of medicine based on cultural beliefs and practices handed down from generation to generation. The concept includes mystical and magical rituals (SPIRITUAL THERAPIES), PHYTOTHERAPY, and other treatments which may not be explained by modern medicine. Includes medicine among aborigines and other primitive cultures and folk medicine among non-primitive cultures. SHAMANISM and ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY are also available. **See related** ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY; MATERIA MEDICA
- Medicine, traditional, East Asia **see** MEDICINE, EAST ASIAN TRADITIONAL WB60-63
- Medicine, tropical **see** TROPICAL MEDICINE WC680
- MEDICINE, UNANI WB64**
E2 I1 K1 A modified Greco-Arabic medical system flourishing today as unani medicine. It was the product of Arab physicians and scholars captivated by Greek philosophy, science, and medicine. It is practiced today in India and Pakistan, largely as a type of herbal medicine.
- Medicine, veterinary **see** VETERINARY MEDICINE QM30
- Medicines, patent **see** NONPRESCRIPTION DRUGS QV472
- Medicines reconciliation **see** DRUG INTERACTIONS QV38
- Medico-legal autopsy **see** AUTOPSY WA328
- Medico-legal dentistry **see** FORENSIC DENTISTRY WA302
- Medico-legal examination **see** FORENSIC PATHOLOGY WA320
- MEDITATION WLM275**
E2 F4 A state of consciousness in which the individual eliminates environmental stimuli from awareness so that the mind can focus on a single thing, producing a state of relaxation and relief from stress. A wide variety of techniques are used to clear the mind of stressful outside interferences. It includes meditation therapy. **See related** IMAGING (PSYCHOTHERAPY); MIND-BODY THERAPIES; YOGA; MINDFULNESS
- Mediterranean diet **see** DIET, MEDITERRANEAN WD165
- MEDLINE Z354**
L1 The premier bibliographic database of the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE. MEDLINE® (MEDLARS Online) is the primary subset of PUBMED and can be searched on NLM's Web site in PubMed or the NLM Gateway. MEDLINE references are indexed with MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS (MeSH). **See related** MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS

M

MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE

WP614

D4 A synthetic progestin that is derived from 17-hydroxyprogesterone. It is a long-acting contraceptive that is effective both orally or by intramuscular injection and has also been used to treat breast and endometrial neoplasms.

As a contraceptive

Q164/QV177

MEDULLA OBLONGATA

WL135

A8 The lower portion of the BRAIN STEM. It is inferior to the PONS and anterior to the CEREBELLUM. Medulla oblongata serves as a relay station between the brain and the spinal cord, and contains centres for regulating respiratory, vasomotor, cardiac and reflex activities. **See related BRAIN STEM**

Medullar neoplasms **see** BRAIN STEM NEOPLASMS

WL350

Meetings **see** CONGRESSES; ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

WX225

MEGACOLON

WI528

C6 Dilatation of the COLON, often to alarming dimensions. There are various types of megacolon including congenital megacolon in HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE, idiopathic megacolon in CONSTIPATION, and TOXIC MEGACOLON. For / congenital use HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE

Megacolon, congenital **see** HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE

WI528

MEGAKARYOCYTES

WH380

A11 A15 Very large BONE MARROW CELLS which release mature BLOOD PLATELETS.

Megavolt radiotherapy **see** RADIOTHERAPY, HIGH-ENERGY

WN300

MEIOSIS

QU375

G4 G5 A type of CELL NUCLEUS division, occurring during maturation of the GERM CELLS. Two successive cell nucleus divisions following a single chromosome duplication (S PHASE) result in daughter cells with half the number of CHROMOSOMES as the parent cells.

Melancholia **see** DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

WM171

Melanocytic vestibular Schwannoma **see** NEUROMA, ACOUSTIC

WV560

MELANOMA

WR510

C4 A malignant neoplasm derived from cells that are capable of forming melanin, which may occur in the skin of any part of the body, in the eye, or, rarely, in the mucous membranes of the genitalia, anus, oral cavity or other sites. It occurs mostly in adults and may originate de novo or from a pigmented nevus or malignant lentigo. Melanomas frequently metastasise widely, and the regional lymph nodes, liver, lungs and brain are likely to be involved. The incidence of malignant skin melanomas is rising rapidly in all parts of the world.

MELATONIN

WK355

D3 D6 A biogenic amine that is found in animals and plants. In mammals, melatonin is produced by the PINEAL GLAND. Its secretion increases in darkness and decreases during exposure to light. Melatonin is implicated in the regulation of SLEEP, mood, and REPRODUCTION. Melatonin is also an effective antioxidant.

MEMBRANE PROTEINS

QU55

D12 Proteins which are found in membranes including cellular and intracellular membranes. They consist of two types, peripheral and integral proteins. They include most membrane-associated enzymes, antigenic proteins, transport proteins, and drug, hormone, and lectin receptors.

M

MEMBRANES

QS532

A10 Thin layers of tissue which cover parts of the body, separate adjacent cavities, or connect adjacent structures. **See related** MUCOUS MEMBRANE; SEROUS MEMBRANE; SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE

MEMBRANES, ARTIFICIAL

D25 J1 Artificially produced membranes, such as semi-permeable membranes used in artificial kidney dialysis (RENAL DIALYSIS), monomolecular and bimolecular membranes used as models to simulate biological CELL MEMBRANES. These membranes are also used in the process of GUIDED TISSUE REGENERATION.

In renal dialysis

WJ378

In oxygenation

WD456

See related EXTRACORPOREAL MEMBRANE OXYGENATION

Membranous labyrinth **see** EAR, INNER

WV550

MEMORY

WLM460

F2 Complex mental function having four distinct phases: (1) memorising or learning, (2) retention, (3) recall, and (4) recognition. Clinically, it is usually subdivided into immediate, recent, and remote memory. Recognition goes here.

Neurological aspects

WL706

See related DÉJÀ VU; MEMORY, SHORT-TERM; MENTAL RECALL; RETENTION (PSYCHOLOGY)

Memory deficits **see** MEMORY DISORDERS

WL708

Memory devices, computer **see** COMPUTER PERIPHERALS

QA170

MEMORY DISORDERS

WL708

C10 C23 F1 Disturbances in registering an impression, in the retention of an acquired impression, or in the recall of an impression. Memory impairments are associated with DEMENTIA; CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA; ENCEPHALITIS; ALCOHOLISM ; SCHIZOPHRENIA; and other conditions. **See related** ALCOHOL AMNESTIC DISORDER; AMNESIA; KORSAKOFF SYNDROME

Memory, false **see** REPRESSION

WM478

Memory for designs test **see** NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

WL258

Memory, immediate **see** MEMORY, SHORT-TERM

WL708

Memory, immunologic **see** IMMUNOLOGIC MEMORY

QW540

Memory loss **see** MEMORY DISORDERS

WL708

MEMORY, SHORT-TERM

WL708

F2 Temporary storage of information for a few seconds to hours, as opposed to long-term memory which refers to material stored for days, years, or a lifetime.

MEN

HM250

M1 Human adult males as cultural, psychological, sociological, political, and economic entities. Do not use for mankind.

Mental health and illness in men

WM31

Popular works on men's health

WB75

See related BOYS; GENITAL DISEASES, MALE; MEN'S HEALTH

Menadione **see** VITAMIN K 3

WD64

M

- MENARCHE** **WS840**
G8 The first MENSTRUAL CYCLE marked by the initiation of MENSTRUATION.
- MENIERE DISEASE** **WV558**
C9 A disease of the inner ear (LABYRINTH) that is characterised by fluctuating SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS; TINNITUS; episodic VERTIGO and aural fullness. It is the most common form of endolymphatic hydrops.
- Meningeal plague **see** PLAGUE WC350
- MENINGES** **WL122**
A8 The three membranes that cover the BRAIN and the SPINAL CORD. They are the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater. **See related** ARACHNOID; DURA MATER
- MENINGITIS** **WL332**
C10 Inflammation of the coverings of the brain and/or spinal cord, which consist of the PIA MATER; ARACHNOID; and DURA MATER. Infections (viral, bacterial, and fungal) are the most common causes of this condition, but subarachnoid haemorrhage (HAEMORRHAGES, SUBARACHNOID), chemical irritation (chemical MENINGITIS), granulomatous conditions, neoplastic conditions (CARCINOMATOUS MENINGITIS), and other inflammatory conditions may produce this syndrome. Specific forms are also available.
- MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL** **WL332**
C1 C10 A fulminant infection of the meninges and subarachnoid fluid by the bacterium NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS, producing diffuse inflammation and peri-meningeal venous thromboses. Clinical manifestations include FEVER, nuchal rigidity, SEIZURES, severe HEADACHE, petechial rash, stupor, focal neurologic deficits, HYDROCEPHALUS and COMA. The organism is usually transmitted via nasopharyngeal secretions and is a leading cause of meningitis in children and young adults. Organisms from Neisseria meningitidis serogroups A, B, C, Y, and W-135 have been reported to cause meningitis.
- MENINGITIS, PNEUMOCOCCAL** **WL332**
C1 C10 An acute purulent infection of the meninges and subarachnoid space caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae, most prevalent in children and adults over the age of 60. This illness may be associated with OTITIS MEDIA; MASTOIDITIS; SINUSITIS; RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS; sickle cell disease (ANAEMIA, SICKLE CELL); skull fractures and other disorders. Clinical manifestations include FEVER; HEADACHE, neck stiffness and somnolence followed by SEIZURES, focal neurologic deficits (notably DEAFNESS) and COMA.
- MENINGITIS, VIRAL** **WL332**
C1 C10 Viral infections of the leptomeninges and subarachnoid space. TOGAVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; FLAVIVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; RUBELLA; BUNYAVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; ORBIVIRUS infections; PICORNAVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; ORTHOMYXOVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; RHABDOVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; ARENAVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; HERPESVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; ADENOVIRIDAE INFECTIONS; JC VIRUS infections; and RETROVIRIDAE INFECTIONS may cause this form of meningitis. Clinical manifestations include fever, headache, neck pain, vomiting, PHOTOPHOBIA, and signs of meningeal irritation.
- MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS** **WC245**
C1 Infections with bacteria of the species NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS.
- MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINES** **WC245**
D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent infection with NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS.
- Meningococcus **see** NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS QW131

M

MENINGOMYELOCELE

WL540/WS430/WE480

C10 C16 Congenital, or rarely, acquired herniation of meningeal and spinal cord tissue through a bony defect in the vertebral column. The majority of these defects occur in the lumbosacral region. Clinical features include PARAPLEGIA, loss of sensation in the lower body, and incontinence. This condition may be associated with the ARNOLD-CHIARI MALFORMATION and HYDROCEPHALUS. **See related** NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS; SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA

MENOPAUSE

WP640-6

G8 The last menstrual period. Permanent cessation of menses (MENSTRUATION) is usually defined after 6 to 12 months of AMENORRHOEA in a woman over 45 years of age. **See related** OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY; OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL

MENOPAUSE, PREMATURE

WP640-6

C13 G8 The premature cessation of menses (MENSTRUATION) when the last menstrual period occurs in a woman under the age of 40. It is due to the depletion of OVARIAN FOLLICLES. Premature MENOPAUSE can be caused by diseases, OVARIECTOMY; RADIATION, chemicals and chromosomal abnormalities.

MEN'S HEALTH

WA99

N1 The concept covering the physical and mental conditions of men.

Men's role **see** GENDER IDENTITY

HQ300

MENORRHAGIA

WP624

C13 C23 Excessive uterine bleeding during MENSTRUATION.

MENSTRUAL CYCLE

WP618

G8 The period from onset of one menstrual bleeding (MENSTRUATION) to the next in an ovulating woman or female primate. The menstrual cycle is regulated by endocrine interactions of the HYPOTHALAMUS; the PITUITARY GLAND, the ovaries and the genital tract. The menstrual cycle is divided by OVULATION into two phases. Based on the endocrine status of the OVARY, there is a FOLLICULAR PHASE and a LUTEAL PHASE. Based on the response in the ENDOMETRIUM, the menstrual cycle is divided into a proliferative and a secretory phase.

Menstrual cycle, luteal phase **see** LUTEAL PHASE

WP618

Menstrual cycle, secretory phase **see** LUTEAL PHASE

WP618

MENSTRUATION

WP620-30

G8 The periodic shedding of the ENDOMETRIUM and associated menstrual bleeding in the MENSTRUAL CYCLE of humans and primates. Menstruation is due to the decline in circulating PROGESTERONE, and occurs at the late LUTEAL PHASE when LUTEOLYSIS of the CORPUS LUTEUM takes place.

MENSTRUATION DISTURBANCES

WP621-30

C23 Variations of menstruation which may be indicative of disease.

