OBESITY
C18 C23 E1 G7 A status with BODY WEIGHT that is grossly above the acceptable or desirable weight, usually due to accumulation of excess FATS in the body. The standards may vary with age, sex, genetic or cultural background. In the BODY MASS INDEX, a BMI greater than 30.0 kg/m² is considered obese, and a BMI greater than 40.0 kg/m² is considered morbidly obese (MORBID OBESITY). For diet therapy consider also DIET, REDUCING. For drug effects use drug therapy. For drug therapy consider also ANTI-OBESITY AGENTS and APPETITE DEPRESSANTS.

Due to metabolic causes

See related ABDOMINAL FAT; ANTI-OBESITY AGENTS; APPETITE DEPRESSANTS; BARIATRICS; BODY WEIGHT; BULIMIA; DIET, REDUCING; EATING DISORDERS; HYPERPHAGIA; LIPECTOMY; OVERWEIGHT; BODY MASS INDEX; PAEDIATRIC OBESITY

Obesity, childhood see PAEDIATRIC OBESITY

OBESITY, MORBID
C18 C23 E1 G7 The condition of weighing two, three, or more times the ideal weight, so called because it is associated with many serious and life-threatening disorders. In the BODY MASS INDEX, morbid obesity is defined as having a BMI greater than 40.0 kg/m². For surgery consider also BARIATRIC SURGERY. See related BARIATRIC SURGERY; GASTRIC BALLOON; GASTRIC BYPASS; GASTROPLASTY

OBJECT ATTACHMENT
F2 Emotional attachment to someone or something in the environment.

In child psychology

In psychoanalysis

See related ANXIETY SEPARATION; MATERNAL DEPRIVATION

Object relations see OBJECT ATTACHMENT

Objectives, organisational see ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Obligation, social see SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Obligations of society see SOCIAL JUSTICE

Obligations to society see SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

OBSERVATION
E5 The act of regarding attentively and studying facts and occurrences, gathering data through analysing, measuring, and drawing conclusions, with the purpose of applying the observed information to theoretical assumptions. Observation as a scientific method in the acquisition of knowledge began in classical antiquity; in modern science and medicine its greatest application is facilitated by modern technology. Observation is one of the components of the research process. Use for observation only as a scientific method, as "Langerhans, a genius at observation", "the father of clinical observation"; not for "electron microscopy observations on pleistocene tissues" or "historical observations on dental care" or "observations on difficult children" or "diagnostic observations on hypertension".

Obsessions see OBSESSIVE BEHAVIOUR

OBSESSIVE BEHAVIOUR
F1 Persistent unwanted idea or impulse which is considered normal when it does not markedly interfere with mental processes or emotional adjustment. See related STALKING
OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

F3 An anxiety disorder characterised by recurrent, persistent obsessions or compulsions. Obsessions are the intrusive ideas, thoughts, or images that are experienced as senseless or repugnant. Compulsions are repetitive and seemingly purposeful behavior which the individual generally recognises as senseless and from which the individual does not derive pleasure although it may provide a release from tension. See related COMPULSIVE BEHAVIOUR; COMPULSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER

Obsessive-compulsive personality see COMPULSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER

Obstetric and gynaecological diagnostic techniques see DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL

Obstetric forceps see OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS

Obstetric health services see MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

Obstetric labour see LABOUR, OBSTETRIC

OBSTETRIC LABOUR, COMPLICATIONS

C13 Medical problems associated with OBSTETRIC LABOUR, such as BREECH PRESENTATION; PREMATURE OBSTETRIC LABOUR; HAEMORRHAGE; or others. These complications can affect the well-being of the mother, the FOETUS, or both. See related DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC; DYSTOCIA

OBSTETRIC LABOUR, PREMATURE

C13 Onset of obstetric labour before term but usually after the FOETUS has become viable. In humans, it occurs sometime during the 29th through 38th week of PREGNANCY. Tocolysis inhibits premature labour and can prevent the BIRTH of premature infants. See related INFANT, PREMATURE

OBSTETRIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

E4 Surgery performed on the pregnant woman for conditions associated with pregnancy, labour, or the puerperium. It does not include surgery of the newborn infant.

Obstetrical analgesia see ANALGESIA, OBSTETRICAL

Obstetrical anaesthesia see ANAESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL

OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS

E7 Surgical instrument designed to extract the newborn by the head from the maternal passages without injury to it or the mother. See related EXTRACTION, OBSTETRICAL

Obstetrical surgical procedures see OBSTETRIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

OBSTETRICS

H2 A medical-surgical specialty concerned with management and care of women during pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium. Do not use for obstetric diseases, use PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS. See related OBSTETRIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL

N2 N4 Hospital department responsible for the administration and management of services provided for obstetric and gynaecologic patients.

Obstetrics department see OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL

Obstructive hydrocephalus see HYDROCEPHALUS

Obstructive sleep apnoea see SLEEP APNOEA, OBSTRUCTIVE
Obstructive subaortic conus see PULMONARY SUBVALVULAR STENOSIS

**OCCIPITAL LOBE**

A8 Posterior part of the cerebral hemisphere.

Occipital lobe epilepsy see EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL

Occipital region trauma see CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA

Occluded pupils see PUPIL DISORDERS

**OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT**

E6 Selective grinding of occlusal surfaces of the teeth in an effort to eliminate premature contacts and occlusal interferences; to establish optimal masticatory effectiveness, stable occlusal relationships, direction of main occlusal forces, and efficient multidirectional patterns, to improve functional relations and to induce physiologic stimulation of the masticatory system; to eliminate occlusal trauma; to eliminate abnormal muscle tension; to aid in the stabilisation of orthodontic results; to treat periodontal and temporomandibular joint problems; and in restorative procedures.

Occlusal equilibration see OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT

Occlusal force see BITE FORCE

Occlusal guidance see DENTAL OCCLUSION

Occlusion see DENTAL OCCLUSION

Occlusal plane see DENTAL OCCLUSION

Occult spina bifida see SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA

**OCCULTISM**

E2 K1

Occupational accidents see ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL

Occupational air pollutants see AIR POLLUTANTS, OCCUPATIONAL

Occupational dermatitis see DERMATITIS, OCCUPATIONAL

**OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES**

C21 Diseases due to factors involved in one's employment. The patient or the disease. Differentiate from OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE which is the medical specialty.

Medico-legal aspects of compensation

RIDDOR certification

Eyes

Lungs

Psychiatric

See related ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL; COMPENSATION AND REDRESS; INDUSTRY; OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE**

N6 The exposure to potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents that occurs as a result of one's occupation.

As cause of cancer

See related AIR POLLUTANTS, OCCUPATIONAL; ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE; MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
M1  Members of the various professions (e.g., PHYSICIANS) or occupations (e.g., POLICE).
See related OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
N1  The promotion and maintenance of physical and mental health in the work environment. Do not confuse with OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE (the specialty) nor OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES. Do not use for safety in an industrial milieu. Use SAFETY and the industrial or occupational heading.
   Computers QA220
   For women W385
   Legislation W332
   Statistics W214
   Stress WLM908

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSING
H2  N2  Specialty. The practice of nursing in the work environment.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES
N2  Health services for employees, usually provided by the employer at the place of work.
   NHS Occupational health services W320
See related OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

Occupational health surveillance see POPULATION SURVEILLANCE W310
Occupational injuries see ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL W300

OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
H2  A medical specialty concerned with the promotion and maintenance of the physical and mental health of employees in occupational settings. Do not confuse with OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH which refers to the health of the worker. See related INDUSTRY; OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES; OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES; PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Occupational noise see NOISE, OCCUPATIONAL W350
Occupational safety see SAFETY W300-90
Occupational status see EMPLOYMENT

Occupational stress see BURNOUT, PROFESSIONAL; PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS

Occupational therapists see OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY / manpower WB552

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
E2  H2  Skilled treatment that helps individuals achieve independence in all facets of their lives. It assists in the development of skills needed for independent living. Use for the field or the activities. Also use / rehabilitation with the disease.
   After a stroke WL426
   For children WS418
   For disabled children WS515
   For the aged WT154
   In learning disabilities WM878
   In mental illness WM640-60
   Industrial therapy in mental illness WM650
   Manpower WB552-5

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL WB555
N2  N4  Hospital department responsible for the administration and provision of any occupational or work activity for remedial purposes.
OCCUPATIONS
N1 Crafts, trades, professions, or other means of earning a living. Use for non-medical or non-health-related occupations or those for which there is not a specific heading. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS should be used for the members of an occupation.

