

## P

### **PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL**

**WG335**

E7 A device designed to stimulate, by electric impulses, contraction of the heart muscles. It may be temporary (external) or permanent (internal or internal-external). For treatment with a pacemaker, coordinate the disease with / therapy not / surgery. **See related** CARDIAC PACING, ARTIFICIAL

Pacemaker, biological **see** BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS

**QT167**

Also use for conditions of sexual ambiguity in which the individual possesses gonadal tissues of both sexes, tissues from the OVARY and the TESTIS. There can be a testis on one side and an ovary on the other (lateral), or there may be combined ovarian and testicular tissue (ovotestes) on each side (bilateral). The karyotype may be 46,XX; 46,XY; or a mosaic of 46,XX/46,XY. These disorders have historically been called true hermaphroditism.

Pachymeningitis **see** MENINGITIS

**WL332**

Pacing, cardiac, artificial **see** CARDIAC PACING, ARTIFICIAL

**WG335**

Packaging, drug **see** DRUG PACKAGING

**QV525**

Packaging, food **see** FOOD PACKAGING

**WD91**

Packaging, product **see** PRODUCT PACKAGING

### **PACLITAXEL**

**QV269**

D2 A cyclodecane isolated from the bark of the Pacific yew tree, TAXUS BREVIFOLIA. It stabilises MICROTUBULES in their polymerised form leading to cell death.

### **PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY**

**WU480**

H2 The practice of dentistry concerned with the dental problems of children, proper maintenance, and treatment. The dental care may include the services provided by dental specialists. Specialty. **See related** DENTAL CARE FOR CHILDREN

Paediatric hospitals **see** HOSPITALS, PAEDIATRIC

**WS27**

Paediatric intensive care units **see** INTENSIVE CARE UNITS, PAEDIATRIC

**WS816**

### **PAEDIATRIC NURSING**

**WS405**

H2 N2 The nursing care of children from birth to adolescence. It includes the clinical and psychological aspects of nursing care. Specialty. **See related** MATERNAL-CHILD NURSING; NEONATAL NURSING

### **PAEDIATRIC OBESITY**

**WD110**

C18 BODY MASS INDEX in children (ages 2-12) and adolescents (ages 13-18) that is grossly above the recommended cut-off for a specific age and sex. **See related** OBESITY

Paediatric psychology **see** CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

**WS200-70**

### **PAEDIATRICS**

**WS21**

H2 A medical specialty concerned with maintaining health and providing medical care to children from birth to adolescence. Specialty. This term may be used for general books on paediatric diseases, but prefer the disease with CHILD. Consider also CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Paedodontics **see** PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

**WU480**

### **PAEDOPHILIA**

**HQ340-45**

F3 A sexual disorder occurring in a person 16 years or older and that is recurrent with intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviours involving sexual activity with a prepubescent child (generally age 13 or younger).

Victims of paedophile as adults

**HQ345**

**See related** CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL; INCEST; PARAPHILIC DISORDERS

## P

- Paget disease of bone **see** OSTEITIS DEFORMANS WE245
- PAIN WL800-38**  
C10 C23 F2 G11 An unpleasant sensation induced by noxious stimuli which are detected by NERVE ENDINGS of NOCICEPTIVE NEURONS. Prefer specific precoordinated locational pain terms, like ABDOMINAL PAIN; CHEST PAIN, etc. For / diagnosis consider also PAIN MEASUREMENT but also / aetiology. For / therapy consider also PALLIATIVE CARE; PAIN MANAGEMENT. For /physiopathology PAIN THRESHOLD is also available. Do not equate CHRONIC PAIN with PAIN, INTRACTABLE. Congenital absence of pain is PAIN INSENSITIVITY, CONGENITAL. Excessive sensitivity to pain is HYPERALGESIA.  
In children and neonates **WS416**  
**See related** ANALGESIA; ANALGESICS; CANCER PAIN; EARACHE; HEADACHE; NEURALGIA; PALLIATIVE CARE
- Pain, abdominal **see** ABDOMINAL PAIN WI147
- Pain, acute **see** ACUTE PAIN WL800
- Pain assessment **see** PAIN MEASUREMENT WL800
- Pain, back **see** BACK PAIN WE458
- Pain, burning **see** PAIN WL800
- Pain centres **see** PAIN CLINICS WL830
- Pain, chest **see** CHEST PAIN WF143
- Pain, chronic **see** CHRONIC PAIN WL810
- PAIN CLINICS WL830**  
N2 N4 Facilities providing diagnostic, therapeutic and palliative services for patients with severe chronic pain. These may be free-standing clinics or hospital-based and serve outpatient or inpatient populations. The approach is usually multidisciplinary. These clinics are often referred to as "acute pain services".
- Pain, crushing **see** PAIN WL800
- Pain disorder **see** SOMATOFORM DISORDERS WM90
- Pain, facial **see** FACIAL PAIN WL820
- PAIN, INTRACTABLE WL810**  
C10 C23 Persistent pain that is refractory to some or all forms of treatment.  
**See related** PALLIATIVE TREATMENT; CHRONIC PAIN
- Pain, labour **see** LABOUR PAIN WQ306
- PAIN MANAGEMENT WL830**  
E2 A form of therapy that employs a coordinated and interdisciplinary approach for easing the suffering and improving the quality of life of those experiencing pain  
In cancer **QZ865**  
In terminal care **WT640**
- PAIN MEASUREMENT WL800**  
E1 Scales, questionnaires, tests, and other methods used to assess pain severity and duration in patients or experimental animals to aid in diagnosis, therapy, and physiological studies.

## P

Pain, menstrual <b>see</b> DYSMENORRHOEA	WP626
Pain, pelvic <b>see</b> PELVIC PAIN	WP210
<b>PAIN PERCEPTION</b>	<b>WL800</b>
F02 Process by which pain is recognized and interpreted by the brain	
<b>PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE</b>	<b>WO192</b>
C23 Pain during the period after surgery.	
Pain, radiating <b>see</b> PAIN	WL800
<b>PAIN, REFERRED</b>	<b>WL800</b>
C10 C23 A type of pain that is perceived in an area away from the site where the pain arises, such as facial pain caused by lesion of the VAGUS NERVE, or throat problem generating referred pain in the ear.	
Pain relief units <b>see</b> PAIN CLINICS	WL830
Pain service, acute <b>see</b> PAIN CLINICS	WL830
Pain, shoulder <b>see</b> SHOULDER PAIN	WE610
Pain, splitting <b>see</b> PAIN	WL800
Pain syndromes, regional complex <b>see</b> COMPLEX REGIONAL PAIN SYNDROMES	WL810
Pain, therapy <b>see</b> PAIN MANAGEMENT	WL830
<b>PAINTINGS</b>	<b>CB</b>
K1 <b>See related</b> ART	
Paired comparisons <b>see</b> MATCHED-PAIR ANALYSIS	QA28
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	<b>G</b>
Z1	
<b>PALATAL OBTURATORS</b>	<b>WV440</b>
E6 E7 Appliances that close a cleft or fissure of the palate	
<b>PALATE</b>	<b>WV410</b>
A14 The structure that forms the roof of the mouth. It consists of the anterior hard palate (PALATE, HARD) and the posterior soft palate (PALATE, SOFT). For unspecified or hard palate. <b>See related</b> CLEFT PALATE	
Palate, cleft <b>see</b> CLEFT PALATE	WV440
<b>PALATE, SOFT</b>	<b>WV410</b>
A14 A movable fold suspended from the posterior border of the hard palate. The uvula hangs from the middle of the lower border.	
<b>PALATINE TONSIL</b>	<b>WV430</b>
A4 A10 A14 A15 A round-to-oval mass of lymphoid tissue embedded in the lateral wall of the PHARYNX. There is one on each side of the oropharynx in the fauces between the anterior and posterior pillars of the SOFT PALATE. / surgery is probably TONSILLECTOMY; for inflammation	

## P

use TONSILLITIS; for lingual tonsils use PALATINE TONSIL + TONGUE; for PHARYNGEAL TONSIL see ADENOIDS; for enlarged tonsils use PALATINE TONSIL / pathology + HYPERPLASIA.  
**See related** TONSILLECTOMY

### **PALEONTOLOGY**

**GN**

H1 I1 The study of early forms of life through fossil remains.

### **PALEOPATHOLOGY**

**QZ11.5**

I1 The study of disease in prehistoric times as revealed in bones, mummies and archaeological artifacts.

### **PALLIATIVE CARE**

**WT600-50**

E2 N2 Care alleviating symptoms without curing the underlying disease.

In AIDS

**WC180**

In cancer

**QZ865**

**See related** PAIN; PAIN, INTRACTABLE; TERMINAL CARE; HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE NURSING; PALLIATIVE MEDICINE

Palliative care medicine **see** PALLIATIVE MEDICINE

WT600

### **PALLIATIVE MEDICINE**

**WT600**

H2 A branch of medicine concerned with preventing and relieving the suffering of patients in any stage of disease. Its focus is on comprehensive care and improving the quality of all areas of the patient's life. **See related** PALLIATIVE CARE; HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE NURSING

Palliative surgery **see** PALLIATIVE CARE

WT640

Palliative therapy **see** PALLIATIVE CARE

WT640

### **PALLIDOTOMY**

**WL318**

E4 Producing a lesion in the posteroventral portion of the medial GLOBUS PALLIDUS to treat PARKINSON DISEASE and other extrapyramidal disorders.

Palm-leaf reaction **see** CERVIX MUCUS

WP500

Palmo-mental reflex **see** REFLEX, ABNORMAL

WL300

Palmoplantar pustulosis **see** PSORIASIS

WR205

### **PALPATION**

**WB200**

E1 Application of fingers with light pressure to the surface of the body to determine consistence of parts beneath in physical diagnosis; includes palpation for determining the outlines of organs. Do not confuse with PALPITATION for which use HEART RATE; ARRHYTHMIAS, CARDIAC or specific arrhythmia.

PALS **see** PATIENT RIGHTS

WA75

Palsy **see** PARALYSIS

WL280-88

### **PAMPHLETS**

L1 Printed publications usually having a format with no binding and no cover and having fewer than some set number of pages. They are often devoted to a single subject.

Panacinar emphysema **see** PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA

WF648

Panoramic radiography **see** RADIOGRAPHY, PANORAMIC

WU141

## P

### PANAX

QV466

B6 An araliaceous genus of plants that contains a number of pharmacologically active agents used as stimulants, sedatives, and tonics, especially in traditional medicine. Sometimes confused with Siberian ginseng (ELEUTHEROCOCCUS). Ginseng.

Panax ginseng **see** PANAX

QV466

### PANCREAS

WI800-20

A3 A10 A nodular organ in the ABDOMEN that contains a mixture of ENDOCRINE GLANDS and EXOCRINE GLANDS. The small endocrine portion consists of the ISLETS OF LANGERHANS secreting a number of hormones into the blood stream. The large exocrine portion (EXOCRINE PANCREAS) is a compound acinar gland that secretes several digestive enzymes into the pancreatic ductal system that empties into the DUODENUM. For / enzymology consider also PANCREATIN for pancreatic enzymes. For / surgery consider also PANCREATECTOMY. Inflammation is PANCREATITIS. Index pancreatic A, B and C cells under ISLETS OF LANGERHANS. D cells are SOMATOSTATIN-SECRETING CELLS. For /transplantation use PANCREAS TRANSPLANTATION. **See related** EXOCRINE GLANDS; PANCREATECTOMY

Pancreas, artificial endocrine **see** INSULIN INFUSION SYSTEMS

WK820

Pancreas cancer **see** PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS

WI810

Pancreas, endocrine **see** ISLETS OF LANGERHANS

WK800-85

Pancreas, exocrine **see** PANCREAS

WI800-20

### PANCREAS TRANSPLANTATION

WI800

E4 The transference of a pancreas from one human or animal to another. In therapy of diabetes mellitus, ISLETS OF LANGERHANS TRANSPLANTATION is probably the correct term.

### PANCREATECTOMY

WI800

E4 Surgical removal of the pancreas.

Pancreatic alpha cells **see** ISLETS OF LANGERHANS

WK800-85

Pancreatic beta cells **see** ISLETS OF LANGERHANS

WK800-85

Pancreatic cancer **see** PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS

WI810

Pancreatic cystic fibrosis **see** CYSTIC FIBROSIS

WI820

### PANCREATIC DISEASES

WI800

C6 Pathological processes of the PANCREAS. Use PANCREATITIS for inflammatory disease. **See related** HYPERINSULINISM

### PANCREATIC HORMONES

WI802

D6 D12 Peptide hormones secreted into the blood by cells in the ISLETS OF LANGERHANS of the pancreas. The alpha cells secrete glucagon; the beta cells secrete insulin; the delta cells secrete somatostatin; and the PP cells secrete pancreatic polypeptide.

Pancreatic islets **see** ISLETS OF LANGERHANS

WK800-85

Pancreatic islets transplantation **see** ISLETS OF LANGERHANS TRANSPLANTATION

WK800

### PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS

WI810

C4 C6 C19 Tumours or cancer of the PANCREAS. Depending on the types of ISLET CELLS present in the tumours, various hormones can be secreted: GLUCAGON from PANCREATIC ALPHA

## P

CELLS; INSULIN from PANCREATIC BETA CELLS; and SOMATOSTATIN from the SOMATOSTATIN-SECRETING CELLS. Most are malignant except the insulin-producing tumours (INSULINOMA).

### PANCREATITIS

WI805

C6 INFLAMMATION of the PANCREAS. Pancreatitis is classified as acute unless there are computed tomographic or endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatographic findings of CHRONIC PANCREATITIS. The two most common forms of acute pancreatitis are ALCOHOLIC PANCREATITIS and gallstone pancreatitis. Try to coordinate with ACUTE DISEASE or CHRONIC DISEASE as appropriate.

### PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTISING

WI805

C6 A severe form of acute INFLAMMATION of the PANCREAS characterised by one or more areas of NECROSIS in the pancreas with varying degree of involvement of the surrounding tissues or organ systems. Massive pancreatic necrosis may lead to DIABETES MELLITUS, and malabsorption.

Pangen **see** COLLAGEN

QU55

Panhypopituitarism **see** HYPOPITUITARISM

WK560

### PANIC

WLM227

F1 A state of extreme acute, intense anxiety and unreasoning fear accompanied by disorganisation of personality function.

Panic attacks **see** PANIC DISORDER

WM172

### PANIC DISORDER

WM172

F3 A type of anxiety disorder characterised by unexpected panic attacks that last minutes or, rarely, hours. Panic attacks begin with intense apprehension, fear or terror and, often, a feeling of impending doom. Symptoms experienced during a panic attack include dyspnoea or sensations of being smothered; dizziness, loss of balance or faintness; choking sensations; palpitations or accelerated heart rate; shakiness; sweating; nausea or other form of abdominal distress; depersonalisation or derealisation; paraesthesias; hot flashes or chills; chest discomfort or pain; fear of dying and fear of not being in control of oneself or going crazy. Agoraphobia may also develop. Similar to other anxiety disorders, it may be inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Do not confuse with PANIC. **See related** ANXIETY DISORDERS; FEAR

Panlobular emphysema **see** PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA

WF648

Panoxyl **see** BENZOYL PEROXIDE

WR146

Pantomography **see** RADIOGRAPHY, PANORAMIC

WU141

Papaveretum **see** OPIUM

QV90

Papilla, interdental **see** GINGEVA

WU240

### PAPILLOMAVIRIDAE

QW165

B4 A family of small, non-enveloped DNA viruses infecting birds and most mammals, especially humans. They are grouped into multiple genera, but the viruses are highly host-species specific and tissue-restricted. They are commonly divided into hundreds of papillomavirus "types", each with specific gene function and gene control regions, despite sequence homology.

### PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS

QZ210

C2 Neoplasms of the skin and mucous membranes caused by papillomaviruses. They are usually benign but some have a high risk for malignant progression.

## P

### PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINES

**WP540**

D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent PAPANOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS. Human vaccines are intended to reduce the incidence of UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS, so they are sometimes considered a type of CANCER VACCINES.

Pappataci fever **see** PHLEBOTOMUS FEVER

WC526

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**G**

Z1 A country consisting of the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and adjacent islands, including New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, and New Hanover in the Bismarck Archipelago; Bougainville and Buka in the northern Solomon Islands; the D'Entrecasteaux and Trobriand Islands; Woodlark (Murua) Island; and the Louisiade Archipelago. It became independent on September 16, 1975. Formerly, the southern part was the Australian Territory of Papua, and the northern part was the UN Trust Territory of New Guinea, administered by Australia. They were administratively merged in 1949 and named Papua and New Guinea, and renamed Papua New Guinea in 1971.

Paracervical block **see** ANAESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL

WO725

Parachlamydiaceae **see** CHLAMYDIALES

QW152

### PARACOCIDIOMYCOSIS

**WC460**

C1 C17 A mycosis affecting the skin, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, and internal organs. It is caused by Paracoccidioides brasiliensis. It is also called paracoccidioidal granuloma.

Paracolobactrum **see** ENTEROBACTERIACEAE

QW138

Paracousis **see** HEARING DISORDERS

WV575-85

Paradontosis **see** PERIODONTAL DISEASES

WU242

Paradentium **see** PERIODONTIUM

WU240

Paradoxical sleep **see** SLEEP, REM

WL722

### PARAFFIN EMBEDDING

**QY95**

E5 The infiltrating of tissue specimens with paraffin, as a supporting substance, to prepare for sectioning with a microtome.

### PARAESTHESIA

**WL825**

C10 C23 Subjective cutaneous sensations (e.g., cold, warmth, tingling, pressure, etc.) that are experienced spontaneously in the absence of stimulation. Burning, tingling and prickling sensations go here.

Paraimmunoglobulinaemias **see** PARAPROTEINAEMIAS

WH400

### PARALYSIS

**WL280-88**

C10 C23 A general term most often used to describe severe or complete loss of muscle strength due to motor system disease from the level of the cerebral cortex to the muscle fibre. This term may also occasionally refer to a loss of sensory function. Severe loss of motor function as compared with PARESIS, slight loss. For infantile paralysis use POLIOMYELITIS. For spastic paralysis use PARALYSIS + MUSCLE SPASTICITY. For flaccid paralysis use PARALYSIS + MUSCLE FLACCIDITY. **See related** FACIAL PARALYSIS; HEMIPLEGIA; OPHTHALMOPLEGIA; PARAPLEGIA; QUADRIPLEGIA; VOCAL CHORD PARALYSIS

Paralysis agitans **see** PARKINSON DISEASE

WL315-18

## P

- Paralysis, bulbar **see** BULBAR PALSY, PROGRESSIVE WL579
- Paralysis, legs **see** PARAPLEGIA WL284-8
- Paralysis. Lower extremities **see** PARAPLEGIA WL284-8
- Paralysis, spinal, quadriplegic **see** QUADRIPLEGIA WL284
- Paralysis, unilateral, vocal chord **see** VOCAL CHORD PARALYSIS WV235
- Paramagnetic resonance **see** ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY WN640-9
- Paramedical personnel **see** ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL WX457
- Paramedics **see** ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL WX457
- Paramedics, emergency **see** EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS WX560-70
- PARAMYXOVIRIDAE** **QW168**  
B4 A family of spherical viruses, of the order MONONEGAVIRALES, somewhat larger than the orthomyxoviruses, and containing single-stranded RNA. Subfamilies include PARAMYXOVIRINAE and PNEUMOVIRINAE.
- PARANASAL SINUS DISEASES** **WV340**  
C8 C9 Diseases affecting or involving the PARANASAL SINUSES and generally manifesting as inflammation, abscesses, cysts, or tumours. **See related** SINUSITIS
- PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS** **WV340**  
C4 C8 C9 Tumours or cancer of the PARANASAL SINUSES. MAXILLARY SINUS NEOPLASMS is also available.
- PARANASAL SINUSES** **WV340-45**  
A4 Air-filled spaces located within the bones around the NASAL CAVITY. They are extensions of the nasal cavity and lined by the ciliated NASAL MUCOSA. Each sinus is named for the cranial bone in which it is located, such as the ETHMOID SINUS; the FRONTAL SINUS; the MAXILLARY SINUS; and the SPHENOID SINUS. For inflammation use SINUSITIS. **See related** FRONTAL SINUS; MAXILLIARY SINUS
- Paraneoplastic neuropathy **see** PARANEOPLASTIC POLYNEUROPATHY WL345
- PARANEOPLASTIC POLYNEUROPATHY** **WL345**  
C4 C10 A diffuse or multifocal peripheral neuropathy related to the remote effects of a neoplasm, most often carcinoma or lymphoma. Pathologically, there are inflammatory changes in peripheral nerves. The most common clinical presentation is a symmetric distal mixed sensorimotor polyneuropathy.
- Paraneoplastic peripheral neuropathy **see** PARANEOPLASTIC POLYNEUROPATHY WL345
- Paranoia **see** PARANOID DISORDERS WM205
- PARANOID BEHAVIOUR** **WLM227**  
F1 Behaviour exhibited by individuals who are overly suspicious, but without the constellation of symptoms characteristic of paranoid personality disorder or paranoid type of schizophrenia.

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### PARANOID DISORDERS

**WM205**

F3 Chronic mental disorders in which there has been an insidious development of a permanent and unshakeable delusional system (persecutory delusions or delusions of jealousy), accompanied by preservation of clear and orderly thinking. Emotional responses and behavior are consistent with the delusional state.

Paranoid personality **see** PARANOID PERSONALITY DISORDER

WM205

### PARANOID PERSONALITY DISORDER

**WM205**

F3 A personality disorder characterised by the avoidance of accepting deserved blame and an unwarranted view of others as malevolent. The latter is expressed as suspiciousness, hypersensitivity, and mistrust.

Paranoid psychosis **see** PARANOID DISORDERS

WM205

Paranoid schizophrenia **see** SCHIZOPHRENIA, PARANOID

WM203-3.7

Paraosmia **see** OLFACTION DISORDERS

WV301

Paraphilias **see** PARAPHILIC DISORDERS

HQ300

### PARAPHILIC DISORDERS

**HQ300**

F3 Disorders that include recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviours generally involving nonhuman objects, suffering of oneself or partners, or children or other nonconsenting partners. **See related** CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL; EXHIBITIONISM; FETISHISM (PSYCHIATRIC); MASOCHISM; PAEDOPHILIA; SADISM; SEX OFFENCES; TRANSVESTISM; VOYEURISM

### PARAPLEGIA

**WL284-8**

C10 C23 Severe or complete loss of motor function in the lower extremities and lower portions of the trunk. This condition is most often associated with SPINAL CORD DISEASES, although BRAIN DISEASES; PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES; NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES; and MUSCULAR DISEASES may also cause bilateral leg weakness. **See related** PARALYSIS; QUADRIPLEGIA; SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA, HEREDITARY

Paraplegia, ataxic **see** PARAPLEGIA

WL284-8

Paraplegia, cerebral **see** PARAPLEGIA

WL284-8

Paraplegia, flaccid **see** PARAPLEGIA

WL284-8

Paraplegia, spastic **see** PARAPLEGIA

WL284-8

Paraplegia, spinal **see** PARAPLEGIA

WL284-8

### PARAPROTEINAEMIAS

**WH400**

C15 C20 A group of related diseases characterised by an unbalanced or disproportionate proliferation of immunoglobulin-producing cells, usually from a single clone. These cells frequently secrete a structurally homogeneous immunoglobulin (M-component) and/or an abnormal immunoglobulin.

### PARAPROTEINS

**QW601**

D12 Abnormal immunoglobulins synthesised by atypical cells of the MONONUCLEAR PHAGOCYTE SYSTEM. Paraproteins containing only light chains lead to Bence Jones paraproteinaemia, while the presence of only atypical heavy chains leads to heavy chain disease. Most of the paraproteins show themselves as an M-component (monoclonal gammopathy) in electrophoresis. Dyclonal and polyclonal paraproteins are much less frequently encountered

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### PARAPSYCHOLOGY

WLM500

F2 F4 A branch of psychology that deals with paranormal behaviour and events such as telepathy, precognition and clairvoyance which are not explicable by present day "natural laws".. **See related** SPIRITUAL THERAPIES; TELEPATHY

Parasite chain **see** FOOD CHAIN

QH30

Parasite control **see** COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

W120

### PARASITES

WC690

B1 Invertebrate organisms that live on or in another organism (the host), and benefit at the expense of the other. Traditionally excluded from definition of parasites are pathogenic BACTERIA; FUNGI; VIRUSES; and PLANTS; though they may live parasitically. For paracitocides consider ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, ANTHELMINTICS and ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS. For parasites in food use FOOD PARASITOLOGY + specific food + specific parasite. **See related** ANTHELMINTICS; ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS; ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS; INVERTEBRATES; / parasitology

### PARASITIC DISEASES

WC695-900

C3 Infections or infestations with parasitic organisms. They are often contracted through contact with an intermediate vector, but may occur as the result of direct exposure. For / veterinary use PARASITIC DISEASES, ANIMAL. For parasitic disease of the heart use PARASITIC DISEASES or specific parasitic disease + CARDIOMYOPATHIES, not HEART DISEASES. **See related** SKIN DISEASES, PARASITIC

Parasitic liver diseases **see** LIVER DISEASES, PARASITIC

WI712

Parasitic worms **see** HELMINTHS

WC800

### PARASITOLOGY

WC690

H1 The study of the structure, growth, function, genetics, and reproduction of parasites, and PARASITIC DISEASES. The discipline (education, history, etc) only. Prefer / parasitology with organs and diseases. **See related** INFECTIOUS DISEASE MEDICINE; PARASITES; PARASITIC DISEASES

/ parasitology Subheading. (A,B1-2,B6,C,F3) Used with animals, higher plants, organs and diseases for parasitic factors. In diseases, it is not used if the parasitic involvement is implicit in the diagnosis. See also / microbiology and / virology.

