

O

O and M see ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION	WX220
OBESITY	WD110
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/m ² is considered obese, and a BMI greater than 40.0 kg/m ² 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	WD292
See related ABDOMINAL FAT; ANTI-OBESITY AGENTS; APPETITE DEPRESSANTS; BARIATRICS; BODY WEIGHT; BULIMIA; DIET, REDUCING; FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS; HYPERPHAGIA; LIPECTOMY; OVERWEIGHT; BODY MASS INDEX; PAEDIATRIC OBESITY	
Obesity, childhood see PAEDIATRIC OBESITY	WD110
OBESITY, MORBID	WD110
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/m ² . For / surgery consider also BARIATRIC SURGERY. See related BARIATRIC SURGERY; GASTRIC BALLOON; GASTRIC BYPASS; GASTROPLASTY	
OBJECT ATTACHMENT	WLM270
F2 Emotional attachment to someone or something in the environment.	
In child psychology	WS245
In psychoanalysis	WM468
See related ANXIETY SEPARATION; MATERNAL DEPRIVATION	
Object relations see OBJECT ATTACHMENT	WLM270
Objectives, organisational see ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES	WX212
Obligation, social see SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	HM200
Obligations of society see SOCIAL JUSTICE	J8
Obligations to society see SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	HM200
OBSERVATION	20 in all
schedules	
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".	
OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES AS TOPIC	HM20/WB25
Obsessions see OBSESSIVE BEHAVIOUR	WLM453

O

OBSESSIVE BEHAVIOUR

WLM453

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

WM172.5

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 WM193

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

Obstetric forceps **see** OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS WQ314

Obstetric health services **see** MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES WQ27-8

Obstetric labour **see** LABOUR, OBSTETRIC WQ300-60

OBSTETRIC LABOUR, COMPLICATIONS

WQ310

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

WQ330

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

WQ400-40

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 WQ306

Obstetrical anaesthesia **see** ANAESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL WO725

OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS

WQ314

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 WQ400-40

OBSTETRICS

WQ21

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

O

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL	WP27/WQ27
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	WQ27
Obstructive hydrocephalus see HYDROCEPHALUS	WL312
Obstructive sleep apnoea see SLEEP APNOEA, OBSTRUCTIVE	WF143
Obstructive subaortic conus see PULMONARY SUBVALVULAR STENOSIS	WG269
OCCIPITAL LOBE	WL132
A8 Posterior part of the cerebral hemisphere.	
Occipital lobe epilepsy see EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL	WL460
Occipital region trauma see CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA	WL510
Occluded pupils see PUPIL DISORDERS	WW365
OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT	WU440
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	WU440
Occlusal force see BITE FORCE	WU440
Occlusal guidance see DENTAL OCCLUSION	WU440
Occlusion see DENTAL OCCLUSION	WU440
Occlusal plane see DENTAL OCCLUSION	WU440
Occult spina bifida see SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA	WL540/WD430/WE480
OCCULTISM	QZ309
E2 K1	
Occupational accidents see ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL	W307
Occupational air pollutants see AIR POLLUTANTS, OCCUPATIONAL	W44
Occupational dermatitis see DERMATITIS, OCCUPATIONAL	WR185
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	W300
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	WA370
RIDDOR certification	W375
Eyes	WW570-95

O

<p>Lungs Psychiatric</p> <p>See related ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL; COMPENSATION AND REDRESS; INDUSTRY; OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE</p>	<p>WF663-7 WM31</p>
<p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE</p> <p>N6 The exposure to potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents that occurs as a result of one's occupation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">As cause of cancer</p> <p>See related AIR POLLUTANTS, OCCUPATIONAL; ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE; MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY</p>	<p>W300</p> <p>QZ570</p>
<p>OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS</p> <p>M1 Members of the various professions (e.g., PHYSICIANS) or occupations (e.g., POLICE).</p> <p>See related OCCUPATIONS</p>	
<p>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Computers</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For women</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Legislation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Statistics</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Stress</p>	<p>W300-90</p> <p>QA220</p> <p>W385</p> <p>W332</p> <p>W214</p> <p>WLM908</p>
<p>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSING</p> <p>H2 N2 Specialty. The practice of nursing in the work environment.</p>	<p>W325</p>
<p>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES</p> <p>N2 Health services for employees, usually provided by the employer at the place of work.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">NHS Occupational health services</p> <p>See related OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE</p>	<p>W310</p> <p>W320</p>
<p>Occupational health surveillance see POPULATION SURVEILLANCE</p>	<p>W310</p>
<p>Occupational injuries see ACCIDENTS, OCCUPATIONAL</p>	<p>W300</p>
<p>OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE</p> <p>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</p>	<p>W300</p>
<p>Occupational noise see NOISE, OCCUPATIONAL</p>	<p>W350</p>
<p>Occupational safety see SAFETY</p>	<p>W300-90</p>
<p>Occupational status see EMPLOYMENT</p>	
<p>Occupational stress see BURNOUT, PROFESSIONAL; PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS</p>	
<p>Occupational therapists see OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY / manpower</p>	<p>WB552</p>