Menstruation, painful **see** DYSMENORRHOEA

WP626

MENSTRUATION-INDUCING AGENTS

HQ164

D27 Chemical compounds that induce menstruation either through direct action on the reproductive organs or through indirect action by relieving another condition of which amenorrhea is a secondary result. **See related** CONTRACEPTIVES, POSTCOITAL, HORMONAL

Mental aspects **see** / psychology

M

- MENTAL COMPETENCY** **WLM33**
F1 F2 I1 N3 The ability to understand the nature and effect of the act in which the individual is engaged. Used in LEARNING DISABILITY, or organic or psychiatric mental disease.
In forensic psychiatry **WM710**
See related COMMITMENT OF MENTALLY ILL; COMPREHENSION; INFORMED CONSENT; INSANITY DEFENCE; LEGAL GUARDIANS; TREATMENT REFUSAL
- Mental deficiency **see** LEARNING DISABILITY WM800-96
- Mental development **see** CHILD DEVELOPMENT WS200-70
- MENTAL DISORDERS** **WM100-230**
F3 Psychiatric illness or diseases manifested by breakdowns in the adaptational process expressed primarily as abnormalities of thought, feeling, and behaviour producing either distress or impairment of function. Insanity or madness goes here.
Gender issues **WM31**
In childhood **WS700-**
In the elderly **WT220-40**
In learning disabled people **WM896**
Occupational health aspects **WM31**
Physical health of mentally ill **WM80**
Popular works **WM75**
Socioeconomic factors **WM31**
Social effects **WM70**
See related MENTALLY ILL PERSONS
- Mental disorders diagnosed in childhood **see** NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS WS700-
- Mental disorders, organic **see** DELIRIUM, DEMENTIA, AMNESTIC, COGNITIVE DISORDERS WM220-5
- MENTAL FATIGUE** **WM148**
C23 F1 A condition of low alertness or cognitive impairment, usually associated with prolonged mental activities or stress.
- Mental handicap **see** LEARNING DISABILITY WM800-986
- MENTAL HEALING** **WB855**
E2 The use of mind to cure disease, particularly physical illness. "Faith cure" goes here. **See related** MIND-BODY THERAPIES; RELIGION
- MENTAL HEALTH** **WM31.5**
F2 N1 The state wherein the person is well adjusted. **See related** ORTHOPSYCHIATRY
- Mental health assessments **see** PSYCHIATRIC STATUS RATING SCALES WM141
- MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS** **WM1**
N3 Voluntary organizations which support educational programs and research in psychiatry with the objective of the promotion of mental health.
- Mental health inquiries **see** PEER REVIEW, HEALTH CARE WM34
- Mental health nursing **see** PSYCHIATRIC NURSING WM35
- Mental health rehabilitation **see** PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION WM670

M

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM27
F4 N2 Organised services to provide mental health care.	
In primary care	WM30.5
Learning disability services	WM850
Liaison psychiatry	WM27.5
See related COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	
Mental health services, community see COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM30
Mental Health Trusts see NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE	WX122
Mental hospitals see HOSPITALS, PSYCHIATRIC	WM28
Mental illness see MENTAL DISORDERS	WM100
Mental patients see MENTALLY ILL PERSONS	WM65
MENTAL PROCESSES	WLM400-88
F2 Conceptual functions or thinking in all its forms.	
In children	WS208-30
See related LEARNING	
MENTAL RECALL	WLM460
F2 The process whereby a representation of past experience is elicited. See related	
COMPREHENSION	
Mental retardation see LEARNING DISABILITY	WM800-96
Mental retardation services see MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM827
MENTAL STATUS SCHEDULE	WM145
F4 Standardised clinical interview used to assess current psychopathology by scaling patient responses to the questions. See related PSYCHIATRIC STATUS RATING SCALES	
Mental suffering see STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL	WLM228
Mental tests see INTELLIGENCE TESTS	WLM420
Mentalisation see PSYCHOTHERAPY / methods	WM520
Mentally abnormal offenders see OFFENDERS, MENTALLY DISORDERED	WM760
MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS	WM800-96
M1 Persons diagnosed as having significantly lower than average intelligence and considerable problems in adapting to everyday life or lacking independence in regard to activities of daily living.	
Assessment of mentally disabled	WM842
Care of mentally disabled	WM815
Children	WS620
Examination & diagnosis	WM841
Works covering both physical and mental disabilities	WB600-98
See related EDUCATION OF LEARNING DISABLED; LEARNING DISABILITY	
Mentally disordered offenders see OFFENDERS, MENTALLY DISORDERED	WM760
Mentally handicapped see MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS	WM835

M

MENTALLY ILL PERSONS

WM65

M1 Persons with psychiatric illnesses or diseases, particularly psychotic and severe mood disorders.

Children

WS700

See related COMMITMENT OF MENTALLY ILL; MENTAL DISORDERS

MENTORING

L

I2 The art and practice of training, guiding, COUNSELING, and providing support to a less experienced, trained, or knowledgeable person. **See related** EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL; MENTORS

In counselling

HV113

In nursing

WY55

In postgraduate medicine

WA212

In psychotherapy training

WM498

Of social workers

HV115

Staff development

WX432

MENTORS

L

I2 M1 Senior professionals who provide guidance, direction and support to those persons desirous of improvement in academic positions, administrative positions or other career development situations. **See related** MENTORING; STAFF DEVELOPMENT

In counselling

HV113

In nursing

WY55

In postgraduate medicine

WA212

In psychotherapy training

WM498

Of social workers

HV115

Staff development

WX432

Mentorships **see** MENTORS

Mentum **see** CHIN

WE400

MENU PLANNING

WD107

J1 N2 Use for domestic, commercial, institutional, hospital, etc meal menu planning.

MEPERIDINE

QV92

D3 A narcotic analgesic that can be used for the relief of most types of moderate to severe pain, including postoperative pain and the pain of labour. Prolonged use may lead to dependence of the morphine type; withdrawal symptoms appear more rapidly than with morphine and are of shorter duration.

MERCURY

QV293

D1 A silver metallic element that exists as a liquid at room temperature. Mercury is used in many industrial applications and its salts have been employed therapeutically as purgatives, antisyphilitics, disinfectants and astringents. It can be absorbed through the skin and mucous membranes which leads to MERCURY POISONING. Because of its toxicity, the clinical use of mercury and mercurials is diminishing.

MERCURY COMPOUNDS

QV261

D1 Inorganic compounds that contain mercury as an integral part of the molecule.

MERCURY POISONING

QV293

C21 For occupational mercury poisoning co-ordinate with OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES but not also with ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE.

Mercy killing **see** EUTHANASIA

WA260

Mergers **see** HEALTH FACILITY MERGERS

WX158

M

MERIDIANS

WB850

E2 Classical loci in acupuncture. They are main and collateral channels, regarded as a network of passages, through which vital energy circulates and along which acupoints (ACUPUNCTURE POINTS) are distributed. The meridians are a series of 14 lines upon which more than 400 acupoints are located on the body. **See related** ACUPUNCTURE; ACUPUNCTURE POINTS

Merit awards **see** SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

WA242

Mesencephalic neoplasms **see** BRAIN STEM NEOPLASMS

WL350

MESENCEPHALON

WL135

A8 The middle of the three primitive cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain. Without further subdivision, midbrain develops into a short, constricted portion connecting the PONS and the DIENCEPHALON. Midbrain contains two major parts, the dorsal TECTUM MESENCEPHALI and the ventral TEGMENTUM MESENCEPHALI, housing components of auditory, visual, and other sensorimotor systems.

Mesenchymal stem cells **see** MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS

MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS

QU325

A11 Bone marrow-derived, non-haematopoietic cells that support haematopoietic stem cells. They have also been isolated from other organs and tissues such as umbilical cord blood, umbilical vein subendothelium and Wharton jelly. These cells are considered to be a source of multipotent stem cells because they include subpopulations of mesenchymal stem cells

Mesenteric circulation **see** SPLANCHNIC CIRCULATION

WI102

MESENTERY

WI500

A1 A layer of the peritoneum which attaches the abdominal viscera to the ABDOMINAL WALL and conveys their blood vessels and nerves. Avoid / blood supply, prefer MESENTERIC ARTERIES or MESENTERIC VEINS.

Mesh, surgical **see** SURGICAL MESH

WO162

Mesmerism **see** HYPNOSIS

WL740-8

MESOTHELIOMA

C4 A tumour derived from mesothelial tissue (peritoneum, pleura, pericardium). It appears as broad sheets of cells, with some regions containing spindle-shaped, sarcoma-like cells and other regions showing adenomatous patterns. Pleural mesotheliomas have been linked to exposure to asbestos. Benign or malignant. **See related** ASBESTOSIS

Malignant mesothelioma

QZ340

Non-malignant mesothelioma

WF665

Mesozoa **see** INVERTEBRATES

QL20

META-ANALYSIS AS TOPIC

Q20

E5 N5 N6 A quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesising summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc., with application chiefly in the areas of research and medicine. **See related** CLINICAL TRIALS AS TOPIC; EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH DESIGN; MODELS, STATISTICAL; PUBLICATION BIAS; REVIEW LITERATURE AS TOPIC; STATISTICS

M

META-ANALYSIS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V3 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of studies using a quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesising summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc. It is often an overview of clinical trials. It is usually called a meta-analysis by the author or sponsoring body and should be differentiated from reviews of literature.

Metabolic bone diseases **see** BONE DISEASES, METABOLIC WE220

METABOLIC DISEASES

WD250-99

C18 Generic term for diseases caused by an abnormal metabolic process. It can be congenital due to inherited enzyme abnormality (METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS) or acquired due to disease of an endocrine organ or failure of a metabolically important organ such as the liver. For / congenital use METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS.

In children

WS422

Rheumatic

WD988

See related BONE DISEASES, METABOLIC; BRAIN DISEASES, METABOLIC; METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS; NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

Metabolic effects **see** METABOLISM QU120-5

Metabolic effects, carbohydrates **see** CARBOHYDRATES QU75

Metabolic effects, steroid **see** STEROIDS WK150

Metabolic process **see** METABOLISM QU120-5

Metabolic stress **see** STRESS, PHYSIOLOGICAL QT162

METABOLIC SYNDROME X

WK820

C18 A cluster of metabolic risk factors for CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES and TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS. The major components of metabolic syndrome X include excess ABDOMINAL FAT; atherogenic DYSLIPIDAEMIA; HYPERTENSION; HYPERGLYCAEMIA; INSULIN RESISTANCE; a pro-inflammatory state; and a pro-thrombotic (THROMBOSIS) state. **See related** DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2; INSULIN RESISTANCE

METABOLISM

QU120-5

G3 The chemical reactions that occur within the cells, tissues, or an organism. These processes include both the biosynthesis (ANABOLISM) and the breakdown (CATABOLISM) of organic materials utilized by the living organism. As the metabolic process irrespective of substance. Prefer the subheading / metabolism with organs etc. **See related** ENERGY METABOLISM; PHARMACOKINETICS

/ metabolism Subheading. (A2-16,B-D,F3) Used with organs, cells and sub cellular fractions, organisms and diseases for biochemical changes and metabolism. It is used also with drugs and chemicals for catabolic changes (breakdown of complex molecules into simpler ones). For anabolic processes (conversion of small molecules into large), biosynthesis is used. For enzymology, pharmacokinetics and secretion use the specific subheadings.

METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS

WD270-89

C16 C18 Errors in metabolic processes resulting from inborn genetic mutations that are inherited or acquired in utero. **See related** AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS; ANAEMIA, HAEMOLYTIC, CONGENITAL; CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS; LIPID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS; METAL METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS

Metabolite markers, neoplasm **see** TUMOUR MARKERS, BIOLOGICAL QZ420

M

- METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT** **WE660-80**
A2 The articulation between a metacarpal bone and a phalanx.
- Metadata **see** METHYLPHENIDATE QV102
- Meta-ethics **see** ETHICS BJ
- Metagonimiasis **see** TREMATODE INFECTIONS WC800
- Metal antagonists **see** CHELATING AGENTS QV290
- METAL CERAMIC ALLOYS** **WU312**
D1 D25 J1 The fusion of ceramics (porcelain) to an alloy of two or more metals for use in restorative and prosthodontic dentistry. Examples of metal alloys employed include cobalt-chromium, gold-palladium, gold-platinum-palladium, and nickel-based alloys.
- METAL METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS** **WD282**
C16 C18
- METALLOPROTEINS** **QU55**
D12 Proteins that have one or more tightly bound metal ions forming part of their structure.
- METALS** **QD**
D1 Electropositive chemical elements characterised by ductility, malleability, lustre, and conductance of heat and electricity. They can replace the hydrogen of an acid and form bases with hydroxyl radicals.
In dentistry **WU315**
Metabolism **QU130**
See related METAL METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS
- METALS, ALKALI** **QV275**
D1 Metals that constitute group 1 (formerly group Ia) of the periodic table. They are the most strongly electropositive of the metals. Note that HYDROGEN is not considered an alkali metal even though it falls under the group 1 heading in the periodic table. Do not confuse with METALS, ALKALINE EARTH. **See related** LITHIUM
- METALS, ALKALINE EARTH** **QV275**
D1 Metals that constitute the group 2 (formerly group IIa) of the periodic table. **See related** CALCIUM; MAGNESIUM; POTASSIUM; RADIUM
- METALS, HEAVY** **QV290-8**
D1 Metals with high specific gravity, typically larger than 5. They have complex spectra, form coloured salts and double salts, have a low electrode potential, are mainly amphoteric, yield weak bases and weak acids, and are oxidising or reducing agents. **See related** ANTIMONY; ARSENIC; GOLD; LEAD; MERCURY; SILVER; ZINC
- METALS, LIGHT** **QV275-8**
D1 Metals with low specific gravity, typically smaller than 5, characterised by a single valence (1, 2, or 3), a simple spectrum, strong electromotive force (positive), and colourless compounds. **See related** MAGNESIUM; TITANIUM
- METALS, RARE EARTH** **QV290**
D1 A group of elements that include SCANDIUM; YTTRIUM; and the LANTHANOID SERIES ELEMENTS. Historically, the rare earth metals got their name from the fact that they were never found in their pure elemental form, but as an oxide. In addition they were very difficult to purify. They are not truly rare and comprise about 25% of the metals in the earth's crust.