Parasuicide **see** SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOUR

### PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

WL190

A8 The craniosacral division of the autonomic nervous system. The cell bodies of the parasympathetic preganglionic fibers are in brain stem nuclei and in the sacral spinal cord. The parasympathetic nervous system generally acts to conserve resources and restore homeostasis, often with effects reciprocal to the sympathetic nervous system. **See related** PARASYMPATHOLYTICS; PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS

Parasympathetic nervous system diseases **see** AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES

WL190

### PARASYMPATHOLYTICS

QV132

D27 Agents that inhibit the actions of the parasympathetic nervous system. The major group of drugs used therapeutically for this purpose is the MUSCARINIC ANTAGONISTS. **See related** ANTI-ULCER AGENTS; ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS

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### PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS

QV122

D27 Drugs that mimic the effects of parasympathetic nervous system activity. Included here are drugs that directly stimulate muscarinic receptors and drugs that potentiate cholinergic activity, usually by slowing the breakdown of acetylcholine (CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS). Drugs that stimulate both sympathetic and parasympathetic postganglionic neurons (GANGLIONIC STIMULANTS) are not included here. **See related** CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS

Parathormone **see** PARATHYROID HORMONE WK302

Parathyrin **see** PARATHYROID HORMONE WK302

Parathyroid adenoma **see** PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS WK300

Parathyroid cancer **see** PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS WK300

Parathyroid carcinoma **see** PARATHYROID CARCINOMA WK300

### PARATHYROID DISEASES

WK300

C19 Pathological processes of the PARATHYROID GLANDS. They usually manifest as hypersecretion or hyposecretion of PARATHYROID HORMONE that regulates the balance of CALCIUM; PHOSPHORUS; and MAGNESIUM in the body. **See related** ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASES; PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS

### PARATHYROID GLANDS

WK300-2

A6 Two pairs of small oval-shaped glands located in the front and the base of the NECK and adjacent to the two lobes of THYROID GLAND. They secrete PARATHYROID HORMONE that regulates the balance of CALCIUM; PHOSPHORUS; and MAGNESIUM in the body. **See related** ENDOCRINE GLANDS

### PARATHYROID HORMONE

WK302

D6 D12 A polypeptide hormone (84 amino acid residues) secreted by the PARATHYROID GLANDS which performs the essential role of maintaining intracellular CALCIUM levels in the body. Parathyroid hormone increases intracellular calcium by promoting the release of CALCIUM from BONE, increases the intestinal absorption of calcium, increases the renal tubular reabsorption of calcium, and increases the renal excretion of phosphates.

### PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS

WK300

C4 C19 Tumors or cancer of the PARATHYROID GLANDS.

### PARATYPHOID FEVER

WK300

C1 A prolonged febrile illness commonly caused by several Paratyphi serotypes of SALMONELLA ENTERICA. It is similar to TYPHOID FEVER but less severe.

Parent-child relationship **see** PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS

### PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS

F1 The interactions between parent and child.

Child psychology

WS240-5

Family roles, sociology

HQ650

For the learning disabled

WM892

Popular works

WQ505

**See related** FAMILY RELATIONS

Parent, single **see** SINGLE PARENT HQ620

Parental age **see** PARENTS WS245

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### **PARENTAL CONSENT** **WQ505**

I1 N3 Informed consent given by a parent on behalf of a minor or otherwise incompetent child.  
Child as patient **WA77**  
Legislative aspects **WS33**

**See related** PARENTAL NOTIFICATION; PARENTING; PARENTS

### **PARENTAL LEAVE** **WX430**

N1 N4 The authorised absence from work of either parent prior to and after the birth of their child. It includes also absence because of the illness of a family member (spouse or child) or at the time of the adoption of a child.

Statutory maternity leave

**WQ55**

**See related** ABSENTEEISM

### **PARENTAL NOTIFICATION** **WA77**

F1 Reporting to parents or guardians about care to be provided to a minor (MINORS). **See related** CONFIDENTIALITY; MANDATORY REPORTING; PARENTAL CONSENT; PARENTS

Parental screening **see** GENETIC TESTING

Parenteral feeding **see** PARENTERAL NUTRITION WD190

Parenteral feeding, home **see** PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME WD190

Parenteral hyperalimentation **see** PARENTERAL NUTRITION, TOTAL WD190

### **PARENTERAL NUTRITION** **WD190**

E2 For nourishment using tube feeding **other than** via the alimentary canal, e.g. intravenously or subcutaneously. Differentiate from FLUID THERAPY (to replace fluids) or ENTERAL NUTRITION (tube feeding **via** the alimentary canal, or INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL (a method of administering drugs or chemicals). When co-ordinating with a disease, use / therapy, not /diet therapy with the disease. **See related** ENTERAL NUTRITION; FEEDING METHODS; INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL

### **PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME** **WD190**

E2 N2 The at-home administering of nutrients for assimilation and utilisation by a patient who cannot maintain adequate nutrition by enteral feeding alone. Nutrients are administered via a route other than the alimentary canal (e.g., intravenously, subcutaneously). **See related** HOME INFUSION THERAPY

### **PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME, TOTAL** **WD190**

E2 N2 The at-home administering of nutrients for assimilation and utilisation by a patient whose sole source of nutrients is via solutions administered intravenously, subcutaneously or by some other non-alimentary route.

### **PARENTERAL NUTRITION, TOTAL** **WD190**

E2 The delivery of nutrients for assimilation and utilisation by a patient whose sole source of nutrients is via solutions administered intravenously, subcutaneously, or by some other non-alimentary route. The basic components of TPN solutions are protein hydrolysates or free amino acid mixtures, monosaccharides, and electrolytes. Components are selected for their ability to reverse catabolism, promote anabolism, and build structural proteins.

Parenterally-transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis **see** HEPATITIS C WC536

### **PARENTING** **WQ505**

F1 Performing the role of a parent by care-giving, nurturance and protection of the child by a natural or substitute parent. The parent supports the child by exercising authority and through consistent, empathic, appropriate behaviour in response to the child's needs. PARENTING differs from CHILD REARING in that in the latter the emphasis is on the act of training or bringing up the

## P

children and the interaction between the parent and the child, while parenting emphasises the responsibility and qualities of exemplary behaviour of the parent.

Bonding with neonate	<b>WS245</b>
Child care / child rearing	<b>WS300</b>
For the learning disabled	<b>WM892</b>
Popular works	<b>WS75</b>

**See related** CHILD REARING; FAMILY RELATIONS; OBJECT ATTACHMENT; PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS; PUERPERIUM

Parenting education **see** PARENTS / education WQ505

### **PARENTS** **WS245**

F1 I1 M1      Persons functioning as natural, adoptive, or substitute parents. The heading includes the concept of parenthood as well as preparation for becoming a parent. For / psychology consider also PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS.

Learning disabled parents	<b>WM892</b>
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**See related** CHILD OF IMPAIRED PARENTS; PARENTAL CONSENT; PARENTAL NOTIFICATION; SINGLE PARENT

### **PARIETAL LOBE** **WL132**

A8      Upper central part of the cerebral hemisphere.

Parietal pericardium **see** PERICARDIUM WG275

Parietal peritoneum **see** PERITONEUM WI575

Parietal pleura **see** PLEURA WF700-68

Parietal region trauma **see** CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA WL510

Parinaud syndrome **see** OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS WW510

Parish registers **see** REGISTRIES

### **PARKING FACILITIES** **WX600**

J1      Indoor or outdoor areas designated for the parking of vehicles.

### **PARKINSON DISEASE** **WL315-8**

C10      A progressive, degenerative neurologic disease characterised by a TREMOR that is maximal at rest, retropulsion (i.e. a tendency to fall backwards), rigidity, stooped posture, slowness of voluntary movements, and a masklike facial expression. Pathologic features include loss of melanin containing neurons in the substantia nigra and other pigmented nuclei of the brainstem. LEWY BODIES are present in the substantia nigra and locus coeruleus but may also be found in a related condition (LEWY BODY DISEASE, DIFFUSE) characterised by dementia in combination with varying degrees of parkinsonism.

For / drug therapy consider also ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS. For / chemically induced use PARKINSON DISEASE, SECONDARY / chemically induced. **See related** ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS

Parkinson disease, autosomal dominant. Juvenile **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS WL315-8

Parkinson disease, experimental **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS WL315-8

Parkinson disease, familial, autosomal recessive **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS WL315-8

Parkinson disease, idiopathic **see** PARKINSON DISEASE WL315-8

Parkinson disease, juvenile **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS WL315-8

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### **PARKINSON DISEASE, POSTENCEPHALITIC**

**WL315-8**

C10 Parkinsonism following encephalitis, historically seen as a sequella of encephalitis lethargica (Von Economo Encephalitis). The early age of onset, the rapid progression of symptoms followed by stabilisation, and the presence of a variety of other neurological disorders (e.g., sociopathic behaviour; TICS; MUSCLE SPASMS; oculogyric crises; hyperphagia; and bizarre movements) distinguish this condition from primary PARKINSON DISEASE. Pathologic features include neuronal loss and gliosis concentrated in the MESENCEPHALON; SUBTHALAMUS; and HYPOTHALAMUS.

### **PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS**

**WL315-8**

C10 A group of disorders which feature impaired motor control characterised by bradykinesia, MUSCLE RIGIDITY; TREMOR; and postural instability. Parkinsonian diseases are generally divided into primary parkinsonism (see PARKINSON DISEASE), secondary parkinsonism (see PARKINSON DISEASE, SECONDARY) and inherited forms. These conditions are associated with dysfunction of dopaminergic or closely related motor integration neuronal pathways in the BASAL GANGLIA.

Parkinsonian syndrome **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS WL315-8

Parkinsonian syndrome, postencephalitis **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS WL315-8

Parkinsonism, viral meningoencephalitic **see** PARKINSON DISEASE, POSTENCEPHALITIC WL315-8

Parliament **see** GOVERNMENT + country JB50

Parodontium **see** PERIODONTIUM WU240

Parole **see** PUNISHMENT HM540

Parotid cancer **see** PAROTID NEOPLASMS WI230

### **PAROTID GLAND**

**WI230**

A3 A10 A14 The largest of the three pairs of SALIVARY GLANDS. They lie on the sides of the FACE immediately below and in front of the EAR. For inflammation use PAROTITIS.

### **PAROTID NEOPLASMS**

**WI230**

C4 C7 Tumors or cancer of the PAROTID GLAND.

Parotitis, epidemic **see** MUMPS WC520

Paroxysmal nerve pain **see** NEURALGIA WL820

Paroxysmal ocular dyskinesia **see** OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS WW510

Paroxysmal sleep **see** NARCOLEPSY WL724

Pars distalis of pituitary gland **see** PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR WK510

Pars nervosa of pituitary **see** PITUITARY GLAND, POSTERIOR WK520

Partial anencephaly **see** ANENCEPHALY L540/WS430/WE420

Partial epilepsy **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL WL460

Partial mastectomy **see** MASTECTOMY, SEGMENTAL WP930

Partial seizure disorder **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL WL460

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Partial seizures, simple, consciousness preserved **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL WL460

Partial trisomy 21 Down syndrome **see** DOWN SYNDROME WM845

### **PARTICLE ACCELERATORS** **WN342**

E7 Devices which accelerate electrically charged atomic or subatomic particles, such as electrons, protons or ions, to high velocities so they have high kinetic energy. **See related** RADIOSURGERY

Partner abuse **see** SPOUSE ABUSE HQ675

Partner communication **see** INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS WLM812

Partner notification **see** CONTACT TRACING WC142

### **PARTNERSHIP PRACTICE** **WA152**

N4 A voluntary contract between two or more doctors who may or may not share responsibility for the care of patients, with proportional sharing of costs and payments. Do not confuse with GROUP PRACTICE

### **PARTURITION** **WQ300-60**

G8 The process of giving birth to one or more offspring.

### **PARVOVIRIDAE** **QW165**

B4 A family of very small DNA viruses containing a single molecule of single-stranded DNA and consisting of two subfamilies: PARVOVIRINAE and DENSOVIRINAE. They infect both vertebrates and invertebrates.

Passive-aggressive personality **see** PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER WM193

### **PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER** **WM193**

F3 A personality disorder characterised by an indirect resistance to demands for adequate social and occupational performance; anger and opposition to authority and the expectations of others that is expressed covertly by obstructionism, procrastination, stubbornness, dawdling, forgetfulness, and intentional inefficiency.

Passive antibody transfer **see** IMMUNISATION, PASSIVE QW945

Passive-dependent personality **see** DEPENDENT PERSONALITY DISORDER WM193

Passive euthanasia **see** EUTHANASIA, PASSIVE WA260

Passive immunotherapy **see** IMMUNISATION, PASSIVE QW945

Passive motion therapy, continuous **see** MOTION THERAPY, CONTINUOUS PASSIVE WB541

Passive range of motion **see** RANGE OF MOTION, ARTICULAR WE275

Passive smoking **see** TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION WD542

Passive stretching **see** MUSCLE STRETCHING EXERCISES WB541

Passive transfer of immunity **see** IMMUNISATION, PASSIVE QW945

## P

- PASTEURELLA** **QW140**  
B3 The oldest recognised genus of the family PASTEURELLACEAE. It consists of several species. Its organisms occur most frequently as coccobacillus or rod-shaped and are gram-negative, nonmotile, facultative anaerobes. Species of this genus are found in both animals and humans.
- Pasteurisation **see** STERILISATION **WD85**
- PASTORAL CARE** **WA40**  
F2 Counselling or comfort given by ministers, priests, rabbis, etc., to those in need of help with emotional problems or stressful situations.  
In psychiatry **WM61**  
**See related** HOSPITAL CHAPLAINCY SERVICE; RELIGION
- Pastoral psychology **see** PASTORAL CARE **WA40**
- PATCH TESTS** **QY260**  
E1 E5 Skin tests in which the sensitiser is applied to a patch of cotton cloth or gauze held in place for approximately 48-72 hours. It is used for the elicitation of a contact hypersensitivity reaction.
- PATELLA** **WE800**  
A2 The flat, triangular bone situated at the anterior part of the KNEE. Use subheading / injuries not KNEE INJURIES
- Patent medicines **see** NONPRESCRIPTION DRUGS **QV472**
- PATENTS [PUBLICATION TYPE]**  
V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of documents granted by a government giving exclusive rights to an inventor or assignee to manufacture, use, or sell an invention for a certain number of years.
- PATENTS AS TOPIC** **Z495**  
I1 N3 Exclusive legal rights or privileges applied to inventions, plants, etc. Do not confuse with the Publication Type PATENTS.  
Legislation **Z60**  
Legislation regarding drugs **QV432**
- PATERNAL BEHAVIOUR** **WS245**  
F1 The behaviour patterns associated with or characteristic of a father. Human and animal.  
**See related** FAMILY RELATIONS
- PATERNAL DEPRIVATION** **HQ620**  
F1 Prolonged separation of the offspring from the father.
- PATERNALISM** **J7**  
F1 Interference with the FREEDOM or PERSONAL AUTONOMY of another person, with justifications referring to the promotion of the person's good or the prevention of harm to the person. More generally, not allowing a person to make decisions on his or her own behalf.
- PATERNITY** **HQ650**  
I1 Establishing the father relationship of a man and a child. **See related** DNA FINGERPRINTING
- Paternity benefits **see** SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS **WX451**
- Paternity leave **see** PARENTAL LEAVE **WX430**
- Pathogenesis **see** / aetiology **QZ40-65**

## P

- Pathogenic fungi **see** MUSHROOM POISONING QW180
- / pathogenicity Subheading.(B1,B3-5) Used with micro-organisms, viruses and parasites for studies of their ability to cause disease in man or animals, includes virulence.
- Pathogens, blood-borne **see** BLOOD-BORNE PATHOGENS WC195
- Pathologic constriction **see** CONSTRICTION, PATHOLOGIC
- PATHOLOGIC PROCESSES** QZ140-90
- C23 The abnormal mechanisms and forms involved in the dysfunctions of tissues and organs.  
**See related** FEVER; GROWTH DISORDERS; HYPERPLASIA; INFLAMMATION; ISCHAEMIA; NECROSIS; OEDEMA; SHOCK; STRESS, PHYSIOLOGICAL; THROMBOSIS
- PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS** QZ140-90
- C23 Abnormal anatomical or physiological conditions and objective or subjective manifestations of disease, not classified as disease or syndrome.
- Pathological gambling **see** GAMBLING WM162
- Pathological waste **see** MEDICAL WASTE W70
- Pathological waste disposal **see** MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL W70
- PATHOLOGY** QZ4-190
- H2 A specialty concerned with the nature and cause of disease as expressed by changes in cellular or tissue structure and function caused by the disease process. Prefer /pathology with organs or diseases. For postmortem pathology consider AUTOPSY or CADAVER.
- Comparative pathology QZ34
- Postmortem examination QZ35
- Neuropathology W300
- / pathology Subheading. (A1-11,A13-16,C,F3) Used for organ, tissue or cell structure in disease states. Not for normal tissue, use / anatomy and histology; nor for cells, use / cytology; for sub-cellular pathology use / ultrastructure. Not a synonym for disease. Include biopsy.
- Pathology, brain **see** BRAIN DISEASES WL400-36
- PATHOLOGY, CLINICAL** QY4
- H2 A subspecialty of pathology applied to the solution of clinical problems, especially the use of laboratory methods in clinical diagnosis.
- As a career QY21
- Pathology laboratory services QY27
- See related** CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES; LABORATORIES; LABORATORY PERSONNEL; LABORATORY TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES
- PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL** QY27
- N2 N4 Hospital department which administers and provides pathology services.
- Pathology laboratory services **see** PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL QY27
- PATHOLOGY, ORAL** WU140
- E6 H2 A dental specialty concerned with pathology of the oral cavity.. Do not use for MOUTH / pathology nor MOUTH DISEASES

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### **PATHOLOGY, SURGICAL**

**W0142**

H2 Specialty. A field of anatomical pathology in which living tissue is surgically removed for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment.

Pathophysiology **see** / physiopathology

**QZ140-190**

Patient abandonment **see** REFUSAL TO TREAT

WA255

### **PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE**

**WA77**

N5 The seeking and acceptance by patients of health service.  
Patient choice

**WA82**

**See related** HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE; PATIENT SATISFACTION

### **PATIENT ACCESS TO RECORDS**

I1 N3 The freedom of patients to review their own medical, genetic, or other health-related records.

**See related** DISCLOSURE

Patient accidents **see** ACCIDENTS

WA55

Patient adherence **see** PATIENT COMPLIANCE

WA70

Patient administration systems **see** PATIENT ADMISSION

WX360

### **PATIENT ADMISSION**

**WA10**

E2 N2 The process of accepting patients. The concept includes patients accepted for medical and nursing care in a hospital or other health care institution.

Documentation

**WX360**

**See related** MEDICAL RECORDS

Patient Advice and Liaison Service **see** PATIENT RIGHTS

WA75

### **PATIENT ADVOCACY**

**WA80**

I1 N3 Promotion and protection of the rights of patients, frequently through a legal process.

In the mentally ill

**WM65**

In the learning disabled

**WM835**

In physical disability and chronic illness

**WB604**

In old age

**WT340**

In social work

**HV118**

**See related** COMMITMENT OF MENTALLY ILL; LEGAL GUARDIANS; PATIENT RIGHTS

Patient agent **see** PROXY

WA75

Patient appointments **see** APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULES

WA138

Patient assessment **see** NURSING ASSESSMENT

WY110

### **PATIENT CARE**

E2 N2 The services rendered by members of the health profession and non-professionals under their supervision for the benefit of the patient. This is not a synonym for NURSING CARE: nursing care is only one type of patient care. For / nursing use NURSING CARE.

Patient care episodes **see** EPISODE OF CARE

## P

### **PATIENT CARE MANAGEMENT**

N4 Generating, planning, organising, and administering medical and nursing care and services for patients.

Organisation of the patient's day **WA12**

**See related** DISEASE MANAGEMENT

### **PATIENT CARE PLANNING**

**WY112**

N4 Usually a written medical and nursing care programme designed for a particular patient. Includes care pathways and protocols. Do not confuse with PATIENT-CENTRED CARE which is institutional and administrative. **See related** AFTERCARE; COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### **PATIENT CARE TEAM**

**WA460**

N4 Care of patients by a multidisciplinary team usually organised under the leadership of a physician; each member of the team has specific responsibilities and the whole team contributes to the care of the patient.

In forensic psychiatry **WM734**

In primary health care **WA150**

Multidisciplinary works in primary care **WA151**

Liaison psychiatry **WM27.5**

Management of **WX224.2**

Mental health care teams **WM30**

**See related** NURSING, TEAM

### **PATIENT-CENTRED CARE**

**WA82**

N4 Design of patient care wherein institutional resources and personnel are organised around patients rather than around specialised departments.

For learning disabled **WM875**

For physically disabled **WB610**

In nursing **WY118**

**See related** APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULES

Patient-centred diagnosis **see** PATIENT PARTICIPATION; DIAGNOSIS **WA82**

Patient-centred nursing **see** PATIENT-CENTRED CARE **WY118**

Patient choice **see** CHOICE BEHAVIOUR; PATIENT SATISFACTION **WA82**

Patient communication **see** COMMUNICATION

Patient complaints **see** PATIENT SATISFACTION **WA80**

### **PATIENT COMPLIANCE**

**WA70**

F1 N5 Voluntary cooperation of the patient in following a prescribed regime.

Learning disabled people **WM835**

Psychiatric patients **WM65**

**See related** HEALTH BEHAVIOUR; INFORMED CONSENT; PATIENT DROPOUTS; TREATMENT REFUSAL

Patient consent **see** INFORMED CONSENT **WA77**

Patient co-operation **see** PATIENT COMPLIANCE **WA70**

Patient data privacy **see** CONFIDENTIALITY **WA270**

Patient data use in primary care research **see** CONFIDENTIALITY **WA136**

## P

### **PATIENT DISCHARGE**

**WA10**

E2 N2 The administrative process of discharging the patient, live or dead, from hospitals or other health facilities.

Documentation

**WX360**

Nursing aspects of patient discharge

**WY110**

**See related** HOSPITALISATION; MEDICAL RECORDS

### **PATIENT DROPOUTS**

**WA70**

M1 In primary care

**WA138**

### **PATIENT EDUCATION AS TOPIC**

**W600-50**

I2 N2 The teaching or training of patients concerning their own health needs.

As a profession

**W640**

Education other than health related while in hospital

**WA50**

**See related** PRENATAL EDUCATION

Patient education (Publication type) **see** POPULAR WORKS (Publication type)

### **PATIENT EDUCATION HANDOUT**

V1 V2 This heading is used as a publication type. Works consisting of a handout or self-contained informative material used to explain a procedure or a condition or the contents of a specific article in a biomedical journal and written in non-technical language for the patient or consumer.

Patient environment **see** ENVIRONMENT; ENVIRONMENT DESIGN

**WA20**

Patient-focused care **see** PATIENT-CENTRED CARE

Patient handling **see** MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS

**W372**

### **PATIENT HARM**

**WA55**

N6 A measure of PATIENT SAFETY considering errors or mistakes which result in harm to the patient. They include errors in the administration of drugs and other medications (MEDICATION ERRORS), errors in the performance of procedures or the use of other types of therapy, in the use of equipment, and in the interpretation of laboratory findings and preventable accidents involving patients.

Patient information **see** PATIENT EDUCATION AS TOPIC; PATIENT RIGHTS

Patient involvement **see** PATIENT PARTICIPATION

**WA70**

Patient involvement in decisions on treatment **see** INFORMED CONSENT

**WA77**

### **PATIENT ISOLATION**

**WC120**

E2 N6 The segregation of patients with communicable or other diseases for a specified time. Isolation may be strict, in which movement and social contacts are limited; modified, where an effort to control specified aspects of care is made in order to prevent cross infection; or reverse, where the patient is secluded in a controlled or germ-free environment in order to protect him or her from cross infection. **See related** CROSS INFECTION; INFECTION CONTROL; QUARANTINE

### **PATIENT ISOLATORS**

**WC120**

E7 Equipment used to prevent contamination of and by patients, especially those with bacterial infections. This includes plastic surgical isolators and isolators used to protect immunocompromised patients.