O

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

WB550-65

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

G

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

WW335

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

WW510

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 PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

WW101

G14 Processes and properties of the EYE as a whole or of any of its parts.

Ocular prosthesis **see** EYE, ARTIFICIAL

WW470

Ocular refraction **see** REFRACTION, OCULAR

WW150

O

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 **WW101**

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 **WW105**

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

Ocusert **see** PILOCARPINE QV122

Ocytocin **see** OXYTOCIN QV173

ODONTOGENIC CYSTS **WU280**

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 **WU280**

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

ODONTOMETRY **WU141.5**

E1 E5 E6

Odontophobia **see** DENTAL ANXIETY WU61

ODORANTS

G16 N6 The volatile portions of substances perceptible by the sense of smell.
As air pollution

W44

See related AROMATHERAPY; SMELL

Odours **see** ODORANTS

O.D.Ps **see** OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS W0172

OEDEMA **QZ170**

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 WF635

OEDIPUS COMPLEX **WM484**

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.

O

- OENOTHERA BIENNIS** **QV466**
 B1 A plant species, of the genus OENOTHERA, family ONAGRACEAE, that is the source of evening primrose oil.
- OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES** **WI720**
 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** **WI250**
 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 WI250
- OESOPHAGEAL DISEASES** **WI250**
 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, HIATAL WI952
- OESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS** **WI250**
 C4 C6 **See related** GASTROINTESTINAL NEOPLASMS
- OESOPHAGEAL PH MONITORING** **WI141**
 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** GASTROESOPHAGEALREFLUX WI250
- OESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS** **WI250**
 C6 A stricture of the OESOPHAGUS. Most are acquired but can be congenital.
- Oesophageal stricture **see** OESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS WI250
- Oesophageal varices **see** OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES WI720
- OESOPHAGECTOMY** **WI250**
 E4 Excision of part (partial) or all (total) of the esophagus.
- OESOPHAGITIS** **WI250**
 C6 INFLAMMATION, acute or chronic, of the OESOPHAGUS caused by BACTERIA, chemicals, or TRAUMA.
- OESOPHAGITIS, PEPTIC** **WI250**
 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 WI250
- OESOPHAGOGASTRIC JUNCTION** **WI250**
 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.

O

Oesophagogastroduodenoscopy **see** ENDOSCOPY, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM WI141.5

OESOPHAGOSCOPY

WI250

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

OESOPHAGUS

WI250

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 OESOPHAGUS / 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

WI250

OESTROGEN ANTAGONISTS

WP612

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 WP612

OESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS

WP612

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

WP612

OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY

WP612

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

WP646

See related MENOPAUSE

Oestrogenic agents **see** OESTROGENS

WP612

Oestrogenic compounds **see** OESTROGENS

WP612

OESTROGENS

WP612

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

HM420

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

Persistent offenders

HM424

Rehabilitation of offenders

HM540

Social work with offenders

HM540

Women offenders

HM422

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

O

<u>OFFENDERS, MENTALLY DISORDERED</u>	WM760-70
I1 M1 Wessex Mesh.	
Community care provision	WM748
Juvenile offenders	WM770
Murderers	WM762
Rapists	WM764
Sex offenders	WM764
Stalkers	WM764
Therapy	WM750
Violent offenders	WM761
See related COMMITMENT OF MENTALLY ILL; CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY; FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY; INSANITY DEFENCE; MENTAL COMPETENCY	
 <u>OFFENDERS, YOUNG</u>	 WS346
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	WM770
See related YOUTH OFFENDING	
 <u>OFFICE AUTOMATION</u>	 WX242
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	
 <u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT</u>	 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
 <u>OILS</u>	 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	
 <u>OILS, VOLATILE</u>	 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

O

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
Omenn syndrome see SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY	WD350
Omental appendices see COLON	WI520
OMENTUM	WI575
A1 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 ONCHOCERCA. 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.	
Oncocarbide see HYDROXYUREA	QV269

O

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 oncogenes which are CARCINOGENS.