M

METAPHOR

P

K1 The application of a concept to that which it is not literally the same but which suggests a resemblance and comparison. Medical metaphors were widespread in ancient literature; the description of a sick body was often used by ancient writers to define a critical condition of the State, in which one corrupt part can ruin the entire system.

METAPHYSICS

B

K1 The branch of philosophy that treats of first principles, including ontology (the nature of existence or being) and cosmology (the origin and structure of the universe).

METAPLASIA

C23 A condition in which there is a change of one adult cell type to another similar adult cell type.
Of the cervix **WP535**

Metastasis **see** NEOPLASM METASTASIS QZ260

Metatarsal deformity **see** FOOT DEFORMITIES WE900

METATARSOPHALANGEAL JOINT

WE900

A2 The articulation between a metatarsal bone (METATARSAL BONES) and a phalanx.

METERED DOSE INHALERS

WF565

E7 A medical device used to ensure the proper amount of medication is delivered for inhalation. Usually, it is a small aerosol canister placed in a plastic holder. When the canister is pressed, a calibrated amount of drug is released. **See related** NEBULISERS AND VAPOURISERS

METHADONE

QV90

D2 A synthetic opioid that is used as the hydrochloride. It is an opioid analgesic that is primarily a mu-opioid agonist. It has actions and uses similar to those of MORPHINE. It also has a depressant action on the cough centre and may be given to control intractable cough associated with terminal lung cancer. Methadone is also used as part of the treatment of dependence on opioid drugs, although prolonged use of methadone itself may result in dependence.

Treatment in drug dependence **WM273**

METHADYL ACETATE

QV90

D2 A narcotic analgesic with a long onset and duration of action. It is used mainly in the treatment of narcotic dependence.

Treatment in drug dependence **WM273**

METHAMPHETAMINE

QV102

D2 A central nervous system stimulant and sympathomimetic with actions and uses similar to DEXTROAMPHETAMINE. The smokable form is a drug of abuse and is referred to as crank, crystal, crystal meth, ice, and speed.

As a drug of addiction **WM297**

METHANOL

QV83

D2 A colourless, flammable liquid used in the manufacture of FORMALDEHYDE and ACETIC ACID, in chemical synthesis, antifreeze, and as a solvent. Ingestion of methanol is toxic and may cause blindness.

METHENAMINE

QV243

D2 An anti-infective agent most commonly used in the treatment of urinary tract infections. Its anti-infective action derives from the slow release of formaldehyde by hydrolysis at acidic pH.

M

METHICILLIN RESISTANCE

G6 G7 Non-susceptibility of a microbe to the action of METHICILLIN, a semi-synthetic penicillin derivative.

Bacteriology **QW51**
Drug therapy **WB330**
Pharmacology **QV354**

METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

QW142

B3 A strain of Staphylococcus aureus that is non-susceptible to the action of METHICILLIN. The mechanism of resistance usually involves modification of normal or the presence of acquired PENICILLIN BINDING PROTEINS.

Infections **WC250**

METHIONINE

QU60

D2 D12 A sulfur containing essential amino acid that is important in many body functions. It is a chelating agent for heavy metals.

Method acceptability **see** PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE **WA70**

Methodists **see** RELIGION **BL**

Methodological studies **see** METHODS

Methodologies, computing **see** COMPUTING METHODOLOGIES **QA110**

Methodology, evaluation **see** EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC **Q20**

Methodology, planning **see** PLANNING TECHNIQUES

Methodology research, nursing **see** NURSING METHODOLOGY RESEARCH **WY20**

Methodology, research **see** RESEARCH **Q20**

Methodology, survey **see** DATA COLLECTION **Q20**

METHODS

E5 Prefer / methods with techniques, procedures or programmes.

/ methods Subheading. (E1-6,F4,G1-2,I2) Used with techniques, procedures and programmes for methods.

Methyl acrylic plastic **see** POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE

Methylin **see** METHYLPHENIDATE **QV102**

METHYLPHENIDATE

QV102

D2 D3 A central nervous system stimulant used most commonly in the treatment of attention-deficit disorders in children and for narcolepsy. Its mechanisms appear to be similar to those of DEXTROAMPHETAMINE.

Methylphenidate hydrochloride **see** METHYLPHENIDATE **QV102**

METRIC SYSTEM

QC20

E5

Metro systems **see** RAILWAYS

M

MICE	QL30
B1 As laboratory animals	QY60
See related ANIMALS, LABORATORY	
Mice, laboratory see MICE	QY60
Micristin see ASPIRIN	QV95
Microangiopathy, diabetic see DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES	WK835
Microbial chemistry see MICROBIOLOGY	QW52
Microbial drug resistance see DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL	QW45
Microbial genetics see MICROBIOLOGY	QW51
Microbial metabolism see MICROBIOLOGY	QW52
Microbial morphology see MICROBIOLOGY	QW51
Microbial physiology see MICROBIOLOGY	QW52
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS	QW25
E5 Any tests that demonstrate the relative efficacy of different chemotherapeutic agents against specific microorganisms (i.e., bacteria, fungi, viruses). Bactericidal effect of an antimicrobial drug using patient's blood is SERUM BACTERICIDAL TEST + specific drug; PARASITIC SENSITIVITY TESTS is also available. See related DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL	
Microbial variability see MICROBIOLOGY	QW51
Microbicides see ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS	QV250
Microbicides, local see ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, LOCAL	QV220-39
Microbicides, topical see ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, LOCAL	QV220-39
MICROBIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA	QW21
G6 Physiological processes and properties of microorganisms, including ARCHAEA, BACTERIA, RICKETTSIA, VIRUSES and many of the PROTOZOA and FUNGI.	
MICROBIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES	QW25
E5 BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES is also available. For virology use VIROLOGY /methods. For mycology use MYCOLOGY / methods. For parasitology use PARASITOLOGY /methods.	
MICROBIOLOGY	QW4
H1 Specialty. The study of microorganisms such as fungi, bacteria, algae, archaea, and viruses. This is the discipline (education, history, etc) only; use MICROBIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA or specifics for physiologic characteristics and processes of microorganisms, or the qualifier / microbiology with specific anatomical terms, organisms and diseases. For / methods use MICROBIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES. Also consider AIR MICROBIOLOGY; FOOD MICROBIOLOGY; SOIL MICROBIOLOGY; WATER MICROBIOLOGY.	
As a profession	QW21
Chemistry of microorganisms	QW52
Genetics of microorganisms	QW51
Metabolism of microorganisms	QW52

M

Morphology of microorganisms	QW51
Physiology of microorganisms	QW52
Variability of microorganisms	QW51
See related BACTERIA; FUNGI; PROTOZOA; VIRUSES	
/ microbiology Subheading. (A,B1-2,B6,C,F3) Used with organs, animals and higher plants and with diseases for microbiologic studies. For parasites, "parasitology" is used.	
Microbiology, air see AIR MICROBIOLOGY	QW82
Microbiology, environmental see ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY	QW55
Microbiology, food see FOOD MICROBIOLOGY	QW85
Microbiology, soil see SOIL MICROBIOLOGY	QW60
Microbiology, water see WATER MICROBIOLOGY	QW80
Microcapsules see CAPSULES	QV487
Microcillin see CARBENICILLIN	QV354
MICROCIRCULATION	WG104
G9 The circulation of the BLOOD through the MICROVASCULAR NETWORK.	
MICROCOMPUTERS	QA170
L1 Small computers using LSI (large-scale integration) microprocessor chips as the CPU (central processing unit) and semiconductor memories for compact, inexpensive storage of program instructions and data. Personal computers, laptops, notepads. See related COMPUTERS; MINICOMPUTERS	
Microeconomic factors see ECONOMICS	HB
Micro-encapsulation see DRUG COMPOUNDING	QV478
Microfibril collagen haemostat see COLLAGEN	QU55
MICROFILMING	Z460
L1 In medical records	WX368
In publishing	Z45
See related PHOTOGRAPHY	
Microform see MICROFILMING	Z460
Microlut see LEVONORGESTREL	WP614
MICROMANIPULATION	
E5 The performance of dissections, injections, surgery, etc., by the use of micromanipulators (attachments to a microscope) that manipulate tiny instruments.	
In microsurgery	WO210
MICRONUTRIENTS	WD80
D27 J2 Essential dietary elements or organic compounds that are required in only small quantities for normal physiologic processes to occur.	
Biochemistry	QU130
See related TRACE ELEMENTS; VITAMINS	
Microorganism Z see CHLAMYDIALES	QW152

M

Micro-opaque oral **see** BARIUM SULPHATE WN160

Microprocessors **see** MICROCOMPUTERS QA30

Micropunctures **see** PUNCTURES WB377

MICROSCOPY **Q75**

E1 E5 H1 The use of instrumentation and techniques for visualising material and details that cannot be seen by the unaided eye. It is usually done by enlarging images, transmitted by light or electron beams, with optical or magnetic lenses that magnify the entire image field. With scanning microscopy, images are generated by collecting output from the specimen in a point-by-point fashion, on a magnified scale, as it is scanned by a narrow beam of light or electrons, a laser, a conductive probe, or a topographical probe.

Histology **QS525**

Pathology **QZ25**

Slit lamp **WW147**

See related DERMOSCOPY

MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON SCANNING **QH**

E1 E5 Microscopy in which the object is examined directly by an electron beam scanning the specimen point-by-point. The image is constructed by detecting the products of specimen interactions that are projected above the plane of the sample, such as backscattered electrons. Although SCANNING TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY also scans the specimen point by point with the electron beam, the image is constructed by detecting the electrons, or their interaction products that are transmitted through the sample plane, so that is a form of TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY.

In cytodagnosis **QY95**

MICROSURGERY **WO210**

E4 E5 The performance of surgical procedures with the aid of a microscope.

Of the nervous system **WL632**

In ophthalmology **WW260**

MICROWAVES **WN 450**

G1 That portion of the electromagnetic spectrum from the UHF (ultrahigh frequency) radio waves and extending into the INFRARED RAYS frequencies. **See related** DIATHERMY

Midantan **see** AMANTADINE QV268.5

Midbrain **see** MESENCEPHALON WL135

Midbrain neoplasms **see** BRAIN STEM NEOPLASMS WL350

MIDDLE AGED **WT50-60**

M1 Age 45-64 as a physiological, psychological or social entity.

Middle class population **see** SOCIAL CLASS HM220

Middle ear **see** EAR, MIDDLE WV530

MIDDLE EAR VENTILATION **WV532**

E4 Ventilation of the middle ear in the treatment of secretory (serous) otitis media, usually by placement of tubes or grommets which pierce the tympanic membrane.

Middle ear effusion **see** OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION WV532

M

MIDDLE EAST

G

Z1 The countries of southwest Asia and northeastern Africa usually considered as extending from Libya on the west to Afghanistan on the east.

MIDDLESEX

G

Z1 Wessex Mesh

Mid-trimester **see** PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, SECOND

WQ200

Midwife **see** MIDWIVES

WQ150

MIDWIFERY

WQ140-65

H2 Specialty. The practice of assisting women in childbirth. In Britain the specialty also includes the care of women throughout their pregnancy and the care of their newborn children. But see also NEONATAL NURSING. Midwifery is the specialty, MIDWIVES the people who perform it.

Dictionaries, encyclopaedias and bibliographies

WQ143

History

WQ141

Law

WQ165

See related HOME CHILDBIRTH; LABOUR, OBSTETRIC; MIDWIVES; NURSE MIDWIVES; PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

MIDWIVES

WQ140-65

M1 N2 Wessex Mesh Professional nurses who have received postgraduate training in midwifery.

Community midwifery

WQ160

Ethics, codes of conduct; malpractice and discipline

WQ163

MIGRAINE DISORDERS

WL850-4

C10 C14 A class of disabling primary headache disorders, characterised by recurrent unilateral pulsatile headaches. The two major subtypes are common migraine (without aura) and classic migraine (with aura or neurological symptoms)

Migrant workers **see** TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS

Migrants **see** TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS

Migration **see** EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Migration policy **see** PUBLIC POLICY

Migration, internal **see** RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY

HA10

MILIEU THERAPY

WM585

F4 A treatment programme based on manipulation of the patient's environment by the medical staff. The patient does not participate in planning the treatment regimen. **See related** THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

Military doctors **see** MILITARY MEDICINE

WA284

Military health services **see** MILITARY MEDICINE

WX800-25

Military hospitals **see** HOSPITALS, MILITARY

WX810

MILITARY MEDICINE

WB105

H2 Specialty. The practice of medicine as applied to special circumstances associated with military operations.