Sociology of occupations & professions HM227

See related BURNOUT, PROFESSIONAL; HEALTH OCCUPATIONS; OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS; WORKPLACE

Occupations, allied health see ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS WX457-8

OCEANS AND SEAS
G1 G16 N6 Z1 Geographic locations providing habitat for marine organisms. Use for specific oceans or seas that are not a main heading. See related SEAWATER

Octogenarians see AGED, 80 AND OVER WT1-398

Ocular fixation see FIXATION, OCULAR WW510

Ocular headache see HEADACHE WL840

Ocular herpes simplex see KERATITIS, HERPETIC WW330

OCULAR HYPERTENSION
C11 A condition in which the intraocular pressure is elevated above normal and which may lead to glaucoma. Do not equate with GLAUCOMA. See related GLAUCOMA; INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

Ocular infections see EYE INFECTIONS WW160

OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS
C10 C11 Disorders that feature impairment of eye movements as a primary manifestation of disease. Ocular torticollis refers to a head tilt that is caused by an ocular misalignment. Opsoclonus refers to rapid, conjugate oscillations of the eyes in multiple directions, which may occur as a parainfectious or paraneoplastic condition (e.g., OPSOCLONUS-MYOCLONUS SYNDROME).

Ocular prosthesis see EYE, ARTIFICIAL WW470

Ocular refraction see REFRACTION, OCULAR WW150

Ocular tension see INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE WW335

Ocular tonometry see TONOMETRY, OCULAR WW149

Ocular torticollis see OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS WW510

Oculinum see BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A QW630

OCULOMOTOR MUSCLES
A2 A9 The muscles that move the eye. Included in this group are the medial rectus, lateral rectus, superior rectus, inferior rectus, inferior oblique, superior oblique, musculus orbitalis, and levator palpebrae superioris.

OCULOMOTOR NERVE
A8 Third cranial nerve. The oculomotor nerve sends motor fibres to the levator muscles of the eyelid and to the superior rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique muscles of the eye. For neoplasms use OCULOMOTOR NERVE DISEASE + CRANIAL NERVE NEOPLASMS.

Oculomotor paralysis see OPHTHALMOPLEGIA WW510
Oclusert see PILOCARPINE
Ocytocin see OXYTOCIN

**ODONTOGENIC CYSTS**
C4 C5 C7 Cysts found in the jaws and arising from epithelium involved in tooth formation. They include follicular cysts (e.g., primordial cyst, dentigerous cyst, multilocular cyst), lateral periodontal cysts, and radicular cysts. They may become keratinised (odontogenic keratocysts). Follicular cysts may give rise to ameloblastomas and, in rare cases, undergo malignant transformation.

**ODONTOGENIC TUMOURS**
C4 Neoplasms produced from tooth-forming tissues, benign or malignant.

**ODONTOMETRY**
E1 E5 E6

Ondontophobia see DENTAL ANXIETY

**ODOURS**
G16 N6 The volatile portions of substances perceptible by the sense of smell.
As air pollution
See related AROMATHERAPY; SMELL

O.D.Ps see OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS

**OEDEMA**
C23 Abnormal fluid accumulation in TISSUES or body cavities. Most cases of oedema are present under the SKIN in SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE. See related ANGIOEDEMA; BRAIN OEDEMA; LYMPHOEDEMA; MACULAR OEDEMA; PULMONARY OEDEMA

Oedema, pulmonary see PULMONARY OEDEMA

**OEDIPUS COMPLEX**
F2 Attachment of the child to the parent of the opposite sex, accompanied by envious and aggressive feelings toward the parent of the same sex.

**OENOTHERA BIENNIS**
B1 A plant species, of the genus OENOTHERA, family ONAGRACEAE, that is the source of evening primrose oil.

**OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES**
C6 Dilated blood vessels in the OESOPHAGUS or GASTRIC FUNDUS that shunt blood from the portal circulation (PORTAL SYSTEM) to the systemic venous circulation. Often they are observed in individuals with portal hypertension (HYPERTENSION, PORTAL).

**OESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA**
C6 C16 Congenital abnormality characterised by the lack of full development of the OESOPHAGUS that commonly occurs with TRACHEOESOPHAGEAL FISTULA. Symptoms include excessive SALIVATION; GAGGING; CYANOSIS; and DYSPNOEA.

Oesophageal cancer see OESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS

**OESOPHAGEAL DISEASES**
C6 For inflammatory disease use OESOPHAGITIS. For haemorrhage coordinate with HAEMORRAGE, GASTROINTESTINAL. For motility disorders use OESOPHAGEAL MOTILITY DISORDERS. For oesophageal varix or varices use OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES. See related GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES; OESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA

Oesophageal hernia see HERNIA, HIATIAL
OESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS
C4 C6 See related GASTROINTESTINAL NEOPLASMS

OESOPHAGEAL PH MONITORING
E1 Analysis of the HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION in the lumen of the OESOPHAGUS. It is used to record the pattern, frequency, and duration of GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX.

Oesophageal reflux see GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX

OESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS
C6 A stricture of the OESOPHAGUS. Most are acquired but can be congenital.

Oesophageal stricture see OESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS

Oesophageal varices see OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES

OESOPHAGECTOMY
E4 Excision of part (partial) or all (total) of the esophagus.

OESOPHAGITIS
C6 INFLAMMATION, acute or chronic, of the OESOPHAGUS caused by BACTERIA, chemicals, or TRAUMA.

OESOPHAGITIS, PEPTIC
C6 INFLAMMATION of the OESOPHAGUS that is caused by the reflux of GASTRIC JUICE with contents of the STOMACH and DUODENUM.

Oesophagitis, reflux see OESOPHAGITIS, PEPTIC

OESOPHAGOGASTRIC JUNCTION
A3 The area covering the terminal portion of OESOPHAGUS and the beginning of STOMACH at the cardiac orifice. For neoplasms coordinate with either OESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS or STOMACH NEOPLASMS as appropriate.

Oesophagogastroduodenoscopy see ENDOSCOPY, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

OESOPHAGOSCOPY
E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the oesophagus. For / instrumentation use OESOPHAGOSCOPIES

OESOPHAGUS
A3 The muscular membranous segment between the PHARYNX and the STOMACH in the UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT. For / blood supply OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES is available. For / surgery consider also OESOPHAGECTOMY, OESOPHAGOPLASTY or OESOPHAGOSTOMY. Inflammation is OESOPHAGITIS. For rupture use OESPHAGUS / injuries + RUPTURE or OESOPHAGEAL DISEASES + RUPTURE, SPONTANEOUS. Peristalsis of the oesophagus is OESOPHAGUS / physiology + PERISTALSIS. For oesophageal intubation use OESOPHAGUS + INTUBATION. For oesophageal obturator airway use OESOPHAGUS + INTUBATION / instrumentation. See related OESOPHAGECTOMY; OESOPHAGOSCOPY

Oesophagus, Barrett see BARRETT OESOPHAGUS

OESTROGEN ANTAGONISTS
D6 D27 Compounds which inhibit or antagonise the action or biosynthesis of oestrogenic compounds. See related OESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS; OESTROGENS

Oestrogen progestin combination therapy see OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY
OESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS

D6 D27 Substances that possess antioestrogenic actions but can also produce oestrogenic effects as well. They act as complete or partial agonist or as antagonist. They can be either steroidal or nonsteroidal in structure. See related OESTROGEN ANTAGONISTS; OESTROGENS

Oestrogen receptors see RECEPTORS, OESTROGEN

OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY

E2 The use of hormonal agents with oestrogen-like activity in postmenopausal or other oestrogen-deficient women to alleviate effects of hormone deficiency, such as vasomotor symptoms, DYSPAREUNIA, and progressive development of OSTEOPOROSIS. This may also include the use of progestational agents in combination therapy.

For menopause therapy

See related MENOPAUSE

Oestrogenic agents see OESTROGENS

Oestrogenic compounds see OESTROGENS

OESTROGENS

D27 Compounds that interact with OESTROGEN RECEPTORS in target tissues to bring about the effects similar to those of OESTRADIOL. Oestrogens stimulate the female reproductive organs, and the development of secondary female SEX CHARACTERISTICS. Oestrogenic chemicals include natural, synthetic, steroidal, or non-steroidal compounds. See related OESTROGEN ANTAGONISTS; OESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS

OFFENDERS

I1 M1 Wessex Mesh. People guilty of a crime or crimes.

Persistent offenders
Rehabilitation of offenders
Social work with offenders
Women offenders

See related CRIMINAL LAW; CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY; CRIME; CRIME VICTIMS

OFFENDERS, MENTALLY DISORDERED

I1 M1 Wessex Mesh.