ONCOGENIC VIRUSES

QW166

B4 Viruses that produce tumours.
Aetiology of cancer

QZ530

See related CARCINOGENS; NEOPLASMS

Oncogenes **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

QW160

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

QZ730

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

One child policy **see** FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

HQ150

One parent family **see** SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY

HQ620

One person household **see** FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

HQ460

Onlays, dental **see** INLAYS

WU360

ONLINE SYSTEMS

QA300

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

Z354

ONLY CHILD

WS240

F1 I1 Child who has no siblings. **See related** CHILD

O

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 oniatariio, beautiful lake.

G

ONYCHOMYCOSIS

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

WR475

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.

WQ208

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).

WP618

Oophorectomy **see** OVARIECTOMY

WP670

OOPHORITIS

C13 C19 Inflammation of the ovary.

WP652

Open-angle glaucoma **see** GLAUCOMA, OPEN ANGLE

WW337-8

Open head injury **see** CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA

WE403/WL510

Open University **see** EDUCATION, DISTANCE; UNIVERSITIES

L45

Operant conditioning **see** CONDITIONING, OPERANT

Operating department practitioners **see** OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS

WO172

OPERATING ROOM INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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

WO65

OPERATING ROOM NURSING

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

WO169

OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS

M1 N2 Specially trained personnel to assist in routine technical procedures in the operating room.

WO172

OPERATING ROOMS

N2 Facilities equipped for performing surgery. **See related** GAS SCAVENGERS; SURGICAL PROCEDURES, OPERATIVE

WO70-6

Operating systems and environments **see** SOFTWARE

QA123

Operating theatre assistants **see** OPERATING ROOM TECHNICIANS

WO172

Operating theatres **see** OPERATING ROOMS

WO70-6

O

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	WW250/70
E4 Surgery performed on the eye or any of its parts. Anaesthesia	WO745
See related OPHTHALMOLOGY	
Ophthalmological diagnostic techniques see DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL	WW141-55
Ophthalmological effects see EYE	WW
OPHTHALMOLOGY	WW
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	WW620
See related EYE DISEASES; OPHTHALMOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; ORTHOPTICS; VISION, OCULAR	
Ophthalmopathies, thyroid-Associated see GRAVES DISEASE	WK265
Ophthalmopathy, infiltrative see GRAVES DISEASE	WK265

O

- OPHTHALMOPLEGIA** **WW510**
 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** **WW148**
 E1 Examination of the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL; FUNDUS OCULI
- Opiate addiction **see** OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS WM286
- Opiate peptides **see** OPIOID PEPTIDES QV90
- OPIATE ALKALOIDS** **QV90**
 D3 Alkaloids found in OPIUM from PAPAVER that induce analgesic and narcotic effects by action upon OPIOID RECEPTORS. **See related** ANALGESICS, OPIOID; OPIOD-RELATED DISORDERS; OPIUM
- Opiates **see** NARCOTICS QV89
- Opiates, endogenous **see** OPIOID PEPTIDES QV90
- Opiod analgesics **see** ANALGESICS, OPIOID QV89
- OPIOID PEPTIDES** **QV90**
 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** **WM286**
 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** ANALGESICS, OPIOID QV89
- OPIUM** **WM286**
 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 **QV90**
See related OPIATE ALKALOIDS
- Oppenheim disease **see** NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES WL300
- OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS** **WC195**
 C1 C2 C3 An infection caused by an organism which becomes pathogenic under certain conditions, e.g., during immunosuppression. **See related** AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTION
- Opportunistic infections, AIDS-related **see** AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS WC173
- Oppositional defiant disorder **see** ATTENTION DEFICIT AND DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS WS730/WLM477

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Opsoclonus see OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS	WW510
OPTIC DISC	WW385
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	WW386-87
OPTIC NERVE	WW385
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	WW385
Optic nerve contusion see OPTIC NERVE INJURIES	WW385
OPTIC NERVE DISEASES	WW386-87
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	WW385
Optic neuropathy see OPTIC NERVE DISEASES	WW386-7
OPTIC NERVE INJURIES	WW385
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, PAPPILLOEDEMA, and an afferent pupillary defect. See related CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA	
OPTIC NERVE NEOPLASMS	WW385
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	WW385
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