Military doctors

WA284

Military health services

WX800-25

M

MILITARY NURSING	WY260
H2 Specialty. The practice of nursing in military environments. Specify country involved.	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	JD10
M1 Persons including soldiers involved with the armed forces. Their physiology and diseases go here.	
Medical personnel	WX800-25
Military doctors	WA284
See related PSYCHOLOGY, MILITARY; VETERANS	
MILITARY PSYCHIATRY	WM110
F4 H2 Branch of psychiatry concerned with problems related to the prevention, diagnosis, aetiology, and treatment of mental or emotional disorders of Armed Forces personnel. See related COMBAT DISORDERS	
Military psychology see PSYCHOLOGY, MILITARY	WLM165
MILK	WD85
A12 J1 Assume to be cow's milk. It contains proteins, sugar, lipids, vitamins, and minerals. For goats' milk use MILK + GOATS	
Diets	WD140
Microbiology	QW85
See related INFANT FORMULA; INFANT NUTRITION PHYSIOLOGY; LACTATION	
Milk-alkali syndrome see HYPERCALCAEMIA	QU130
Milk allergy see MILK HYPERSENSITIVITY	WD180
MILK, HUMAN	WP805
A12 J2 See related BREAST FEEDING; LACTATION; INFANT NUTRITION PHYSIOLOGY; WEANING	
MILK HYPERSENSITIVITY	WD180
C20 Allergic reaction to milk (usually cow's milk) or milk products. MILK HYPERSENSITIVITY should be differentiated from LACTOSE INTOLERANCE, an intolerance to milk as a result of congenital deficiency of lactase.	
Milk, soya see SOY MILK	WD86
MILK SUBSTITUTES	WD86
J2 Food BEVERAGES that are used as nutritional substitutes for MILK.	
Infant formula	WQ625
See related INFANT FORMULA	
Milker's nodes see POXVIRIDAE INFECTIONS	WC584
Mind and body relaxation techniques see MIND-BODY THERAPIES	WLM180
MIND-BODY RELATIONS, METAPHYSICAL	B
E2 F2 The relation between the mind and the body in a religious, social, spiritual, behavioral, and metaphysical context. This concept is significant in the field of alternative medicine. It differs from the relationship between physiologic processes and behavior where the emphasis is on the body's physiology (PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY). See related MIND-BODY THERAPIES	
Mind-body relationships (physiology) see PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY	WLM180

M

MIND-BODY THERAPIES

WB825

E2 Treatment methods or techniques which are based on the knowledge of mind and body interactions. These techniques can be used to reduce the feeling of tension and effect of stress, and to enhance the physiological and psychological well-being of an individual. **See related** AROMATHERAPY; BIOFEEDBACK (PSYCHOLOGY); BREATHING EXERCISES; HYPNOSIS; IMAGERY (PSYCHOTHERAPY); LAUGHTER THERAPY; MEDITATION; MENTAL HEALING; MIND-BODY RELATIONS (METAPHYSICS); PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY; RELAXATION THERAPY; THERAPEUTIC TOUCH; YOGA

MINDFULNESS

WM507

F2 F4 A psychological state of awareness, the practices that promote this awareness, a mode of processing information and a character trait. As a therapy mindfulness is defined as a moment-to-moment awareness of one's experience without judgment and as a state and not a trait. **See related** COGNITIVE THERAPY; AWARENESS; MEDITATION

MINERAL FIBRES

D1 Long, pliable, cohesive natural or manufactured filaments of various lengths. They form the structure of some minerals. The medical significance lies in their potential ability to cause various types of PNEUMOCONIOSIS (e.g., ASBESTOSIS) after occupational or environmental exposure.

Air pollution

W44

Biochemistry

QU130

Hazardous materials

W67

See related PNEUMOCONIOSIS

MINERAL OIL

D2 A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum. It is used as laxative, lubricant, ointment base, and emollient.

As a laxative

QV75

MINERAL WATERS

WD95

J2 Water naturally or artificially infused with mineral salts or gases (carbon dioxide). Use for drinking, with BALNEOLOGY probably better for bathing in mineral waters.

MINERALOCORTICOID RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

WK755

D6 D27 Drugs that bind to and block the activation of mineralocorticoid receptors by mineralocorticoids such as ALDOSTERONE

MINERALS

QE

D1 Native, inorganic or fossilised organic substances having a definite chemical composition and formed by inorganic reactions. They may occur as individual crystals or may be disseminated in some other mineral or rock. Prefer specifics. For trace minerals use TRACE ELEMENTS. For bone

minerals use MINERALS + BONE AND BONES.

Biochemistry

QU130

Of bone

WE210

See related TRACE ELEMENTS

MINICOMPUTERS

QA160

L1 Small computers that lack the speed, memory capacity, and instructional capability of the full-size computer but usually retain its programmable flexibility. They are larger, faster, and more flexible, powerful, and expensive than microcomputers. **See related** MICROCOMPUTERS; COMPUTERS

Minimal residual disease **see** NEOPLASM, RESIDUAL

QZ210

Minimally conscious state **see** PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE

WL538

M

MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WO232

E4 Procedures that avoid use of open invasive surgery in favour of closed or local surgery. These generally involve use of laparoscopic devices and remote-control manipulation of instruments with indirect observation of the surgical field through an endoscope or similar device. With the reduced trauma associated with minimally invasive surgery, long hospital stays may be reduced with increased rates of short stay or day surgery.

In cancer

QZ740

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory **see** MMPI

WLM325

MINOCYCLINE

QV360

D2 D4 A TETRACYCLINE analogue, which is effective against tetracycline-resistant STAPHYLOCOCCUS infections.

MINOR SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WO230

E4 Surgery restricted to the management of minor problems and injuries; surgical procedures of relatively slight extent and not in itself hazardous to life. **See related** AMBULATORY SURGERY

MINORITY GROUPS

HM260-70

I1 A subgroup having special characteristics within a larger group, often bound together by special ties which distinguish it from the larger group. **See related** ETHNIC GROUPS; ROMA; MINORITY HEALTH; REFUGEES; TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS

MINORITY HEALTH

WA90-4

N1 The concept covering the physical and mental conditions of members of minority groups. **See related** MINORITY GROUPS

MINORS

WS

M1 A person who has not attained the age at which full civil rights are accorded. **See related** ADOLESCENT; BOY; CHILD: GIRL

Miraa **see** CATHA

QK4

Miscarriage **see** ABORTION, SPONTANEOUS

WQ230

Miscarriage, recurrent **see** ABORTION, HABITUAL

WQ230

Misconduct, professional **see** PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

Misinformation **see** COMMUNICATION

Mistakes, medical **see** MEDICAL ERRORS

WA229

Mites, house dust **see** PYROGLYPHIDAE

MITOCHONDRIA

QU350

A11 Semiautonomous, self-reproducing organelles that occur in the cytoplasm of all cells of most, but not all, eukaryotes. Mitochondria are believed to have arisen from aerobic bacteria that established a symbiotic relationship with primitive protoeukaryotes.

MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES

WD265

C18 Diseases caused by abnormal function of the MITOCHONDRIA. They may be caused by mutations, acquired or inherited, in mitochondrial DNA or in nuclear genes that code for mitochondrial components. They may also be the result of acquired mitochondria dysfunction due to adverse effects of drugs, infections, or other environmental causes.

Mitochondrial DNA **see** DNA, MITOCHONDRIAL

QU58.5

M

MITOCHONDRIAL ENCEPHALOMYOPATHIES

WL334

C5 C10 C18 A heterogenous group of disorders characterised by alterations of mitochondrial metabolism that result in muscle and nervous system dysfunction. These are often multisystemic and vary considerably in age at onset (usually in the first or second decade of life), distribution of affected muscles, severity, and course.

MITOCHONDRIAL MYOPATHIES

WE305

C5 C10 C18 A group of muscle diseases associated with abnormal mitochondria function.

Mitogens, endogenous **see** GROWTH FACTORS

QU107

MITOMYCIN

QV269

D2 D3 An antineoplastic antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces caespitosus*. It is one of the bi- or tri-functional ALKYLATING AGENTS causing cross-linking of DNA and inhibition of DNA synthesis.

MITOSPORIC FUNGI

QW180

B5 A large and heterogenous group of fungi whose common characteristic is the absence of a sexual state. Many of the pathogenic fungi in humans belong to this group.

MITOSIS

QU375

G4 G5 A type of CELL NUCLEUS division by means of which the two daughter nuclei normally receive identical complements of the number of CHROMOSOMES of the somatic cells of the species. Do not confuse with MIOSIS, constriction of the pupil.

MITRAL VALVE

WG262

A7 The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle of the heart. For atresia use / abnormalities

Mixed glioma **see** GLIOMA

Mixed central and obstructive sleep apnoea **see** SLEEP APNOEA SYNDROMES

WF143

Mixed wards **see** PATIENTS' ROOMS

WA20

MMPI

WLM325

F4 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

MMR vaccine **see** MEASLES-MUMPS-RUBELLA VACCINE

WC500

M'Naughten rule **see** INSANITY DEFENCE

WM732

MOBILE HEALTH UNITS

N2 Movable facilities in which diagnostic and therapeutic services are provided to the community.

Mobile phone **see** CELL PHONES

QA180

MOBILITY LIMITATION

C23 Difficulty in walking from place to place. **See related** DEPENDENT AMBULATION / mode of action **see** / pharmacology

Modes of address

GT

MODELS, ANATOMIC

QY35

J1 L1 Three dimensional representations to show anatomic structures. Models may be used in place of intact animals or organisms for teaching, practice, and study. **See related** MANIKINS

M

MODELS, ANIMAL

QY58

E5 Non-human animals, selected because of specific characteristics, for use in experimental research, teaching, or testing.

MODELS, BIOLOGICAL

H1 Theoretical representations that simulate the behaviour or activity of biological systems, processes or phenomena. They include the use of mathematical equation, computers and other electronic equipment.

Obstetrical

WQ26

Models, computer **see** COMPUTER SIMULATION

QA110

MODELS, ECONOMETRIC

HB

E5 N5 N6 The application of mathematical formulas and statistical techniques to the testing and quantifying of economic theories and the solution of economic problems.

MODELS, ECONOMIC

HB

E5 N5 N6 The application of mathematical formulas and statistical techniques to the testing and quantifying of economic theories and the solution of economic problems.

MODELS, EDUCATIONAL

L20

E5 I2 Theoretical models which propose methods of learning or teaching as a basis or adjunct to changes in attitude or behaviour. These educational interventions are usually applied in the fields of health and patient education but are not restricted to patient care.

MODELS, MOLECULAR

QD

E5 Models used experimentally or theoretically to study molecular shape, electronic properties, or interactions; includes analogous molecules, computer-generated graphics, and mechanical structures.

MODELS, NEUROLOGICAL

WL20

E5 Theoretical representations that simulate the behaviour or activity of the neurological system, processes or phenomena; includes the use of mathematical equations, computers and other electronic equipment. **See related** KINDLING (NEUROLOGY)

Models, nonlinear **see** NONLINEAR DYNAMICS

QA4

MODELS, NURSING

WY118

E5 Theoretical models simulating behaviour or activities in nursing, including nursing care, management and economics, theory, assessment, research and education. **See related** NURSING THEORY

MODELS, ORGANISATIONAL

WX200

E5 N4 Theoretical representations and constructs that describe or explain the structure and hierarchy of relationships and interactions within or between formal organisational entities or informal social groups.

MODELS, PSYCHOLOGICAL

WLM20

E5 Theoretical representations that simulate psychological processes and/or social processes. These include the use of mathematical equations, computers and other electronic equipment.

MODELS, STATISTICAL

QA27

E5 N5 N6 Statistical formulations or analyses which, when applied to data and found to fit the data, are then used to verify the assumptions and parameters used in the analysis. Examples of statistical models are the linear model, binomial model, polynomial model, two-parameter model, etc.