Community care provision
Juvenile offenders
Murderers
Rapists
Sex offenders
Stalkers
Therapy
 Violent offenders

See related COMMITMENT OF MENTALLY ILL; CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY; FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY; INSANITY DEFENCE; MENTAL COMPETENCY

OFFENDERS, YOUNG

I1 M1 Wessex Mesh Children or young people under the age of 18 who commit crimes or attract an Antisocial Behaviour Order.

Mentally disturbed juvenile offenders

See related YOUTH OFFENDING

OFFICE AUTOMATION

N4 Use of computers or computer systems for doing routine clerical work, e.g., billing, records pertaining to the administration of the office, etc. See related AUTOMATION; ELECTRONIC MAIL
OFFICE MANAGEMENT  WX240
N4 Planning, organising and administering activities in an office. See related ECONOMICS, DENTAL; ECONOMICS, MEDICAL

Office practices see OFFICE MANAGEMENT  WX240
Offices, dental see DENTAL OFFICES  WU27
Offspring of impaired parents see CHILD OF IMPAIRED PARENTS
Offspring, adult see ADULT CHILDREN
OGTT see GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST  QY450

OILS  QU86
D10 Unctuous combustible substances that are liquid or easily liquefiable on warming, and are soluble in ether but insoluble in water. Such substances, depending on their origin, are classified as animal, mineral, or vegetable oils. Depending on their behavior on heating, they are volatile or fixed.

Oils, essential see OILS, VOLATILE  QV485
Oils, plant see PLANT OILS
Oils, vegetable see PLANT OILS

OILS, VOLATILE  QV485
D10 Oils which evaporate readily. The volatile oils occur in aromatic plants, to which they give odour and other characteristics. The synonym “essential oils” refers to the essence of a plant, as its perfume or scent, and not to its indispensability. See related AROMATHERAPY; COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY

Olanzapine see BENZODIAZEPINES  QV77.9

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE  WT345
N3 Financial assistance for the impoverished elderly through public funding of programmes, services, and individual income supplements. See related PENSIONS; SOCIAL SECURITY

Old age homes see HOMES FOR THE AGED  WT380
Oldest old see AGED, 80 AND OVER  WT1-398
Olfaction see SMELL  WV301-5

OLFACTION DISORDERS  WV301
C10 C23 Loss of or impaired ability to smell. This may be caused by OLFACTORY NERVE DISEASES; PARANASAL SINUS DISEASES; viral RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS; CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA; SMOKING; and other conditions.

Oligoastrocytoma, mixed see ASTROCYTOMA  WL350

OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS  WQ220
C13 A condition of abnormally low AMNIOTIC FLUID volume. Principal causes include malformations of foetal URINARY TRACT; FOETAL GROWTH RETARDATION; GESTATIONAL HYPERTENSION; nicotine poisoning; and PROLONGED PREGNANCY. See related AMNIOTIC FLUID

Omalizumab see ANTIBODIES, MONOCLONAL  QW575.5

Omega-3 fatty acids see FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3  WD55
Omeenn syndrome see SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY WD350

Omental appendices see COLON WI520

OMENTUM WI575
A double-layered fold of peritoneum that attaches the STOMACH to other organs in the ABDOMINAL CAVITY. For diseases coordinate with PERITONEAL DISEASES and for neoplasms coordinate with PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS.

Omphalocele see HERNIA, UMBILICAL WI950

On-line systems see ONLINE SYSTEMS Z354

On-the-job training see INSERVICE TRAINING WX432

ONCHOCERCIASIS WC885
C3 C17 Infection with nematodes of the genus ONCHOCECA. Characteristics include the presence of firm subcutaneous nodules filled with adult worms, PRURITUS, and ocular lesions. For drug therapy of onchocerciasis, consider FILARICIDES

ONCHOCERCIASIS, OCULAR WW115
C3 C11 Filarial infection of the eyes transmitted from person to person by bites of Onchocerca volvulus-infected black flies. The microfilariae of Onchocerca are thus deposited beneath the skin. They migrate through various tissues including the eye. Those persons infected have impaired vision and up to 20% are blind. The incidence of eye lesions has been reported to be as high as 30% in Central America and parts of Africa.

Oncocarbose see HYDROXYUREA QV269

ONCOGENES QZ520
G5 Genes whose gain-of-function alterations lead to NEOPLASTIC CELL TRANSFORMATION. They include, for example, genes for activators or stimulators of CELL PROLIFERATION such as growth factors, growth factor receptors, protein kinases, signal transducers, nuclear phosphoproteins, and transcription factors. A prefix of "v-" before oncogene symbols indicates oncogenes captured and transmitted by RETROVIRUSES; the prefix "c-" before the gene symbol of an oncogene indicates it is the cellular homolog (PROTO-ONCOGENES) of a v-oncogene. Do not confuse with oncogens which are CARCINOGENS.

ONCOGENIC VIRUSES QW166
B4 Viruses that produce tumours.
Aetiology of cancer QZ530
See related CARCINOGENS; NEOPLASMS

Oncogens see CARCINOGENS QZ500-590

Oncologic Nursing see ONCOLOGY NURSING QZ800

Oncology, medical see MEDICAL ONCOLOGY QZ201-865

ONCOLOGY NURSING QZ800
H2 N2 Specialty. Nursing care provided cancer patients. It includes aspects of family functioning through education of both patient and family. The specialty of oncologic nursing focuses on cancer as a major health care problem. Use NEOPLASMS / nursing for the patient and the disease.

Oncology, radiation see RADIATION ONCOLOGY QZ750

ONCOLOGY SERVICE, HOSPITAL QZ615
N2 N4 See related CANCER CARE FACILITIES
ONCOLYTIC VIRUSES
B4 Tumour-selective, replication competent VIRUSES that have antineoplastic effects. This is achieved by producing cytotoxicity-enhancing proteins and/or eliciting an anti-tumour immune response. They are genetically engineered so that they can replicate in CANCER cells but not in normal cells, and are used in ONCOLYTIC VIROTHERAPY.

ONCOLYTIC VIROTHERAPY
E2 Use of attenuated VIRUSES as ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS to selectively kill CANCER cells.

One child policy see FAMILY PLANNING POLICY
One parent family see SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY
One person household see FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS
Onlays, dental see INLAY

ONLINE SYSTEMS
L1 Systems where the input data enter the computer directly from the point of origin (usually a terminal or workstation) and/or in which output data are transmitted directly to that terminal point of origin.

In libraries

ONLY CHILD
F1 1 Child who has no siblings. See related CHILD

ONTARIO
Z1 A province of Canada lying between the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec. Its capital is Toronto. It takes its name from Lake Ontario which is said to represent the Iroquois oniatario, beautiful lake.

ONYCHOMYCOSIS
C1 C17 A fungal infection of the nail plate, usually caused by DERMATOPHYTES; YEASTS; or nondermatophyte MOULDS.

OOCYTE DONATION
E2 E5 Transfer of preovulatory oocytes from donor to a suitable host. Oocytes are collected, fertilised in vitro, and transferred to a host that can be human or animal.

OOCYTES
A5 A11 Female germ cells derived from OOGONIA and termed OOCYTES when they enter MEIOSIS. The primary oocytes begin meiosis but are arrested at the diplotene state until OVULATION at PUBERTY to give rise to haploid secondary oocytes or ova (OVUM).

Oophorectomy see OVARIECTOMY

OOPHORITIS
C13 C19 Inflammation of the ovary.

Open-angle glaucoma see GLAUCOMA, OPEN ANGLE
Open head injury see CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA
Open University see EDUCATION, DISTANCE; UNIVERSITIES
Operant conditioning see CONDITIONING, OPERANT
Operating department practitioners see OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS
OPERATING ROOM INFORMATION SYSTEMS  WO65
L1  N4  Information systems, usually computer-assisted, designed to store, manipulate, and retrieve information for planning, organising, directing, and controlling administrative activities associated with the provision and utilisation of operating room services and facilities. See related INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

OPERATING ROOM NURSING  WO169
H2  N2  The functions of the professional nurse in the operating room. See related PERIOPERATIVE NURSING.

OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS  WO172
M1  N2  Specially trained personnel to assist in routine technical procedures in the operating room.

OPERATING ROOMS  WO70-6
N2  Facilities equipped for performing surgery. See related GAS SCAVENGERS; SURGICAL PROCEDURES, OPERATIVE.

Operating systems and environments see SOFTWARE  QA123
Operating theatre assistants see OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS  WO172
Operating theatres see OPERATING ROOMS  WO70-6
Operational audit see MANAGEMENT AUDIT  WX222

OPERATIONS RESEARCH  WX218
L1  A group of techniques developed to apply scientific methods and tools to solve the problems of DECISION MAKING in complex organisations and systems. Operations research searches for optimal solutions in situations of conflicting GOALS and makes use of mathematical models from which solutions for actual problems may be derived. See related DECISION THEORY; GAME THEORY; INFORMATION THEORY.