O

Optician **see** OPTOMETRY WW405

OPTICS AND PHOTONICS **WW400**

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 **WW400**

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** DYSKINESIAS WL380

Oral effects **see** ORAL MANIFESTATIONS WU290

Oral examination **see** DIAGNOSIS, ORAL WU141

Oral glucose tolerance test **see** GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST QY450

ORAL HEALTH **WU110**

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

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- ORAL HYGIENE** **WU110**
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** **WU290**
C7 C23 Disorders of the mouth attendant upon non-oral disease or injury.
See related MOUTH
- ORAL MEDICINE** **WU140**
E6 H2 Specialty. A branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the oral and paraoral structures and the oral management of systemic diseases. **See related** DENTISTRY; MOUTH DISEASES; ORAL MANIFESTATIONS
- Oral mucosa **see** MOUTH MUCOSA **WU101**
- Oral neoplasms **see** MOUTH NEOPLASMS **WU280**
- Oral pathology **see** PATHOLOGY, ORAL **WU140**
- Oral rehydration therapy **see** FLUID THERAPY **WD296**
- Oral sex **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR **HQ100**
- Oral surgery **see** SURGERY, ORAL **WU600-40**
- ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES** **WU600-40**
E4 E6 Procedures used to treat disease, injuries, and defects of the oral and maxillofacial region.
See related SURGERY, ORAL
- ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES, PREPROSTHETIC** **WU370**
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 **WU600-40**
- Oral tobacco **see** TOBACCO, SMOKELESS **WD540-4**
- ORAL ULCER** **WU140**
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** **WW300**
A2 Bony cavity that holds the eyeball and its associated tissues and appendages. Not a synonym for EYE. **See related** FACIAL BONES
- ORBITAL DISEASES** **WW300**
C11 Diseases of the bony orbit and contents except the eyeball.
- ORBITAL FRACTURES** **WW300**
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

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ORBITAL NEOPLASMS	WW300
C4 C5 C11 Neoplasms of the bony cavity and its contents except the eyeball. See related EYE NEOPLASMS	
Orchidectomy see ORCHIECTOMY	WJ868
ORCHIECTOMY	WJ868
E4 The surgical removal of one or both testicles. See related TESTIS	
OREGON	G
Z1	
Orem self-care model see MODELS, NURSING	WY118
Organ donors see TISSUE DONORS	WO305
Organ dysfunction syndrome, multiple see MULTIPLE ORGAN FAILURE	QZ140
Organ failure, multiple see MULTIPLE ORGAN FAILURE	QZ140
Organ harvesting see TISSUE AND ORGAN HARVESTING	WO305
ORGAN PRESERVATION	WO310
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	WO300
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	QU350
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	QV610
Organic brain syndrome, nonpsychotic see DELIRIUM, DEMENTIA, AMNESTIC, COGNITIVE DISORDERS	WM220-5
Organic catatonic disorder see CATATONIA	WM95
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	QD20
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	QD20
Organic food see FOOD, ORGANIC	WD97
Organic mental disorders see DELIRIUM, DEMENTIA, AMNESTIC, COGNITIVE DISORDERS	WM220-5

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Organic mental disorders, substance-induced **see** SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS WM265-99

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION **WX200-28**

N4 The planning and managing of programmes, services, and resources.
In primary care
In social work

WA130
HV121

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 **WX135**

Organisation of the patient's day **see** HOSPITALISATION; PATIENT CARE MANAGEMENT **WA12**

ORGANISATIONAL CASE STUDIES **WX218**

N3 N5 Descriptions and evaluations of specific health care organisations. **See related** HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS

Organisational change **see** ORGANISATIONAL INNOVATION **WX224.5**

ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE **WX460**

N4 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 **WX200**

Organisational ethics **see** ETHICS, INSTITUTIONAL **WX224.2**

Organisational efficiency **see** EFFICIENCY, ORGANISATIONAL **WX424**

Organisational goals **see** ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES **WX212**

ORGANISATIONAL INNOVATION **WX224.5**

N4 Introduction of changes which are new to the organisation and are created by management.

Organisational models **see** MODELS, ORGANISATIONAL **WX200**

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES **WX212.5**

N4 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 **WX140/212**

I1 N3 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 **WX424**

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

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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

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Organothiophosphate insecticides see INSECTICIDES	W57
ORGASM	HQ102
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	WLM170
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	WV420
C4 C7 C9 Tumors or cancer of the OROPHARYNX.	
OROPHARYNX	WV400
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	QV470
J1 Production of drugs or biologicals which are unlikely to be manufactured by private industry unless special incentives are provided by others.	
ORPHANAGES	WS325
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	WU450
E5 E6 The planning, calculation, and creation of an apparatus for the purpose of correcting the placement or straightening of teeth.	
ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES	WU450
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	WU450
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.	