M

- MODELS, STRUCTURAL** **QY35**
L1 "Phantoms" goes here. Not for anatomical structure, this is a heading used in chemistry.
- Models, surgical **see** MODELS, ANATOMIC **QY35**
- MODELS, THEORETICAL** **QA4**
E5 Theoretical representations that simulate the behaviour or activity of systems, processes or phenomena. They include the use of mathematical equations, computers and other electronic equipment. Physiological models are indexed under MODELS, BIOLOGICAL and models of social behaviour under MODELS, PSYCHOLOGICAL.
- Moderation of the medical profession **see** PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE **WA222**
- Modern literature **see** LITERATURE, MODERN **P**
- Modernisation **see** SOCIAL CHANGE **HM100**
- MODS **see** MULTIPLE ORGAN FAILURE **QZ140**
- MOIRE TOPOGRAPHY** **WN438**
E1 E5 A method of three-dimensional morphometry in which contour maps are produced from the overlapping interference fringes created when an object is illuminated by beams of coherent light issuing from two different point sources.
- MOLAR, THIRD** **WU210**
A14 The aftermost permanent tooth on each side in the maxilla and mandible.
- Mole, skin **see** NAEVUS, PIGMENTED **WR620**
- MOLECULAR BIOLOGY** **QH**
H1 A discipline concerned with studying biological phenomena in terms of the chemical and physical interactions of molecules. **See related** BIOCHEMICAL PHENOMENA; GENETIC PROCESSES; GENETIC STRUCTURES
- MOLECULAR CHAPERONES** **QU55**
D12 A family of cellular proteins that mediate the correct assembly or disassembly of other polypeptides, and in some cases their assembly into oligomeric structures, but which are not components of those final structures. It is believed that chaperone proteins assist polypeptides to self-assemble by inhibiting alternative assembly pathways that produce nonfunctional structures. Some classes of molecular chaperones are the nucleoplasmins, the CHAPERONINS, the HEAT-SHOCK PROTEINS 70, and the HSP90 HEAT-SHOCK PROTEINS.
- Molecular cloning **see** CLONING, MOLECULAR **QZ65**
- MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES** **QY25**
E5 MOLECULAR BIOLOGY techniques used in the diagnosis of disease. Included are such techniques as IN SITU HYBRIDISATION of chromosomes for CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS; OLIGONUCLEOTIDE ARRAY SEQUENCE ANALYSIS of gene expression patterns in disease states; identification of pathogenic organisms by analysis of species specific DNA sequences; and detection of mutations with POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION.
In genetics **QZ52**
See related GENETIC SCREENING
- Molecular genetics **see** MOLECULAR BIOLOGY **QU55**

M

MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION **QV38**

D27 Pharmacological activities at the molecular level of DRUGS and other exogenous compounds that are used to treat DISEASES and affect normal BIOCHEMISTRY. **See related** ENZYMES; IMMUNOLOGIC FACTORS; PROTEINS

- Molecular models **see** MODELS, MOLECULAR QD
- Molecular neurobiology **see** NEUROBIOLOGY WL107
- Moles **see** NAEVUS, PIGMENTED WR620
- Molestation, sexual, child **see** CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL WS362

MOLLUSCA

B1 As animal & food. A phylum of the kingdom Metazoa. Mollusca have soft, unsegmented bodies with an anterior head, a dorsal visceral mass, and a ventral foot. Most are encased in a protective calcareous shell. It includes the classes GASTROPODA; BIVALVIA; CEPHALOPODA; Aplacophora; Scaphopoda; Polyplacophora; and Monoplacophora.

- As food **WD89**
- Allergy to shellfish **WD180**
- Food poisoning by shellfish **WD89**

See related SHELLFISH

- Mongolism **see** DOWN SYNDROME WM845
- Monilia **see** CANDIDA WC470
- Moniliasis **see** CANDIDIASIS WC470
- Moniliasis, vulvovaginal **see** CANDIDIASIS, VULVOVAGINAL WP257

MONITORING, AMBULATORY **WB295**

E1 The use of electronic equipment to observe or record physiologic processes while the patient undergoes normal daily activities. **See related** ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, AMBULATORY

- Monitoring, ambulatory, electrocardiographic **see** ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, AMBULATORY WG140
- Monitoring, biological **see** ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING W40
- Monitoring, drug **see** DRUG MONITORING QV471
- Monitoring, ecological **see** ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING W40
- Monitoring, environmental **see** ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING W40
- Monitoring, epidemiological **see** ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING W120
- Monitoring, foetal **see** FOETAL MONITORING WQ212/311
- Monitoring, Holter **see** ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, AMBULATORY WG140
- Monitoring, home blood glucose **see** BLOOD GLUCOSE SELF-MONITORING WK810

M

MONITORING, IMMUNOLOGIC

QW525

E1 E5 Testing of immune status in the diagnosis and therapy of cancer, immunoproliferative and immunodeficiency disorders, and autoimmune abnormalities. Changes in immune parameters are of special significance before, during and following organ transplantation. Strategies include measurement of tumour antigen and other markers (often by RADIOIMMUNOASSAY), studies of cellular or humoral immunity in cancer aetiology, IMMUNOTHERAPY trials, etc.

MONITORING, INTRAOPERATIVE

WO175

E1 E4 The constant checking on the state or condition of a patient during the course of a surgical operation (e.g., checking of vital signs).

In anaesthesia

WO575

Monitoring, outpatient **see** MONITORING, AMBULATORY

WB295

MONITORING, PHYSIOLOGIC

WB295

E1 The continuous measurement of physiological processes, blood pressure, heart rate, renal output, reflexes, respiration, etc., in a patient or experimental animal; includes pharmacologic monitoring, the measurement of administered drugs or their metabolites in the blood, tissues, or urine.

Monitoring, radiation **see** RADIATION MONITORING

Monitoring, radioimmunologic **see** MONITORING, IMMUNOLOGIC

QW525

Monitoring, sleep **see** POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

WL724

Monkey, rhesus **see** MACACA MULATTA

QL4

Monoclonal antibodies **see** ANTIBODIES, MONOCLONAL

QW570

Monoclonal gammopathy **see** PARAPROTEINAEMIAS

WH400

Monoclonal gammopathy **see** PARAPROTEINAEMIAS

WH400

Monocular esotropia **see** ESOTROPIA

WW515

MONOCYTES

WH200

A11 A15 Large, phagocytic mononuclear leukocytes produced in the vertebrate BONE MARROW and released into the BLOOD; they contain a large, oval or somewhat indented nucleus surrounded by voluminous cytoplasm and numerous organelles. Do not confuse with LEUKOCYTES, MONONUCLEAR

Monocytic leukaemia, acute **see** LEUKAEMIA, MONOCYTIC, ACUTE

WH250

Monoester lipase **see** LIPASE

QU136

Monogamy **see** MARRIAGE

HQ500

Monogamy, serial **see** MARRIAGE

HQ518

MONOGRAPH [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a publication type. A work that is any publication that is not a serial or integrating resource. In cataloguing usage, it is usually on a single subject or related subjects and is complete in itself, whether constructed of chapters, sections, or parts. While any article encountered in indexing journals can be, strictly speaking, a monograph, as a publication type, a monograph will refer to a cataloguing item. **See related** TEXTBOOKS

M

- Mononeuropathy, diabetic **see** DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES WK835
- Mononitrogen monoxide **see** NITRIC OXIDE
- MONONUCLEAR PHAGOCYTE SYSTEM** **WH650**
A15 Mononuclear cells with pronounced phagocytic ability that are distributed extensively in lymphoid and other organs. It includes MACROPHAGES and their precursors; PHAGOCYTES; KUPFFER'S CELLS; HISTIOCYTES; DENDRITIC CELLS; LANGERHANS CELLS; and MICROGLIA. The term mononuclear phagocyte system has replaced the former reticuloendothelial system, which also included less active phagocytic cells such as fibroblasts and endothelial cells.
Mononucleosis, infectious **see** INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS WC522
- Monoplegia **see** HEMIPLEGIA WL284-8
- Monoplegic cerebral palsy **see** CEREBRAL PALSY WL440-56
- MONTE CARLO METHOD** **QA28**
E5 I1 N5 N6 In statistics, a technique for numerically approximating the solution of a mathematical problem by studying the distribution of some random variable, often generated by a computer. The name alludes to the randomness characteristic of the games of chance played at the gambling casinos in Monte Carlo.
- Mood **see** AFFECT WLM200-72
- MOOD DISORDERS** **WM170**
F3 Those disorders that have a disturbance of mood as their predominant feature. Do not confuse with AFFECTIVE SYMPTOMS. **See related** AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, PSYCHOTIC; DEPRESSIVE DISORDER
- Mood disorders, psychotic **see** AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, PSYCHOTIC WM207
- Mood, irritable **see** IRRITABLE MOOD WLM222
- MOON**
G1 The natural satellite of the planet Earth. It includes the lunar cycles or phases, the lunar month, lunar landscapes, geography, and soil.
Space medicine **WD650**
- MORAL DEVELOPMENT** **WS265**
F1 K1 The process by which individuals internalise standards of right and wrong conduct.
- Moral duties **see** MORAL OBLIGATIONS
- MORAL OBLIGATIONS** **WLM839**
K1 Duties that are based in ETHICS rather than in law.
Sociological aspects **HM275**
- Moral policy **see** ETHICS BJ
- MORALE** **WX426**
F1 The prevailing temper or spirit of an individual or group in relation to the tasks or functions which are expected.
- Morale, staff **see** JOB SATISFACTION WX426
- Morality **see** MORALS HM275

M

MORALS	HM275
F1 K1 Standards of conduct that distinguish right from wrong. Judgment	WLM455
Psychoanalysis	WM482
See related CONFLICT OF INTEREST; CONSCIENCE; ETHICS	
Morbid obesity see OBESITY, MORBID	WD110
MORBIDITY	W206
E5 L1 N1 N6 The proportion of patients with a particular disease during a given year per given unit of population. Cancer statistics	QZ610
Morning-after pill see MENSTRUATION_INDUCING AGENTS	HQ164
MORNING SICKNESS	WQ240
C13 C23 Symptoms of NAUSEA and VOMITING in pregnant women that usually occur in the morning during the first 2 to 3 months of PREGNANCY. Severe persistent vomiting during pregnancy is called hyperemesis gravidarum.	
Morphia see MORPHINE	QV92
MORPHINE	QV92
D3 D4 The principal alkaloid in opium and the prototype opiate analgesic and narcotic. Morphine has widespread effects in the central nervous system and on smooth muscle.	
MORPHINE DERIVATIVES	QV92
D3 D4 Analogs or derivatives of morphine. See related HEROIN	
MORPHOGENESIS	QS604
G7 The development of anatomical structures to create the form of a single- or multi-cell organism. Morphogenesis provides form changes of a part, parts, or the whole organism.	
Mortalities, in-house see HOSPITAL MORTALITY	WX370
MORTALITY	HA134
E5 L1 N1 N6 All deaths reported in a given population. A statistical concept, not for individual deaths in case reports which is FATAL OUTCOME. Do not confuse with DEATH, the physiology of dying or death. Prefer / mortality with diseases. Cancer statistics	QZ610
Perinatal	WQ560
See related CAUSE OF DEATH; FATAL OUTCOME; CHILD MORTALITY; FOETAL DEATH; FOETAL MORTALITY; HOSPITAL MORTALITY; INFANT MORTALITY; MATERNAL MORTALITY	
/ mortality Subheading. (C1-23,E3-4,F3) Used with human and veterinary diseases for mortality statistics and with procedures for deaths resulting from the procedure when treated statistically. Includes "survival". In cancer	QZ610
Mortality, child see CHILD MORTALITY	WS16
Mortality decline see MORTALITY	HA134
Mortality determinants see MORTALITY	HA134
Mortality, differential see MORTALITY	HA134

M

Mortality, excess **see** MORTALITY HA134

Mortality, hospital **see** HOSPITAL MORTALITY WX370

Mortality, infant **see** INFANT MORTALITY WS820

Mortality, maternal **see** MATERNAL MORTALITY WQ560

Mortality, perinatal **see** PERINATAL MORTALITY WQ562

Mortuary customs **see** FUNERAL RITES WT605

MORTUARY PRACTICE W95

H2 Specialty. Activities associated with the disposition of the dead. It excludes cultural practices such as funeral rites. Include hospital mortuary practices. **See related** CADAVER; DEATH

MOSAICISM QU500

G5 The occurrence in an individual of two or more cell populations of different chromosomal constitutions, derived from a single ZYGOTE, as opposed to CHIMERISM in which the different cell populations are derived from more than one zygote.

In humans QS677

Mossy fibres, cerebellar **see** NERVE FIBRES WL110

MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONS WS245

F1 Interaction between the mother and the child. **See related** MATERNAL BEHAVIOUR

MOTHERS

F1 I1 M1 Female parent, human or animal. For /psychology consider also MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONS. Can be used for legal aspects of establishing maternity (as a counterpart of PATERNITY). Do not confuse with pregnancy.

Maternal role HQ650

Aspects of child-bearing WQ110-25

See related MATERNAL BEHAVIOUR; MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONS

Mothers, gestational **see** SURROGATE MOTHERS WQ111

Mothers, surrogate **see** SURROGATE MOTHERS WQ111

MOTION QC

G1 A concept in physics; a bullet shot from a gun is motion. Physical motion, i.e. a change in position of a body or subject as a result of an external force. It is distinguished from MOVEMENT, a process resulting from biological activity. **See related** MOVEMENT

MOTION PICTURES AS TOPIC HM320

J1 L1 The art, technique, or business of producing motion pictures for entertainment, propaganda, or instruction. Docudrama if a motion picture goes here; do not confuse with Publication Type DOCUMENTARIES AND FACTUAL FILMS

MOTION SICKNESS WV555

C21 Disorder caused by motion, as sea sickness, train sickness, car sickness, air sickness, or SPACE MOTION SICKNESS. It may include nausea, vomiting and dizziness.