Operative dentistry see DENTISTRY, OPERATIVE  WU320
Operative procedures see SURGICAL PROCEDURES, OPERATIVE  WO200-32
Operative surgery see SURGICAL PROCEDURES, OPERATIVE  WO200-32

OPHTHALMIC ASSISTANTS  WW21.5
M1  N2  Persons academically trained to care for patients with eye diseases or structural defects of the eye, under the supervision of an ophthalmologist.

OPHTHALMIC NERVE  WW105
A8  A sensory branch of the trigeminal (5th cranial) nerve. The ophthalmic nerve carries general afferents from the superficial division of the face including the eyeball, conjunctiva, upper eyelid, upper nose, nasal mucosa, and scalp.

Ophthalmic nursing see EYE DISEASES / nursing  WW290
Ophthalmic optics see OPTICS  WW400-70
Ophthalmic opticians see OPTOMETRY  WW405

OPHTHALMIC SOLUTIONS  WW200
D26  D27  Sterile solutions, essentially free from foreign particles and suitably compounded and dispensed, for instillation into the eye. It does not include solutions for cleaning eyeglasses or CONTACT LENS SOLUTIONS.

Ophthalmologic effects see EYE  WW
OPHTHALMOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES  
E4 Surgery performed on the eye or any of its parts.  
Anaesthesia  

See related OPHTHALMOLOGY

Ophthalmological diagnostic techniques see DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL

Ophthalmological effects see EYE

OPHTHALMOLOGY  
H2 A surgical specialty concerned with the structure and function of the eye and the medical and surgical treatment of its defects and diseases. Do not use for EYE DISEASES

Geriatric  

See related EYE DISEASES; OPHTHALMOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; ORTHOPTICS; VISION, OCULAR

Ophthalmopathies, thyroid-Associated see GRAVES DISEASE

Ophthalmopathy, infiltrative see GRAVES DISEASE

OPHTHALMOPLEGIA  
C10 C11 C23 Paralysis of one or more of the ocular muscles due to disorders of the eye muscles, neuromuscular junction, supporting soft tissue, tendons, or innervation to the muscles.

OPHTHALMOSCOPY  
E1 Examination of the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope. See related DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL; FUNDUS OCULI

Opiate addiction see OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS

Opiate peptides see OPIOID PEPTIDES

OPIATE ALKALOIDS  
D3 Alkaloids found in OPIUM from PAPAVER that induce analgesic and narcotic effects by action upon OPIOID RECEPTORS. See related ANALGESICS, OPIOID; OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS; OPIUM

Opiates see NARCOTICS

Opiates, endogenous see OPIOID PEPTIDES

Opiod analgesics see ANALGESICS, OPIOID

OPIOID PEPTIDES  
D12 The endogenous peptides with opiate-like activity. The three major classes currently recognised are the ENCEPALINS, the DYNORPHINS and the ENDORPHINS.

OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS  
C21 F3 Disorders related or resulting from abuse or mis-use of opioids. MORPHINE DEPENDENCE and HEROIN DEPENDENCE are also available. OPIATE ADDICTION and OPIATE DEPENDENCE do not refer to opium but synthetic or natural opium derivatives and other substances with similar effects. See related NARCOTICS

Opioids see NARCOTICS

OPIUM  
D20 The air-dried exudate from the unripe seed capsule of the opium poppy, Papaver somniferum, or its variant, P. album. It contains a number of alkaloids, but only a few - MORPHINE; CODEINE; and PAPAVERINE - have clinical significance. Opium has been used as an analgesic, antitussive,
antidiarrhoeal, and antispasmodic. For addiction coordinate with OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS. Pharmacology 
See related OPIATE ALKALOIDS 

Oppenheim disease see NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES 

OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS 
C1 C2 C3 An infection caused by an organism which becomes pathogenic under certain conditions, e.g., during immunosupression. See related AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTION 

Opportunistic infections, AIDS-related see AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS 

Oppositional defiant disorder see ATTENTION DEFICIT AND DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS 

Opsoclonus see OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS 

OPTIC DISC 
A8 A9 The portion of the optic nerve seen in the fundus with the ophthalmoscope. It is formed by the meeting of all the retinal ganglion cell axons as they enter the optic nerve. For neoplasms co-ordinate with OPTIC NERVE NEOPLASMS. For inflammation use RETINITIS + OPTIC NEURITIS. 

Optic disk disorders see OPTIC NERVE DISEASES 

OPTIC NERVE 
A8 Second cranial nerve. The optic nerve conveys visual information from the retina to the brain. For neoplasms use OPTIC NERVE NEOPLASMS. For atrophy use OPTIC ATROPHY. For neuritis use OPTIC NEURITIS. For / injuries use OPTIC NERVE INJURIES. 

Optic nerve avulsion see OPTIC NERVE INJURIES 

Optic nerve contusion see OPTIC NERVE INJURIES 

OPTIC NERVE DISEASES 
C10 C11 Conditions which produce injury or dysfunction of the second cranial or optic nerve, which is generally considered a component of the central nervous system. Damage to optic nerve fibres may occur at or near their origin in the retina, at the optic disc, or in the nerve, optic chiasm, optic tract, or lateral geniculate nuclei. Clinical manifestations may include decreased visual acuity and contrast sensitivity, impaired colour vision, and an afferent pupillary defect. For inflammatory disease use OPTIC NEURITIS. 

Optic nerve head see OPTIC DISC 

Optic neuropathy see OPTIC NERVE DISEASES 

OPTIC NERVE INJURIES 
C10 C11 C21 Injuries to the optic nerve induced by a trauma to the face or head. These may occur with closed or penetrating injuries. Relatively minor compression of the superior aspect of orbit may also result in trauma to the optic nerve. Clinical manifestations may include visual loss, PAPILLOEDEMA, and an afferent pupillary defect. See related CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA 

OPTIC NERVE NEOPLASMS 
C4 C10 C11 Benign and malignant neoplasms that arise from the optic nerve or its sheath. OPTIC NERVE GLIOMA is the most common histologic type. Optic nerve neoplasms tend to cause unilateral visual loss and an afferent pupillary defect and may spread via neural pathways to the brain. 

Optic nerve sheath neoplasms see OPTIC NERVE NEOPLASMS
Optic nerve transaction see OPTIC NERVE INJURIES WW385
Optic nerve trauma see OPTIC NERVE INJURIES WW385
Optic neuropathy see OPTIC NERVE DISEASES WW386-87
Optic neuropathy, traumatic see OPTIC NERVE INJURIES WW385
Optic papilla see OPTIC DISC WW385
Optical coherence tomography see TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE WN438
Optical readers see AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING QA100
Optician see OPTOMETRY WW405

OPTICS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC
H1 J1 A specialised field of physics and engineering involved in studying the behaviour and properties of light and the technology of analysing, generating, transmitting, and manipulating ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION in the visible, infrared, and ultraviolet range. See related VISION, OCULAR

Optimum population see POPULATION DYNAMICS HA10
Optometrist see OPTOMETRY WW405

OPTOMETRY
H2 The professional practice of primary eye and vision care that includes the measurement of visual refractive power and the correction of visual defects with lenses or glasses. Specialty Ophthalmic opticians / optometrists WW405 Dispensing opticians WW480

Oral administration see ADMINISTRATION, ORAL WB350
Oral cancer see MOUTH NEOPLASMS WU280
Oral cavity see MOUTH WI200
Oral cavity proper see MOUTH WI200
Oral character see PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY WM469
Oral contraceptive agents, hormonal see CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL, HORMONAL HQ164
Oral contraceptives see CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL HQ164
Oral contraceptives, combined see CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL, COMBINED HQ164
Oral contraceptives, low-dose see CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL HQ164
Oral contraceptives, phasic see CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL HQ164
Oral diagnosis see DIAGNOSIS, ORAL WU141
Oral diseases see MOUTH DISEASES WU140
Oral drug administration see ADMINISTRATION, ORAL WB350
Oral dyskinesia see DYSKINESIA, DRUG-INDUCED WL375/WM403
Oral effects see ORAL MANIFESTATIONS

Oral examination see DIAGNOSIS, ORAL

Oral glucose tolerance test see GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST

ORAL HEALTH

N1 The optimal state of the mouth and normal functioning of the organs of the mouth without evidence of disease. Differentiate from ORAL HYGIENE. See related DENTAL CLINICS; DENTAL HEALTH SURVEYS; DIAGNOSIS, ORAL; MOUTH DISEASES