Patient lifting **see** MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS

**W372**

Patient monitoring **see** MONITORING, PHYSIOLOGIC

**WB295**

## P

Patient moving <b>see</b> MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS	W372
Patient non-attendance <b>see</b> PATIENT DROPOUTS	WA70
Patient non-compliance <b>see</b> PATIENT DROPOUTS	WA70
Patient ombudsman <b>see</b> HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONER; PATIENT ADVOCACY	WA85
Patient outcome assessment <b>see</b> OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)	WX175

### PATIENT PARTICIPATION

**WA70**

N2 N3 N5 Patient involvement in the decision-making process in matters pertaining to health.	
Expert patient	<b>WA82</b>
In mental health	<b>WM65</b>
Informed patient	<b>WA82</b>
Learning disabled people	<b>WM835</b>
Patient-centred diagnosis	<b>WA82</b>
Psychiatric patients	<b>WM65</b>

**See related** CONSUMER PARTICIPATION

### PATIENT POSITIONING

E2 N2 Moving a patient into a specific position or POSTURE to facilitate examination, surgery, or for therapeutic purposes. **See related** MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS; POSTURE

### PATIENT PREFERENCE

**WA82**

N4 N5 Individual's expression of desirability or value of one course of action, outcome, or selection in contrast to others. PATIENT SATISFACTION is also available.

Patient privacy <b>see</b> PERSONAL SPACE	WA20
Patient reception <b>see</b> PATIENT ADMISSION	WA10
Patient records, computerised <b>see</b> MEDICAL RECORDS SYSTEM, COMPUTERISED	WX360
Patient recreation <b>see</b> RECREATION	WA50
Patient recruitment <b>see</b> PATIENT SELECTION	WB20
Patient refusal of treatment <b>see</b> PATIENT DROPOUTS; TREATMENT REFUSAL	WA77
Patient representatives <b>see</b> PATIENT ADVOCACY	WA80

### PATIENT RIGHTS

**WA75**

I1 N3 Fundamental claims of patients, as expressed in statutes, declarations, or generally accepted moral principles. The term is used for discussions of patient rights as a group of many rights, as in a hospital's posting of a list of patient rights, general guides to the NHS, Patients' Charter and PALS. **See related** BIOETHICAL ISSUES; LEGAL GUARDIANS; PATIENT ADVOCACY; TRUTH DISCLOSURE

### PATIENT SAFETY

**WA55**

N6 Efforts to reduce risk, to address and reduce incidents and accidents that may negatively impact healthcare consumers **See related** PATIENTS; SAFETY; PATIENT HARM

## P

### PATIENT SATISFACTION

WA70

N4 N5 The degree to which the individual regards the health care service or product or the manner in which it is delivered by the provider as useful, effective, or beneficial. PATIENT PREFERENCE is also available.

Amenities	WA50
Choice	WA82
Complaints	WA80
Complaints in social work	HV118
Environmental factors	WA20
Psychiatric patients	WM65
Recreation	WA50
In social work	HV118

**See related** HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS; PATIENT ACCEPTANCE OF HEALTH CARE

Patient schedules **see** APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULES

### PATIENT SELECTION

WB20

E5 N1 Criteria and standards used for the determination of the appropriateness of the inclusion of patients with specific conditions in proposed treatment plans and the criteria used for the inclusion of subjects in various clinical trials and other research protocols.

Ethical aspects	WB22
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### PATIENT SIMULATION

WA206

I2 The use of persons coached to feign symptoms or conditions of real diseases in a life-like manner in order to teach or evaluate medical personnel.

### PATIENT TRANSFER

WA10

E2 N2 Interfacility or intrahospital transfer of patients. Intrahospital transfer is usually to obtain a specific kind of care and interfacility transfer is usually for economic reasons as well as type of care provided.

### PATIENTS

WA4-85

M1 Individuals participating in the health care system for the purpose of receiving therapeutic, diagnostic, or preventive procedures. Irrespective of disease; patients as people or social, sociological or psychological group. Do not confuse the patient with the disease e.g. tubercular patient is TUBERCULOSIS not also PATIENTS. For / education use PATIENT EDUCATION AS TOPIC.

Amenities	WA50
Ethnic minority patients	WA90
Library services	Z270-275
Long-stay, mentally ill	WM55
Noise as a problem	WA20
Organisation of the patient's day	WA12
Overseas visitors as patients	WA4
Property	WA14
Psychiatric	WM65
Religion affiliated patients	WA92
Patient Safety	WA55
Statistics	WX370
Surgical	WO175-185
Traveller patients	WA94
Violent patients	WA60
Violent patients, psychiatric	WM38

**See related** ADOLESCENT, HOSPITALISED; ADOLESCENT, INSTITUTIONALISED; CHILD, HOSPITALISED; CHILD, INSTITUTIONALISED; ETHNIC MINORITIES; GYPSIES; HOMELESS

## P

PERSONS; INPATIENTS; JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES; OUTPATIENTS; REFUGEES; TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS

Patients' Charter **see** PATIENT RIGHTS WA75

Patients' clothing **see** CLOTHING WA15

Patients' property **see** OWNERSHIP WA14

Patients' rights **see** PATIENT RIGHTS WA75

**PATIENTS' ROOMS WA20**

N2 Rooms occupied by one or more individuals during a stay in a health facility. The concept includes aspects of environment, design, care, or economics.

Mixed wards **WA20**

**See related** HEALTH FACILITY ENVIRONMENT

Patients' spiritual needs **see** HOSPITAL CHAPLAINCY SERVICE; PASTORAL CARE WA40

Patients' transport **see** TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS WX548

Patients, violent **see** VIOLENCE

Patients' visitors **see** VISITORS TO PATIENTS WA30

Patriarchy **see** FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS HQ615

Pattern recognition, auditory **see** PATTERN RECOGNITION, PHYSIOLOGICAL WV570

**PATTERN RECOGNITION, PHYSIOLOGICAL WLM194**

F2 The analysis of a critical number of sensory stimuli or facts (the pattern) by physiological processes such as vision ( PATTERN RECOGNITION, VISUAL), touch, or hearing.

Auditory **WV570**

Tactile **WLM197**

Pattern recognition, tactile **see** PATTERN RECOGNITION, PHYSIOLOGICAL WLM197

**PATTERN RECOGNITION, VISUAL WW110**

F2 Mental process to visually perceive a critical number of facts (the pattern), such as characters, shapes, displays, or designs.

Patterns, clinical practice **see** PRACTICE PATTERNS, PHYSICIANS' WB100

Patterns, dental practice **see** PRACTICE PATTERNS, DENTISTS' WU100

Pavor nocturnus **see** NIGHT TERRORS WL724

Paxene **see** PACLITAXEL QV269

Pay beds **see** PRIVATE SECTOR WX865

Pay equity **see** SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS WX451

PCBs **see** POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

PCP **see** PHENCYCLIDINE ABUSE WM297

PCR **see** POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION QU450

## P

PDA computer <b>see</b> COMPUTERS, HANDHELD	QA180
<b>PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE</b>	<b>WF625</b>
E1 G9 Measurement of the maximum rate of airflow attained during a FORCED VITAL CAPACITY determination. Common abbreviations are PEFR and PFR.	
Peanut allergy <b>see</b> PEANUT HYPERSENSITIVITY	WD180
<b>PEANUT HYPERSENSITIVITY</b>	<b>WD180</b>
C20 Allergic reaction to peanuts that is triggered by the immune system. <b>See related</b> ARACHIS; FOOD HYPERSENSITIVITY; NUT HYPERSENSITIVITY	
Peanuts <b>see</b> ARACHIS	WD90
Peat therapy <b>see</b> MUD THERAPY	WB845
Pectin oculi <b>see</b> RETINAL VESSELS	WW390
Pedagogy <b>see</b> TEACHING	L70
Pedameth <b>see</b> METHIONINE	QU60
Pediculosis <b>see</b> LICE INFESTATIONS	WR365
PEEP <b>see</b> POSITIVE-PRESSURE RESPIRATION	WF145
<b>PEER GROUP</b>	<b>HM260</b>
F1 Group composed of associates of approximately the same age, and usually of similar rank or social status.	
Peer pressure <b>see</b> GROUP PROCESSES	WLM820
<b>PEER REVIEW</b>	
F1 I1 N3 An organised procedure carried out by a select committee of professionals in evaluating the performance of other professionals in meeting the standards of practice of their specialty. Review by peers is used by editors in the evaluation of articles and other papers submitted for publication. Peer review is used also in the evaluation of grant applications. It is applied also in evaluating the quality of health care provided to patients.	
In clinical laboratory technology	<b>QY21</b>
In social work	<b>HV21</b>
<b>See related</b> ETHICAL REVIEW	
Peer review, grants <b>see</b> PEER REVIEW, RESEARCH	WB20
<b>PEER REVIEW, HEALTHCARE</b>	
F1 I1 N3 N4 N5 The concurrent or retrospective review by practicing physicians or other health professionals of the quality and efficiency of patient care practices or services ordered or performed by other physicians or other health professionals.	
In medicine	<b>WA227</b>
In nursing	<b>WY205</b>
Medical audit	<b>WA217</b>
In psychiatry	<b>WM34</b>
<b>See related</b> QUALITY ASSURANCE, HEALTH CARE	
Peer review, publishing <b>see</b> PEER REVIEW, RESEARCH	Q50

## P

### PEER REVIEW, RESEARCH

**Q20**

F1 H1 I1 L1 N3 The evaluation by experts of the quality and pertinence of research or research proposals of other experts in the same field. Peer review is used by editors in deciding which submissions warrant publication, by granting agencies to determine which proposals should be funded, and by academic institutions in tenure decisions.

Medical research

**WB20**

PEFR **see** PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE

WF625

Peginterferon alfa-2a **see** POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS; INTERFERON ALFA-2A

Pegs, dental **see** DENTAL PINS

WU306

Pegylated interferon alfa-2a **see** POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS; INTERFERON ALFA-2A

### PELLAGRA

**WD227**

C18 A disease due to deficiency of NIACIN, a B-complex vitamin, or its precursor TRYPTOPHAN. It is characterised by scaly DERMATITIS which is often associated with DIARRHOEA and DEMENTIA (the three D's).

Pellets, drug **see** DRUG IMPLANTS

QV485

Peloid therapy **see** MUD THERAPY

WB845

Pelotherapy **see** MUD THERAPY

WB845

### PELVIC BONES

**WE700**

A2

Pelvic cancer **see** PELVIC NEOPLASMS

WE700

Pelvic disease, inflammatory **see** PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

WP215

### PELVIC FLOOR

**WP200-30**

A1 A2 Soft tissue formed mainly by the pelvic diaphragm, which is composed of the two levator ani and two coccygeus muscles. The pelvic diaphragm lies just below the pelvic aperture (outlet) and separates the pelvic cavity from the PERINEUM. It extends between the PUBIC BONE anteriorly and the COCCYX posteriorly.

Injuries during labour

**WQ545**

Pelvic floor damage **see** POSTNATAL CARE

WQ545

### PELVIC INFECTION

**WP215**

C1 Infection involving the tissues or organs in the PELVIS. **See related** ENDOMETRITIS

### PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

**WP215**

C1 C13 A spectrum of inflammation involving the female upper genital tract and the supporting tissues. It is usually caused by an ascending infection of organisms from the endocervix. Infection may be confined to the uterus (ENDOMETRITIS), the FALLOPIAN TUBES; (SALPINGITIS); the ovaries (OOPHORITIS), the supporting ligaments (PARAMETRITIS), or may involve several of the above uterine appendages. Such inflammation can lead to functional impairment and infertility. **See related** ENDOMETRITIS

### PELVIC NEOPLASMS

**WE700**

C4 Tumours or cancer of the pelvic region. Use for the internal pelvic organs & region, not the pelvic bones. If referring to pelvic region as an external site (as in skin lesions), do not use this heading.

## P

### PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE

**WP430**

C23 Abnormal descent of a pelvic organ resulting in the protrusion of the organ beyond its normal anatomical confines. Symptoms often include vaginal discomfort, DYSpareunia; URINARY STRESS INCONTINENCE; and FAECAL INCONTINENCE.

### PELVIC PAIN

**WE700**

C23 Pain in the pelvic region of genital and non-genital origin and of organic or psychogenic aetiology. Frequent causes of pain are distension or contraction of hollow viscera, rapid stretching of the capsule of a solid organ, chemical irritation, tissue ischaemia, and neuritis secondary to inflammatory, neoplastic, or fibrotic processes in adjacent organs. It refers to the region, not pelvic bones.

In gynaecology

**WP215**

Pelvic region **see** PELVIS

WE700

### PELVIS

**WE700**

A1 The basin-like area outlined by the hip bones and the vertebral column ( SPINE). Use for the internal pelvic region, not PELVIC BONES.

In gynaecology

**WP200-230**

In obstetrics

**WQ310**

**See related** PELVIC INFECTION; PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

Pemetrexed **see** GLUTAMATES

WD44

### PEMOLINE

**QV100**

D3 A central nervous system stimulant used in fatigue and depressive states and to treat hyperkinetic disorders in children.

Penal reform **see** LAW ENFORCEMENT

HM590

Pendular nystagmus **see** NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC

WW387

### PENICILLINS

**QV354**

D2 D3 D4 A group of antibiotics that contain 6-aminopenicillanic acid with a side chain attached to the 6-amino group. The penicillin nucleus is the chief structural requirement for biological activity. The side-chain structure determines many of the antibacterial and pharmacological characteristics.

Penile cancer **see** PENILE NEOPLASMS

WJ790

### PENILE DISEASES

**WJ790**

C12 Pathological processes involving the PENIS or its component tissues.

### PENILE ERECTION

**WJ790**

G8 The state of the PENIS when the erectile tissue becomes filled or swollen (tumid) with BLOOD and causes the penis to become rigid and elevated. It is a complex process involving CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM; PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEMS; HORMONES; SMOOTH MUSCLES; and vascular functions.

Penile fibromatosis **see** PENILE INDURATION

WL790

### PENILE INDURATION

**WJ790**

C12 C17 A condition characterised by hardening of the PENIS due to the formation of fibrous plaques on the dorsolateral aspect of the PENIS, usually involving the membrane (tunica albuginea) surrounding the erectile tissue (corpus cavernosum penis). This may eventually cause a painful deformity of the shaft or constriction of the urethra, or both.

## P

### **PENILE NEOPLASMS**

**WJ790**

C4 C12 Cancers or tumours of the PENIS or of its component tissues. **See related** GENITAL NEOPLASMS, MALE

### **PENIS**

**WJ790**

A5 The external reproductive organ of males. It is composed of a mass of erectile tissue enclosed in three cylindrical fibrous compartments. Two of the three compartments, the corpus cavernosa, are placed side-by-side along the upper part of the organ. The third compartment below, the corpus spongiosum, houses the urethra. Consider also terms at PENILE **See related** CIRCUMCISION, MALE

Penology **see** PUNISHMENT

HM520-90

### **PENSIONERS**

**HM220**

M1 Wessex Mesh. People in receipt of an income either from the state or private investment, paid regularly due to age or infirmity. For old age pensioners co-ordinate with AGED or AGED, 80 AND OVER; for disability pensions, co-ordinate with DISABLED PERSONS; for war pensions, co-ordinate with VETERANS.

### **PENSIONS**

N1 Disability  
Old age  
Superannuation  
Librarianship

**WB640**  
**WT345**  
**WX315**  
**Z164**

**See related** AGED; CHRONIC DISEASE; DISABLED PERSONS; OLD AGE ASSISTANCE; SOCIAL SECURITY; VETERANS

### **PENTOSTATIN**

**QV269**

D3 D13 A potent inhibitor of ADENOSINE DEAMINASE. The drug induces APOPTOSIS of LYMPHOCYTES, and is used in the treatment of many lymphoproliferative malignancies, particularly HAIRY CELL LEUKEMIA. It is also synergistic with some other antineoplastic agents and has immunosuppressive activity.

People with disabilities **see** DISABLED PERSONS

WB600-98

### **PEPTIC ULCER**

**WI350**

C6 Ulcer that occurs in the regions of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT which come into contact with GASTRIC JUICE containing PEPSIN and GASTRIC ACID. It occurs when there are defects in the MUCOSA barrier. The common forms of peptic ulcers are associated with HELICOBACTER PYLORI and the consumption of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS). If stress is a cause, coordinate with STRESS or STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL. **See related** ANTI-ULCER AGENTS; DUODENAL ULCER; GASTRECTOMY; GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES; STOMACH ULCER; ULCER

### **PEPTIC ULCER HAEMORRHAGE**

**WI350**

C6 C23 Bleeding from a PEPTIC ULCER that can be located in any segment of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.

Peptidase inhibitors **see** PROTEASE INHIBITORS

QU136

Peptidases **see** PEPTIDE HYDROLASES

QU136

### **PEPTIDE HORMONES**

**WK185**

D6 D12 Hormones synthesised from amino acids. They are distinguished from INTERCELLULAR SIGNALING PEPTIDES AND PROTEINS in that their actions are systemic.

Peptide hydrolase inhibitors **see** PROTEASE INHIBITORS

QU136

## P

### PEPTIDE HYDROLASES

QU136

D8 Hydrolases that specifically cleave the peptide bonds found in PROTEINS and PEPTIDES. Examples of sub-subclasses for this group include EXOPEPTIDASES and ENDOPEPTIDASES. For /antagonists & inhibitors use PROTEASE INHIBITORS

Peptide peptidohydrolase inhibitors **see** PROTEASE INHIBITORS

QU136

### PEPTIDES

QU68

D12 Members of the class of compounds composed of AMINO ACIDS joined together by peptide bonds between adjacent amino acids into linear, branched or cyclical structures. OLIGOPEPTIDES are composed of approximately 2-12 amino acids. Polypeptides are composed of approximately 13 or more amino acids. PROTEINS are linear polypeptides that are normally synthesised on RIBOSOMES. For / biosynthesis use PEPTIDE BIOSYNTHESIS.

In food

WD44

### PERCEPTION

WLM190-9

F2 The process by which the nature and meaning of sensory stimuli are recognised and interpreted. Prefer specific terms.

In childhood

WS208

**See related** AUDITORY PERCEPTION; SENSATION; VISUAL PERCEPTION

### PERCEPTUAL DEFENCE

WM474

F1 Selective perceiving such that the individual protects himself from becoming aware of something unpleasant or threatening, e.g., obscene words are not heard correctly, or violent acts are not seen accurately.

In childhood

WS770

### PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS

WLM194-7

C10 C23 F1 Cognitive disorders characterised by an impaired ability to perceive the nature of objects or concepts through use of the sense organs. These include spatial neglect syndromes, where an individual does not attend to visual, auditory, or sensory stimuli presented from one side of the body.

In psychoses

WM204

**See related** PERCEPTUAL DISTORTION

### PERCEPTUAL DISTORTION

WLM194-7

F2 Lack of correspondence between the way a stimulus is commonly perceived and the way an individual perceives it under given conditions. **See related** PERCEPTUAL DISORDERS

Perceptual motor performance **see** PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE

WE60

Perchloric Acid **see** PERCHLORATES

QD

### PERCHLORATES

QD

D1 An oxidising agent that is used in analytical chemistry techniques for separation of potassium from sodium. **See related** CHEMISTRY TECHNIQUES, ANALYTICAL

### PERCUSSION

WB205

E1 Act of striking a part with short, sharp blows as an aid in diagnosing the condition beneath the sound obtained.

Percutaneous atherectomy **see** ATHERECTOMY

WG630

Percutaneous catheter ablation **see** CATHETER ABLATION

WN440

## P

Percutaneous electric nerve stimulation <b>see</b> TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRIC NERVE STIMULATION	WL834
Percutaneous nephrolithotomy <b>see</b> NEPHROLITHOTOMY, PERCUTANEOUS	WJ368
Percutaneous nephrostomy <b>see</b> NEPHROSTOMY, PERCUTANEOUS	WJ368
Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty <b>see</b> ANGIOPLASTY, BALLOON	WG505
Percutaneous transluminal atherectomy <b>see</b> ATHERECTOMY	WG630
Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty <b>see</b> ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL, PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY	WG505
Percutaneous ultrasonic lithotripsy <b>see</b> LITHOTRIPSY	WJ166
Peremin <b>see</b> HISTAMINE	QV157
Perforated appendicitis <b>see</b> APPENDICITIS	WI535
Performance appraisal, employee <b>see</b> EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL	WX426
Performance indicators <b>see</b> QUALITY CONTROL	WX222/375
Performance management in nursing <b>see</b> QUALITY ASSURANCE, HEALTHCARE	WY205
Performance review <b>see</b> EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL	WX426

### PERFUSION

E5     A technique: not for perfusion of blood through a vessel which is a circulation concept.  
           For organ preservation **WO310**

Perfusion magnetic resonance imaging <b>see</b> MAGNETIC RESONANCE ANGIOGRAPHY	WG142
Perfusion, pulsatile <b>see</b> PULSATILE FLOW	WG106
Perfusion pumps <b>see</b> INFUSION PUMPS	WB354
Perfusion pumps, implantable <b>see</b> INFUSION PUMPS, IMPLANTABLE	WB354
Perfusion, regional <b>see</b> CHEMOTHERAPY, CANCER, REGIONAL PERFUSION	QZ710
Perfusion weighted MRI <b>see</b> MAGNETIC RESONANCE ANGIOGRAPHY	WG142
Perhepar <b>see</b> LIVER EXTRACTS	QV184

### PERIAPICAL PERIODONTITIS **WU242**

C7     Inflammation of the PERIAPICAL TISSUE. It includes general, unspecified, or acute nonsuppurative inflammation. Chronic nonsuppurative inflammation is PERIAPICAL GRANULOMA. Suppurative inflammation is PERIAPICAL ABSCESS.

Periarteritis nodosa **see** POLYARTERITIS NODOSA WD740  
**PERICARDIAL EFFUSION** **QY210**

C14     Fluid accumulation within the PERICARDIUM. Serous effusions are associated with pericardial diseases. Hemopericardium is associated with trauma. Lipid-containing effusion (chylopericardium) results from leakage of THORACIC DUCT. Severe cases can lead to CARDIAC TAMPONADE.

## P

### PERICARDITIS

WG275

C14 Inflammation of the PERICARDIUM from various origins, such as infection, neoplasm, autoimmune process, injuries, or drugs-induced. Pericarditis usually leads to PERICARDIAL EFFUSION, or CONSTRICTIVE PERICARDITIS.

### PERICARDIUM

WG275

A7 A10 A conical fibro-serous sac surrounding the HEART and the roots of the great vessels (AORTA; VENAE CAVAE; PULMONARY ARTERY). Pericardium consists of two sacs, the outer fibrous pericardium and the inner serous pericardium. The latter consists of an outer parietal layer facing the fibrous pericardium, and an inner visceral layer (epicardium) resting next to the heart, and a pericardial cavity between these two layers. **See related** PERICARDITIS

Pericementitis **see** PERIODONTITIS WU242

Peridural injections **see** INJECTIONS, EPIDURAL WB354

Perimenopausal bone loss **see** OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL WE242

Perimenopause **see** CLIMACTERIC WP642

Perimetry **see** VISUAL FIELD TESTS WW152

E1 Determination of the extent of the visual field for various types and intensities of stimuli. **See related** VISUAL FIELDS

### PERINATAL CARE

WQ500

E2 N2 The care of a foetus or newborn given before, during, and after delivery from the 28th week of gestation through the 7th day after delivery. Differentiate from PRENATAL CARE & POSTNATAL CARE which are for care of the mother. **See related** PERINATOLOGY

### PERINATAL DEATH

WQ562

C13 C23 The death of a FOETUS of GESTATIONAL AGE 28 weeks or more, or the death of a live-born INFANT less than 28 days of age. **See related** FOETAL DEATH; INFANT DEATH; PERINATAL MORTALITY

### PERINATAL MORTALITY

WQ562

E5 L1 N1 N6 Deaths occurring from the 28<sup>th</sup> week of GESTATION to the 28<sup>th</sup> day after birth in a given population. Use /mortality with specific diseases. **See related** PERINATAL DEATH; INFANT MORTALITY

Perinatal nursing **see** NEONATAL NURSING WS801

### PERINATOLOGY

WQ500

H2 The branch of medicine dealing with the foetus and infant during the perinatal period. The perinatal period begins with the twenty-eighth week of gestation and ends twenty-eight days after birth. Specialty. Differentiate from NEONATOLOGY, the newborn inf only. **See related** FOETAL DISEASES; FOETUS; INFANT, NEWBORN; INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES; MATERNAL-CHILD NURSING; PERINATAL CARE; PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

### PERINEUM

WP200-30

A1 The body region lying between the genital area and the ANUS. It is between the VULVA and the anus in the female, and between the SCROTUM and the anus in the male.

Perineural cysts **see** ARACHNOID CYSTS WL300

Perineurium **see** PERIPHERAL NERVES WL150

Periodic abstinence **see** NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING METHOD HQ168

## P

Periodic alternating nystagmus **see** NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC

WW387

### PERIODICAL INDEX [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Work consisting of a subject approach to the contents of a periodical issuing an annual, biennial, quinquennial, decennial, etc., index. The heading is used for the overall body of articles published by a periodical in the same sense that BIBLIOGRAPHY is useful when published as a single article. **See related** INDEXES

### PERIODICALS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Publications intended to be issued on an ongoing basis, generally more frequently than annually, containing separate articles, stories, or writings.