MOTION THERAPY, CONTINUOUS PASSIVE WB541

E2 Movement of a body part initiated and maintained by a mechanical or electrical device to restore normal range of motion to joints, muscles, or tendons after surgery, prosthesis implantation, contracture flexion, or long immobilisation. A type of exercise therapy.

M

MOTIVATION

WLM200-72

F1 Those factors which cause an organism to behave or act in either a goal-seeking or satisfying manner. They may be influenced by physiological drives or by external stimuli.

Employee

WX426

In childhood

WS220

Neurological aspects

WL702

Psychotherapy

WM420-

See related COGNITIVE DISSONANCE; DRIVE; LIBIDO

MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

F2 F4 N2 A client-centred, directive method for eliciting intrinsic motivation to change using open-ended questions, reflective listening, and decisional balancing. This nonjudgmental, nonconfrontational interviewing style is designed to minimize a patient's resistance to change by creating an interaction that supports open discussion of risky or problem behavior

In health promotion

W520

In mental health

WM420-

MOTOR ACTIVITY

WE60

F1 G11 The physical activity of a human or an animal as a behavioural phenomenon. **See related** HYPERKINESIS

MOTOR CORTEX

WL160

A8 Area of the frontal lobe concerned with primary motor control. It lies anterior to the central sulcus.

Motor disorders **see** MOVEMENT DISORDERS

WL300

MOTOR NEURON DISEASE

WL314

C10 Diseases characterised by a selective degeneration of the motor neurons of the spinal cord, brainstem, or motor cortex. Clinical subtypes are distinguished by the major site of degeneration. In AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS there is involvement of upper, lower, and brainstem motor neurons. In progressive muscular atrophy and related syndromes (see MUSCULAR ATROPHY, SPINAL) the motor neurons in the spinal cord are primarily affected. With progressive bulbar palsy (BULBAR PALSY, PROGRESSIVE), the initial degeneration occurs in the brainstem. In primary lateral sclerosis, the cortical neurons are affected in isolation. **See related** AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS; BULBAR PALSY, PROGRESSIVE

Motor neuron disease, familial **see** MOTOR NEURON DISEASE

WL314

MOTOR NEURONS

WL110

A8 A11 Neurons which activate muscle cells. **See related** MOTOR NEURON DISEASE; SPINAL CORD

MOTOR SKILLS

WE60

F2 Performance of complex motor acts.

Developmental aspects

WS105

See related CHILD DEVELOPMENT

MOTOR SKILLS DISORDERS

WE60

F3 Marked impairments in the development of motor coordination such that the impairment interferes with activities of daily living.

Motor system **see** MOTOR CORTEX

WL160

Motor system disease **see** MOTOR NEURON DISEASE

WL314

M

- MOTOR VEHICLES** **W440**
J1 AUTOMOBILES, trucks, buses, or similar engine-driven conveyances. **See related**
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC
- Moulages **see** MODELS, ANATOMIC QY35
- Mountain sickness **see** ALTITUDE SICKNESS WD610
- MOUNTAINEERING** **HM340**
I3 A sport involving mountain climbing techniques.
Altitude effects **WD610**
See related ALTITUDE; ALTITUDE SICKNESS; ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE
- Mourning **see** GRIEF WLM220
- Mouse **see** MICE QL30
- Mouse, computer **see** COMPUTER PERIPHERALS QA170
- Mouse, house **see** MICE QL30
- Mouse, laboratory **see** MICE QY50-8
- Mouse skills **see** COMPUTER QA108
- MOUTH** **WI200**
A1 A3 A14 The oval-shaped oral cavity located at the apex of the digestive tract and consisting of two parts: the vestibule and the oral cavity proper. Consider also terms at ORAL- ORO- and STOMAT- For / surgery consider also ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES. For inflammation use STOMATITIS. **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT; LIP; ORAL MANIFESTATIONS; SURGERY, ORAL
- MOUTH ABNORMALITIES** **WI200**
C7 C16 Congenital absence of or defects in structures of the mouth. **See related** JAW ABNORMALITIES; MAXILLOFACIAL ABNORMALITIES; TOOTH ABNORMALITIES
- Mouth cancer **see** MOUTH NEOPLASMS WU280
- Mouth cavity proper **see** MOUTH WI200
- MOUTH DISEASES** **WU140**
C7 General works only, prefer specific diseases. For inflammatory disease use STOMATITIS. For mucositis use STOMATITIS + MOUTH MUCOSA. **See related** DIAGNOSIS, ORAL; ORAL HEALTH
- MOUTH, EDENTULOUS** **WU390**
C7 Total lack of teeth through disease or extraction. Do not confuse with ANODONTIA which is congenital absence of one or more teeth. **See related** DENTURE, COMPLETE
- MOUTH MUCOSA** **WU101**
A10 A14 Lining of the ORAL CAVITY, including mucosa on the GUMS; the PALATE; the LIP; the CHEEK; floor of the mouth; and other structures. The mucosa is generally a nonkeratinised stratified squamous EPITHELIUM covering muscle, bone, or glands but can show varying degree of keratinisation at specific locations. For / surgery consider also VESTIBULOPLASTY. For mucositis coordinate with STOMATITIS. **See related** MUCOUS MEMBRANE

M

MOUTH NEOPLASMS

WU280

C4 C7 Tumours or cancer of the MOUTH.

Mouth to mouth resuscitation **see** CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

WD456

Mouth ulcer **see** ORAL ULCER

WU140

MOVEMENT

WE60-80

G7 G11 The act, process, or result of passing from one place or position to another. It differs from LOCOMOTION in that locomotion is restricted to the passing of the whole body from one place to another, while movement encompasses both locomotion but also a change of the position of the whole body or any of its parts. Movement may be used with reference to humans, vertebrate and invertebrate animals, and microorganisms. Differentiate also from MOTOR ACTIVITY, movement associated with behaviour. Do not confuse with MOTION, a concept in physics. For movement of cells use CELL MOVEMENT. **See related** IMMOBILISATION; LOCOMOTION; MOTOR ACTIVITY

MOVEMENT DISORDERS

WL380

C10 See also DYSKINESIAS for manifestations of disease. Use MOVEMENT DISORDERS for diseases and syndromes which feature DYSKINESIAS as a cardinal manifestation of the disease process. Included in this category are degenerative, hereditary, post-infection, medication-induced, post-inflammatory and post-traumatic conditions. **See related** DYSKINESIAS; PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDERS; TIC DISORDERS

MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS

W372

N2 Moving or repositioning patients within their beds, from bed to bed, bed to chair, or otherwise from one posture or surface to another. Do not confuse with PATIENT TRANSFER (inter-facility or intra-hospital transfer for administrative reasons with regard to special care or economics) nor with TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS nor with PATIENT POSITIONING. **See related** LIFTING; TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS

Moving, health facility **see** HEALTH FACILITY MOVING

WX158

Moving, hospital **see** HEALTH FACILITY MOVING

WX158

Moxabustion **see** MOXIBUSTION

WB850

MOXIBUSTION

WB850

E2 The burning of a small, thimble sized, smoldering plug of dried leaves on the SKIN at an ACUPUNCTURE point. Usually the plugs contain leaves of MUGWORT or moxa. **See related** ACUPUNCTURE; ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY

MPTP-induced experimental Parkinsonism **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS

WL315-8

MRI imaging **see** MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

WN460

MRSA **see** METHICILLIN-RESISTANCE STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

WC250

MS **see** MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

WL365-8

Mucilages **see** ADHESIVES

MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSES

WD278

C16 C17 C18 Group of lysosomal storage diseases each caused by an inherited deficiency of an enzyme involved in the degradation of glycosaminoglycans (mucopolysaccharides). The diseases are progressive and often display a wide spectrum of clinical severity within one enzyme deficiency.

M

MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSES I

WD278

C16 C17 C18 Systemic lysosomal storage disease caused by a deficiency of alpha-L-iduronidase (IDURONIDASE) and characterised by progressive physical deterioration with urinary excretion of DERMATAN SULFATE and HEPARAN SULFATE. There are three recognised phenotypes representing a spectrum of clinical severity from severe to mild: Hurler's syndrome, Hurler-Scheie syndrome and Scheie's syndrome (formerly mucopolysaccharidosis V). Symptoms may include DWARFISM, hepatosplenomegaly, gargoyle-like facies, corneal clouding, cardiac complications, and noisy breathing. Hunter syndrome (MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS II) and Hurler syndrome were each originally called "gargoylism" because of the coarseness of the facial features of affected individuals.

Mucosa **see** MUCOUS MEMBRANE

QS532

MUCOUS MEMBRANE

QS532

A10 An EPITHELIUM with MUCUS-secreting cells, such as GOBLET CELLS. It forms the lining of many body cavities, such as the DIGESTIVE TRACT, the RESPIRATORY TRACT, and the reproductive tract. Mucosa, rich in blood and lymph vessels, comprises an inner epithelium, a middle layer (lamina propria) of loose CONNECTIVE TISSUE, and an outer layer (muscularis mucosae) of SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS that separates the mucosa from submucosa. **See related** MOUTH MUCOSA

Mud baths **see** MUD THERAPY

WB845

Mud packs **see** MUD THERAPY

WB845

MUD THERAPY

WB845

E2 The therapeutic use of mud in packs or baths taking advantage of the absorptive qualities of the mud. It has been used for rheumatism and skin problems.

MULTICENTRE STUDIES AS TOPIC

WB20

E5 N5 N6 Controlled studies which are planned and carried out by several cooperating institutions to assess certain variables and outcomes in specific patient populations, for example, a multicentre study of congenital anomalies in children.

In clinical trials

QV471

See related CLINICAL TRIALS AS TOPIC

MULTICENTRE STUDY [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V3 This heading is used as a Publication type. Work consisting of a controlled study executed by several cooperating institutions.

Multicentre trials **see** MULTICENTRE STUDIES AS TOPIC

QV471

Multiculturalism **see** CULTURAL DIVERSITY

HM202

Multidisciplinary communication **see** INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATION

WX130

Multidisciplinary libraries **see** LIBRARIES , MEDICAL

Z620

Multidisciplinary pain centres **see** PAIN CLINICS

WL830

Multidisciplinary teams **see** INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS; PATIENT CARE TEAM

Multi-drug resistance **see** DRUG RESISTANCE, MULTIPLE

QW52

Multifactorial causality **see** CAUSALITY

Multi-infarct dementia **see** DEMENTIA, MULTI-INFARCT

WL435

M

MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS

WX130

N4 Institutional systems consisting of more than one health facility which have cooperative administrative arrangements through merger, affiliation, shared services, or other collective ventures.

MULTILINGUALISM

L1 The ability to speak, read, or write several languages or many languages with some facility. Bilingualism is the most common form.

Language development

WS210

MULTIMEDIA

Z470

J1 L1 Materials, frequently computer applications that combine some or all of text, sound, graphics, animation, and video into integrated packages. Restrict to a combination of audiovisual aids: do not use for a multiplicity of media such as newspapers, radio, TV

In teaching

L73-77

MULTIMODAL IMAGING

WN540

E1 An imaging technique using compounds labelled with short-lived positron-emitting radionuclides (such as carbon-11, nitrogen-13, oxygen-15 and fluorine-18) to measure cell metabolism. It has been useful in study of soft tissues such as CANCER; CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM; and brain. SINGLE-PHOTON EMISSION-COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY is closely related to positron emission tomography, but uses isotopes with longer half-lives and resolution is lower.

Multimodal treatment **see** COMBINED MODALITY THERAPY

MULTIMORBIDITY

WB100

N5 N6 The complex interactions of several co-existing diseases.

In chronic disease

WB600

Socioeconomic aspects

W250

See related CHRONIC DISEASES; COMORBIDITY; MULTIPLE CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Multinational aspects **see** INTERNATIONALITY

JC4

Multinational perspectives **see** INTERNATIONALITY

JC4

MULTIPHASIC SCREENING

W128

E1 E5 N2 N5 N6 The simultaneous use of multiple laboratory procedures for the detection of various diseases. These are usually performed on groups of people.

Multiple abnormalities **see** ABNORMALITIES, MULTIPLE

QS675

MULTIPLE BIRTH OFFSPRING

WS337

M1 The offspring in multiple pregnancies (PREGNANCY, MULTIPLE): TWINS; TRIPLETS; QUADRUPLETS; QUINTUPLETS; etc.

MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY

WD300-30

C20 C21 An acquired disorder characterised by recurrent symptoms, referable to multiple organ systems, occurring in response to demonstrable exposure to many chemically unrelated compounds at doses below those established in the general population to cause harmful effects.