ORAL HYGIENE

E2 E6 The practice of personal hygiene of the mouth. It includes the maintenance of oral cleanliness, tissue tone, and general preservation of oral health. Use DENTAL CARE for care by professionals. For oral hygiene using dental floss, water picks, etc. use DENTAL DEVICES, HOME CARE or TOOTHBRUSHING See related DENTAL DEVICES, HOME CARE; TOOTHBRUSHING

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS

C7 C23 Disorders of the mouth attendant upon non-oral disease or injury. See related MOUTH

ORAL MEDICINE

E6 H2 Specialty. A branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the oral and paroral structures and the oral management of systemic diseases. See related DENTISTRY; MOUTH DISEASES; ORAL MANIFESTATIONS

Oral mucosa see MOUTH MUCOSA

Oral neoplasms see MOUTH NEOPLASMS

Oral pathology see PATHOLOGY, ORAL

Oral rehydration therapy see FLUID THERAPY

Oral sex see SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Oral surgery see SURGERY, ORAL

ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES

E4 E6 Procedures used to treat disease, injuries, and defects of the oral and maxillofacial region. See related SURGERY, ORAL

ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES, PREPROSTHETIC

E4 E6 Surgery necessary for a denture to rest on a firm base, free from marked osseous protuberances or undercuts, and devoid of interfering muscle attachments, excess mucoperiosteum, hyperplasias, and fibrous or papillary growths.

Oral surgery see SURGERY, ORAL

Oral tobacco see TOBACCO, SMOKELESS

ORAL ULCER

C7 A loss of mucous substance of the mouth showing local excavation of the surface, resulting from the sloughing of inflammatory necrotic tissue. It is the result of a variety of causes, e.g., denture irritation, aphthous stomatitis (STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS); NOMA; necrotizing gingivitis (GINGIVITIS, NECROTISING ULCERATIVE); TOOTHBRUSHING; and various irritants.

ORBIT

A2 Bony cavity that holds the eyeball and its associated tissues and appendages. Not a synonym for EYE. See related FACIAL BONES
ORBITAL DISEASES  
C11 Diseases of the bony orbit and contents except the eyeball.

ORBITAL FRACTURES  
C21 Fractures of the bones in the orbit, which include parts of the frontal, ethmoidal, lacrimal, and sphenoid bones and the maxilla and zygoma. ZYGOMATIC FRACTURES & MAXILLARY FRACTURES are also available.

ORBITAL NEOPLASMS  
C4 C5 C11 Neoplasms of the bony cavity and its contents except the eyeball. See related EYE NEOPLASMS.

Orchidectomy see ORCHIECTOMY

ORCHIECTOMY  
E4 The surgical removal of one or both testicles. See related TESTIS.

OREGON  
Z1

Orem self-care model see MODELS, NURSING
Organ donors see TISSUE DONORS
Organ dysfunction syndrome, multiple see MULTIPLE ORGAN FAILURE
Organ failure, multiple see MULTIPLE ORGAN FAILURE
Organ harvesting see TISSUE AND ORGAN HARVESTING

ORGAN PRESERVATION  
E1 E5 The process by which organs are kept viable outside of the organism from which they were removed (i.e., kept from decay by means of a chemical agent, cooling, or a fluid substitute that mimics the natural state within the organism).

Organ temperature see BODY TEMPERATURE

ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION  
E4 Transference of an organ between individuals of the same species or between individuals of different species. Prefer / transplantation with specific organs. See related KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION; TRANSPLANTATION; TRANSPLANTATION IMMUNOLOGY.

ORGANELLES  
A11 Specific particles of membrane-bound organised living substances present in eukaryotic cells, such as the MITOCHONDRIA; the GOLGI APPARATUS; ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM; LYSOSOMES; PLASTIDS; and VACUOLES. Do not confuse with ORGANOIDS.

Organic arsenic poisoning, nervous system see ARSENIC POISONING

Organic brain syndrome, nonpsychotic see DELIRIUM, DEMENTIA, AMNESTIC, COGNITIVE DISORDERS

Organic catatonic disorder see CATATONIA

ORGANIC CHEMICALS  
D2 A broad class of substances containing carbon and its derivatives. Many of these chemicals will frequently contain hydrogen with or without oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, and other elements. They exist in either carbon chain or carbon ring form.
Organic chemistry see CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC

Organic food see HEALTH FOOD

Organic mental disorders see DELIRIUM, DEMENTIA, AMNESTIC, COGNITIVE DISORDERS

Organic mental disorders, substance-induced see SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The planning and managing of programmes, services, and resources.

In primary care

In social work

See related CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS; HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION; HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION; MEDICAL DIRECTORS

/ organisation & administration. Subheading. (G1,G2,I2,N2-4). Used for administrative structure and management.

Organisation and administration, hospital see HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Organisation of the patient's day see HOSPITALISATION; PATIENT CARE MANAGEMENT

ORGANISATIONAL CASE STUDIES

Descriptions and evaluations of specific health care organisations. See related HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS

Organisational change see ORGANISATIONAL INNOVATION

ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE

Beliefs and values shared by all members of the organisation. These shared values are reflected in the day to day operations of the organisation.

Organisational decision making see DECISION MAKING, ORGANISATIONAL

Organisational ethics see ETHICS, INSTITUTIONAL

Organisational efficiency see EFFICIENCY, ORGANISATIONAL

Organisational goals see ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES

ORGANISATIONAL INNOVATION

Introduction of changes which are new to the organisation and are created by management.

Organisational models see MODELS, ORGANISATIONAL

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES

The purposes, missions, and goals of an individual organisation or its units, established through administrative processes. It includes an organisation's long-range plans and administrative philosophy.

ORGANISATIONAL POLICY

A course or method of action selected, usually by an organisation, institution, university, society, etc., from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions and positions on matters of public interest or social concern. It does not include internal policy relating to organisation and administration within the corporate body, for which ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION is available.

Organisational productivity see EFFICIENCY, ORGANISATIONAL
ORGANISATIONS 1 in all schedules
N3 Administration and functional structures for the purpose of collectively systematising activities for a particular goal. This term has a limited use as there are other, more specific, terms available. SOCIETIES tends to be for groups with a common educational or professional status.

- In health promotion W510
- In patient education W650
- Management theory WX201
- Psychology WLM820
- Sociology HM200

See related SOCIETIES

Organisations, consumer see CONSUMER ORGANISATIONS W650

Organisations, non-governmental see ORGANISATIONS JB70

ORGANISATIONS, NON-PROFIT 1 in all schedules
N3 Organisations which are not operated for a profit and may be supported by endowments or private contributions.

Organisations, professional see SOCIETIES 1 in all schedules

Organised financing see FINANCING, ORGANISED

ORGANISMS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED QU450
B1 Organisms whose GENOME has been changed by a GENETIC ENGINEERING technique. See related FOOD, GENETICALLY MODIFIED; GENETIC ENGINEERING

Organisms, transgenic see GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS QU450

Organochlorine insecticides see INSECTICIDES W57

ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUNDS QU131
D1 D2 Pharmacology QV290

Organophosphate insecticide antagonists see CHOLINESTERASE REACTIVATORS QV124

Organophosphate insecticides see INSECTICIDES W57

ORGANOPHOSPHATES QU131
D2 Carbon-containing phosphoric acid derivatives. Included under this heading are compounds that have CARBON atoms bound to one or more OXYGEN atoms of the P(=O)(O)3 structure. Organic chemistry QD20
Phosphonic acids QV138
Toxicology QV627

See related PHOSPHOLIPIDS

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS QU131
D2 Organic compounds that contain phosphorus as an integral part of the molecule. Included under this heading is broad array of synthetic compounds that are used as PESTICIDES and DRUGS. Toxicology QV627

See related CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS; CHOLINESTERASE REACTIVATORS

ORGANOPLATINUM COMPOUNDS QU131
D1 D2 Organic compounds which contain platinum as an integral part of the molecule. Pharmacology QV290
Organopyrophosphates see PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTERS QU131
Organothiophosphate insecticide antagonists see CHOLINESTERASE REACTIVATORS QV124
Organothiophosphate insecticides see INSECTICIDES W57

ORGASM
G8 The crisis of sexual excitement in either humans or animals.
Orgasmic disorder see SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL HQ200
Oriental medicine see MEDICINE, EAST ASIAN TRADITIONAL WB60-64

ORIENTATION
F1 F2 Awareness of oneself in relation to time, place and person. See related FEEDBACK, PSYCHOLOGICAL
Orientation programmes, employee see INSERVICE TRAINING WX432
Origin see EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION JC10
Orlistat see LACTONES QD20
Orofacial dyskinesia see DYSKINESIA, DRUG-INDUCED WL375/WM403
Orofacial pain see FACIAL PAIN WL820

OROPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS
C4 C7 C9 Tumors or cancer of the OROPHARYNX.