### PERIODICALS AS TOPIC

Z480

L1 A publication issued at stated, more or less regular, intervals. Do not confuse with the Publication Type PERIODICALS; Do not co-ordinate medical periodicals, medical journals, medical newsletters with MEDICINE; writing for periodicals goes here but see note on WRITING; for articles from newsletters, the Publication Type NEWSPAPER ARTICLE is available. **See related** MASS MEDIA; PUBLISHING; WRITING

Periodicals publishing, dental **see** JOURNALISM, DENTAL

Q50

### PERIODICITY

QT167

G1 G7 The tendency of a phenomenon to recur at regular intervals; in biological systems, the recurrence of certain activities (including hormonal, cellular, neural) may be annual, seasonal, monthly, daily, or more frequently (ultradian). Do not confuse with PERIODIC DISEASE which is a specific clinical entity. **See related** BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS; CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

### PERIODONTAL DISEASES

WU242

C7 Pathological processes involving the PERIODONTIUM including the gum (GINGIVA), the alveolar bone (ALVEOLAR PROCESS), the DENTAL CEMENTUM, and the PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT. For inflammation use PERIODONTITIS.

### PERIODONTICS

WU240

E6 H2 A dental specialty concerned with the histology, physiology, and pathology of the tissues that support, attach, and surround the teeth, and of the treatment and prevention of disease affecting these tissues. Specialty.

### PERIODONTITIS

WU242

C7 Inflammation and loss of connective tissues supporting or surrounding the teeth. This may involve any part of the PERIODONTIUM. Periodontitis is currently classified by disease progression (CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS; AGGRESSIVE PERIODONTITIS) instead of age of onset.

Periodontitis, acute nonsuppurative **see** PERIAPICAL PERIODONTITIS

WU242

Periodontitis, apical **see** PERIAPICAL PERIODONTITIS

WU242

### PERIODONTIUM

WU240

A14 The structures surrounding and supporting the tooth. Periodontium includes the gum (GINGIVA), the alveolar bone (ALVEOLAR PROCESS), the DENTAL CEMENTUM, and the PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT.

Periodontology **see** PERIODONTICS

WU240

### PERIOPERATIVE CARE

WO169

E2 E4 N2 Interventions to provide care prior to, during, and immediately after surgery.

Perioperative complications **see** INTRAOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS

WO169

## P

### PERIOPERATIVE NURSING

WO169

H2 N2 Nursing care of the surgical patient before, during, and after surgery. **See related** OPERATING ROOM NURSING; POSTANAESTHESIA NURSING

### PERIOPERATIVE PERIOD

WO190/2/175

E4 N2 The time periods immediately before, during and following a surgical operation.

Periorbital headache **see** HEADACHE

WL840-54

Peripheral angiopathies **see** PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES

WG500

Peripheral arterial catheterisation **see** CATHETERISATION, PERIPHERAL

WG500

Peripheral arterial diseases **see** PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES

WG500

Peripheral autonomic nervous system diseases **see** AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES  
WL190

### PERIPHERAL BLOOD STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

WH380

E4 Transplantation of stem cells collected from the peripheral blood. It is a less invasive alternative to direct marrow harvesting of hematopoietic stem cells. Enrichment of stem cells in peripheral blood can be achieved by inducing mobilization of stem cells from the BONE MARROW.

Peripheral catheterisation **see** CATHETERISATION, PERIPHERAL

WG500

Peripheral devices, computer **see** COMPUTER PERIPHERALS

Peripheral equipment, computer **see** COMPUTER PERIPHERALS

Peripheral nerve diseases **see** PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES

WL560

### PERIPHERAL NERVES

WL150

A8 The nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord, including the autonomic, cranial, and spinal nerves. Peripheral nerves contain non-neuronal cells and connective tissue as well as axons. The connective tissue layers include, from the outside to the inside, the epineurium, the perineurium, and the endoneurium. **See related** NERVE FIBRES

### PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

WL150

A8 The nervous system outside of the brain and spinal cord. The peripheral nervous system has autonomic and somatic divisions. The autonomic nervous system includes the enteric, parasympathetic, and sympathetic subdivisions. The somatic nervous system includes the cranial and spinal nerves and their ganglia and the peripheral sensory receptors. **See related** NEURAL PATHWAYS

### PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES

WL560

C10 Diseases of the peripheral nerves external to the brain and spinal cord, which includes diseases of the nerve roots, ganglia, plexi, autonomic nerves, sensory nerves, and motor nerves. Coordinate with specific nerve if necessary. "Diabetic peripheral neuropathy": index only under DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES. **See related** DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES; NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES

Peripheral neuropathies **see** PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES

WL560

Peripheral neuropathy, paraneoplastic **see** PARANEOPLASTIC POLYNEUROPATHY

WL345

Peripheral stem cell transplantation **see** PERIPHERAL BLOOD STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION  
WH380

## P

### **PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES** **WG500**

C14 Pathological processes involving any one of the BLOOD VESSELS in the vasculature outside the HEART. For inflammatory disease use VASCULITIS.

Peripheral venous catheterisation **see** CATHETERISATION, PERIPHERAL **WG500**

Periphlebitis **see** PHLEBITIS **WG610**

Peristaltic pumps, implantable **see** INFUSION PUMPS, IMPLANTABLE **WB354**

### **PERITONEAL CAVITY** **WI575**

A1 The space enclosed by the peritoneum. It is divided into two portions, the greater sac and the lesser sac or omental bursa, which lies behind the STOMACH. The two sacs are connected by the foramen of Winslow, or epiploic foramen. **See related** ASCITIC FLUID; LAPAROSCOPY

### **PERITONEAL DIALYSIS** **WJ380**

E2 Dialysis fluid being introduced into and removed from the peritoneal cavity as either a continuous or an intermittent procedure. **See related** KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL

### **PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, CONTINUOUS AMBULATORY** **WJ380**

E2 N2 Portable peritoneal dialysis using the continuous (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) presence of peritoneal dialysis solution in the peritoneal cavity except for periods of drainage and instillation of fresh solution.

### **PERITONEAL DISEASES** **WI575**

C6 Pathological processes involving the PERITONEUM. For inflammatory diseases use PERITONITIS

Peritoneal effusion **see** ASCITIC FLUID **QY210**

Peritoneal fluid **see** ASCITIC FLUID **QY210**

Peritoneal infusions **see** INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL **WB354**

### **PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS** **WI575**

C4 C6 Tumors or cancer of the PERITONEUM.

Peritoneoscopy **see** LAPAROSCOPY **WI575**

### **PERITONEUM** **WI575**

A1 A10 A membrane of squamous EPITHELIAL CELLS, the mesothelial cells, covered by apical MICROVILLI that allow rapid absorption of fluid and particles in the PERITONEAL CAVITY. The peritoneum is divided into parietal and visceral components. The parietal peritoneum covers the inside of the ABDOMINAL WALL. The visceral peritoneum covers the intraperitoneal organs. The double-layered peritoneum forms the MESENTERY that suspends these organs from the abdominal wall. Do not confuse with PERITONEAL CAVITY. For inflammation use PERITONITIS. "Peritoneal cells" is probably PERITONEAL CAVITY / cytology or ASCITIC FLUID / pathology but not PERITONEUM/cytology. PERITONEAL LAVAGE is available. **See related** ASCITIC FLUID; LAPAROSCOPY

Peritoneum, parietal **see** PERITONEUM **WI575**

Peritoneum, visceral **see** PERITONEUM **WI575**

Perlutex **see** MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE **WP614**

Permanent dental fillings **see** DENTAL RESTORATION, PERMANENT **WU320**

## P

Permanent dental restoration <b>see</b> DENTAL RESTORATION, PERMANENT	WU320
Permanent nystagmus <b>see</b> NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC	WW387
Permanent vegetative state <b>see</b> PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE	WL538
<b>PERMISSIVENESS</b>	<b>WLM850</b>
F1 The attitude that grants freedom of expression and activity to another individual, but not necessarily with sanction or approval.	
In politics	<b>J7-8</b>
Permits <b>see</b> LICENSURE	
Peroneal muscular atrophy <b>see</b> CHARCOT-MARIE-TOOTH DISEASE	WE305
Peroxidase-antiperoxidase complex technique <b>see</b> IMMUNOENZYME TECHNIQUES	QW525
Peroxidase-labelled antibody technique <b>see</b> IMMUNOENZYME TECHNIQUES	QW525
<b>PEROXIDASES</b>	<b>QU140</b>
D8 A subclass of oxidoreductases, A peroxidase synthesised by leukocytes. Do not confuse with PEROXIDASE.	
<b>PEROXIDES</b>	<b>QV60</b>
D1 D2 A group of compounds that contain a bivalent O-O group, i.e., the oxygen atoms are univalent. They can either be inorganic or organic in nature. Such compounds release atomic (nascent) oxygen readily. Thus they are strong oxidising agents and fire hazards when in contact with combustible materials, especially under high-temperature conditions. The chief industrial uses of peroxides are as oxidizing agents, bleaching agents, and initiators of polymerisation. <b>See related</b> BENZOYL PEROXIDE	
Perquisites <b>see</b> SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS	
Persantin <b>see</b> DIPYRIDAMOLE	QV150
Persantine <b>see</b> DIPYRIDAMOLE	QV150
<b>PERSIA</b>	<b>D</b>
Z1 An ancient civilization, known as early as 2000 B.C. The Persian Empire was founded by Cyrus the Great (550-529 B.C.) and for 200 years, from 550 to 331 B.C., the Persians ruled the ancient world from India to Egypt. The territory west of India was called Persis by the Greeks who later called the entire empire Persia. In 331 B.C. the Persian wars against the Greeks ended disastrously under the counterattacks by Alexander the Great. The name Persia in modern times for the modern country was changed to Iran in 1935.	
Persian empire <b>see</b> PERSIA	D
<b>PERSIAN GULF SYNDROME</b>	<b>QV42</b>
C21 Unexplained symptoms reported by veterans of the Persian Gulf War with Iraq in 1991. The symptoms reported include fatigue, skin rash, muscle and joint pain, headaches, loss of memory, shortness of breath, gastrointestinal and respiratory symptoms, and extreme sensitivity to commonly occurring chemicals. <b>See related</b> CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS; IATROGENIC DISEASE	
Persistent offenders <b>see</b> OFFENDERS	HM424
Persistent unawareness state <b>see</b> PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE	WL538

## P

### **PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE**

**WL538**

C10 C23 Vegetative state refers to the neurocognitive status of individuals with severe brain damage, in whom physiologic functions (sleep-wake cycles, autonomic control, and breathing) persist, but awareness (including all cognitive function and emotion) is abolished. **See related** COMA

### **PERSON-CENTRED THERAPY**

**WM540**

F4 A nondirective psychotherapy approach originated by Carl Rogers. The goals of therapy are to promote the client's congruence, self awareness, and self acceptance. This approach views the client as naturally directed toward self actualization, and only needing facilitative conditions in order to promote this tendency

### **PERSONAL AUTONOMY**

**WLM455**

F2 I1 K1 N3 Self-directing freedom and especially moral independence. An ethical principle holds that the autonomy of persons ought to be respected. **See related** PATERNALISM; PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY; SELF CONCEPT

Personal care **see** HEALTH BEHAVIOUR

Personal communication **see** COMMUNICATION

Personal computers **see** MICROCOMPUTERS

QA170

### **PERSONAL CONSTRUCT THEORY**

**WLM340**

F2 A psychological theory based on dimensions or categories used by a given person in describing or explaining the personality and behaviour of others or of himself. The basic idea is that different people with use consistently different categories. The theory was formulated in the fifties by George Kelly. Two tests devised by him are the role construct repertory test and the repertory grid test. Includes personal construct, personal construct method, personal construct organisation etc.

Personal construct therapy

**WM530**

Personal construct therapy **see** PERSONAL CONSTRUCT THEORY + PSYCHOTHERAPY WM530

Personal development plans **see** STAFF DEVELOPMENT

WX426

Personal digital assistant **see** COMPUTERS, HANDHELD

QA180

Personal electronic health records **see** HEALTH RECORDS, PERSONAL

WX365

Personal expenditures **see** FINANCING, PERSONAL

HM220

Personal genetic information **see** GENETIC PRIVACY

WA270

Personal health records **see** HEALTH RECORDS, PERSONAL

WX365

### **PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES**

**WA70**

N2 Health care provided to individuals. Use for the provision of personal plans for health care created by the patient/client in conjunction with health providers.

Personal identification systems **see** RECORDS AS TOPIC

WX360-8

Personal liability **see** LIABILITY, LEGAL

Personal medical records **see** HEALTH RECORDS, PERSONAL

WX365

Personal medical services **see** PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

WA70

## P

### PERSONAL NARRATIVES AS TOPIC

K1 Works about accounts of individual experience in relation to a particular field or of participation in related activities

### PERSONAL NARRATIVES [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 Use for accounts of personal experiences and reminiscences. Use AUTOBIOGRAPHY for self-described narratives of a person's life

**See related** BIOGRAPHY; INTERVIEW

Personal organiser applications **see** SOFTWARE QA131

### PERSONAL SATISFACTION

**WLM255**

F1 The individual's experience of a sense of fulfillment of a need or want and the quality or state of being satisfied.

### PERSONAL SPACE

**WLM812**

F1 Invisible boundaries surrounding the individual's body which are maintained in relation to others.

    Patient privacy

**WA20**

**See related** CROWDING; SPATIAL BEHAVIOUR

### PERSONALITY

**WLM300-50**

F1 Behaviour-response patterns that characterise the individual.

    Psychoanalytic aspects

**WM469**

### PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT

**WLM325**

F4 The determination and evaluation of personality attributes by interviews, observations, tests, or scales. Articles concerning personality measurement are considered to be within scope of this term. Assessment by a professional. Differentiate from PERSONALITY INVENTORY which is done by the person themselves.

### PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

**WS225**

F1 Growth of habitual patterns of behaviour in childhood and adolescence. **See related** CHILD DEVELOPMENT; SOCIALISATION

Personality disorder, antisocial **see** ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER WM196

Personality disorder, borderline **see** BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER WM196

Personality disorder, compulsive **see** COMPULSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER WM193

Personality disorder, dependent **see** DEPENDENT PERSONALITY DISORDER WM193

Personality disorder, histrionic **see** HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY DISORDER WM196

Personality disorder, paranoid **see** PARANOID PERSONALITY DISORDER WM205

Personality disorder, passive-aggressive **see** PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER WM193

### PERSONALITY DISORDERS

**WM190**

F3 A major deviation from normal patterns of behaviour.

    Narcissistic personality disorder

**WM196**

**See related** ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER; BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER; COMPULSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER; DEPENDENT PERSONALITY DISORDER; HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY DISORDER; PARANOID PERSONALITY DISORDER; PASSIVE-

## P

AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER; SCHIZOID PERSONALITY DISORDER;  
SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

Personality disorder, schizotypal **see** SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER WM203

Personality, hysterical **see** HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY DISORDER WM196

### **PERSONALITY INVENTORY** WLM325

F4 Check list, usually to be filled out by a person about himself, consisting of many statements about personal characteristics which the subject checks. Differentiate from PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT which is by a professional.

### **PERSONALITY TESTS** WLM325

F4 Standardised objective tests designed to facilitate the evaluation of personality.

### **PERSONHOOD** J8

K1 The state or condition of being a human individual accorded moral and/or legal rights. Criteria to be used to determine this status are subject to debate, and range from the requirement of simply being a human organism to such requirements as that the individual be self-aware and capable of rational thought and moral agency. Do not confuse with INDIVIDUALITY.

### **PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL** WX400

N2 N4 Management activities concerned with hospital employees. **See related** PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

### **PERSONNEL DELEGATION** WX224.4

N4 To entrust to the care or management of another, to transfer or to assign tasks within an organisational or administrative unit or structure. **See related** DELEGATION, PROFESSIONAL

Personnel discipline **see** EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINE WX444

### **PERSONNEL DOWNSIZING** WX430

N1 N4 Reducing staff to cut costs or to achieve greater efficiency.  
Sociological aspects

HM230

Personnel, educational **see** EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL L60

### **PERSONNEL, HOSPITAL**

M1 N2 The individuals employed by the hospital. For / organization & administration use PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL. Consider also other terms under ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL & ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL, etc.; "orderlies" & "ward attendants" unspecified go here except for PSYCHIATRIC AIDES

Conditions of service

WX430

**See related** SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

### **PERSONNEL LOYALTY** WX426

N4 Dedication or commitment shown by employees to the organisations or institutions where they work.

### **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT** WX400-5

N4 Planning, organising, and administering all activities related to personnel.

Conditions of service

WX430

Conditions of service in libraries

Z162

Conditions of service in medicine

WA241

Conditions of service in nursing

WY70

In primary care

WA133

**See related** EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINE; PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL

## P

Personnel management, hospital **see** PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, HOSPITAL WX400

Personnel, nursing **see** NURSES WY

Personnel recruitment, **see** PERSONNEL SELECTION WX400-5

### **PERSONNEL SELECTION WX400-5**

N4 The process of choosing employees for specific types of employment. The concept includes recruitment.

Medical staff WA241

Nursing staff WY68

### **PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING WX430**

N4 The selection, appointing and scheduling of personnel.

Agency work in primary care WA142

In primary care WA140

Job sharing WX430

Junior doctor rotations in training WA235

Locums in primary care WA142

Nursing WY68

### **PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING INFORMATION SYSTEMS WX430**

L1 N4 Computer-based systems for use in personnel management in a facility, e.g., distribution of caregivers with relation to patient needs.

Personnel staffing information systems **see** PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING INFORMATION SYSTEMS WX430

### **PERSONNEL TURNOVER WX420**

N4 A change or shift in personnel due to reorganisation, resignation or discharge.

Perspex **see** POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE

### **PERSONS**

M1 Persons as individuals (e.g., ABORTION APPLICANTS) or as members of a group (e.g., HISPANIC AMERICANS). It is not used for members of the various professions (e.g., PHYSICIANS) or occupations (e.g., LIBRARIANS) for which OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS is available.

Persons with disabilities **see** DISABLED PERSONS WB600-98

### **PERSONS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS WV575**

M1 Persons with any degree of loss of hearing that has an impact on their activities of daily living or that requires special assistance or intervention. **See related** DEAF-BLIND DISORDERS; DEAFNESS; HEARING DISORDERS

Persuasion **see** PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION WLM839

### **PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION WLM839**

F1 L1 A mode of communication concerned with inducing or urging the adoption of certain beliefs, theories, or lines of action by others. **See related** BEHAVIOUR CONTROL; COMMUNICATION; PROPAGANDA; PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE; SUGGESTION

Pertussis **see** WHOOPING COUGH WC340

### **PERTUSSIS VACCINE WC340**

D20 A suspension of killed Bordetella pertussis organisms, used for immunisation against pertussis (WHOOPING COUGH). It is generally used in a mixture with diphtheria and tetanus toxoids

## P

(DTP). There is an acellular pertussis vaccine prepared from the purified antigenic components of *Bordetella pertussis*, which causes fewer adverse reactions than whole-cell vaccine and, like the whole-cell vaccine, is generally used in a mixture with diphtheria and tetanus toxoids. **See related WHOOPING COUGH**

Pervasive child development disorders **see** CHILD DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS, PERVASIVE WS725

Pervasive development disorders **see** CHILD DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS, PERVASIVE WS725

Pessaries, intracervical **see** INTRAUTERINE DEVICES HQ162

Pessaries, intrauterine **see** INTRAUTERINE DEVICES HQ162

### **PEST CONTROL** **W57**

N6 The reduction or regulation of the population of noxious, destructive, or dangerous insects or other animals. Coordinate with specific pest. Note that INSECT CONTROL & MOSQUITO CONTROL are available.

### **PESTICIDE RESIDUES** **W57**

D27 N6 Pesticides or their breakdown products remaining in the environment following their normal use or accidental contamination.

### **PESTICIDES** **W57**

D27 Chemicals used to destroy pests of any sort. The concept includes fungicides (FUNGICIDES, INDUSTRIAL); INSECTICIDES; RODENTICIDES; etc. Prefer specifics or specific types.

Pet-human bonding **see** BONDING, HUMAN-PET WLM270

PET scan **see** POSITRON-EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY WN540

Petals, plant **see** FLOWERS QK4

Petechiae **see** PURPURA WH312

Petit mal convulsion **see** SEIZURES WL270

Petit mal epilepsy **see** EPILEPSY, ABSENCE WL460

Petit mal, impulsive, Janz **see** MYOCLONIC EPILEPSY, JUVENILE WL470

Petrol **see** PETROLEUM QV633

Petrolatum, liquid **see** MINERAL OIL QV75

### **PETROLEUM** **QV633**

D20 N6 Naturally occurring complex liquid hydrocarbons which, after distillation, yield combustible fuels, petrochemicals, and lubricants.

### **PETROUS BONE** **WV530**

A2 The dense rock-like part of temporal bone that contains the INNER EAR. Petrous bone is located at the base of the skull. Sometimes it is combined with the MASTOID PROCESS and called petromastoid part of temporal bone. For fractures co-ordinate PETROUS BONE with SKULL FRACTURES. For neoplasms, c-ordinate with SKULL NEOPLASMS.

Petrous pyramid **see** PETROUS BONE WV530

Pets **see** ANIMALS, DOMESTIC QM30

## P

Peyronie disease **see** PENILE INDURATION WJ790

Pfaundler-Hurler syndrome **see** MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSES I WD278

pH **see** HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION QU105

### PHACOEMULSIFICATION **WW342**

E4 A procedure for removal of the crystalline lens in cataract surgery in which an anterior capsulectomy is performed by means of a needle inserted through a small incision at the temporal limbus, allowing the lens contents to fall through the dilated pupil into the anterior chamber where they are broken up by the use of ultrasound and aspirated out of the eye through the incision. The small incision allows the surgeon to use very few or even no stitches to close the tiny wound. There is usually no need for hospitalization and patients may resume most activities within days. A type of cataract extraction. **See related** CATARACT EXTRACTION

### PHAEOCHROMOCYTOMA **QZ380**

C4 Benign or malignant

Phages **see** BACTERIOPHAGES QW161

### PHAGOCYTES **QW690**

A11 A15

### PHAGOCYTOSIS **QW690**

G4 G9 G12 The engulfing of microorganisms, other cells, and foreign particles by phagocytic cells (PHAGOCYTES). **See related** LEUKOCYTES; MACROPHAGES

Phallic stage **see** PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT WM484

### PHANTOM LIMB **WL815**

C10 C23 F1 Perception of painful and nonpainful phantom sensations that occur following the complete or partial loss of a limb. The majority of individuals with an amputated extremity will experience the impression that the limb is still present, and in many cases, painful. **See related** AMPUTATION STUMPS

### PHARMACEUTIC AIDS **QV500**

D26 D27 Substances which are of little or no therapeutic value, but are necessary in the manufacture, compounding, storage, etc., of pharmaceutical preparations or drug dosage forms. They include SOLVENTS, diluting agents, and suspending agents, and emulsifying agents. Also, ANTIOXIDANTS; PRESERVATIVES, PHARMACEUTICAL; COLOURING AGENTS; FLAVOURING AGENTS; VEHICLES; EXCIPIENTS; OINTMENT BASES.

Pharmaceutical arithmetic **see** DRUG DOSAGE CALCULATIONS QV448

Pharmaceutical care **see** PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES QV427

Pharmaceutical chemistry **see** CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL QV444

Pharmaceutical dictionaries **see** DICTIONARIES, PHARMACEUTIC QV13

Pharmaceutical economics **see** ECONOMICS, PHARMACEUTICAL QV427

Pharmaceutical education, continuing **see** EDUCATION, PHARMACY, CONTINUING QV418

Pharmaceutical education, graduate **see** EDUCATION, PHARMACY, GRADUATE QV418

Pharmaceutical epidemiology **see** PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY QZ42

## P

Pharmaceutical ethics <b>see</b> ETHICS, PHARMACY	QV475
Pharmaceutical fees <b>see</b> FEES, PHARMACEUTICAL	QV427
Pharmaceutical industry <b>see</b> DRUG INDUSTRY	QV470
Pharmaceutical policy <b>see</b> DRUG AND NARCOTIC CONTROL	QV33

### **PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS** **QV60-370**

D26 Drugs intended for human or veterinary use, presented in their finished dosage form. Included here are materials used in the preparation and/or formulation of the finished dosage form. / adverse effects is permitted but consider DRUG THERAPY / adverse effects; for drug names use NOMENCLATURE. For / antagonists & inhibitors use DRUG ANTAGONISM; for / legislation & jurisprudence use LEGISLATION, DRUG; for / pharmacokinetics use PHARMACOKINETICS; for / pharmacology use PHARMACOLOGY; for / poisoning use POISONING; for / therapeutic use use DRUG THERAPY; for / toxicity use DRUG TOXICITY.

Adverse effects **QZ42**

Popular works **QV5**

**See related** PHARMACOLOGY; PLANTS, MEDICINAL

### **PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, DENTAL** **WU166**

D25 D26 Drugs intended for DENTISTRY.

Pharmaceutical preservatives **see** PRESERVATIVES, PHARMACEUTICAL QV520

Pharmaceutical service, hospital **see** PHARMACY SERVICE, HOSPITAL QV437

Pharmaceutical services **see** PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES QV427

Pharmaceutical services, community **see** COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES QV427

### **PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES** **QV427**

N2 Total pharmaceutical services provided by qualified PHARMACISTS. In addition to the preparation and distribution of medical products, they may include consultative services provided to agencies and institutions which do not have a qualified pharmacist.