See related ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE; HYPERSENSITIVITY; PERSIAN GULF SYNDROME

Multiple chronic diseases **see** MULTIPLE CHRONIC CONDITIONS

WB600

MULTIPLE CHRONIC CONDITIONS

WB600-95

C23 Two or more concurrent chronic physical, mental, or behavioral health problems in an individual. **See related** CHRONIC DISEASE; COMORBIDITY; MULTIMORBIDITY

Multiple neurofibromas **see** NEUROFIBROMATOSSES

WL310

M

Multiple head injuries see CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA	WE403/WL510
Multiple identity disorder see MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM186
Multiple injuries see MULTIPLE TRAUMA	WD450-90
Multiple marriages see MARRIAGE	HQ500
MULTIPLE MYELOMA	WH540
C4 C14 C15 C20 A malignancy of mature PLASMA CELLS engaging in monoclonal immunoglobulin production. It is characterised by hyperglobulinaemia, excess Bence-Jones proteins (free monoclonal IMMUNOGLOBULIN LIGHT CHAINS) in the urine, skeletal destruction, bone pain, and fractures. Other features include ANAEMIA; HYPERCALCAEMIA; and RENAL INSUFFICIENCY. Myeloma unspecified is probably MULTIPLE MYELOMA. Solitary myeloma is plasmacytoma.	
MULTIPLE ORGAN FAILURE	QZ140
C23 A progressive condition usually characterised by combined failure of several organs such as the lungs, liver, kidney, along with some clotting mechanisms, usually post-injury or postoperative.	
Multiple partners see SEXUAL PARTNERS	HQ450
MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM186
F3 A dissociative disorder in which the individual adopts two or more distinct personalities. Each personality is a fully integrated and complex unit with memories, behaviour patterns and social friendships. Transition from one personality to another is sudden. See related DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS	
Multiple primary neoplasms see NEOPLASMS, MULTIPLE PRIMARY	QZ270
Multiple psychotherapy see PSYCHOTHERAPY, MULTIPLE	WM420
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	WL365-68
C10 C20 An autoimmune disorder mainly affecting young adults and characterised by destruction of myelin in the central nervous system. Pathologic findings include multiple sharply demarcated areas of demyelination throughout the white matter of the central nervous system. Clinical manifestations include visual loss, extra-ocular movement disorders, paraesthesias, loss of sensation, weakness, dysarthria, spasticity, ataxia, and bladder dysfunction. The usual pattern is one of recurrent attacks followed by partial recovery (see MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING), but acute fulminating and chronic progressive forms (see MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE) also occur.	
Multiple sclerosis, acute relapsing see MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING	WL365-68
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING	WL365-8
C10 C20 The most common clinical variant of MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, characterised by recurrent acute exacerbations of neurologic dysfunction followed by partial or complete recovery. Common clinical manifestations include loss of visual (see OPTIC NEURITIS), motor, sensory, or bladder function. Acute episodes of demyelination may occur at any site in the central nervous system, and commonly involve the optic nerves, spinal cord, brain stem, and cerebellum.	
MULTIPLE TRAUMA	WD450-90
C21 Physical insults or injuries occurring simultaneously in several parts of the body.	

M

MULTIPOTENT STEM CELLS

QU325

A11 Specialized stem cells that are committed to give rise to cells that have a particular function; examples are MYOBLASTS; MYELOID PROGENITOR CELLS; and skin stem cells. **See related STEM CELLS**

Multi-professional working **see** INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

Multiregional analysis **see** DEMOGRAPHY

HA110

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

QA28

E5 N5 N6 A set of techniques used when variation in several variables has to be studied simultaneously. In statistics, multivariate analysis is interpreted as any analytic method that allows simultaneous study of two or more dependent variables.

MUMPS

WC520

C2 C7 An acute infectious disease caused by RUBULAVIRUS, spread by direct contact, airborne droplet nuclei, fomites contaminated by infectious saliva, and perhaps urine, and usually seen in children under the age of 15, although adults may also be affected.

Mumps-measles-rubella vaccine **see** MEASLES-MUMPS-RUBELLA VACCINE

WC500

MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME

WM98

F3 A factitious disorder characterised by habitual presentation for hospital treatment of an apparent acute illness, the patient giving a plausible and dramatic history, all of which is false. **See related** FACTITIOUS DISORDERS

MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME BY PROXY

WS360

I1 A phenomenon in which symptoms of a disease are fabricated by an individual other than the patient causing unnecessary, and often painful, physical examinations and treatments. This syndrome is considered a form of CHILD ABUSE, since another individual, usually a parent, is the source of the fabrication of symptoms and presents the child for medical care.

Municipal government **see** LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JF4

Municipalities **see** CITIES

Murder **see** HOMICIDE

HM432

Murderers, mentally disturbed **see** OFFENDERS, MENTALLY DISTURBED

WM762

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

QU60

Muscle, cardiac **see** MYOCARDIUM

WG280

MUSCLE CONTRACTION

WE310

G11 A process leading to shortening and/or development of tension in muscle tissue. Muscle contraction occurs by a sliding filament mechanism whereby actin filaments slide inward among the myosin filaments. Do not use for heart or myocardium (MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTION) or uterus (UTERINE CONTRACTION). Muscle tension goes here. **See related** MUSCLE STRENGTH;

MUSCLE CRAMP

WE310

C5 C10 C23 A sustained and usually painful contraction of muscle fibres. This may occur as an isolated phenomenon or as a manifestation of an underlying disease process (e.g., URAEMIA; HYPOTHYROIDISM; MOTOR NEURON DISEASE; etc.)

Muscle disorders **see** MUSCULAR DISEASES

WE305

M

Muscle diseases, inflammatory **see** MYOSITIS WD730

Muscle dystonia **see** DYSTONIA WE346

Muscle flaccidity **see** MUSCLE HYPOTONIA WE305

Muscle, heart **see** MYOCARDIUM WG280

MUSCLE HYPERTONIA WE305

C10 C23 Abnormal increase in skeletal or smooth muscle tone. Skeletal muscle hypertonicity may be associated with PYRAMIDAL TRACT lesions or BASAL GANGLIA DISEASES.

MUSCLE HYPOTONIA WE305

C10 C23 A diminution of the skeletal muscle tone marked by a diminished resistance to passive stretching.

MUSCLE NEOPLASMS WE305

C4 C5 Tumors or cancer located in muscle tissue or specific muscles. They are differentiated from NEOPLASMS, MUSCLE TISSUE which are neoplasms composed of skeletal, cardiac, or smooth muscle tissue, such as MYOSARCOMA or LEIOMYOMA.

MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRAL WO650

D27 A heterogeneous group of drugs used to produce muscle relaxation, excepting the neuromuscular blocking agents. They have their primary clinical and therapeutic uses in the treatment of muscle spasm and immobility associated with strains, sprains, and injuries of the back and, to a lesser degree, injuries to the neck. They have been used also for the treatment of a variety of clinical conditions that have in common only the presence of skeletal muscle hyperactivity, for example, the muscle spasms that can occur in MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS. For skeletal muscle relaxants only; for smooth muscle relaxants use PARASYMPATHOLYTICS.

MUSCLE RIGIDITY WE305

C5 C10 C23 Continuous involuntary sustained muscle contraction which is often a manifestation of BASAL GANGLIA DISEASES. When an affected muscle is passively stretched, the degree of resistance remains constant regardless of the rate at which the muscle is stretched. This feature helps to distinguish rigidity from MUSCLE SPASTICITY.

MUSCLE, SKELETAL WE300

A2 A10 A subtype of striated muscle, attached by TENDONS to the SKELETON. Skeletal muscles are innervated and their movement can be consciously controlled. They are also called voluntary muscles.

MUSCLE SPASTICITY WE305

C5 C10 C23 A form of muscle hypertonia associated with upper MOTOR NEURON DISEASE. Resistance to passive stretch of a spastic muscle results in minimal initial resistance (a "free interval") followed by an incremental increase in muscle tone. Tone increases in proportion to the velocity of stretch. Spasticity is usually accompanied by HYPERREFLEXIA and variable degrees of MUSCLE WEAKNESS. Use for skeletal muscle only.

MUSCLE, SMOOTH, VASCULAR WE300

A2 A7 A10 The nonstriated, involuntary muscle tissue of blood vessels.

MUSCLE STRENGTH WE80

E1 G11 The amount of force generated by MUSCLE CONTRACTION. Muscle strength can be measured during isometric, isotonic, or isokinetic contraction, either manually or using a device such as a MUSCLE STRENGTH DYNAMOMETER. **See related** MUSCULOSKELETAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

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MUSCLE STRETCHING EXERCISES

WB541

E2 G11 I3 Exercises that stretch the muscle fibres with the aim to increase muscle-tendon FLEXIBILITY, improve RANGE OF MOTION or musculoskeletal function, and prevent injuries. There are various types of stretching techniques including active, passive (relaxed), static, dynamic (gentle), ballistic (forced), isometric, and others. **See related** EXERCISE; YOGA

Muscle, striated **see** MUSCLE, SKELETAL WE300

Muscle tension **see** MUSCLE CONTRACTION WE310

Muscle tone atonic **see** MUSCLE HYPOTONIA WE305

Muscle tone, increased **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA WE305

Muscle tone, poor **see** MUSCLE HYPOTONIA WE305

Muscle, voluntary **see** MUSCLE, SKELETAL WE300

MUSCLES

WE300-346

A2 A10 Consider also terms at MYO-. MUSCLES, SKELETAL and MUSCLE, SMOOTH and their indentations are available. For / innervation consider also MUSCLE JUNCTION and MUSCLE DENERVATION. For / surgery consider also SURGICAL FLAPS. Inflammation is MYOSITIS. **See related** MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

MUSCULAR ATROPHY

WE305

C10 C23 Derangement in size and number of muscle fibres occurring with aging, reduction in blood supply, or following immobilisation, prolonged weightlessness, malnutrition, and particularly in denervation.

Muscular atrophy, peroneal **see** CHARCOT-MARIE-TOOTH DISEASE WE305

Muscular atrophy, spinal, infantile **see** SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHIES OF CHILDHOOD WS430

Muscular contraction **see** MUSCLE CONTRACTION WE310

Muscular cramp **see** MUSCLE CRAMP WE310

MUSCULAR DISEASES

WE305-46

C5 C10 Acquired, familial, and congenital disorders of SKELETAL MUSCLE and SMOOTH MUSCLE. **See related** MYOSITIS

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIES

WE340

C5 C10 C16 A heterogeneous group of inherited MYOPATHIES, characterised by wasting and weakness of the SKELETAL MUSCLE. They are categorised by the sites of MUSCLE WEAKNESS; AGE OF ONSET; and INHERITANCE PATTERNS. Do not confuse with myotonic dystrophy.

Muscular dystrophy, Becker **see** MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY, DUCHENNE WE340

Muscular dystrophy, childhood, pseudohypertrophic **see** MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY, DUCHENNE WE340

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY, DUCHENNE

WE340

C5 C10 C16 An X-linked recessive muscle disease caused by an inability to synthesise DYSTROPHIN. Muscle fibres undergo a process that features degeneration and regeneration. Clinical manifestations include proximal weakness in the first few years of life, pseudohypertrophy,

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cardiomyopathy, and an increased incidence of impaired mentation. Becker muscular dystrophy is a closely related condition featuring a later onset of disease (usually adolescence) and a slowly progressive course.

Muscular hypertonicity **see** MUSCLE HYPERTONIA WE305

Muscular tension **see** MUSCLE CONTRACTION WE310

MUSCULOCUTANEOUS NERVE WL140

A8 A major nerve of the upper extremity. The fibres of the musculocutaneous nerve originate in the lower cervical spinal cord (usually C5 to C7), travel via the lateral cord of the brachial plexus, and supply sensory and motor innervation to the upper arm, elbow, and forearm.

MUSCULOSKELETAL ABNORMALITIES WE51

C5 C16 Congenital structural abnormalities and deformities of the musculoskeletal system. **See related** HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL DEVELOPMENT WE51

G7 G11 The morphologic and physiological changes of the MUSCLES, bones (BONE AND BONES), and CARTILAGE of the body, i.e., MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM, during the prenatal and postnatal stages of development.

MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES WE100

C5 Diseases of the muscles and their associated ligaments and other connective tissue and of the bones and cartilage viewed collectively.

Musculoskeletal equilibrium **see** POSTURAL BALANCE WE70

MUSCULOSKELETAL MANIPULATIONS WB545

E2 Various manipulations of body tissues, muscles and bones by hands or equipment to improve health and circulation, relieve fatigue, promote healing.