OROPHARYNX
A4 A14 The middle portion of the pharynx that lies posterior to the mouth, inferior to the SOFT PALATE, and superior to the base of the tongue and EPIGLOTTIS. It has a digestive function as food passes from the mouth into the oropharynx before entering OESOPHAGUS.

Orphan diseases see RARE DISEASES QZ140

ORPHAN DRUG PRODUCTION
J1 Production of drugs or biologicals which are unlikely to be manufactured by private industry unless special incentives are provided by others.

ORPHANAGES
N2 Institutions for the housing and care of orphans, foundlings, and abandoned children. They have existed as such since the mediaeval period but the heading is applicable to such usage also in modern parlance.

Orphans see FOSTER HOME CARE WS328

ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCE DESIGN
E5 E6 The planning, calculation, and creation of an apparatus for the purpose of correcting the placement or straightening of teeth.

ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES
E6 Devices used for influencing tooth position. Orthodontic appliances may be classified as fixed or removable, active or retaining, and intraoral or extraoral.

ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES, FUNCTIONAL
E6 Loose, usually removable intra-oral devices which alter the muscle forces against the teeth and craniofacial skeleton. These are dynamic appliances which depend on altered neuromuscular
action to effect bony growth and occlusal development. They are usually used in mixed dentition to treat paediatric malocclusions.

**ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES, REMOVABLE**  
**ORTHODONTICS**

E6  A dental specialty concerned with the prevention and correction of dental and oral anomalies (malocclusion).

**ORTHODONTICS, CORRECTIVE**  
E6  The phase of orthodontics concerned with the correction of malocclusion with proper appliances and prevention of its sequelae See related DENTAL OCCLUSION; MALOCCLUSION

**ORTHODONTICS, INTERCEPTIVE**  
E6  Recognition and elimination of potential irregularities and malpositions in the developing dentofacial complex.

**ORTHODONTICS, PREVENTIVE**

**ORTHOMYXOVIRIDAE**

B4  A group of RNA viruses causing influenza and other diseases. There are five recognised genera: INFLUENZAVIRUS A; INFLUENZAVIRUS B; INFLUENZAVIRUS C; ISAVIRUS; and THOGOTOVIRUS. See related INFLUENZA

**ORTHOMYXOVIRIDAE INFECTIONS**

C2  Virus diseases caused by the ORTHOMYXOVIRIDAE. See related INFLUENZA, HUMAN; INFLUENZA IN BIRDS

Orthomyxoviruses type B see INFLUENZA B VIRUS

**ORTHOPAEDIC EQUIPMENT**

E7  Non-expendable and used by the orthopaedic surgeon. They are differentiated from ORTHOTIC DEVICES, apparatus used to prevent or correct deformities in patients. See related ARTIFICIAL LIMBS; CRUTCHES; ORTHOPAEDIC FIXATION DEVICES; ORTHOTIC DEVICES

**ORTHOPAEDIC FIXATION DEVICES**

E7  Devices which are used in the treatment of orthopedic injuries and diseases. See related CASTS, SURGICAL; EXTERNAL FIXATORS; FRACTURE FIXATION; INTERNAL FIXATORS

Orthopaedic manipulation see MANIPULATION, ORTHOPAEDIC

**ORTHOPAEDIC NURSING**

H2  N2  The specialty or practice of nursing in the care of the orthopedic patient.

**ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES**

E2  E4  Procedures used to treat and correct deformities, diseases, and injuries to the MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM, its articulations, and associated structures. See related AMPUATION; ARTHRODESIS; ARTHROPLASTY; ARTHROSCOPY; BONE LENGTHENING; BONE TRANSPLANTATION; FRACTURE FIXATION; OSTEOTOMY; TRACTION

Orthopaedic surgery see ORTHOPAEDICS

Orthopaedic surgical procedures see ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES

**ORTHOPAEDICS**

E4  G2  Specially which deals with the prevention or correction of musculoskeletal deformities. Do not use for the treatment. Use BONE AND BONES / surgery or BONE DISEASES / surgery. For / instrumentation use ORTHOPAEDIC EQUIPMENT. For / nursing use ORTHOPAEDIC NURSING.
Geriatric
In childhood

Orthopantomography see RADIOGRAPHY, PANORAMIC

Orthophosphate see PHOSPHATES

ORTHOPSYCHIATRY
F4 The study and treatment of human behaviour problems utilising principles derived from the behavioural, medical and social science with emphasis on promotion of mental health. See related MENTAL HEALTH

ORTHOPTICS
E2 H2 The study and treatment of defects in binocular vision resulting from defects in the optic musculature or of faulty visual habits. It involves a technique of eye exercises designed to correct the visual axes of eyes not properly coordinated for binocular vision. Specialty. See related STRABISMUS

Orthoptists see ORTHOPTICS

Orthoses see ORTHOTIC DEVICES

Orthostasis see DIZZINESS

Orthostatic headache see HEADACHE

ORTHOTIC DEVICES
E7 Apparatus used to support, align, prevent or correct deformities or to improve the function of moveable parts of the body. Includes slings, braces etc.

ORYZA SATIVA
B6 J2 Annual cereal grass of the family POACEAE and its edible starchy grain, rice, which is the staple food of roughly one-half of the world’s population.

Os naviculare manus see SCAPHOID BONE

Os scaphoideum see SCAPHOID BONE

Os trigonum see TALUS

Oscillators, biological see BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS

Oscillators, endogenous see BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS

OSELTAMIVIR
D2 An antiviral agent and enzyme inhibitor. An acetamido cyclohexene that is a structural homolog of SIALIC ACID and inhibits NEURAMINIDASE.

Osgood-Schlatter disease see OSTEOCHONDRITIS

Osler-Vaquez disease see POLYCYTHAEMIA VERA

Osmoregulation see WATER-ELECTROLYTE BALANCE

OSMOSIS
G1 G2 Tendency of fluids (e.g., water) to move from the less concentrated to the more concentrated side of a semipermeable membrane.

Osseointegrated dental implantation see DENTAL IMPLANTATION, ENDOSSEOUS

OSSEointegration
G11 G16 The growth action of bone tissue, as it assimilates surgically implanted devices or prostheses to be used as either replacement parts (e.g., hip) or as anchors (e.g. endosseous dental implants). See related ARTHOPLASTY; BONE SUBSTITUTES; DENTAL IMPLANTATION, ENDOSEOUS; HIP PROSTHES

Ossification, physiological see OSTEOGENESIS WE52/210

OSTEITIS DEFORMANS WE245
C5 A disease marked by repeated episodes of increased bone resorption followed by excessive attempts at repair, resulting in weakened, deformed bones of increased mass. The resultant architecture of the bone assumes a mosaic pattern in which the fibres take on a haphazard pattern instead of the normal parallel symmetry.

OSTEOARTHRITIS WD965
C5 A progressive, degenerative joint disease, the most common form of arthritis, especially in older persons. The disease is thought to result not from the aging process but from biochemical changes and biomechanical stresses affecting articular cartilage. In the foreign literature it is often called osteoarthrosis deformans.

OSTEOARTHRITIS, HIP WD965/WE720
C5 Noninflammatory degenerative disease of the hip joint which usually appears in late middle or old age. It is characterised by growth or maturational disturbances in the femoral neck and head, as well as acetabular dysplasia. A dominant symptom is pain on weight-bearing or motion.

OSTEOARTHRITIS, KNEE WD965/WE800
C5 Noninflammatory degenerative disease of the knee joint consisting of three large categories: conditions that block normal synchronous movement, conditions that produce abnormal pathways of motion, and conditions that cause stress concentration resulting in changes to articular cartilage.

OSTEOCHONDRITIS WE235
C5 Inflammation of bone and cartilage. See related CARTILAGE DISEASES

OSTEOCHONDRITIS DISSECANS WE235
C5 A type of osteochondritis in which articular cartilage and associated bone becomes partially or totally detached to form joint loose bodies. Affects mainly the knee, ankle, and elbow joints.

OSTEOGENESIS WE210/52
G7 G11 The process of bone formation. Histogenesis of bone including ossification.

OSTEOGENESIS, DISTRACTION WE170
E4 Bone lengthening by gradual mechanical distraction. An external fixation device produces the distraction across the bone plate. The technique was originally applied to long bones but in recent years the method has been adapted for use with mandibular implants in maxillofacial surgery. See related EXTERNAL FIXATORS; ILIZAROV TECHNIQUE

OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA WE230
C5 C16 C17 Autosomal dominant COLLAGEN DISEASES resulting from defective biosynthesis of COLLAGEN TYPE I and characterised by brittle, osteoporotic, and easily fractured bones. It may also present with blue sclerae, loose joints, and imperfect dentin formation. There are four major types, I-IV.