Pharmaceutical societies **see** SOCIETIES, PHARMACEUTICAL QV421

### **PHARMACEUTICAL SOLUTIONS** **QV486**

D26 D27 Homogeneous liquid preparations that contain one or more chemical substances dissolved, i.e., molecularly dispersed, in a suitable solvent or mixture of mutually miscible solvents. For reasons of their ingredients, method of preparation, or use, they do not fall into another group of products.

### **PHARMACEUTICAL VEHICLES** **QV500**

D26 D27 E2 A carrier or inert medium used as a solvent (or diluent) in which the medicinally active agent is formulated and or administered. Used in pharmacy and pharmacology, **not** transportation for which use MOTOR VEHICLES

### **PHARMACIES** **QV427**

N2 Facilities for the preparation and dispensing of drugs. The place; do not confuse with PHARMACY, the field.

### **PHARMACISTS** **QV421**

M1 N2 Those persons legally qualified by education and training to engage in the practice of pharmacy. For / education use EDUCATION, PHARMACY

/ pharmacodynamics **see** / pharmacology

## P

Pharmacoeconomics **see** ECONOMICS, PHARMACEUTICAL QV427

### **PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY** QZ42

H1 H2 The science concerned with the benefit and risk of drugs used in populations and the analysis of the outcomes of drug therapies. Pharmacoepidemiologic data come from both clinical trials and epidemiological studies with emphasis on methods for the detection and evaluation of drug-related adverse effects, assessment of risk vs benefit ratios in drug therapy, patterns of drug utilisation, the cost-effectiveness of specific drugs, methodology of postmarketing surveillance, and the relation between pharmacoepidemiology and the formulation and interpretation of regulatory guidelines.

### **PHARMACOGENETICS** QV38

H1 H2 A branch of genetics which deals with the genetic variability in individual responses to drugs and drug metabolism (BIOTRANSFORMATION). Use for the discipline (education, history, etc) only. **See related** DRUG RESISTANCE; TOXICOLOGY

Pharmacogenomics **see** PHARMACOGENETICS QV38

### **PHARMACOGNOSY** QV452

H1 The science of drugs prepared from natural-sources including preparations from PLANTS, animals, and other organisms as well as MINERALS and other substances included in MATERIA MEDICA. The therapeutic usage of plants is PHYTOTHERAPY. Specialty. **See related** ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY; MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL; PHYTOTHERAPY; PLANTS, MEDICINAL

### **PHARMACOKINETICS** QV38

G2 G3 G7 Dynamic and kinetic mechanisms of exogenous chemical and drug ABSORPTION, BIOLOGICAL TRANSPORT, TISSUE DISTRIBUTION, BIOTRANSFORMATION, elimination and TOXICOLOGY as a function of dosage, and rate of METABOLISM. It includes toxicokinetics, the pharmacokinetic mechanism of the toxic effects of a substance.

Popular works QV40

/ pharmacokinetics Subheading (D) Used for the mechanism, dynamics and kinetics of exogenous chemical and drug absorption, biotransformation, distribution, release, transport, uptake and elimination as a function of dosage, extent and rate of metabolic processes. Not for pharmacologic effects nor pharmacologic action (use / pharmacology).

/ pharmacological action **see** / pharmacology

### **PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS** QV38

D27 A broad category of chemical actions and uses that result in the prevention, treatment, cure or diagnosis of disease. Included here are drugs and chemicals that act by altering normal body functions, such as the REPRODUCTIVE CONTROL AGENTS and ANAESTHETICS. Effects of chemicals on the environment are also included. **See related** DRUG THERAPY

Pharmacologic mechanisms of action **see** MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION QV38

### **PHARMACOLOGICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES** QV38

G7 The properties and processes of drug, toxin and poison metabolism and their interactions and effects on biological systems. Toxicological phenomena also include the adverse effects of physical phenomena such as radiation and noise. **See related** PHARMACOLOGICAL PHENOMENA; TOXICOLOGICAL PHENOMENA; PHARMACOKINETICS; PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS

Pharmacological concepts **see** PHARMACOLOGICAL PHENOMENA QV38

### **PHARMACOLOGICAL PHENOMENA** QV38

G7 The properties and processes of drug metabolism and drug interactions. **See related** PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS

# P

## PHARMACOLOGY

QV4-370

H1 H2 The study of the origin, nature, properties, and actions of drugs and their effects on living organisms. Use PHARMACOLOGICAL PHENOMENA or specifics for the properties of drugs and their metabolism and interactions; the qualifier / pharmacology is available for use with drugs and chemicals; for / methods consider TECHNOLOGY, PHARMACEUTICAL. **See related** PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

/ pharmacology Subheading. (D) Used with drugs and exogenously administered chemical substances for their effects on living tissues and organisms. It includes acceleration and inhibition of physiological and biochemical processes and other pharmacologic mechanisms of action. Use with exogenous chemicals only; includes "effect", "mechanism of action", "mode of action"; do not use for pharmacokinetics which is / pharmacokinetics. See also / adverse effects, / poisoning and / toxicity.

## PHARMACOLOGY, CLINICAL

QV38

H1 H2 The branch of pharmacology that deals directly with the effectiveness and safety of drugs in humans.

## PHARMACOPOEIAS AS TOPIC

QV438

L1 Authoritative treatises on drugs and preparations, their description, formulation, analytic composition, physical constants, main chemical properties used in identification, standards for strength, purity, and dosage, chemical tests for determining identity and purity, etc. They are usually published under governmental jurisdiction (e.g., BP, British Pharmacopoeia). They differ from FORMULARIES in that they are far more complete: formularies tend to be mere listings of formulas and prescriptions.

## PHARMACOPOEIAS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Authoritative works containing lists of drugs and preparations, their description, formulation, analytic composition, main chemical properties, standards for strength, purity, and dosage, chemical tests for determining identity, etc. They have the status of a standard.

Pharmacotherapy **see** DRUG THERAPY

WB330-354

## PHARMACY

QV404-535

H2 The practice of compounding and dispensing medicinal preparations. Specialty, do not confuse with PHARMACIES. For / economics use ECONOMICS, PHARMACEUTICAL. For / education use EDUCATION, PHARMACY. For / ethics use ETHICS, PHARMACY. For / legislation & jurisprudence use LEGISLATION, PHARMACY. For / methods consider TECHNOLOGY, PHARMACEUTICAL.

**See related** COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES; DICTIONARIES, PHARMACEUTIC; DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS; EDUCATION, PHARMACY; LEGISLATION, PHARMACY; PHARMACY SERVICE, HOSPITAL

## PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION

QV427

N4 The business and managerial aspects of pharmacy in its broadest sense. **See related** FEES, PHARMACEUTICAL

## PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS COMMITTEE

QV427

N4 N5 An advisory group composed primarily of staff physicians and the pharmacist which serves as the communication link between the medical staff and the pharmacy department. **See related** FORMULARIES, HOSPITAL

Pharmacy committees **see** PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS COMMITTEE

QV427

Pharmacy dictionaries **see** DICTIONARIES, PHARMACEUTIC

QV13

Pharmacy distribution **see** PHARMACIES

QV427

## P

Pharmacy, education <b>see</b> EDUCATION, PHARMACY	QV418
Pharmacy education, continuing <b>see</b> EDUCATION, CONTINUING, PHARMACY	QV418
Pharmacy education, graduate <b>see</b> EDUCATION, GRADUATE, PHARMACY	QV418
Pharmacy ethics <b>see</b> ETHICS, PHARMACY	QV421
Pharmacy faculty <b>see</b> FACULTY	QV418
Pharmacy fee <b>see</b> FEES, PHARMACEUTICAL	QV427
Pharmacy legislation <b>see</b> LEGISLATION, PHARMACY	QV432
Pharmacy schools <b>see</b> SCHOOLS, PHARMACY	QV19
Pharmacy service, clinical <b>see</b> PHARMACY SERVICE, HOSPITAL	QV427
<b>PHARMACY SERVICE, HOSPITAL</b>	<b>QV427</b>
N2 N4 Hospital department responsible for the receiving, storing, and distribution of pharmaceutical supplies.	
Pharmacy services <b>see</b> PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES	QV427
Pharmacy services, community <b>see</b> COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES	QV427
Pharmacy students <b>see</b> STUDENTS, PHARMACY	QV418
Pharmaxolon <b>see</b> CARBENOXOLONE	QV66
Pharyngeal cancer <b>see</b> PHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS	WV400
<b>PHARYNGEAL DISEASES</b>	<b>WV410</b>
C7 C9 Pathological processes involving the PHARYNX. For inflammatory disease use PHARYNGITIS. <b>See related</b> PHARYNGITIS; NASOPHARYNGEAL DISEASES; OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC DISEASES	
Pharyngeal diverticulum <b>see</b> ZENKER DIVERTICULUM	WV410
<b>PHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS</b>	<b>WV420</b>
C4 C7 C9 Tumours or cancer of the PHARYNX.	
Pharyngeal tonsil <b>see</b> ADENOIDS	WV430
<b>PHARYNGITIS</b>	<b>WV410</b>
C7 C8 C9 Inflammation of the throat (PHARYNX).	
Pharyngo-oesophageal diverticulum <b>see</b> ZENKER DIVERTICULUM	WV410
Pharyngoesophageal pulsion diverticulum <b>see</b> ZENKER DIVERTICULUM	WV410
<b>PHARYNX</b>	<b>WV400-40</b>
A3 A4 A14 A funnel-shaped fibromuscular tube that conducts food to the OESOPHAGUS, and air to the LARYNX and LUNGS. It is located posterior to the NASAL CAVITY; ORAL CAVITY; and LARYNX, and extends from the SKULL BASE to the inferior border of the CRICOID CARTILAGE anteriorly and to the inferior border of the C6 vertebra posteriorly. It is divided into the	

## P

NASOPHARYNX; OROPHARYNX; and HYPOPHARYNX (laryngopharynx). Throat goes here. For inflammation use PHARYNGITIS; for / surgery, consider also PHARYNGECTOMY & PHARYNGOSTOMY; HYPOPHARYNX; NASOPHARYNX; & OROPHARYNX are also available.  
**See related** PHARYNGITIS

Pharynx diseases **see** PHARYNGEAL DISEASES WV410

Pharynx neoplasms **see** PHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS WV420

Phase 1 clinical trials **see** CLINICAL TRIALS, PHASE 1 AS TOPIC QV471

Phenadone **see** METHADONE QV90

Phenamine **see** AMPHETAMINE QV102

### **PHENCYCLIDINE QV77.7**

D3 A hallucinogen formerly used as a veterinary anaesthetic, and briefly as a general anaesthetic for humans. Phencyclidine is similar to KETAMINE in structure and in many of its effects. Like ketamine, it can produce a dissociative state. It exerts its pharmacological action through inhibition of NMDA receptors. As a drug of abuse, it is known as PCP and Angel Dust.

**See related** PHENCYCLIDINE ABUSE

### **PHENCYCLIDINE ABUSE WM297**

C21 F3 The misuse of phencyclidine with associated psychological symptoms and impairment in social or occupational functioning. **See related** PHENCYCLIDINE

Phencyclidine-related disorders **see** PHENCYCLIDINE ABUSE WM297

Phenidylate **see** METHYLPHENIDATE QV102

### **PHENOLS QV223**

D2

Phenomena, biochemical **see** BIOCHEMICAL PHENOMENA QU34

Phenomena, microbiological **see** MICROBIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA QW21

Phenopromin **see** AMPHETAMINE QV102

### **PHENOTYPE QU500**

G5 The outward appearance of the individual. It is the product of interactions between genes, and between the GENOTYPE and the environment.

Phenotypic sex **see** SEX

Phenoxazole **see** PEMOLINE QV100

### **PHENOXYBENZAMINE QV223**

D2 An alpha-adrenergic antagonist with long duration of action. It has been used to treat hypertension and as a peripheral vasodilator.

Phenylalanine hydroxylase deficiency disease **see** PHENYLKETONURIAS WD272

Phenylalanine hydroxylase deficiency disease, severe **see** PHENYLKETONURIAS WD272

## P

### PHENYLCARBAMATES

**QU98**

D2 Phenyl esters of carbamic acid or of N-substituted carbamic acids. Structures are similar to PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS with a carbamate in place of the urea. Used in alleviation of dementia as a neuroprotective agent.

Pharmacology

QV77

Phenylisohydantoin **see** PEMOLINE

QV100

Phenylketonuria **see** PHENYLKETONURIAS

WD272

Phenylketonuria, atypical **see** PHENYLKETONURIAS

WD272

Phenylketonuria, classical **see** PHENYLKETONURIAS

WD272

### PHENYLKETONURIAS

**WD272**

C10 C16 C18 A group of autosomal recessive disorders marked by a deficiency of the hepatic enzyme PHENYLALANINE HYDROXYLASE or less frequently by reduced activity of DIHYDROPTERIDINE REDUCTASE (i.e., atypical phenylketonuria). Classical phenylketonuria is caused by a severe deficiency of phenylalanine hydroxylase and presents in infancy with developmental delay; SEIZURES; skin HYPOPIGMENTATION; ECZEMA; and demyelination in the central nervous system.

### PHEROMONES

**QL**

D23 Chemical substances, excreted by an organism into the environment, that elicit behavioural or physiological responses from other organisms of the same species. Perception of these chemical signals may be olfactory or by contact. For human use PHEROMONES, HUMAN. SEX ATTRACTANTS is also available.

### PHEROMONES, HUMAN

**QL**

D23 Chemical substances excreted by humans that elicit behavior or physiological responses from other humans. Perception of these chemical signals may be olfactory or by contact.

Pheromones, sexual **see** SEX ATTRACTANTS

HQ102

Philanthropic funds **see** FUND RAISING

WX155

Philosophical overview **see** PHILOSOPHY

B

### PHILOSOPHY

**B**

K1 A love or pursuit of wisdom. A search for the underlying causes and principles of reality.  
Educational philosophy

**L50**

**See related** HUMANITIES

### PHILOSOPHY, MEDICAL

**WA245**

K1

### PHILOSOPHY, NURSING

**WY24**

K1

### PHLEBITIS

**WG610**

C14 Inflammation of a vein, often a vein in the leg. Phlebitis associated with a blood clot is called (THROMBOPHLEBITIS).

### PHLEBOGRAPHY

**WG600**

E1 Radiographic visualisation or recording of a vein after the injection of contrast medium. **See related** VEINS

## P

### PHLEBOTOMUS FEVER

**WC526**

C2 Influenza-like febrile viral disease caused by several members of the BUNYAVIRIDAE family and transmitted mostly by the bloodsucking sandfly *Phlebotomus papatasi*.

### PHLEBOTOMY

**WB290**

E1 E2 The techniques used to draw blood from a vein for diagnostic purposes or for treatment of certain blood disorders such as erythrocytosis, hemochromatosis, polycythemia vera, and porphyria cutanea tarda. For historical articles & historical contexts use BLOODLETTING. **See related** BLOODLETTING; INFUSIONS, INTRAVENOUS; INJECTIONS, INTRAVENOUS

Phobia, dental **see** DENTAL ANXIETY

WU61

Phobia, school **see** PHOBIC DISORDERS

WS342

### PHOBIA, SOCIAL

**WM173**

F3 Anxiety disorder characterized by the persistent and irrational fear, anxiety, or avoidance of social or performance situations. **See related** ANXIETY DISORDERS; PHOBIC DISORDERS

Phobias **see** PHOBIC DISORDERS

WM173

### PHOBIC DISORDERS

**WM173**

F3 Anxiety disorders in which the essential feature is persistent and irrational fear of a specific object, activity or situation that the individual feels compelled to avoid. The individual recognises the fear as excessive or unreasonable. **See related** AGORAPHOBIA; ANXIETY DISORDERS; DENTAL ANXIETY; PANIC DISORDER; PHOBIA, SOCIAL

Phobic neuroses **see** PHOBIC DISORDERS

WM173

Phonation disorders **see** VOICE DISORDERS

WV230

### PHONETICS

**WL750**

L1 The science or study of speech sounds and their production, transmission and reception, and their analysis, classification and transcription.

### PHONOCARDIOGRAPHY

**WG141**

E1 Graphic registration of the heart sounds picked up as vibrations and transformed by a piezoelectric crystal microphone into a varying electrical output according to the stresses imposed by the sound waves. The electrical output is amplified by a stethograph amplifier and recorded by a device incorporated into the electrocardiograph or by a multichannel recording machine. **See related** HEART AUSCULTATION; HEART MURMURS; HEART SOUNDS

Phonological impairments **see** ARTICULATION DISORDERS

WL757

Phonophobia **see** HYPERACUSIS

WV575

### PHOSGENE

**QV664**

D2 A highly toxic gas that has been used as a chemical warfare agent. It is an insidious poison as it is not irritating immediately, even when fatal concentrations are inhaled. **See related** CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

Phosphate calculi **see** KIDNEY CALCULI

WJ356

### PHOSPHATES

**QV285**

D1 Inorganic salts of phosphoric acid. For PHOSPHATES, ORGANIC **see** ORGANOPHOSPHATES; POLYPHOSPHATES is also available; For / blood consider also HYPOPHOSPHATAEMIA; HYPOPHOSPHATAEMIA, FAMILIAL or HYPERPHOSPHATAEMIA. For

## P

/ deficiency consider also HYPOPHOSPHATAEMIA or HYPOPHOSPHATAEMIA, FAMILIAL. **See related** HYPOPHOSPHATAEMIA

Phosphates, inorganic **see** PHOSPHATES QV285

Phosphates, organic **see** ORGANOPHOSPHATES QU131

### PHOSPHATIDYLETHANOLAMINES **QU93**

D10 Derivatives of phosphatidic acids in which the phosphoric acid is bound in ester linkage to an ethanolamine moiety.

Phosphatides **see** PHOSPHOLIPIDS QU93

### PHOSPHOLIPIDS **QU93**

D10 Lipids containing one or more phosphate groups, particularly those derived from either glycerol (GLYCEROPHOSPHOLIPIDS) or sphingosine (SPHINGOLIPIDS). They are polar lipids that are of great importance for the structure and function of cell membranes and are the most abundant of membrane lipids, although not stored in large amounts in the system.

Phosphonates **see** ORGANOPHOSPHATES QV138

Phosphonic acid, (1-hydroxyethylidene)bis-, disodium salt **see** ETIDRONIC ACID WE240

Phosphonic acid esters **see** ORGANOPHOSPHATES QV138

Phosphonic acids **see** ORGANOPHOSPHATES QV138

Phosphoric acid esters **see** ORGANOPHOSPHATES QU131

### PHOSPHORUS **QV138**

D1 A non-metal element that has the atomic symbol P, atomic number 15, and atomic weight 31. It is an essential element that takes part in a broad variety of biochemical reactions.

Inorganic chemistry

**QD10**

Metabolism

**QU130**

**See related** ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

### PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM DISORDERS **WD263**

C18 Disorders in the processing of phosphorus in the body: its absorption, transport, storage, and utilisation. HYPOPHOSPHATAEMIA is also available.

Photoageing of skin **see** SKIN AGEING WR102

Photoallergic contact dermatitis **see** DERMATITIS, PHOTOALLERGIC WR160

Photoallergy **see** DERMATITIS, PHOTOALLERGIC WR160

### PHOTOBIOLOGY **WN418**

H1 The branch of biology dealing with the effect of light on organisms. **See related** LIGHT

### PHOTOCHEMOTHERAPY **QZ710**

E2 Therapy using oral or topical photosensitising agents with subsequent exposure to light. **See related** LIGHT; ULTRAVIOLET THERAPY

Photocotherapy, extracorporeal **see** PHOTOPHERESIS WN478

Photocoagulation **see** LIGHT COAGULATION WO225

Photocopying **see** COPYING PROCESSES Z65

## P

Photodermatitis **see** PHOTSENSITIVITY DISORDERS WR160

Photodynamic therapy **see** PHOTOCHEMOTHERAPY QZ710

### PHOTOGRAMMETRY

E1 Making measurements by the use of stereoscopic photographs.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

E1 E5 Medical **WX527**

**See related** MICROFILMING; MOTION PICTURES AS TOPIC

### PHOTOGRAPHY, DENTAL

**WU302**

E1 E5 E6 Photographic techniques used in ORTHODONTICS; DENTAL AESTHETICS; and patient education.

Photography, fundus fluorescence **see** FLUORESCEIN ANGIOGRAPHY WG500

Photography, intraoral **see** PHOTOGRAPHY, DENTAL WU302

Photography, orthodontic **see** PHOTOGRAPHY, DENTAL WU302

Photokymography **see** ELECTROKYMOGRAPHY WN480

### PHOTOMICROGRAPHY

**QH60**

E1 E5 H1 Photography of objects viewed under a microscope using ordinary photographic methods. Do not confuse with microfilming.

Diagnostic use **WN90**

### PHOTONS

**QC**

G1 Discrete concentrations of energy, apparently massless elementary particles, that move at the speed of light. They are the unit or quantum of electromagnetic radiation. Photons are emitted when electrons move from one energy state to another.

### PHOTOPHERESIS

**WN478**

E2 E4 A process in which peripheral blood is exposed in an extracorporeal flow system to photoactivated 8-methoxypsoralen (METHOXSALEN) and ultraviolet light - a procedure known as PUVA THERAPY. Photopheresis is at present a standard therapy for advanced cutaneous T-cell lymphoma; it shows promise in the treatment of autoimmune diseases.

### PHOTOPHOBIA

C10 C11 C23 Abnormal sensitivity to light. This may occur as a manifestation of eye diseases and various other disorders

In eye disease **WW120**

**See related** EYE DISEASES; MIGRAINE; SUBARACHNOIC HEMORRHAGE; MENINGITIS; MENTAL DISORDERS; DEPRESSION; PHOTSENSITIVITY DISORDERS

Photoradiation **see** LIGHT; LIGHTING

Photoradiation therapy **see** PHOTOTHERAPY WN418

Photosensitive contact dermatitis **see** DERMATITIS, PHOTOALLERGIC WR175

Photosensitisation **see** PHOTSENSITIVITY DISORDERS WR160

## P

### PHOTOSENSITIVITY DISORDERS

**WR160**

C17 Abnormal responses to sunlight or artificial light due to extreme reactivity of light-absorbing molecules in tissues. It refers almost exclusively to skin photosensitivity, including sunburn, reactions due to repeated prolonged exposure in the absence of photosensitizing factors, and reactions requiring photosensitizing factors such as photosensitizing agents and certain diseases. With restricted reference to skin tissue, it does not include photosensitivity of the eye to light, as in photophobia or photosensitive epilepsy. Does not mean sensitivity to light of eye, plants, bacteria, etc. use LIGHT. **See related** HYPERSENSITIVITY; LIGHT; PHOTOPHOBIA

### PHOTOTHERAPY

**WN478**

E2 Treatment of disease by exposure to light, especially by variously concentrated light rays or specific wavelengths. Co-ordinate the disease with / therapy, not / radiotherapy.

PHOTOCHEMOTHERAPY; COLOUR THERAPY; & ULTRAVIOLET THERAPY are also available.

In physiotherapy

**WB480**

**See related** HELIOTHERAPY; LIGHT; PHOTOCHEMOTHERAPY; ULTRAVIOLET THERAPY

Phototrophic bacteria **see** CYANOBACTERIA; CHROMATIACEAE

QQW145

### PHRASES [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of common terms, phrases, idioms, and typical conversations, e.g., between health professional and patients. These are often intended for use by non-native speakers of a language.

### PHRENOLOGY

**WZ309**

K1 The study of the conformation of the skull as indicative of mental faculties and traits of character, especially according to the hypothesis of F. J. Gall (1758-1828).

### PHYCOMYCES

**QW180**

B5 A genus of zygomycetous fungi in the family Mucoraceae, order MUCORALES, forming mycelia having a metallic sheen. It has been used for research on phototropism.

Physeptone **see** METHADONE

QV90

Physical activity **see** MOTOR ACTIVITY

WE60

Physical anthropology **see** ANTHROPOLOGY, PHYSICAL

GN

Physical chemistry **see** CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL

QD4

Physical conditioning, human **see** PHYSICAL FITNESS

QT255

Physical education **see** PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

W570

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

**W570**

I1 Instructional programmes in the care and development of the body, often in schools. The concept does not include prescribed exercises, which is EXERCISE THERAPY. Differentiate from EXERCISE and GYMNASTICS.

Effects on health

**QT255**

**See related** GYMNASTICS

Physical effort **see** PHYSICAL EXERTION

WE60

### PHYSICAL ENDURANCE

**QT255**

G11 I3 The time span between the beginning of physical activity by an individual and the termination because of exhaustion. It differs from PHYSICAL FITNESS in that here the emphasis is on "endurance".