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ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES, REMOVABLE	WU450
E6	
ORTHODONTICS	WU400-50
E6 H2 A dental specialty concerned with the prevention and correction of dental and oral anomalies (malocclusion).	
ORTHODONTICS, CORRECTIVE	WU400-50
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	WU400-50
E6 Recognition and elimination of potential irregularities and malpositions in the developing dentofacial complex.	
ORTHODONTICS, PREVENTIVE	WU400
E6	
ORTHOMYXOVIRIDAE	QW168
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	WC512
C2 Virus diseases caused by the ORTHOMYXOVIRIDAE. See related INFLUENZA, HUMAN; INFLUENZA IN BIRDS	
Orthomyxoviruses type B see INFLUENZA B VIRUS	QW168
ORTHOPAEDIC EQUIPMENT	WE26
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	WE26
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	WE175
ORTHOPAEDIC NURSING	WE112
H2 N2 The specialty or practice of nursing in the care of the orthopedic patient.	
ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES	WE120-72
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	WE21
Orthopaedic surgical procedures see ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES	WE120-70
ORTHOPAEDICS	WE21
E4 G2 Specialty 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 /	

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instrumentation use ORTHOPAEDIC EQUIPMENT. For / nursing use ORTHOPAEDIC NURSING.	
Anaesthesia	W0735
Geriatric	WT132
In childhood	WS430
Orthopantomography see RADIOGRAPHY, PANORAMIC	WU141
Orthophosphate see PHOSPHATES	QV285
ORTHOPSYCHIATRY	WM150-65
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	WW505
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	WW505
Orthoses see ORTHOTIC DEVICES	WE140
Orthostasis see DIZZINESS	WV555
Orthostatic headache see HEADACHE	WL840-54
ORTHOTIC DEVICES	WE140
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	WD84
B1 A genus of grass of the family POACEAE that includes several rice species	
Oryza sativa see ORYZA	WD84
Os naviculare manus see SCAPHOID BONE	WE645
Os scaphoideum see SCAPHOID BONE	WE645
Os trigonum see TALUS	WE850
Oscillators, biological see BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS	QT167
Oscillators, endogenous see BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS	QT167
OSELTAMIVIR	QV268.5
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	WE235
Osler-Vaquez disease see POLYCYTHAEMIA VERA	WH180
Osmoregulation see WATER-ELECTROLYTE BALANCE	QU105

O

OSMOSIS

QU34

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 WU640

OSSEOINTEGRATION

WE200

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, ENDOSSEOUS; HIP PROSTHESIS

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.

Osteoarthrosis **see** OSTEOARTHRITIS WD965

OSTEOCHONDRITIS

WE235

C5 C17 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.

Osteochondroses **see** OSTEOCHONDRITIS WE235

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

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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

WS430/WE258

C4 Benign circumscribed tumor of spongy bone occurring especially in the bones of the extremities and vertebrae, most often in young persons.

OSTEOMALACIA

WE240

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

WE252

C1 C5

OSTEONECROSIS

WE215

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

Osteopathic manipulation **see** MANIPULATION, ORTHOPAEDIC

WE175

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

WE175-80

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

WE175-80

Osteopenia **see** BONE DISEASES, METABOLIC

WE220

OSTEOPOROSIS

WE242

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

WE242

OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL

WE242

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

WE242

Osteoporosis, senile **see** OSTEOPOROSIS

WE242

OSTEORADIONECROSIS

WE145

C21 Necrosis of bone following radiation injury.

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- OSTEOSARCOMA** **WE260**
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** **WE225**
C5 An abnormal hardening or increased density of bone tissue.
- Osteosynthesis, fracture **see** FRACTURE FIXATION, INTERNAL **WE164**
- Osteosynthesis, fracture, intramedullary **see** FRACTURE FIXATION, INTRAMEDULLARY **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 **WV140**

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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** OTOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES; OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

OTOLOGIC 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 WV21

Otorhinolaryngeal neoplasms **see** OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC NEOPLASMS WV140

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES

WV140

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

WV140

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

WV168

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 WV21

OTOSCLEROSIS

WV554

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 WV554

OTOSCOPY

WV510

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

Outbreaks **see** DISEASE OUTBREAKS W130

Out-migration **see** EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION JC100

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

OUTCOME AND PROCESS ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

WX175

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

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OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

WX175

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

WM141

See related TREATMENT OUTCOME

Outcome assessment, patient **see** OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

WX175

Outcome measurement errors **see** BIAS (EPIDEMIOLOGY)

W110

Outcome measures **see** OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

WX175

Outcome, pregnancy **see** PREGNANCY OUTCOME

Outcome studies **see** OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

WX175

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

WB101

Outpatient clinics **see** AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES

WA127

OUTPATIENT CLINICS, HOSPITAL

WX520

N2 N4 Organised services in a hospital which provide medical care on an outpatient basis.