OSTEOLYSIS WE210
C5 G11 Dissolution of bone that particularly involves the removal or loss of calcium.
OSTEOMA, OSTEOID
C4 Benign circumscribed tumor of spongy bone occurring especially in the bones of the extremities and vertebrae, most often in young persons.

OSTEOMALACIA
C5 C18 A condition marked by softening of the bones (due to impaired mineralisation, with excess accumulation of osteoid), with pain, tenderness, muscular weakness, anorexia, and loss of weight, resulting from deficiency of vitamin D and calcium.

OSTEOMYELITIS
C1 C5

OSTEONECROSIS
C5 C23 Death of a bone or part of a bone, either atraumatic or post-traumatic.

Osteopathic manipulation see MANIPULATION, ORTHOPAEDIC

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE
H2 A medical discipline that is based on the philosophy that all body systems are interrelated and dependent upon one another for good health. This philosophy, developed in 1874 by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, recognises the concept of "wellness" and the importance of treating illness within the context of the whole body. Special attention is placed on the MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM. Specialty. Do not confuse with BONE DISEASES.

Osteopathy see OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

Osteopenia see BONE DISEASES, METABOLIC

OSTEOPOROSIS
C5 Reduction of bone mass without alteration in the composition of bone, leading to fractures. Primary osteoporosis can be of two major types: (OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL) and age-related or senile osteoporosis. Osteoporosis in men goes here. In women it probably goes in OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL

Osteoporosis, age-related see OSTEOPOROSIS

OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
C5 Metabolic disorder associated with fractures of the femoral neck, vertebrae, and distal forearm. It occurs commonly in women within 15-20 years after menopause, and is caused by factors associated with menopause including oestrogen deficiency. See related ALENDRONATE; MENopause

Osteoporosis, post-traumatic see OSTEOPOROSIS

Osteoporosis, senile see OSTEOPOROSIS

OSTEORADIONECROSIS
C21 Necrosis of bone following radiation injury.

OSTEOSARCOMA
C4 A sarcoma originating in bone-forming cells, affecting the ends of long bones. It is the most common and most malignant of sarcomas of the bones, and occurs chiefly among 10- to 25-year-old youths. Coordinate with BONE NEOPLASMS

OSTEOSCLEROSIS
C5 An abnormal hardening or increased density of bone tissue.

Osteosynthesis, fracture see FRACTURE FIXATION, INTERNAL
Osteosynthesis, fracture, intramedullary see FRACTURE FIXATION, INRAMEDULLARY WE164
OSTEOTOMY WE170
E4 The surgical cutting of a bone. See related BONE AND BONES; ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES

OSTEOTOMY, LE FORT WU620
E4 E6 Transverse sectioning and repositioning of the maxilla. There are three types: Le Fort I osteotomy for maxillary advancement or the treatment of maxillary fractures; Le Fort II osteotomy for the treatment of maxillary fractures; Le Fort III osteotomy for the treatment of maxillary fractures with fracture of one or more facial bones. Le Fort III is often used also to correct craniofacial dysostosis and related facial abnormalities.

OSTOMY
E4 Surgical construction of an artificial opening (stoma) for external fistulisation of a duct or vessel by insertion of a tube with or without a supportive stent. Prefer specifics. See related COLOSTOMY; ILEOSTOMY; URINARY DIVERSION

Otalgia see EARACHE WV515
OTC drugs see NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS QV472

OTITIS WV515
C9 Inflammation of the ear, which may be marked by pain (EARACHE), fever, HEARING DISORDERS, and VERTIGO. Inflammation of the external ear is OTITIS EXTERNA; of the middle ear, OTITIS MEDIA; of the inner ear, LABYRINTHITIS.

OTITIS EXTERNA WV522
C9 Inflammation of the OUTER EAR including the external EAR CANAL, cartilages of the auricle (EAR CARTILAGE), and the TYMPANIC MEMBRANE.

Otitis interna see LABYRINTHITIS WV552

OTITIS MEDIA WV532
C9 Inflammation of the MIDDLE EAR including the AUDITORY OSSICLES and the EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION WV532
C9 Inflammation of the middle ear with a clear pale yellow-colored transudate. Use for glue ear.

Otitis media, secretory see OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION WV532
Otitis media, serous see OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION WV532

Otolaryngologic diseases see OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES WV514

OTOLARYNGOLOGY WV21
H2 A surgical specialty concerned with the study and treatment of disorders of the ear, nose, and throat. Do not use for OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES. See related OTOLARYNGOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES; OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

OTOTOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES WV568
E4 Surgery performed on the external, middle, or internal ear. Prefer specifics; consider also EAR / surgery or / surgery with specific ear terms; also EAR DISEASES / surgery or / surgery with specific ear disease.

Anaesthesia WO730

See related OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Otological diagnostic techniques see DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OTOLOGICAL WV141
Otology see OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Otorhinolaryngeal neoplasms see OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC NEOPLASMS

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES
C9 Pathological processes of the ear, the nose, and the throat, also known as the ENT diseases. See related EAR DISEASES; LARYNGEAL DISEASES; NOSE DISEASES; PHARYNGEAL DISEASES

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC NEOPLASMS
C4 C9 A general concept for tumors or cancer of any part of the EAR; the NOSE; the THROAT; and the PHARYNX. It is used when there is no specific heading. See related LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES
E4 Surgery performed on the ear and its parts, the nose and nasal cavity, or the throat, including surgery of the adenoids, tonsils, pharynx, and trachea. Consider also EAR / surgery; NOSE / surgery; LARYNX / surgery and /surgery with specific parts of these organs. See related OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Otorhinolaryngology see OTOLARYNGOLOGY

OTOSCLEROSIS
C9 Formation of spongy bone in the labyrinth capsule which can progress toward the STAPES (stapedial fixation) or anteriorly toward the COCHLEA leading to conductive, sensorineural, or mixed HEARING LOSS. Several genes are associated with familial otosclerosis with varied clinical signs.

Otospongiosis see OTOSCLEROSIS

OTOSCOPY
E1 Examination of the EAR CANAL and eardrum with an OTOSCOPE.

Outbreaks see DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Out-migration see EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Out-of-hours medical care see AFTER-HOURS CARE

OUTCOME AND PROCESS ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)
N4 N5 Evaluation procedures that focus on both the outcome or status of the patient at the end of an episode of care - presence of symptoms, level of activity and mortality; and the process - what is done for the patient diagnostically and therapeutically. See related HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)
N4 N5 Research aimed at assessing the quality and effectiveness of health care as measured by the attainment of a specified end result or outcome. Measures include parameters such as improved health, lowered morbidity or mortality, and improvement of abnormal states (such as elevated blood pressure).

In psychiatry

See related TREATMENT OUTCOME

Outcome assessment, patient see OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

Outcome measurement errors see BIAS (EPIDEMIOLOGY)

Outcome measures see OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

Outcome, pregnancy see PREGNANCY OUTCOME

Outcome studies see OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)
Outdoor activities see HOBBIES; RECREATION; SPORT

OUTLINES [PUBLICATION TYPE]
V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works consisting of brief statements of the principal elements of a subject, usually arranged by heads and subheads.

Outpatient care see AMBULATORY CARE
Outpatient clinics see AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES

OUTPATIENT CLINICS, HOSPITAL
N2 N4 Organised services in a hospital which provide medical care on an outpatient basis.
Design

See related AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES

Outpatient health services see AMBULATORY CARE

Outpatient infusion therapies see HOME INFUSION THERAPY
Outpatient monitoring see MONITORING, AMBULATORY
Outpatient surgery see AMBULATORY SURGICAL PROCEDURES

OUTPATIENTS
M1 Persons who receive ambulatory care at an outpatient department or clinic without room and board being provided. As people or as a social, sociological, psychological group. Do not confuse the patient with the care given which is AMBULATORY CARE.
Psychiatric outpatients and services

See related AMBULATORY CARE; PATIENTS

OUTSOURCED SERVICES
N3 Organisational activities previously performed internally that are provided by external agents.
See related CONTRACT SERVICES; PRIVATISATION

Outsourcing see OUTSOURCED SERVICES

Ova see OVUM
Oval foramen see HEART SEPTUM
Ovarian cancer see OVARIAN NEOPLASMS
Ovarian cycle see MENSTRUAL CYCLE

OVARIAN CYSTS
C4 C13 C19 General term for CYSTS and cystic diseases of the OVARY. See related POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

OVARIAN DISEASES
C13 C19 Pathological processes of the OVARY. See related OOPHORITIS