## P

<b>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</b>	<b>WB200-95</b>
E1 Systematic and thorough inspection of the patient for physical signs of disease or abnormality. NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION is also available.	
Physical examination, preadmission <b>see</b> DIAGNOSTIC TESTS, ROUTINE	WB200-95
Physical examinations and diagnoses <b>see</b> PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	WB200-95
<b>PHYSICAL EXERTION</b>	<b>WE60</b>
G11 Expenditure of energy during physical activities. Intensity of exertion may be measured by rate of oxygen consumption, heat produced, or heart rate. Perceived exertion, a psychological measure of exertion, is included. Do not confuse with EXERCISE. <b>See related</b> EXERCISE; FATIGUE; SPORTS; WORK	
<b>PHYSICAL FITNESS</b>	<b>QT255</b>
I3 N1 A state of well-being in which performance is optimal, often as a result of physical conditioning which may be prescribed for disease therapy.	
Health promotion aspects	<b>W570</b>
In the aged	<b>WT146</b>
<b>See related</b> EXERCISE	
Physical handicap <b>see</b> DISABLED PERSONS	WB600-698
Physical medicine <b>see</b> PHYSICAL AND REHABILITATION MEDICINE	WB450
<b>PHYSICAL AND REHABILITATION MEDICINE</b>	<b>WB450</b>
H2 A medical specialty concerned with the use of physical agents, mechanical apparatus and manipulation in rehabilitating physically diseased or injured patients. <b>See related</b> BIOMECHANICS	
Physical restraint <b>see</b> RESTRAINT, PHYSICAL	
Physical sciences <b>see</b> NATURAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES	QC-QL
<b>PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS</b>	<b>WB464</b>
M1 N2 Persons who, under the supervision of licensed PHYSICAL THERAPISTS provide patient treatment using various PHYSICAL THERAPY TECHNIQUES	
<b>PHYSICAL THERAPISTS</b>	<b>WB464</b>
M1 N2 Persons trained in PHYSICAL THERAPY SPECIALTY to make use of PHYSICAL THERAPY MODALITIES to prevent, correct an alleviate movement dysfunction	
<b>PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL</b>	<b>WB467</b>
N2 N4 Hospital department which is responsible for the administration and provision of diagnostic and medical rehabilitation services to restore or improve the functional capacity of the patient.	
<b>PHYSICAL THERAPY MODALITIES</b>	<b>WB469-545</b>
E2 Therapeutic modalities frequently used by physical therapists or physiotherapists to promote, maintain, or restore the physical and physiological well-being of an individual.	
After stroke	<b>WL422</b>
In psychiatry	<b>WM405</b>
In learning disability	<b>WM882</b>
In paediatrics	<b>WS418</b>
In childhood disability	<b>WS515</b>
In old age	<b>WT154</b>
<b>See related</b> EXERCISE MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES; MUSCULOSKELETAL MANIPULATIONS; POSTOPERATIVE CARE	

## P

<b>PHYSICAL THERAPY SPECIALTY</b>	<b>WB460-4</b>
H2 The auxiliary health profession which makes use of PHYSICAL THERAPY MODALITIES to prevent, correct and alleviate movement dysfunction of anatomic or physiologic origin. For therapy use MUSCULOSKELETAL MANIPULATIONS or PHYSICAL THERAPY MODALITIES or their specifics. See also subheading / rehabilitation with the disorder.	
Physical therapy techniques <b>see</b> PHYSICAL THERAPY MODALITIES	WB469-545
Physically challenged <b>see</b> DISABLED PERSONS	WB600-98
Physically disabled <b>see</b> DISABLED PERSONS	WB600-98
Physically handicapped <b>see</b> DISABLED PERSONS	WB600-98
<b>PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS</b>	<b>WX457</b>
M1 N2 Persons academically trained, licensed, or accredited to provide medical care under the supervision of a physician. The concept does not include nurses, but does include orthopaedic assistants, surgeon's assistants, and assistants to other specialists.	
<b>PHYSICIAN EXECUTIVES</b>	<b>WA239</b>
M1 N2 Physicians who serve in a medical and administrative capacity as head of an organised medical staff and who may also serve as liaison for the medical staff with the administration and governing board.	
<b>PHYSICIAN IMPAIRMENT</b>	<b>WA228</b>
I1 N3 The physician's inability to practice medicine with reasonable skill and safety to the patient due to the physician's disability. Common causes include alcohol and drug abuse, mental illness, physical disability and senility.	
<b>PHYSICIAN INCENTIVE PLANS</b>	<b>WA242</b>
N4 Compensatory plans designed to motivate physicians in relation to patient referral, physician recruitment, and efficient use of the health facility.	
Physician-assisted suicide <b>see</b> SUICIDE, ASSISTED	WA260
Physician-hospital relations <b>see</b> HOSPITAL-PHYSICIAN RELATIONS	WA241
<b>PHYSICIAN-NURSE RELATIONS</b>	<b>WA265</b>
F1 The reciprocal interaction of physicians and nurses. <b>See related</b> INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS	
<b>PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONS</b>	<b>WA270</b>
F1 N5 The interactions between physician and patient.	
In forensic psychiatry	<b>WM736</b>
In general practice	<b>WA156</b>
In learning disability	<b>WM830</b>
In psychiatry	<b>WM62</b>
<b>See related</b> COMMUNICATION; TRUTH DISCLOSURE	
Physician refusal to treat <b>see</b> REFUSAL TO TREAT	WA255
Physician shortage area <b>see</b> MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED AREA	WX140
Physician's practice patterns <b>see</b> PRACTICE PATTERNS, PHYSICIANS'	WB100

## P

<b>PHYSICIAN'S ROLE</b>	<b>WA200</b>
F1 The expected function of a member of the medical profession. Co-ordinate with the area in which the role is played, as "physician's role in reducing teenage pregnancy" use PHYSICIAN'S ROLE + PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE.	
<b>PHYSICIANS</b>	<b>WA237</b>
M1 N2 Individuals licensed to practice medicine. For / education use EDUCATION, MEDICAL	
Junior doctors	<b>WA235</b>
Military doctors	<b>WA284</b>
Prison doctors	<b>WA288</b>
Physicians, E.U. <b>see</b> FOREIGN MEDICAL GRADUATES	WA294
Physicians, family <b>see</b> GENERAL PRACTITIONERS	WA152
Physicians, foreign <b>see</b> FOREIGN MEDICAL GRADUATES	WA292-4
Physicians, junior <b>see</b> MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL	WA235
Physicians, military <b>see</b> MILITARY MEDICINE	WA284
<b>PHYSICIANS' OFFICES</b>	
N2 The room or rooms in which the physician and staff provide patient care. The offices include all rooms in the physician's office suite. Restrict to the physical office but include reception rooms, examining rooms, treatment rooms, office, labs, etc.	
General practice surgeries	<b>WA127</b>
Physicians, prison <b>see</b> PHYSICIANS; PRISON	WA288
<b>PHYSICIANS, WOMEN</b>	<b>WA280</b>
M1 N2 Women licensed to practice medicine. For / education use EDUCATION, MEDICAL.	
<b>PHYSICS</b>	<b>QC</b>
H1 The study of those aspects of energy and matter in terms of elementary principles and laws. Use for the discipline (education, history, etc) only. Use PHYSICAL PHENOMENA or its specifics for physical processes and principles related to matter and energy.	
In anaesthesia	<b>WO560</b>
<b>See related</b> NATURAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES	
Physics, radiological <b>see</b> HEALTH PHYSICS	WN409
<b>PHYSIOGNOMY</b>	<b>WLM875</b>
E5 The face or features, especially when used or seen as a key to someone's personality. (Chambers Concise Dictionary) <b>See related</b> FACIAL EXPRESSION	
Physiologic monitoring <b>see</b> MONITORING, PHYSIOLOGIC	WB295
Physiologic ossification <b>see</b> OSTEOGENESIS	WE52/210
Physiologic processes <b>see</b> PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA	QT4
Physiological adaptation <b>see</b> ADAPTATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL	QT140
<b>PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF DRUGS</b>	<b>QV38</b>
D27 Activities which affect organs and systemic functions without regard to a particular disease. Physiological periodicity <b>see</b> PERIODICITY	QT167

## P

### PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

QT4

G7 The functions and properties of living organisms, including both the physical and chemical factors and processes, supporting life in single- or multi-cell organisms from their origin through the progression of life. Differentiate from PHYSIOLOGY, the specialty or discipline.

Physiological psychology **see** PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY WLM180

Physiological stress **see** STRESS, PHYSIOLOGICAL QT162

Physiological stress response **see** STRESS, PHYSIOLOGICAL QZ160

### PHYSIOLOGY

QT

H1 Specialty. The biological science concerned with the life-supporting properties, functions, and processes of living organisms or their parts. Only use for books on physiology of the whole body. Use PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA or specifics for functions and processes of organisms, or the qualifier / physiology with specific anatomical terms, organisms, and physiological and psychological processes.

As a profession

QT21

History of the study of physiology

QT111

Human

QT104

In surgery

WO102

Popular works

QT107

/ physiology Subheading. (A,B,D6,D8,D11-13,D24,F2,G4-11) Used with organs, tissues and cells of unicellular and multi-cellular organisms for normal function. It is used also with biochemical substances, endogenously produced, for their physiologic role. For function in disease use / physiopathology.

Physiology, blood **see** BLOOD PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WH101

Physiology, cardiovascular **see** CARDIOVASCULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WG102

Physiology, cell **see** CELL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA QU375

Physiology, circulatory and respiratory **see** CIRCULATORY AND RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

### PHYSIOLOGY, COMPARATIVE

QT4

H1 The biological science concerned with similarities or differences in the life-supporting functions and processes of different species. For comparative physiological studies, use the qualifier /physiology with the specific anatomical term, process or organism + the Publication Type COMPARATIVE STUDY.

Physiology, dental **see** DENTAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WU102

Physiology, digestive **see** DIGESTIVE SYSTEM PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WI102

Physiology, maternal **see** PREGNANCY WQ203

Physiology, musculoskeletal **see** MUSCULOSKELETAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WE52

Physiology, nervous system **see** NERVOUS SYSTEM PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WL200

Physiology, ocular **see** OCULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WW101

Physiology of the eye **see** OCULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WW101

## P

- Physiology, respiratory **see** RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WF102  
/ physiopathology Subheading. (A1-10,A13-16,C,F3) Used with organs and diseases for disordered function in disease states. Not a synonym for disease.
- Physiotherapist **see** PHYSICAL THERAPISTS WB464
- Physiotherapy assistant **see** PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS WB464
- Physiotherapy (Specialty) **see** PHYSICAL THERAPY SPECIALTY WB464
- Physiotherapy techniques **see** PHYSICAL THERAPY MODALITIES WB469-545
- PHYTOESTROGENS** **WD150**  
D27 PLANT EXTRACTS and compounds, primarily ISOFLAVONES, that mimic or modulate endogenous oestrogens, usually by binding to OESTROGEN RECEPTORS.
- PHYTOTHERAPY** **WB840**  
E2 Use of plants or herbs to treat diseases or to alleviate pain. Co-ordinate disease / drug therapy with specific plant and PLANT PREPARATIONS or its indentations / therapeutic use or specific chemical / therapeutic use if pertinent.  
For phytotherapeutic remedies **QV466**  
**See related** DRUGS, CHINESE HERBAL; ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY; MATERIA MEDICA; PLANT EXTRACTS; PLANTS, MEDICINAL; FLOWER ESSENCES
- Pial vein **see** CERBRAL VEINS WL127
- PICA** **WM175**  
F3 The persistent eating of nonnutritive substances for a period of at least one month.  
In childhood **WS738**  
In pregnancy **WQ220**  
**See related** FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS OF CHILDHOOD
- Picodnaviruses **see** PARVOVIRIDAE QW165
- PICORNAVIRIDAE** **QW168**  
B4 A family of small RNA viruses comprising some important pathogens of humans and animals. Transmission usually occurs mechanically. There are nine genera: APHTHOVIRUS; CARDIOVIRUS; ENTEROVIRUS; ERBOVIRUS; HEPATOVIRUS; KOBUVIRUS; PARECHOVIRUS; RHINOVIRUS; and TESCHOVIRUS.
- Picornaviruses **see** PICORNAVIRIDAE QW168
- PICTORIAL WORKS [PUBLICATION TYPE]**  
V1 V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works consisting exclusively or mainly of pictures but not technical drawings. **See related** ATLASES; DRAWINGS
- Piercing, body **see** BODY PIERCING WR620
- PIGMENTATION DISORDERS** **WR265**  
C17 Do not restrict to skin despite category. Do not confuse cross reference INCONTINENTIA PIGMENTI ACHROMIANS with INCONTINENTIA PIGMENTI.
- PIGMENTS, BIOLOGICAL** **QU110**  
D23 Any normal or abnormal colouring matter in PLANTS or ANIMALS or micro-organisms. Differentiate from COLOURING AGENTS

## P

<b>PILOCARPINE</b>	<b>QV122</b>
D3 A slowly hydrolysed muscarinic agonist with no nicotinic effects. Pilocarpine is used as a miotic and in the treatment of glaucoma. / biosynthesis is permitted if it is by a plant.	
Pilocytic astrocytoma <b>see</b> ASTROCYTOMA	WL350
Pineal body <b>see</b> PINEAL GLAND	WK350-355
<b>PILOT PROJECTS</b>	<b>Q20</b>
E5 N5 N6 Small-scale tests of methods and procedures to be used on a larger scale if the pilot study demonstrates that these methods and procedures can work. <b>See related</b> RESEARCH	
Pilot studies <b>see</b> PILOT PROJECTS	Q20
Pin, dental <b>see</b> DENTAL PINS	WU306
Pineal body <b>see</b> PINEAL GLAND	WK350-5
<b>PINEAL GLAND</b>	<b>WK350-5</b>
A6 A8 A light-sensitive neuroendocrine organ attached to the roof of the THIRD VENTRICLE of the brain. The pineal gland secretes MELATONIN, other biogenic amines, and neuropeptides. For pineal neoplasms co-ordinate PINEAL GLAND with BRAIN NEOPLASMS. <b>See related</b> ENDOCRINE GLANDS	
Pinworms <b>see</b> ENTEROBIUS	WC860
<b>PIPERAZINES</b>	<b>QU65</b>
D3	
<b>PIPERIDINES</b>	<b>QU65</b>
D3 A family of hexahydropyridines.	
<b>PIT AND FISSURE SEALANTS</b>	<b>WU315</b>
D25 J1 Agents used to occlude dental enamel pits and fissures in the prevention of dental caries.	
Pit fissure sealants <b>see</b> PIT AND FISSURE SEALANTS	WU315
Pitocin <b>see</b> OXYTOCIN	QV173
Pituitary adenoma <b>see</b> PITUITARY NEOPLASMS	WK585
Pituitary diencephalic syndrome <b>see</b> HYPOTHALAMIC DISEASES	WK506
Pituitary cancer <b>see</b> PITUITARY NEOPLASMS	WK585
Pituitary carcinoma <b>see</b> PITUITARY NEOPLASMS	WK585
Pituitary disorders <b>see</b> PITUITARY DISEASES	WK550
<b>PITUITARY DISEASES</b>	<b>WK550</b>
C10 C19 Disorders involving either the ADENOHYPOPHYSIS or the NEUROHYPOPHYSIS. These diseases usually manifest as hypersecretion or hyposecretion of PITUITARY HORMONES. Neoplastic pituitary masses can also cause compression of the OPTIC CHIASM and other adjacent structures. <b>See related</b> ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASES	

## P

### **PITUITARY GLAND**

**WK500-590**

A6 A8 A small, unpaired gland situated in the SELLA TURCICA. It is connected to the HYPOTHALAMUS by a short stalk. Consider also terms at HYPOPHYS-. For / radiation effects consider also PITUITARY IRRADIATION. For / surgery consider HYPOPHYSECTOMY. Consider also PITUITARY-ADRENAL SYSTEM and HYPOTHALAMO-HYPOPHYSEAL SYSTEM. **See related ENDOCRINE GLANDS**

### **PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR**

**WK510**

A6 A8 The anterior glandular lobe of the pituitary gland, also known as the adenohypophysis. It secretes the ADENOHYPOPHYSEAL HORMONES that regulate vital functions such as GROWTH; METABOLISM; and REPRODUCTION.

Pituitary gland diseases **see** PITUITARY DISEASES

WK550

Pituitary dwarf **see** DWARFISM, PITUITARY

WK550

### **PITUITARY GLAND, POSTERIOR**

**WK520**

A6 A8 Neural tissue of the pituitary gland, also known as the neurohypophysis. It consists of the distal AXONS of neurons that produce VASOPRESSIN and OXYTOCIN in the SUPRAOPTIC NUCLEUS and the PARAVENTRICULAR NUCLEUS. These axons travel down through the MEDIAN EMINENCE, the hypothalamic infundibulum of the PITUITARY STALK, to the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

Pituitary growth hormone **see** GROWTH HORMONE

WK515

Pituitary growth hormones, recombinant **see** GROWTH HORMONE

WK515

### **PITUITARY HORMONE RELEASE INHIBITING HORMONES**

**WK515**

D6 D12 Polypeptide hormones produced in the hypothalamus which inhibit the release of pituitary hormones. Used for PHRIH in general or for which there is no specific heading.

### **PITUITARY HORMONE-RELEASING HORMONES**

**WK515**

D6 D12 Peptides, natural or synthetic, that stimulate the release of PITUITARY HORMONES. They were first isolated from the extracts of the HYPOTHALAMUS; MEDIAN EMINENCE; PITUITARY STALK; and NEUROHYPOPHYSIS. In addition, some hypophysiotropic hormones control pituitary cell differentiation, cell proliferation, and hormone synthesis. Some can act on more than one pituitary hormone.

### **PITUITARY HORMONES**

**WK515**

D6 D12 Hormones secreted by the PITUITARY GLAND including those from the anterior lobe (adenohypophysis), the posterior lobe (neurohypophysis), and the ill-defined intermediate lobe. Structurally, they include small peptides, proteins, and glycoproteins. They are under the regulation of neural signals (NEUROTRANSMITTERS) or neuroendocrine signals (HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES) from the hypothalamus as well as feedback from their targets such as ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES; ANDROGENS; OESTROGENS. **See related HYPOPITUITARISM**

### **PITUITARY HORMONES, ANTERIOR**

**WK515**

D6 D12 Hormones secreted by the adenohypophysis (PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR). Structurally, they include polypeptide, protein, and glycoprotein molecules.

### **PITUITARY HORMONES, POSTERIOR**

**WK515**

D6 D12 Hormones released from the neurohypophysis (PITUITARY GLAND, POSTERIOR). They include a number of peptides which are formed in the NEURONS in the HYPOTHALAMUS, bound to NEUROPHYSINS, and stored in the nerve terminals in the posterior pituitary. Upon stimulation, these peptides are released into the hypophysial portal vessel blood. **See related OXYTOCIN**

## P

### PITUITARY NEOPLASMS

**WK585**

C4 C10 C19 Neoplasms which arise from or metastasise to the PITUITARY GLAND. The majority of pituitary neoplasms are adenomas, which are divided into non-secreting and secreting forms. Hormone producing forms are further classified by the type of hormone they secrete. Pituitary adenomas may also be characterised by their staining properties (see ADENOMA, BASOPHIL; ADENOMA, ACIDOPHIL; and ADENOMA, CHROMOPHOBE). Pituitary tumors may compress adjacent structures, including the HYPOTHALAMUS, several CRANIAL NERVES, and the OPTIC CHIASM. Chiasm compression may result in bitemporal HEMIANOPSIA.

Pituitary stalk **see** PITUITARY GLAND

WK500-90

Pituitary tumours **see** PITUITARY NEOPLASMS

WK585

Pituitrin **see** PITUITARY HORMONES, POSTERIOR

WK515

Place of birth **see** RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS

HA130

### PLACEBO EFFECT

**QV471**

N5 N6 An effect usually, but not necessarily, beneficial that is attributable to an expectation that the regimen will have an effect, i.e., the effect is due to the power of suggestion. Placebo is not restricted to drugs.

Psychological aspects

**WA7**

### PLACEBOS

**QV471**

D26 E2 Any dummy medication or treatment. Although placebos originally were medicinal preparations having no specific pharmacological activity against a targeted condition, the concept has been extended to include treatments or procedures, especially those administered to control groups in clinical trials in order to provide baseline measurements for the experimental protocol. Do not index routinely for articles on CLINICAL TRIALS AS TOPIC; DOUBLE-BLIND METHOD; etc., unless particularly discussed.

### PLACENTA

**WQ218**

A16 A highly vascularised mammalian foetal-maternal organ and major site of transport of oxygen, nutrients, and foetal waste products. It includes a foetal portion (CHORIONIC VILLI) derived from TROPHOBLASTS and a maternal portion (DECIDUA) derived from the uterine ENDOMETRIUM. The placenta produces an array of steroid, protein and peptide hormones (PLACENTAL HORMONES). For / blood supply consider PLACENTAL CIRCULATION. For placental serum or placental blood use PLACENTA + BLOOD. For / growth & development see also PLACENTATION. **See related** MATERNAL-FOETAL EXCHANGE

### PLACENTA DISEASES

**WQ218**

C13 Pathological processes or abnormal functions of the PLACENTA.

Placenta disorders **see** PLACENTA DISEASES

WQ218

### PLACENTA PRAEVIA

**WQ218**

C13 Abnormal placentation in which the PLACENTA implants in the lower segment of the UTERUS (the zone of dilation) and may cover part or all of the opening of the CERVIX. It is often associated with serious antepartum bleeding and PREMATURE LABOUR.

Placental blood stem cell transplantation **see** CORD BLOOD STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION  
QU325

Placental diseases **see** PLACENTA DISEASES

WQ218

### PLACENTAL CIRCULATION

**WQ218**

G9 The circulation of BLOOD, of both the mother and the FOETUS, through the PLACENTA.

## P

Placental development <b>see</b> PLACENTATION	QS645
<b>PLACENTAL HORMONES</b>	<b>WK920</b>
D6 D12       Hormones produced by the placenta include CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN, and PLACENTAL LACTOGEN as well as steroids (OESTROGENS; PROGESTERONE), and neuropeptide hormones similar to those found in the hypothalamus (HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES).	
Placental villi <b>see</b> CHORIONIC VILLI	WQ218
<b>PLACENTATION</b>	<b>QS645</b>
G8       The development of the PLACENTA, a highly vascularised mammalian foetal-maternal organ and major site of transport of oxygen, nutrients, and foetal waste products between mother and FOETUS. The process begins at FERTILISATION, through the development of CYTOTROPHOBLASTS and SYNCYTIOTROPHOBLASTS, the formation of CHORIONIC VILLI, to the progressive increase in BLOOD VESSELS to support the growing foetus.	
Placentoma, normal <b>see</b> PLACENTA	WQ218
Placentome <b>see</b> PLACENTA	WQ218
Placidel <b>see</b> AMO BARBITAL	QV88
<b>PLAGIARISM</b>	<b>P</b>
L1       Passing off as one's own the work of another without credit.	
<b>PLAGUE</b>	<b>WC350</b>
C1       An acute infectious disease caused by YERSINIA PESTIS that affects humans, wild rodents, and their ectoparasites. This condition persists due to its firm entrenchment in sylvatic rodent-flea ecosystems throughout the world. Bubonic plague is the most common form.	
<b>PLAGUE VACCINE</b>	<b>WC350</b>
D20       A suspension of killed Yersinia pestis used for immunising people in enzootic plague areas.	
Planned parenthood <b>see</b> FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	HQ150-69
Planned pregnancy <b>see</b> FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	HQ150-69
Planning, community <b>see</b> SOCIAL PLANNING	HV100
Planning, computer-assisted radiotherapy <b>see</b> RADIO THERAPY PLANNING, COMPUTER-ASSISTED	WN300
Planning, health and welfare <b>see</b> HEALTH PLANNING	WX100
Planning, health facility <b>see</b> HEALTH FACILITY PLANNING	WX600
Planning, hospital <b>see</b> HOSPITAL PLANNING	WX112-22
Planning methodology <b>see</b> PLANNING TECHNIQUES	
Planning, social <b>see</b> SOCIAL PLANNING	HV100
<b>PLANNING TECHNIQUES</b>	<b>WX100</b>
N4       Procedures, strategies, and theories of planning.	
Business plans	<b>WX212.5</b>
Business plans in health	<b>WX140</b>
<b>See related</b> HEALTH PLANNING; SOCIAL PLANNING; STRATEGIC PLANNING	

## P

Planning theories **see** PLANNING TECHNIQUES

Plans, development **see** SOCIAL PLANNING HV100

Plans, nursing care **see** PATIENT CARE PLANNING WY112

### PLANT EXTRACTS QV466

D20 D26 Concentrated pharmaceutical preparations of plants obtained by removing active constituents with a suitable solvent, which is evaporated away, and adjusting the residue to a prescribed standard. **See related** MATERIA MEDICA; PHYTOTHERAPY; FLOWER ESSENCES

Plant extracts, Chinese **see** DRUGS, CHINESE HERBAL QV466

Plant microbiology **see** PLANTS / microbiology QW60

### PLANT OILS QU86

D10 D20 Oils derived from plants or plant products.

In food WD53

### PLANT POISONING WD570

C21 Poisoning by the ingestion of plants or its leaves, berries, roots or stalks. The manifestations in both humans and animals vary in severity from mild to life threatening. In animals, especially domestic animals, it is usually the result of ingesting mouldy or fermented forage. Do not use with food plants. Use specific food plant / poisoning. **See related** FOODBORNE DISEASES; PLANTS, TOXIC

### PLANT PREPARATIONS QV466

D20 Material prepared from plants. For use in therapy, co-ordinate with PHYTOTHERAPY.