In orthopaedics WE175

See related MANIPULATION, CHIROPRACTIC; MANIPULATION, ORTHOPAEDIC; MANIPULATION, OSTEOPATHIC; MANIPULATION, SPINAL; MASSAGE

MUSCULOSKELETAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WE52

G11 Processes and properties of the MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM. **See related** BONE DENSITY; MUSCLE STRENGTH; POSTURAL BALANCE; POSTURE; RANGE OF MOTION, ARTICULAR

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM WE50

A2 The MUSCLES, bones (BONE AND BONES), and CARTILAGE of the body. Must be both bone and muscle, otherwise use MUSCLES or BONE AND BONES. For / abnormalities use MUSCULOSKELETAL ABNORMALITIES; for / growth & development use MUSCULOSKELETAL DEVELOPMENT; for / physiology use MUSCULOSKELETAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA. **See related** MUSCULOSKELETAL DEVELOPMENT

MUSEUMS WZ27

K1 For medical museums, do not co-ordinate with MEDICINE
Pathology museums QZ27

MUSHROOM POISONING WD575

C21 Poisoning from ingestion of mushrooms, primarily from, but not restricted to, toxic varieties. **See related** FOODBORNE DISEASES

Mushrooms, magic **see** FUNGI WM294

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MUSIC	CB
K1 See related CULTURE; HUMANITIES	
MUSIC THERAPY	WM620
E2 F4 The use of music as an adjunctive therapy in the treatment of neurological, mental, or behavioural disorders.	
For children	WS780
In learning disability	WM880
In general therapeutics	WB565
Musicogenic epilepsy see EPILEPSY, REFLEX	WL460
Muslims see ISLAM	BL
MUTAGENS	QH
D27 Chemical agents that increase the rate of genetic mutation by interfering with the function of nucleic acids. A clastogen is a specific mutagen that causes breaks in chromosomes.	
Air pollutants	W44
Cause of congenital abnormalities	QS679
Industrial waste	W64
Virology	QW160
MUTATION	QU500
G5 Any detectable and heritable change in the genetic material that causes a change in the GENOTYPE and which is transmitted to daughter cells and to succeeding generations.	
Mutilation see SELF HARM	WM245
MUTISM	WL752
C10 C23 F3 The inability to generate oral-verbal expression, despite normal comprehension of speech. This may be associated with BRAIN DISEASES or MENTAL DISORDERS. Organic mutism may be associated with damage to the FRONTAL LOBE; BRAIN STEM; THALAMUS; and CEREBELLUM. Selective mutism is a psychological condition that usually affects children characterised by continuous refusal to speak in social situations by a child who is able and willing to speak to selected persons. Kussmaul aphasia refers to mutism in psychosis.	
Selective mutism	WS700
Myalgic encephalomyelitis see FATIGUE SYNDROME, CHRONIC	WC505
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS	WE344
C10 C20 A disorder of neuromuscular transmission characterised by weakness of cranial and skeletal muscles. Clinical manifestations may include diplopia, ptosis, and weakness of facial, bulbar, respiratory, and proximal limb muscles. The disease may remain limited to the ocular muscles. THYMOMA is commonly associated with this condition.	
MYCOBACTERIACEAE	QW125
B3 A family of gram-positive bacteria found in soil and dairy products and as parasites on animals and man. Several are important pathogens.	
MYCOBACTERIOPHAGE	QW161
B4 Viruses whose host is one or more Mycobacterium species. They include both temperate and virulent types.	
MYCOBACTERIUM INFECTIONS	WC302
C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus MYCOBACTERIUM. See related LEPROSY; TUBERCULOSIS	

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MYCOLOGY	QW180-90
H1 Specialty Clinical laboratory techniques	QY110
MYCOPLASMA INFECTIONS	WC200
C1 Infections with species of the genus MYCOPLASMA.	
MYCOSES	WC450-75
C1 For skin use DERMATOMYCOSES. See related ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS	
MYCOTOXICOSIS	WD575
C21 Poisoning caused by the ingestion of mycotoxins (toxins of fungal origin).	
MYCOTOXINS	QW630.5
D23 Toxic compounds produced by FUNGI.	
Myelencephalon see MEDULLA OBLONGATA	WL135
Myelin see MYELIN SHEATH	WL110
MYELIN SHEATH	WL110
A8 A10 A11 The lipid-rich sheath surrounding AXONS in both the central and peripheral nervous systems. The myelin sheath is an electrical insulator and allows faster and more energetically efficient conduction of impulses. The sheath is formed by the cell membranes of glial cells (SCHWANN CELLS) in the peripheral and OLIGODENDROGLIA in the central nervous system). Deterioration of the sheath in DEMYELINATING DISEASES is a serious clinical problem.	
Myelocytic leukaemia see LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID	WH250
Myelocytic leukaemia, chronic see LEUKAEMIA, MYELOGENOUS, CHRONIC, BCR-ABL POSITIVE	WH250
MYELOYDYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES	WH380
C15 Clonal haematopoietic stem cell disorders characterised by dysplasia in one or more haematopoietic cell lineages. They predominantly affect patients over 60, are considered preleukaemic conditions, and have high probability of transformation into ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA.	
Myelogenous leukaemia see LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID	WH250
Myelogenous leukaemia, chronic see LEUKAEMIA, MYELOGENOUS, CHRONIC, BCR-ABL POSITIVE	WH250
MYELOGRAPHY	WL140
E1 X-ray visualisation of the spinal cord following injection of contrast medium into the spinal arachnoid space. See related SPINAL CORD	
Myeloid leukaemia see LEUKAEMIA, MYELOID	WH250
Myeloid leukaemia, acute, M3 see LEUKAEMIA, PROMYELOCYTIC, ACUTE	WH250
Myeloid leukaemia, acute, M5 see LEUKAEMIA, MONOCYTIC, ACUTE	WH250
Myeloid leukaemia, chronic see LEUKAEMIA, MYELOGENOUS, CHRONIC, BCR-ABL POSITIVE	WH250
Myeloid leukaemia, Schilling-type see LEUKAEMIA, MONOCYTIC, ACUTE	WH250

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Myeloma, multiple see MULTIPLE MYELOMA	WH450
Myeloma, plasma-cell see MULTIPLE MYELOMA	WH450
Myelomeningocele see MENINGOMYELOCELE	WL540/WS430/WE480
Myelopathy see SPINAL CORD DISEASES	WL540
Myelopathy, compressive see SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION	WL540
Myelopathy, traumatic see SPINAL CORD INJURIES	WL540-58
MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS	WH380
C15 Conditions which cause proliferation of haemopoietically active tissue or of tissue which has embryonic haemopoietic potential. Myelo- here means bone marrow, not spinal cord. See related LEUKAEMIA	
Myers-Briggs Type Indicator see PERSONALITY INVENTORY	WLM325
Myocardia see MYOCARDIUM	WG280
Myocardial depressants see ANTI-ARRHYTHMIA AGENTS	QV150
Myocardial diseases see CARDIOMYOPATHIES	WG280
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	WG300
C14 NECROSIS of the MYOCARDIUM caused by an obstruction of the blood supply to the heart (CORONARY CIRCULATION). See related HEART DISEASE; INFARCTION; MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA	
MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA	WG300
C14 A disorder of cardiac function caused by insufficient blood flow to the muscle tissue of the heart. The decreased blood flow may be due to narrowing of the coronary arteries (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE), to obstruction by a thrombus (CORONARY THROMBOSIS), or less commonly, to diffuse narrowing of arterioles and other small vessels within the heart. Severe interruption of the blood supply to the myocardial tissue may result in necrosis of cardiac muscle (MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION). See related HEART DISEASES; ISCHAEMIA; MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	
Myocardial preinfarction syndrome see ANGINA, UNSTABLE	WG300
Myocardial stimulants see CARDIOTONIC AGENTS	QV150
Myocardiopathies see CARDIOMYOPATHIES	WG280
MYOCARDITIS	WG280
C14 Inflammatory processes of the muscular walls of the heart (MYOCARDIUM) which result in injury to the cardiac muscle cells (MYOCYTES, CARDIAC). Manifestations range from subclinical to sudden death (DEATH, SUDDEN). Myocarditis in association with cardiac dysfunction is classified as inflammatory CARDIOMYOPATHY usually caused by INFECTION, autoimmune diseases, or responses to toxic substances. Myocarditis is also a common cause of DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY and other cardiomyopathies.	
Myocarditis, Chagas see CHAGAS CARDIOMYOPATHY	WG210

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MYOCARDIUM

WG280

A2 A7 A10 The muscle tissue of the HEART. It is composed of striated, involuntary muscle cells (MYOCYTES, CARDIAC) connected to form the contractile pump to generate blood flow. For / abnormalities use HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL. For / anatomy & histology use HEART / anatomy and histology. For / blood supply use CORONARY VESSELS. For / drug effects use HEART / drug effects. For embryology use HEART / embryology. For / growth & development use HEART / growth & development. For / injuries use HEART INJURIES. For innervation use HEART / innervation. For / microbiology use HEART / microbiology. For / parasitology use HEART / parasitology. For / physiology use HEART / physiology. For / physiopathology use HEART / physiopathology. For / radiation effects use HEART / radiation effects. For / radiography use HEART / radiography. For / radionuclide imaging use HEART / radionuclide imaging. For / surgery use CARDIAC SURGICAL PROCEDURES. For / transplantation use HEART TRANSPLANTATION. For / ultrasonography use ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY. For / virology use HEART / virology. **See related HEART**

Myclonic epilepsy, adolescent **see** MYOCLONIC EPILEPSY, JUVENILE WL470

MYOCLONIC EPILEPSY, JUVENILE

WL470

C10 A disorder characterised by the onset of myoclonus in adolescence, a marked increase in the incidence of absence seizures (see EPILEPSY, ABSENCE), and generalised major motor seizures (see EPILEPSY, TONIC-CLONIC). The myoclonic episodes tend to occur shortly after awakening. Seizures tend to be aggravated by sleep deprivation and alcohol consumption. Hereditary and sporadic forms have been identified.

Myodystrophia foetalis deformans **see** ARTHROGRYPOSIS WS430/WE284

Myodystrophica **see** MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIES WE340

Myodystrophy **see** MUSCULAR DYSTROPHIES WE340

Myofacial pain **see** FACIAL PAIN WL820

Myofacial pain syndromes **see** FACIAL NEURALGIA WL820

Myofascial pain syndrome, diffuse **see** FIBROMYALGIA WD960

MYOFASCIAL PAIN SYNDROMES

WL820

C5 Muscular pain in numerous body regions that can be reproduced by pressure on trigger points, localised hardenings in skeletal muscle tissue. Pain is referred to a location distant from the trigger points. A prime example is the TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME.

Myofibroma **see** LEIOMYOMA WP459

MYOGLOBINURIA

WJ344

C5

MYOMA

QZ210

C4 A benign neoplasm of muscular tissue. For uterine myoma use LEIOMYOMA + UTERINE NEOPLASMS

Myopathic conditions **see** MUSCULAR DISEASES WE305-46

Myopathies **see** MUSCULAR DISEASES WE305-46

Myopathies, idiopathic inflammatory **see** MYOSITIS WD730

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Myopathies, mitochondrial **see** MITOCHONDRIAL MYOPATHIES WE305

Myopathy, inflammatory **see** MYOSITIS WD730

MYOPIA WW420

C11 A refractive error in which rays of light entering the EYE parallel to the optic axis are brought to a focus in front of the RETINA when accommodation (ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR) is relaxed. This results from an overly curved CORNEA or from the eyeball being too long from front to back. It is also called nearsightedness.

MYOSITIS WD730

C5 C10 Inflammation of a muscle or muscle tissue. **See related** DERMATOMYOSITIS; MUSCULAR DISEASES; POLYMYOSITIS

Myositis, focal **see** MYOSITIS WD730

Myositis, infectious **see** MYOSITIS WD730

Myositis, multiple **see** POLYMYOSITIS WD730

Myositis, proliferative **see** MYOSITIS WD730

MYOTONIA WE346

C10 C23 Prolonged failure of muscle relaxation after contraction. This may occur after voluntary contractions, muscle percussion, or electrical stimulation of the muscle. Myotonia is a characteristic feature of MYOTONIC DISORDERS. For / congenital use MYOTONIA CONGENITA

MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY WE346

C5 C10 C15 An autosomal dominant neuromuscular disorder which usually presents in early adulthood, characterised by progressive muscular atrophy (most frequently involving the hands, forearms, and face), myotonia, frontal baldness, lenticular opacities, and testicular atrophy. Cardiac conduction abnormalities, diaphragmatic weakness, and mild learning disability may also occur. Congenital myotonic dystrophy is a severe form of this disorder, characterised by neonatal MUSCLE HYPOTONIA, feeding difficulties, respiratory muscle weakness, and an increased incidence of LEARNING DISABILITY.

Myotonic phenomenon **see** MYOTONIA WE346

MYRINGOPLASTY WV525

E4 Surgical restoration of a perforated tympanic membrane by grafting.

MYSTICISM BL

K1 A philosophy based upon spiritual intuition that is believed to transcend ordinary sensory experiences or understanding.

In psychiatry WM51

MYTHOLOGY BL

K1 A body of stories, the origins of which may be unknown or forgotten, that serve to explain practices, beliefs, institutions or natural phenomena. Mythology includes legends and folk tales. It may refer to classical mythology or to a body of modern thought and modern life.

MYXOEDEMA WK252

C17 C19 A condition characterised by a dry, waxy type of swelling (OEDEMA) with abnormal deposits of MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES in the SKIN and other tissues. It is caused by a deficiency of THYROID HORMONES. The skin becomes puffy around the eyes and on the cheeks. The face is dull and expressionless with thickened nose and lips