OVARIAN FOLLICLE
A5 A6 An OOCYTE-containing structure in the cortex of the OVARY. The oocyte is enclosed by a layer of GRANULOSA CELLS providing a nourishing microenvironment (FOLLICULAR FLUID). The number and size of follicles vary depending on the age and reproductive state of the female. The growing follicles are divided into five stages: primary, secondary, tertiary, Graafian, and atretic. Follicular growth and steroidogenesis depend on the presence of GONADOTROPINS.
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS

C4  C13  C19  Tumors or cancer of the OVARY. These neoplasms can be benign or malignant. They are classified according to the tissue of origin, such as the surface EPITHELIUM, the stromal endocrine cells, and the totipotent GERM CELLS. See related GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE

Ovarian pregnancy see ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

Ovarian stimulation see OVULATION INDUCTION

OVARIECTOMY

E4  The surgical removal of one or both ovaries. See related GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; OVARY

Ovaries see OVARY

OVARY

A5  A6  The reproductive organ (GONADS) in female animals. In vertebrates, the ovary contains two functional parts: the OVARIAN FOLLICLE for the production of female germ cells (OOGENESIS); and the endocrine cells (GRANULOSA CELLS; THECA CELLS; and LUTEAL CELLS) for the production of OESTROGENS and PROGESTERONE. Consider also terms at OOPHOR- and THEC-. For / surgery consider OVARIECTOMY. For agenesis or dysgenesis co-ordinate OVARY / abnormalities with GONADAL DYSGENESIS. For /cytology consider also THECA CELLS. For inflammation use OOPHORITIS. See related OVARIECTOMY; POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

Ovary, plant see FLOWERS

Overdenture see DENTURE, OVERLAY

Over-the-counter-drugs see DRUGS, NON-PRESCRIPTION

Overdose see DRUG OVERDOSE

Overeating see HYPERPHAGIA

Overinclusion see COGNITION DISORDERS

OVERLEARNING

F2  Learning in which practice proceeds beyond the point where the act can just be performed with the required degree of excellence.

OVERNUTRITION

C18  An imbalanced nutritional status resulted from excessive intake of nutrients. Generally, overnutrition generates an energy imbalance between food consumption and energy expenditure leading to disorders such as OBESITY. See related OBESITY

Overpopulation see POPULATION DENSITY

Overseas doctors working in Britain see FOREIGN MEDICAL GRADUATES

Overseas visitors seeking health care see TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS

Overuse injury see CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS

Overuse syndrome see CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS

Overviews, clinical trial see META-ANALYSIS AS TOPIC

OVERWEIGHT
C23 E1 G7  A status with BODY WEIGHT that is above certain standards of acceptable or desirable weight. In the scale of BODY MASS INDEX, overweight is defined as having a BMI of 25.0-29.9 kg/m2. Overweight may or may not be due to increases in body fat (ADIPOSE TISSUE), hence overweight does not equal "over fat". See related ABDOMINAL FAT; OBESITY

Ovocytes see OOCYTES

Ovoperoxidase see PEROXIDASES

OVULATION

G8 The discharge of an OVUM from a rupturing follicle in the OVARY.

OVULATION DETECTION

E1 E2 E5 Method to determine the occurrence of OVULATION by direct or indirect means. Indirect methods examine the effects of PROGESTERONE on cervical mucus (CERVIX MUCUS), or basal body temperature. Direct ovulation detection, generally used in fertility treatment, involves analyses of circulating hormones in blood and ULTRASONOGRAPHY.

   In birth control

HQ168

Ovulation detection, basal body temperature method see OVULATION DETECTION

Ovulation detection, cervical mucus method see OVULATION DETECTION

Ovulation detection, sympto-thermal method see OVULATION DETECTION

OVULATION INDUCTION

E2 E5 Techniques for the artificial induction of ovulation, the rupture of the follicle and release of the ovum.

OVULATION PREDICTION

E1 E2 E5 Predicting the time of OVULATION can be achieved by measuring the preovulatory elevation of OESTRADIOL; LUTEINIZING HORMONE or other hormones in BLOOD or URINE. Accuracy of ovulation prediction depends on the completeness of the hormone profiles, and the ability to determine the preovulatory LH peak.

   In family planning

HQ168

OVUM

A5 A11 A16 A mature haploid female germ cell extruded from the OVARY at OVULATION. Consider also terms at OO-. Do not use / transplantation for ovum implantation. Differentiate from EGGS which are food.

Ovum donation see OOCYTE DONATION

Ovum donors see TISSUE DONORS

Ovum implantation see EMBRYO IMPLANTATION

OWNERSHIP

I1 N4 The legal relation between an entity (individual, group, corporation, or-profit, secular, government) and an object. The object may be corporeal, such as equipment, or completely a creature of law, such as a patent; it may be movable, such as an animal, or immovable, such as a building.

   Land holding
   Patients’ clothing
   Patients’ property

See related INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

OXIDATIVE STRESS

QZ180
G3 G7 A disturbance in the prooxidant-antioxidant balance in favour of the former, leading to potential damage. Indicators of oxidative stress include damaged DNA bases, protein oxidation products, and lipid peroxidation products.

**OXIDOREDUCTASES**

D8 The class of all enzymes catalysing oxidoreduction reactions. The substrate that is oxidised is regarded as a hydrogen donor.

**OXIMETRY**

E1 The determination of oxygen-haemoglobin saturation of blood either by withdrawing a sample and passing it through a classical photoelectric oximeter or by electrodes attached to some translucent part of the body like finger, earlobe, or skin fold. It includes non-invasive oxygen monitoring by pulse oximetry.

Oximetry, pulse see OXIMETRY

Oxomethane see FORMALDEHYDE

**OXYGEN**

D1 An element with atomic symbol O, atomic number 8, and atomic weight 16. It is the most abundant element on earth and essential for respiration. For deficiency use ANOXIA. For oxygen consumption use physiology; for oxygen in pulmonary respiratory processes but for tissue respiration use OXYGEN CONSUMPTION. For therapeutic use, consider also OXYGEN INHALATION THERAPY or HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION; For toxicity and poisoning consider also HYPEROXIA. See related ANOXAEMIA; ANOXIA

**OXYGEN COMPOUNDS**

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

**OXYGEN CONSUMPTION**

G3 The rate at which oxygen is used by a tissue; microlitres of oxygen STPD used per milligramme of tissue per hour; the rate at which oxygen enters the blood from alveolar gas, equal in the steady state to the consumption of oxygen by tissue metabolism throughout the body.

Oxygen deficiency see ANOXIA

**OXYGEN INHALATION THERAPY**

E2 Inhalation of oxygen aimed at restoring toward normal any pathophysiologic alterations of gas exchange in the cardiopulmonary system, as by the use of a respirator, nasal catheter, tent, chamber, or mask.

Respiratory therapeutics

Therapeutics

Oxygenation, extracorporeal membrane see EXTRACORPOREAL MEMBRANE OXYGENATION

Oxygenation, hyperbaric see HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION

**OXYGENATORS, MEMBRANE**

E7 Devices in which blood and oxygen are separated by a semipermeable membrane, generally of Teflon or polypropylene, across which gas exchange occurs. The membrane may be arranged as a series of parallel plates or as a number of hollow fibres; in the latter arrangement, the blood may flow inside the fibres, which are surrounded by gas, or the blood may flow outside the fibres and the gas inside the fibres.

Oxytocic agents see OXYTOCICS

**OXYTOCICS**

D27 Drugs that stimulate contraction of the myometrium. They are used to induce LABOUR, OBSTETRIC at term, to prevent or control postpartum or postabortion haemorrhage, and to assess
foetal status in high risk pregnancies. They may also be used alone or with other drugs to induce abortions (ABORTIFACIENTS). Oxytocics used clinically include the neurohypophyseal hormone OXYTOCIN and certain prostaglandins and ergot alkaloids. See related ABORTIFACIENT AGENTS; LABOUR, OBSTETRIC; LABOUR, INDUCED

**OXYTOCIN**

**QV173**

D6 D12 A nonapeptide hormone released from the neurohypophysis (PITUITARY GLAND, POSTERIOR). Oxytocin acts on SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS, such as causing UTERINE CONTRACTIONS and MILK EJECTION.

**OXYURIASIS**

**WC860**

C3 Infection with nematodes of the superfamily OXYUROIDEA.

Oxyuris vermicularis see ENTEROBIUS

**OZONE**

**QV312**

D1 An unstable triatomic form of oxygen, O3, that exists in the atmosphere in varying proportions. It is produced continuously in the outer layers of the atmosphere by the action of solar UV-radiation on the oxygen of the air.