Plant-drug interactions **see** HERB-DRUG INTERACTIONS QV466

Plantar fasciitis **see** FASCIITIS, PLANTAR WE305

Plantar prints **see** DERMATOGLYPHICS WR101

Plantar ulcer **see** FOOT ULCER WE900

Plantaris muscle **see** MUSCLE, SKELETAL WE300

### PLANTS QK

B1 Multicellular, eukaryotic life forms of the kingdom Plantae. They are characterised by a mainly photosynthetic mode of nutrition; essentially unlimited growth at localised regions of cell divisions (MERISTEMS); cellulose within cells providing rigidity; the absence of organs of locomotion; absence of nervous and sensory systems; and an alteration of haploid and diploid generations. For / anatomy & histology consider also PLANT COMPONENTS. For / embryology consider also SEEDS. For /physiology use PLANT PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA. For plants used in therapy use PHYTOTHERAPY. **See related** BOTANY; ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY; HERBICIDES; PHARMACOGNOSY; PHYTOTHERAPY; POLLEN

### PLANTS, EDIBLE WD90

B1 An organism of the vegetable kingdom suitable by nature for use as a food, especially by human beings. Not all parts of any given plant are edible but all parts of edible plants have been known to figure as raw or cooked food: leaves, roots, tubers, stems, seeds, buds, fruits, and flowers. The most commonly edible parts of plants are FRUIT, usually sweet, fleshy, and succulent. Most edible plants are commonly cultivated for their nutritional value and are referred to as VEGETABLES. Prefer FRUIT or VEGETABLES if ascertainable. **See related** FOOD

## P

### PLANTS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED

QK

B1 PLANTS, or their progeny, whose GENOME has been altered by GENETIC ENGINEERING. **See related** FOOD, GENETICALLY MODIFIED; GENETIC ENGINEERING

### PLANTS, MEDICINAL

QV466

B16 Plants whose roots, leaves, seeds, bark, or other constituent possess therapeutic, tonic, purgative, or other pharmacologic activity when administered to higher animals. **See related** ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY; MEDICINE, HERBAL; MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL; PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS; PHARMACOGNOSY; PHYTOTHERAPY; PLANT EXTRACTS

Plants, poisonous **see** PLANTS, TOXIC

WD570

### PLANTS, TOXIC

WD570

B1 Plants or plant parts which are harmful to man or other animals. **See related** PLANT POISONING

Plants, transgenic **see** PLANTS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED

QK

Plaque **see** DENTAL PLAQUE

WU250

Plaque therapy, radioisotope **see** BRACHYTHERAPY

WN360

Plaque, ulcerating, carotid artery **see** CAROTID STENOSIS

WG510

### PLASMA

WH400

A12 A15 The residual portion of BLOOD that is left after removal of BLOOD CELLS by CENTRIFUGATION without prior BLOOD COAGULATION. Restrict to plasma for transfusions or plasma when compared with serum or blood cells or whole blood. For substances in plasma use /blood not PLASMA.

Plasma albumin **see** SERUM ALBUMIN

WH400

Plasma cell dyscrasias **see** PARAPROTEINAEMIAS

WH400

### PLASMA EXCHANGE

WB356

E2 Removal of plasma and replacement with various fluids, e.g., fresh frozen plasma, plasma protein fractions (PPF), albumin preparations, dextran solutions, saline. Used in treatment of autoimmune diseases, immune complex diseases, diseases of excess plasma factors, and other conditions.

Plasma proteins **see** BLOOD PROTEINS

WH400

### PLASMA SUBSTITUTES

WH450

D27 Any liquid used to replace blood plasma, usually a saline solution, often with serum albumins, dextrans or other preparations. These substances do not enhance the oxygen- carrying capacity of blood, but merely replace the volume. They are also used to treat dehydration. Do not confuse with BLOOD SUBSTITUTES which carry O<sub>2</sub> to & CO<sub>2</sub> from tissue. **See related** BLOOD SUBSTITUTES

Plasma thromboplastin component **see** FACTOR IX

WH101

### PLASMA VOLUME

WH400

G9 Volume of PLASMA in the circulation. It is usually measured by INDICATOR DILUTION TECHNIQUES.

Plasma volume expanders **see** PLASMA SUBSTITUTES

WH450

## P

<b>PLASMAPHERESIS</b>	<b>WB370</b>
E2 Procedure whereby plasma is separated and extracted from anticoagulated whole blood and the red cells re-transfused to the donor. Plasmapheresis is also employed for therapeutic use. Cell separation	<b>QY95</b>
Plasmodium infections <b>see</b> MALARIA	WC750
Plaster casts <b>see</b> CASTS, SURGICAL	WE162
Plaster of Paris <b>see</b> CALCIUM SULPHATE	WE162
Plastic casts <b>see</b> CASTS, SURGICAL	WE162
<b>PLASTIC EMBEDDING</b>	<b>QY95</b>
E5 The infiltrating of histological specimens with plastics, including acrylic resins, epoxy resins and polyethylene glycol, for support of the tissues in preparation for sectioning with a microtome.	
Plastic induration of the penis <b>see</b> PENILE INDURATION	WJ790
Plastic surgery <b>see</b> SURGERY, PLASTIC	W0250-75
Plastic surgery, neck <b>see</b> CERVICOPLASTY	WE409
Plasticity, neuronal <b>see</b> NEURONAL PLASTICITY	WL200
<b>PLASTICS</b>	<b>QD</b>
D5 D25 J1 Polymeric materials (usually organic) of large molecular weight which can be shaped by flow. Plastic usually refers to the final product with fillers, plasticisers, pigments, and stabilisers included (versus the resin, the homogeneous polymeric starting material).	
<b>PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS</b>	<b>QV180</b>
D27 Drugs or agents which antagonise or impair any mechanism leading to blood platelet aggregation, whether during the phases of activation and shape change or following the dense-granule release reaction and stimulation of the prostaglandin-thromboxane system.	
Platelet antagonists <b>see</b> PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS	QV180
Platelet anti-aggregants <b>see</b> PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS	QV180
<b>PLATELET GLYCOPROTEIN GPIIB-IIIa COMPLEX</b>	<b>QU55</b>
D12 Platelet membrane glycoprotein complex important for platelet adhesion and aggregation. It is an integrin complex containing INTEGRIN ALPHAIIb and INTEGRIN BETA3 which recognises the arginine-glycine-aspartic acid (RGD) sequence present on several adhesive proteins. As such, it is a receptor for FIBRINOGEN; VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR; FIBRONECTIN; VITRONECTIN; and THROMBOSPONDINS. A deficiency of GPIIb-IIIa results in GLANZMANN THROMBASTHENIA.	
Platelet inhibitors <b>see</b> PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS	QV180
Platelets <b>see</b> BLOOD PLATELETS	WH300
Platidiam <b>see</b> CISPLATIN	QV269
Platino <b>see</b> CISPLATIN	QV269
Platinol <b>see</b> CISPLATIN	QV269
Platinum diamminodichloride <b>see</b> CISPLATIN	QV269

## P

- Play **see** PLAY AND PLAYTHINGS WS255
- PLAY AND PLAYTHINGS WS255**  
I3 Spontaneous or voluntary recreational activities pursued for enjoyment and accessories or equipment used in the activities; includes games, toys, etc. Includes games. Do not confuse /psychology with PLAY THERAPY. **See related** HOBBIES
- Play groups **see** CHILD DAY CARE CENTRES WS310
- PLAY THERAPY WS780**  
E2 F4 A treatment technique utilising play as a medium for expression and communication between patient and therapist.  
In learning disability **WM882**
- Playthings **see** PLAY AND PLAYTHINGS WS255
- Pleasure **see** HAPPINESS WLM255
- PLEASURE-PAIN PRINCIPLE WM480**  
F2 The psychoanalytic concept that man instinctively seeks to avoid pain and discomfort and strives for gratification and pleasure.
- Plegia **see** PARALYSIS WL280-88
- Pleoconial Myopathies **see** MITOCHONDRIAL MYOPATHIES WE305
- Pleoptics **see** ORTHOPTICS WW505
- PLETHYSMOGRAPHY WG141**  
E1 Recording of change in the size of a part as modified by the circulation in it.  
**See related** BLOOD CIRCULATION
- PLETHYSMOGRAPHY, WHOLE BODY WF141**  
E1 Measurement of the volume of gas in the lungs, including that which is trapped in poorly communicating air spaces. It is of particular use in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and emphysema. Used in respiratory function tests.
- PLEURA WF700-68**  
A4 A10 The thin serous membrane enveloping the lungs (LUNG) and lining the THORACIC CAVITY. Pleura consist of two layers, the inner visceral pleura lying next to the pulmonary parenchyma and the outer parietal pleura. Between the two layers is the PLEURAL CAVITY which contains a thin film of liquid. For / surgery consider also PNEUMONOLYSIS; for inflammation use PLEURISY; PLEURAL CAVITY is also available. **See related** PLEURISY
- PLEURAL DISEASES WF700**  
C8 For inflammatory disease use PLEURISY.
- PLEURAL EFFUSION QY210**  
C8 Presence of fluid in the pleural cavity resulting from excessive transudation or exudation from the pleural surfaces. It is a sign of disease and not a diagnosis in itself. PLEURAL EFFUSION, MALIGNANT is also available.
- Pleural empyema **see** EMPYEMA, PLEURAL WF745

## P

- PLEURAL NEOPLASMS** **WF700**  
C4 C8 Neoplasms of the thin serous membrane that envelops the lungs and lines the thoracic cavity. Pleural neoplasms are exceedingly rare and are usually not diagnosed until they are advanced because in the early stages they produce no symptoms.
- Pleural rub **see** RESPIRATORY SOUNDS **WF102**
- PLEURISY** **WF744**  
C8 INFLAMMATION of PLEURA, the lining of the LUNG. When PARIETAL PLEURA is involved, there is pleuritic CHEST PAIN.
- Pleuritis **see** PLEURISY **WF744**
- Plexiglass **see** POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE
- Plumbing **see** SANITARY ENGINEERING **WX745**
- Pluralism **see** CULTURAL DIVERSITY **HM202**
- PLUTONIUM** **WN600**  
D1 Plutonium. A naturally radioactive element of the actinide metals series. It has the atomic symbol Pu, atomic number 94, and atomic weight 242. Plutonium is used as a nuclear fuel, to produce radioisotopes for research, in radionuclide batteries for pacemakers, and as the agent of fission in nuclear weapons.
- PLYMOUTH **G**  
Z Wessex Mesh. The principal city of Devon.
- PMMA **see** POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE
- P.M.T. **see** PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME **WP628**
- PNEUMOCOCCAL INFECTIONS** **WC217**  
C1 Infections with bacteria of the species STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE.
- Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine **see** PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINES **WC217**
- PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINES** **WC217**  
D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent infections with STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE.
- PNEUMOCONIOSIS** **WF667**  
C8 C21 A diffuse parenchymal lung disease caused by inhalation of dust and by tissue reaction to their presence. These inorganic, organic, particulate, or vaporised matters usually are inhaled by workers in their occupational environment, leading to the various forms (ASBESTOSIS; BYSSINOSIS; and others). Similar air pollution can also have deleterious effects on the general population. Do not use / chemically induced for a dust causing this disease, use / aetiology. Prefer specific diseases but index a disease for which there is no specific term under PNEUMOCONIOSIS + the dust e. g. PNEUMOCONIOSIS + GOLD+ MINING. Do not co-ordinate with OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES. **See related** DUST; LUNG DISEASES, INTERSTITIAL
- PNEUMONECTOMY** **WF668**  
E4 The excision of lung tissue including partial or total lung lobectomy.
- PNEUMONIA** **WF190**  
C8 Inflammation of any part, segment or lobe, of the lung parenchyma.

## P

- Pneumonia, interstitial **see** LUNG DISEASES, INTERSTITIAL WF630
- Pneumonia, lobar **see** PNEUMONIA WF190
- PNEUMONIA, PNEUMOCOCCAL** WF190  
C1 C8 A febrile disease caused by STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE.
- Pneumonic plague **see** PLAGUE WC350
- Pneumonitis **see** PNEUMONIA WF190
- Pneumonitis, interstitial **see** LUNG DISEASES, INTERSTITIAL WF630
- Pneumonology **see** PULMONARY MEDICINE WF27
- PNEUMORADIOGRAPHY** WN160  
E1 Radiography using air, oxygen, or some other gas as a contrast medium. This is nothing to do with LUNG / radiography.
- PNEUMOTHORAX** WF746  
C8 An accumulation of air or gas in the pleural space, which may occur spontaneously or as a result of trauma or a pathological process, or be introduced deliberately (PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL). A disease - do not confuse with PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL which is a surgical procedure.
- PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL** WF768  
E4 Injection of air or a more slowly absorbed gas such as nitrogen, into the pleural space to collapse the lung. It was formerly used to treat pulmonary tuberculosis. A surgical procedure.
- Pocket PC **see** COMPUTERS, HANDHELD QA180
- PODIATRY** WE950-970  
H2 A specialty concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of foot disorders and injuries and anatomic defects of the foot. **See related** FOOT DISEASES
- POETRY [PUBLICATION TYPE]** P  
V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Use for works that consist of literary and oral genre expressing meaning via symbolism and following formal or informal patterns.
- POETRY AS TOPIC** P  
K1 Literary and oral genre expressing meaning via symbolism and following formal or informal patterns. Co-ordinate with LITERATURE, MEDIAEVAL or LITERATURE, MODERN. **See related** MEDICINE IN LITERATURE
- POINT OF CARE SYSTEMS** WB141  
N4 Laboratory and other services provided to patients at the bedside. These include diagnostic and laboratory testing using automated information entry.
- Point of care technology **see** POINT OF CARE SYSTEMS WB141
- POISON CONTROL CENTRES** QV605  
N2 Facilities which provide information concerning poisons and treatment of poisoning in emergencies.

## P

### POISONING

QV600

C21 A condition or physical state produced by the ingestion, injection or inhalation of, or exposure to a deleterious agent. The field is TOXICOLOGY. Prefer / poisoning with the substance. For poisoning by animals see BITES AND STINGS.

**See related** ANTIDOTES; BITES AND STINGS; PLANT POISONING

/ poisoning Subheading. (D,J) Used with drugs, chemicals and industrial materials for human or animal poisoning, acute or chronic, whether the poisoning is accidental, occupational, suicidal, by medication error or by environmental exposure. For experiments use / toxicity. See also / adverse effects and / toxicity.

Poisoning, arsenic, nervous system <b>see</b> ARSENIC POISONING	QV610
Poisoning, cadmium <b>see</b> CADMIUM POISONING	QV610
Poisoning, carbon monoxide <b>see</b> CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING	QV662
Poisoning, food <b>see</b> FOODBORNE DISEASES	WC268
Poisoning, fungus <b>see</b> MYCOTOXICOSIS	WD575
Poisoning, gas <b>see</b> GAS POISONING	QV662
Poisoning, lead <b>see</b> LEAD POISONING	QV292
Poisoning, mercury <b>see</b> MERCURY POISONING	QV293
Poisoning, mushroom <b>see</b> MUSHROOM POISONING	WD575
Poisoning, plant <b>see</b> PLANT POISONING	WD570
Poisonous animals <b>see</b> ANIMALS, POISONOUS	WD550

### POISONS

QV600-667

D27 Substances which, when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed, or when applied to, injected into, or developed within the body in relatively small amounts may, by their chemical action, cause damage to structure or disturbance of function. For / antagonists & inhibitors use ANTIDOTES. **See related** TOXICOLOGY

Polar regions <b>see</b> COLD CLIMATE	QH
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### POLICE

HM510

I1 M1 Agents of the law charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order among the citizenry. Include psychology of police. **See related** LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police force <b>see</b> POLICE	HM510
Police officers <b>see</b> POLICE	HM510
Policies, economic <b>see</b> ECONOMICS	HB
Policies, environment <b>see</b> ENVIRONMENT	QH30
Policies, institutional <b>see</b> ORGANISATIONAL POLICY	
Policies, organisational <b>see</b> ORGANISATIONAL POLICY	

## P

Policy <b>see</b> PUBLIC POLICY	JB60
Policy analysis <b>see</b> POLICY MAKING	
Policy compliance <b>see</b> GUIDELINE ADHERENCE	
Policy development <b>see</b> POLICY MAKING	
Policy makers <b>see</b> ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL; POLITICS	
<b>POLICY MAKING</b>	<b>JB4</b>
N3 The decision process by which individuals, groups or institutions establish policies pertaining to plans, programs or procedures.	
In health	<b>WX200</b>
In local government	<b>JF4</b>
In social welfare	<b>HV100</b>
<b>See related</b> DECISION MAKING; DISSENT AND DISPUTES; HEALTH POLICY; PUBLIC POLICY; SOCIAL POLICY	
Polio <b>see</b> POLIOMYELITIS	WC555-56
Polio encephalitis <b>see</b> POLIOMYELITIS	WC555
<b>POLIOMYELITIS</b>	<b>WC555-56</b>
C2 C10 An acute infectious disease of humans, particularly children, caused by any of three serotypes of human poliovirus (POLIOVIRUS). Usually the infection is limited to the gastrointestinal tract and nasopharynx, and is often asymptomatic. The central nervous system, primarily the spinal cord, may be affected, leading to rapidly progressive paralysis, coarse FASCICULATION and hyporeflexia. Motor neurons are primarily affected. Encephalitis may also occur. The virus replicates in the nervous system, and may cause significant neuronal loss, most notably in the spinal cord. A rare related condition, nonpoliovirus poliomyelitis, may result from infections with nonpoliovirus enteroviruses.	
Poliomyelitis, acute <b>see</b> POLIOMYELITIS	WC555-56
Poliomyelitis, nonpoliovirus <b>see</b> POLIOMYELITIS	WC555-56
Poliomyelitis, pre-paralytic <b>see</b> POLIOMYELITIS	WC555-56
<b>POLIOVIRUS VACCINE, INACTIVATED</b>	<b>WC556</b>
D20 A suspension of formalin-inactivated poliovirus grown in monkey kidney cell tissue culture and used to prevent POLIOMYELITIS. Also known as the Salk vaccine.	
<b>POLIOVIRUS VACCINES</b>	<b>WC556</b>
D20 Vaccines used to prevent POLIOMYELITIS. They include inactivated (POLIOVIRUS VACCINE, INACTIVATED) and oral vaccines (POLIOVIRUS VACCINE, ORAL).	
Polishes, dental <b>see</b> DENTIFRICES	WU110
Political activity <b>see</b> POLITICS	J4-12
Political dissent <b>see</b> DISSENT AND DISPUTES	HM280
Political ethics <b>see</b> ETHICS, INSTITUTIONAL	J6
Political factors <b>see</b> POLITICS	J4-12

## P

Political science <b>see</b> POLITICS	J4
<b>POLITICAL SYSTEMS</b>	<b>J12</b>
I1 The units based on political theory and chosen by countries under which their governmental power is organised and administered to their citizens.	
Political groups	<b>J12</b>
Political groups – sociological aspects	<b>HM267</b>
<b>POLITICS</b>	<b>J4</b>
I1 International relations	<b>JC4</b>
<b>See related</b> DISSENT AND DISPUTES	
<b>POLLEN</b>	<b>WD305</b>
B6 The fertilising element of plants that contains the male GAMETOPHYTES. Co-ordinate with the specific plant; for pollen as an allergen co-ordinate with ALLERGENS; for hypersensitivity: consider RESPIRATORY HYPERSENSITIVITY and its specifics particularly RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL <b>See related</b> ALLERGENS; HAY FEVER; PLANTS	
Pollen allergy <b>see</b> RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL	WV335
Pollen grains <b>see</b> POLLEN	WD305
Pollutants, air <b>see</b> AIR POLLUTANTS	W44
Pollutants, environmental <b>see</b> ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS	W40-55
Pollutants, water <b>see</b> WATER POLLUTANTS	W46
Pollution, air <b>see</b> AIR POLLUTION	W44
Pollution, environmental <b>see</b> ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	W40
Pollution, noise <b>see</b> NOISE	W50
Pollution, water <b>see</b> WATER POLLUTION	W46
Polopirin <b>see</b> ASPIRIN	QV95
<b>POLYAMINES</b>	<b>QU61</b>
D2	
Polyanhydroglucuronic acid <b>see</b> CELLULOSE	
<b>POLYARTERITIS NODOSA</b>	<b>WD740</b>
C14 C17 A form of necrotising non-granulomatous inflammation occurring primarily in medium-sized ARTERIES, often with microaneurysms. It is characterised by muscle, joint, and abdominal pain resulting from arterial infarction and scarring in affected organs. Polyarteritis nodosa with lung involvement is called CHURG-STRAUSS SYNDROME.	
Polyarthritis <b>see</b> ARTHRITIS	WD900
Polyarthritis rheumatica <b>see</b> RHEUMATIC FEVER	WC220
Polychemotherapy <b>see</b> DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION	WB330-54

## P

### **POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS**

**QD**

D2 Industrial products consisting of a mixture of chlorinated biphenyl congeners and isomers. These compounds are highly lipophilic and tend to accumulate in fat stores of animals. Many of these compounds are considered toxic and potential environmental pollutants.

As air pollutants

**W44**

As water pollutants

**W46**

Toxicology

**QV633**

Polychlorobiphenyl compounds **see** POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

Polycystic kidney **see** POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASES

WJ358

### **POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASES**

**WJ357**

C12 C13 Hereditary diseases that are characterised by the progressive expansion of a large number of tightly packed CYSTS within the KIDNEYS. They include diseases with autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive inheritance.

Polycystic renal disease **see** POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASES

WJ357

### **POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME**

**WP654**

C4 C13 C19 A complex disorder characterised by infertility, HIRSUTISM; OBESITY; and various menstrual disturbances such as OLIGOMENORRHEA; AMENORRHEA; ANOVULATION. Polycystic ovary syndrome is usually associated with bilateral enlarged ovaries studded with atretic follicles, not with cysts. The term, polycystic ovary, is misleading.

### **POLYCYTHAEMIA**

**WH180**

C15 An increase in the total red cell mass of the blood.

### **POLYCYTHAEMIA VERA**

**WH180**

C15 A myeloproliferative disorder of unknown aetiology, characterised by abnormal proliferation of all haematopoietic bone marrow elements and an absolute increase in red cell mass and total blood volume, associated frequently with splenomegaly, leukocytosis, and thrombocythaemia. Haematopoiesis is also reactive in extramedullary sites (liver and spleen). In time myelofibrosis occurs.

### **POLYESTERS**

**QT37**

D5 D25 J1 Polymers of organic acids and alcohols, with ester linkages--usually polyethylene terephthalate; can be cured into hard plastic, films or tapes, or fibres which can be woven into fabrics, meshes or velours.

In dentistry

**WU315**

polyethylene glycol-interferon alfa-2A **see** POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS; INTERFERON ALFA-2A

### **POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS**

**QV82**

D2 D5 D25 J1 Polymers of ETHYLENE OXIDE and water and their ethers. They vary in consistency from liquid to solid, depending on the molecular weight, indicated by a number following the name. They are used as SURFACTANTS, dispersing agents, solvents, ointment and suppository bases, vehicles, and tablet excipients. Some specific groups are lauromagrogols, nonoxynols, octoxynols and poloxamers.

polyethylene oxide **see** POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS

QV82

### **POLYETHYLENES**

**QT37**

D2 D5 D25 J1 Synthetic thermoplastics that are tough, flexible, inert, and resistant to chemicals and electrical current. They are often used as biocompatible materials for prostheses and implants.

Polygamy **see** MARRIAGE

HQ518

## P

Polygyny **see** MARRIAGE HQ518

Polyisocyanates **see** POLYURETHANES QD

Polymenorrhoea **see** MENSTRUATION DISTURBANCES WP621-30

### **POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION QU450**

E5 In vitro method for producing large amounts of specific DNA or RNA fragments of defined length and sequence from small amounts of short oligonucleotide flanking sequences (primers). Uses for the reaction include disease diagnosis, detection of difficult-to-isolate pathogens, mutation analysis, genetic testing, DNA sequencing, and analysing evolutionary relationships.

### **POLYMERS QD**

D5 D25 J1 Compounds formed by the joining of smaller, usually repeating, units linked by covalent bonds. These compounds often form large macromolecules (e.g., BIOPOLYMERS; PLASTICS).

In dentistry WU315

In medicine QT37

### **POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE**

D2 D5 D25 J1 Polymerised methyl methacrylate monomers which are used as sheets, moulding, extrusion powders, surface coating resins, emulsion polymers, fibres, inks, and films. This material is also used in tooth implants, bone cements, and hard corneal contact lenses.

Dental materials WU315

Dental pharmacology WU170

Orthopaedic materials WE122

### **POLYMORPHISM, GENETICS QU500**

G5 The regular and simultaneous occurrence in a single interbreeding population of two or more discontinuous genotypes. The concept includes differences in genotypes ranging in size from a single nucleotide site (POLYMORPHISM, SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE) to large nucleotide sequences visible at a chromosomal level.