Design

WX640

See related AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES

Outpatient health services **see** AMBULATORY CARE

Outpatient infusion therapies **see** HOME INFUSION THERAPY

WB354

Outpatient monitoring **see** MONITORING, AMBULATORY

WB295

Outpatient surgery **see** AMBULATORY SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WO67

OUTPATIENTS

WA4

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

WM30.6

See related AMBULATORY CARE; PATIENTS

OUTSOURCED SERVICES

WX164

N3 Organisational activities previously performed internally that are provided by external agents.

See related CONTRACT SERVICES; PRIVATISATION

Outsourcing **see** OUTSOURCED SERVICES

Ova **see** OVUM

WP618

Oval foramen **see** HEART SEPTUM

WG201

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Ovarian cancer see OVARIAN NEOPLASMS	WP650
Ovarian cycle see MENSTRUAL CYCLE	WP618
OVARIAN CYSTS	WP654
C4 C13 C19 General term for CYSTS and cystic diseases of the OVARY. See related POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME	
OVARIAN DISEASES	WP650
C13 C19 Pathological processes of the OVARY. See related OOPHORITIS	
OVARIAN FOLLICLE	WP600
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	WP650
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	WQ226
Ovarian stimulation see OVULATION INDUCTION	WP618
OVARECTOMY	WP670
E4 The surgical removal of one or both ovaries. See related GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; OVARY	
Ovaries see OVARY	WP600-670
OVARY	WP600-670
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 OVARECTOMY. For agenesis or dysgenesis co-ordinate OVARY / abnormalities with GONADAL DYSGENESIS. For /cytology consider also THECA CELLS. For inflammation use OOPHORITIS. See related OVARECTOMY; POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME	
Ovary, plant see FLOWERS	QK4
Overdenture see DENTURE, OVERLAY	WU380
Over-the-counter-drugs see DRUGS, NON-PRESCRIPTION	QV472
Overdose see DRUG OVERDOSE	QZ42
Overeating see HYPERPHAGIA	WM175
Overinclusion see COGNITION DISORDERS	WM204
OVERLEARNING	L56
F2 Learning in which practice proceeds beyond the point where the act can just be performed with the required degree of excellence.	

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OVERNUTRITION	WD110
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	HA
Overseas doctors working in Britain see FOREIGN MEDICAL GRADUATES	WA292
Overseas visitors seeking health care see TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS	WA4
Overuse injury see CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS	WE150/350
Overuse syndrome see CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS	WE150/350
Overviews, clinical trial see META-ANALYSIS AS TOPIC	Q20
OVERWEIGHT	WD110
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/m ² . 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	WP618
Ovoperoxidase see PEROXIDASES	QU140
OVULATION	WP618
G8 The discharge of an OVUM from a rupturing follicle in the OVARY.	
OVULATION DETECTION	WP618
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	WP618
E2 E5 Techniques for the artificial induction of ovulation, the rupture of the follicle and release of the ovum.	
OVULATION PREDICTION	WP618
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	WP618
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.	

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Ovum donation **see** OOCYTE DONATION WQ208

Ovum donors **see** TISSUE DONORS WP618

Ovum implantation **see** EMBRYO IMPLANTATION QS645

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 WX600

Patients' clothing WA15

Patients' property WA14

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 QU140

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

OXIMETRY QY480

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 QY480

Oxomethane **see** FORMALDEHYDE QV225

OXYGEN QV312

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 QV312

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

OXYGEN CONSUMPTION WF110

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 WD615

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,

O

chamber, or mask.

Respiratory therapeutics

Therapeutics

WF145

WB300

Oxygenation, extracorporeal membrane **see** EXTRACORPOREAL MEMBRANE OXYGENATION
WD456

Oxygenation, hyperbaric **see** HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION
WD612

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
QV173

OXYTOCICS

QV173

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
WC860

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.