Polymorphonuclear leukocytes **see** NEUTROPHILS WH200

### **POLYMYALGIA RHEUMATICA WD750**

C5 C17 A syndrome in the elderly characterised by proximal joint and muscle pain, high erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and a self-limiting course. Pain is usually accompanied by evidence of an inflammatory reaction. Women are affected twice as commonly as men and Caucasians more frequently than other groups. The condition is frequently associated with GIANT CELL ARTERITIS and some theories pose the possibility that the two diseases arise from a single aetiology or even that they are the same entity. **See related** TEMPORAL ARTERITIS

### **POLYMYOSITIS WD730**

C5 C10 Diseases characterised by inflammation involving multiple muscles. This may occur as an acute or chronic condition associated with medication toxicity (DRUG TOXICITY); CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES; infections; malignant NEOPLASMS; and other disorders. The term polymyositis is frequently used to refer to a specific clinical entity characterised by subacute or slowly progressing symmetrical weakness primarily affecting the proximal limb and trunk muscles. The illness may occur at any age, but is most frequent in the fourth to sixth decade of life. Weakness of pharyngeal and laryngeal muscles, interstitial lung disease, and inflammation of the myocardium may also occur. Muscle biopsy reveals widespread destruction of segments of muscle fibres and an inflammatory cellular response.

Polymyositis, idiopathic **see** POLYMYOSITIS WD730

Polymyositis ossificans **see** POLYMYOSITIS WD730

## P

Polyneuropathy, acute inflammatory **see** GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME WL330

Polyneuropathy, arsenic-induced **see** ARSENIC POISONING QV610

Polyneuropathy, paraneoplastic **see** PARANEOPLASTIC POLYNEUROPATHY WL345

Polyoxyethylenes **see** POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS QV82

Polypeptide hormones **see** PEPTIDE HORMONES WK185

Polypeptides **see** PEPTIDES QU68

### **POLYPHARMACY** **WB340**

E2 The use of multiple drugs administered to the same patient, most commonly seen in elderly patients. It includes also the administration of excessive medication. Since most drugs are dispensed as single-agent formulations, polypharmacy, though using many drugs administered to the same patient, must be differentiated from DRUG COMBINATIONS, single preparations containing two or more drugs as a fixed dose, and from DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION, two or more drugs administered separately for a combined effect.

In the elderly

**WT150**

**See related** DRUG ANTAGONISM; DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION

### **POLYPROPYLENES** **QD**

D2 D5 D25 J1 Propylene or propene polymers. Thermoplastics that can be extruded into fibres, films or solid forms. They are used as a copolymer in plastics, especially polyethylene. The fibers are used for fabrics, filters and surgical sutures.

### **POLYPS** **QZ230**

C23 Discrete abnormal tissue masses that protrude into the lumen of the DIGESTIVE TRACT or the RESPIRATORY TRACT. Polyps can be spheroidal, hemispheroidal, or irregular mound-shaped structures attached to the MUCOUS MEMBRANE of the lumen wall either by a stalk, pedunculus, or by a broad base. **See related** COLONIC POLYPS; INTESTINAL POLYPS; NASAL POLYPS

Polyradiculoneuropathy, acute inflammatory **see** GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME  
WL330

Polyradiculoneuropathy, acute inflammatory demyelinating **see** GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME  
WL330

### **POLYSACCHARIDES** **QU83**

D9 Dietary polysaccharides **WD51**

### **POLYSOMNOGRAPHY** **WL724**

E1 Simultaneous and continuous monitoring of several parameters during sleep to study normal and abnormal sleep. The study includes monitoring of brain waves, to assess sleep stages, and other physiological variables such as breathing, eye movements, and blood oxygen levels which exhibit a disrupted pattern with sleep disturbances.

Polyunsaturated fatty acids **see** FATTY ACIDS, UNSATURATED

### **POLYURETHANES** **QD**

D2 D5 D25 J1A group of thermoplastic or thermosetting polymers containing polyisocyanate. They are used as ELASTOMERS, as coatings, as fibers and as foams.

## P

<b>PONS</b>	<b>WL135</b>
A8 The front part of hindbrain that lies between MEDULLA OBLONGATA and the midbrain (MESENCEPHALON) ventral to the CEREBELLUM. It is composed of two parts, the dorsal and the ventral. Pons serves as a relay station for important neural pathways between the cerebellum to the CEREBRUM.	
Pontine neoplasms <b>see</b> BRAIN STEM NEOPLASMS	WL350
Poor <b>see</b> POVERTY	HM222
<b>POPLITEAL ARTERY</b>	
A7 The continuation of the femoral artery coursing through the popliteal fossa; it divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries.	
<b>POPULAR WORKS [PUBLICATION TYPE]</b>	
V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works written for non-professional or lay audiences.	
On mental illness	<b>WM75</b>
<b>See related</b> JUVENILE LITERATURE	
<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>HA10</b>
N1 The total number of persons inhabiting a particular region or area. Differentiate from DEMOGRAPHY (the statistical study of population characteristics).	
Census	<b>HA140</b>
General guides to sources	<b>HA100</b>
International statistics	<b>HA110</b>
Statistics, general	<b>HA10</b>
UK statistics	<b>HA130</b>
Population at risk <b>see</b> POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	W120
Population-based planning <b>see</b> COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING	WA102
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>	<b>HA10</b>
N1 Qualities and characterisation of various types of populations within a social or geographic group, with emphasis on demography, health status, and socioeconomic factors. Use for population statistics.	
<b>POPULATION CONTROL</b>	<b>HA10</b>
I1 N1 N6 Includes mechanisms or programmes which control the numbers of individuals in a population of humans or animals. On a broad plane - differentiate from FAMILY PLANNING which is on a personal level. <b>See related</b> ABORTION, LEGAL; CONTRACEPTION; FAMILY PLANNING POLICY; FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES; STERILISATION, REPRODUCTIVE	
Population decrease <b>see</b> POPULATION DYNAMICS	HA10
<b>POPULATION DENSITY</b>	<b>HA10</b>
N1 N6 Number of individuals in a population relative to space. <b>See related</b> CROWDING; SOCIAL ISOLATION	
Population distribution <b>see</b> DEMOGRAPHY	HA10
<b>POPULATION DYNAMICS</b>	<b>HA10</b>
I1 N1 N6 The pattern of any process, or the inter-relationship of phenomena, which affects growth or change within a population. <b>See related</b> GENETICS, POPULATION	
Emigration	<b>JC100</b>

## P

Population explosion <b>see</b> POPULATION GROWTH	HA10
Population forecast <b>see</b> FORECASTING	HA10
Population genetics <b>see</b> GENETICS, POPULATION	QU450
<b>POPULATION GROUPS</b>	<b>HM200-70</b>
M1 N1 Individuals classified according to their sex, racial origin, religion, common place of living, financial or social status, or some other cultural or behavioural attribute.	
<b>POPULATION GROWTH</b>	<b>HA10</b>
I1 N1 N6 Increase, over a specific period of time, in the number of individuals living in a country or region.	
Population growth and natural resources <b>see</b> POPULATION GROWTH	GF51
Population growth estimation <b>see</b> POPULATION GROWTH	HA10
Population heterogeneity <b>see</b> POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	HA10
Population law <b>see</b> LEGISLATION AS TOPIC	HA10
Population policy <b>see</b> PUBLIC POLICY	HA10
Population pressure <b>see</b> POPULATION DYNAMICS	HA10
Population programmes <b>see</b> POPULATION CONTROL	HA10
Population projection <b>see</b> FORECASTING	HA10
Population register <b>see</b> REGISTRIES	HA10-140
Population replacement <b>see</b> POPULATION DYNAMICS	HA10
Population size <b>see</b> POPULATION DENSITY	HA10
Population size and growth <b>see</b> POPULATION GROWTH	HA10
Population statistics <b>see</b> POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	HA10-140
<b>POPULATION SURVEILLANCE</b>	<b>HA10</b>
E5 N5 N6 Ongoing scrutiny of a population (general population, study population etc) generally using methods distinguished by their practicability, uniformity and frequently their rapidity, rather than by complete accuracy.	
In occupational health	<b>W310</b>
<b>See related</b> HEALTH SURVEYS; PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE	
Population theory <b>see</b> POPULATION DYNAMICS	HA10
Porcelain <b>see</b> DENTAL PORCELAIN	WU315
Porcelain-metal alloys <b>see</b> METAL CERAMIC ALLOYS	WU312
Pornography <b>see</b> EROTICA	HQ410

## P

### **PORPHYRIAS**

**WD284**

C16 C17 C18 A diverse group of metabolic diseases characterised by errors in the biosynthetic pathway of HEME in the LIVER, the BONE MARROW, or both. They are classified by the deficiency of specific enzymes, the tissue site of enzyme defect, or the clinical features that include neurological (acute) or cutaneous (skin lesions). Porphyrins can be hereditary or acquired as a result of toxicity to the hepatic or erythropoietic marrow tissues.

### **PORPHYRINS**

**WH190**

D3 D4 D23 A group of compounds containing the porphin structure, four pyrrole rings connected by methine bridges in a cyclic configuration to which a variety of side chains are attached. The nature of the side chain is indicated by a prefix, as uroporphyrin, hematoporphyrin, etc. The porphyrins, in combination with iron, form the heme component in biologically significant compounds such as hemoglobin and myoglobin.

Port health services **see** PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE

W122

### **PORT-WINE STAIN**

**WR620**

C16 C17 A vascular malformation of developmental origin characterised pathologically by ectasia of superficial dermal capillaries, and clinically by persistent macular erythaema. In the past, port wine stains have frequently been termed capillary haemangiomas, which they are not; unfortunately this confusing practice persists: HAEMANGIOMA, CAPILLARY is neoplastic, a port-wine stain is non-neoplastic. Port-wine stains vary in colour from fairly pale pink to deep red or purple and in size from a few millimeters to many centimeters in diameter. The face is the most frequently affected site and they are most often unilateral.

Portal hypertension **see** HYPERTENSION, PORTAL

WI720

### **PORTAL SYSTEM**

**WI720**

A7 A system of vessels in which blood, after passing through one capillary bed, is conveyed through a second set of capillaries before it returns to the systemic circulation. It pertains especially to the hepatic portal system. **See related** LIVER CIRCULATION

Portals and gateways **see** INTERNET

QA310

Portal-systemic encephalopathy **see** HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

WI700

### **PORTASYSTEMIC SHUNT, SURGICAL**

**WI720**

E4 Surgical venous shunt between the portal and systemic circulation to effect decompression of the portal circulation. It is performed primarily in the treatment of bleeding oesophageal varices resulting from portal hypertension. Types of shunt include portacaval, splenorenal, mesocaval, splenocaval, left gastric-caval (coronary-caval), portarenal, umbilicorenal, and umbilicocaval.

Portfolios **see** STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Portering services **see** HOUSEKEEPING, HOSPITAL

WX532

Portosystemic encephalopathy **see** HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

W1700

Portosystemic shunt **see** PORTASYSTEMIC SHUNT, SURGICAL

WI720

### **PORTRAITS [PUBLICATION TYPE]**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of graphic representations, especially of the face, of real persons, usually posed, living or dead. They are pictures whose purpose is the portrayal of an individual or group of individuals, not pictures which merely include people as part of an event or scene. Used for individual or group portraits in an article; portraits as a subject are indexed under the main heading PORTRAITS AS TOPIC.

## P

### PORTSMOUTH

Z1 A major city in Hampshire. One of the Royal Dockyards. **See related** HAMPSHIRE

**G**

Positive end-expiratory pressure **see** POSITIVE-PRESSURE RESPIRATION WF145

Positive-pressure non-invasive ventilation **see** POSITIVE-PRESSURE RESPIRATION WF145

### **POSITIVE-PRESSURE RESPIRATION**

**WF145**

E2 A method of mechanical ventilation in which pressure is maintained to increase the volume of gas remaining in the lungs at the end of expiration, thus reducing the shunting of blood through the lungs and improving gas exchange.

Positive-pressure ventilation **see** POSITIVE-PRESSURE RESPIRATION WF145

POSITRON-EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY **see** MULTIMODAL IMAGING WN540

Post-absorptive hypoglycaemia **see** HYPOGLYCAEMIA WK880

### **POSTANAESTHESIA NURSING**

**WO575**

H2 N2 The specialty or practice of nursing in the care of patients in the recovery room following surgery and/or anaesthesia.

Post-basic nursing education **see** EDUCATION, NURSING, CONTINUING WY49

Postcoital contraceptives **see** CONTRACEPTIVES, POSTCOITAL HQ164

Post-comatose unawareness state **see** PERSISTENT VEGITATIVE STATE WL538

### **POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME**

**WL530**

C10 C21 The organic and psychogenic disturbances observed after closed head injuries (HEAD INJURIES, CLOSED). Post-concussion syndrome includes subjective physical complaints (i.e. headache, dizziness), cognitive, emotional, and behavioural changes. These disturbances can be chronic, permanent, or late emerging.

Post-concussive encephalopathy **see** CHRONIC TRAUMATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY WL516

Post-concussive syndrome, chronic **see** POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME WL530

Post-dural puncture headache **see** HEADACHE WL840

Post-encephalitic Parkinson disease **see** PARKINSON DISEASE, POSTENCEPHALITIC WL315-8

Post-menopause **see** POSTMENOPAUSE WP640

Post-traumatic encephalopathy **see** CHRONIC TRAUMATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY WL516

Posterior cerebral artery aneurysm **see** INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM WL408

Posterior cervical pain **see** NECK PAIN WE403

Posterior choroidal artery infarction **see** CEREBRAL INFARCTION WL405

Posterior circulation transient ischaemic attack **see** ISCHAEMIC ATTACK, TRANSIENT WL405

Posterior communicating artery aneurysm **see** INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM WL408

## P

### **POSTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT** **WE288**

A2 A strong ligament of the knee that originates from the anterolateral surface of the medial condyle of the femur, passes posteriorly and inferiorly between the condyles, and attaches to the posterior intercondylar area of the tibia. **See related** ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT

Posterior fossa haemorrhage **see** INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGES WE403

Posterior neck pain **see** NECK PAIN WE403

Posterior pituitary diseases **see** PITUITARY DISEASES WK550

### **POSTMENOPAUSE** **WP640**

**G08** The physiological period following the MENOPAUSE the permanent cessation of the menstrual life.

### **POSTERS [PUBLICATION TYPE]**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of single or multi-sheet notices made to attract attention to events, activities, causes, goods, or services. They are for posting, usually in a public place and are chiefly pictorial. They are intended to make an immediate impression from a distance. Posters do not include poster presentations at conferences and meetings.

### **POSTGASTRECTOMY SYNDROMES** **WI380**

C6 C23 Sequelae of gastrectomy from the second week after operation on. Include recurrent or anastomotic ulcer, postprandial syndromes (DUMPING SYNDROME and late postprandial hypoglycaemia), disordered bowel action, and nutritional deficiencies. **See related** GASTRECTOMY

Postgraduate institutes **see** ACADEMIES AND INSTITUTES WA214

Postgraduate medical centres **see** ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRES WA216

Postgraduate nursing education **see** EDUCATION, NURSING, GRADUATE WY49

Postgraduate teaching hospitals **see** HOSPITALS, TEACHING WA214

Post-head injury coma **see** COMA, POST-HEAD INJURY WL352

Postimplantation embryo development **see** EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT QS604

Postimplantation phase **see** EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT QS604

Post-infectious arthritis **see** ARTHRITIS, REACTIVE WD984

Post-lumbar puncture headache **see** HEADACHE WL840

Postmenopausal bone loss **see** OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL WE242

Postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy **see** OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY  
WP612

Postmenopausal osteoporosis **see** OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL WE242

### **POSTMENOPAUSE** **WP640-2**

G8 The physiological period following the MENOPAUSE, the permanent cessation of the menstrual life.

Postmenstruation **see** MENSTRUATION WP620-30

## P

### POSTMODERNISM

**B**

K1 A late 20th-century philosophical approach or style of cultural analysis that seeks to reveal the cultural or social construction of concepts conventionally assumed to be natural or universal.

Postmortem **see** AUTOPSY

QZ35

### POSTMORTEM CHANGES

**QZ35**

C23 Natural physiological changes after death.

Postmortem examination **see** AUTOPSY

QZ35

### POSTNATAL CARE

**WQ520-66**

E2 N2 The care provided a woman following the birth of a child. **See related** MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

Postnatal depression **see** DEPRESSION, POSTPARTUM

WQ540

Postnidation embryo development **see** EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT

QS604

### POSTOPERATIVE CARE

**WO192**

E2 E4 N2 The period of care beginning when the patient is removed from surgery and aimed at meeting the patient's psychological and physical needs directly after surgery. **See related** PHYSICAL THERAPY MODALITIES

### POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS

**WO195**

C23 Pathologic processes that affect patients after a surgical procedure. They may or may not be related to the disease for which the surgery was done, and they may or may not be direct results of the surgery.

Postoperative emesis **see** POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

WO590

### POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

**WO590**

C23 Emesis and queasiness occurring after anaesthesia.

Post-operative pain **see** PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE

WO192

### POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD

**WO192**

E4 The period following a surgical operation.

Postoperative procedures **see** POSTOPERATIVE CARE

WO192

Postoperative vomiting **see** POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

WO590

Postoperative wound infection **see** SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION

WO197

Postpartum **see** POSTPARTUM PERIOD

WQ500

Postpartum amenorrhoea **see** AMENORRHOEA

WP622

Post-partum depression **see** DEPRESSION, POSTPARTUM

WQ540

### POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE

**WQ330**

C13 C23 Excess blood loss from uterine bleeding associated with OBSTETRIC LABOUR or CHILDBIRTH. It is defined as blood loss greater than 500 ml or of the amount that adversely affects the maternal physiology, such as BLOOD PRESSURE and HAEMATOCRIT. Postpartum haemorrhage is divided into two categories, immediate (within first 24 hours after birth) or delayed (after 24 hours postpartum).

## P

<b>POSTPARTUM PERIOD</b>	<b>WQ500</b>
G8 The period after giving birth. For puerperal psychoses use PUERPERAL DISORDERS + PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS. For postpartum amenorrhoea co-ordinate with AMENORRHOEA	
Postpartum programmes <b>see</b> POSTNATAL CARE	WQ520-66
Postpartum women <b>see</b> POSTPARTUM PERIOD	WQ500
Postprandial hypoglycaemia <b>see</b> HYPOGLYCAEMIA	WK880
Post-registration nursing education <b>see</b> EDUCATION, NURSING, CONTINUING	WY49
Post-surgical nursing <b>see</b> POSTANAESTHESIA NURSING	WO575
Post-traumatic encephalopathy <b>see</b> BRAIN INJURIES	WL530
Post-traumatic headache <b>see</b> HEADACHE DISORDERS	WL840
Post-traumatic hydrocephalus <b>see</b> HYDROCEPHALUS	WL312
Post-traumatic myelopathy <b>see</b> SPINAL CORD INJURIES	WL540-58
Post-traumatic seizure disorder <b>see</b> EPILEPSY, POST-TRAUMATIC	WL468
Post-traumatic stress disorders <b>see</b> STRESS DISORDERS, POST-TRAUMATIC	WM174
Post-traumatic vegetative state <b>see</b> PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE	WL538
<b>POSTURAL BALANCE</b>	<b>WE70</b>
G11 A POSTURE in which an ideal body mass distribution is achieved. Postural balance provides the body carriage stability and conditions for normal functions in stationary position or in movement, such as sitting, standing, or walking. <b>See related</b> MUSCULOSKELETAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA	
Postural drainage <b>see</b> DRAINAGE, POSTURAL	WF145
Postural equilibrium <b>see</b> POSTURAL BALANCE	WE70
Postural low back pain <b>see</b> LOW BACK PAIN	WE548-9
<b>POSTURE</b>	<b>WE450</b>
G11 The position or attitude of the body. PRONE POSITION; SUPINE POSITION; & HEAD-DOWN TILT are also available. <b>See related</b> KINESICS; MUSCULOSKELETAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA	
Postviral fatigue syndrome <b>see</b> FATIGUE SYNDROME, CHRONIC	WC505
<b>POTASSIUM</b>	<b>QV277</b>
D1 An element that is in the alkali group of metals. It has an atomic symbol K, atomic number 19, and atomic weight 39.10. It is the chief cation in the intracellular fluid of muscle and other cells. Potassium ion is a strong electrolyte and it plays a significant role in the regulation of fluid volume and maintenance of the water-electrolyte balance. For / deficiency use POTASSIUM DEFICIENCY. POTASSIUM, DIETARY is also available.	
<b>POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS</b>	<b>QV277</b>
D1 Inorganic compounds that contain potassium as an integral part of the molecule.	

## P

Potassium glutamate <b>see</b> GLUTAMATES	WD44
Potassium ion level <b>see</b> POTASSIUM	QV277
<b>POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE</b>	<b>QV229</b>
D1 Permanganic acid (HMnO <sub>4</sub> ), potassium salt. A highly oxidative, water-soluble compound with purple crystals, and a sweet taste.	
Potatoes <b>see</b> SOLANUM TUBEROSUM	WD90
Potentials, event-related <b>see</b> EVOKED POTENTIALS	WL254
Pott disease <b>see</b> TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL	WE480/256
<b>POULTRY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>WD88</b>
J2 Food products manufactured from poultry. <b>See related</b> EGGS	
<b>POVERTY</b>	<b>HM222</b>
I1 N1 A situation in which the level of living of an individual, family, or group is below the standard of the community. It is often related to a specific income level.	
Welfare provision	<b>HV242-91</b>
<b>See related</b> CULTURAL DEPRIVATION; EDUCATIONAL STATUS	
<b>POVERTY AREAS</b>	<b>HV922</b>
I1 N1 City, urban, rural, or suburban areas which are characterized by severe economic deprivation and by accompanying physical and social decay. Use for ghettos or slums.	
<b>POWDERS</b>	
D26 D27 Substances made up of an aggregation of small particles, as that obtained by grinding or trituration of a solid drug. In pharmacy it is a form in which substances are administered.	
Absorbent dermatological agents	<b>QV63</b>
Absorbent gastrointestinal agents	<b>QV66</b>
As a dosage form	<b>QV485</b>
Power <b>see</b> POWER (PSYCHOLOGY)	WLM814
Power engineering <b>see</b> ENGINEERING	WX710
Power, personal <b>see</b> POWER (PSYCHOLOGY)	WLM814
<b>POWER PLANTS</b>	<b>WX710</b>
E7 J1 Units that convert some other form of energy into electrical energy. On an industrial and technological level; differentiate from POWER SOURCES which are ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES. <b>See related</b> ENERGY GENERATING RESOURCES	
Power, professional <b>see</b> POWER (PSYCHOLOGY)	WLM812
<b>POWER (PSYCHOLOGY)</b>	<b>WLM814</b>
F1 The exertion of a strong influence or control over others in a variety of settings--administrative, social, academic, etc. <b>See related</b> SOCIAL CONTROL, INFORMAL	
Power, social <b>see</b> POWER (PSYCHOLOGY)	WLM812
Power sources <b>see</b> ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES	WX715
Power supplies <b>see</b> ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES	WX715

## P

### POXVIRIDAE

**QW165**

B4 A family of double-stranded DNA viruses infecting mammals (including humans), birds and insects. There are two subfamilies: CHORDOPOXVIRINAE, poxviruses of vertebrates, and ENTOMOPOXVIRINAE, poxviruses of insects.

### POXVIRIDAE INFECTIONS

**WC584**

C2 Virus diseases caused by the POXVIRIDAE.

Poxvirus infections **see** POXVIRIDAE INFECTIONS

WC584

Poxviruses **see** POXVIRIDAE

QW165

Practice administrators **see** PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, MEDICAL / organisation & administration  
WA134

Practice budgets **see** BUDGETS

WA132

### PRACTICE GUIDELINE [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works consisting of a set of directions or principles to assist the health care practitioner with patient care decisions about appropriate diagnostic, therapeutic, or other clinical procedures for specific clinical circumstances. Practice guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, organizations such as professional societies or governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. They can provide a foundation for assessing and evaluating the quality and effectiveness of health care in terms of measuring improved health, reduction of variation in services or procedures performed, and reduction of variation in outcomes of health care delivered.

### PRACTICE GUIDELINES AS TOPIC

N4 N5 For articles and books on the form, value, use and creation of guidelines as a procedural policy to aid health practitioners in patient care decisions. Directions or principles presenting current or future rules of policy for assisting health care practitioners in patient care decisions regarding diagnosis, therapy, or related clinical circumstances. The guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, professional societies, governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. The guidelines form a basis for the evaluation of all aspects of health care and delivery.

### PRACTICE MANAGEMENT

N4 Business management of medical and dental practices that may include capital financing, utilisation management, and arrangement of capitation agreements with other parties. **See related** PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, DENTAL; PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, MEDICAL

### PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, DENTAL

**WU79**

N4 The organisation and operation of the business aspects of a dental practice. **See related** PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

### PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, MEDICAL

**WA130-42**

N4 The organisation and operation of the business aspects of a general practice.

Computers

**WA135**

List size

**WA128**

Practice administrators

**WA134**

Receptionists

**WA134**

Service planning

**WA128**

**See related** BUDGETS; FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; MEDICAL RECORDS; PRIMARY HEALTH CARE; PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

## P

<b>PRACTICE NURSE</b>	<b>WA162</b>
M1 N2 Wessex Mesh. Nurses working in general practices to provide health education and patient care. See related PRIMARY CARE NURSING	
Practice pattern, clinical <b>see</b> PRACTICE PATTERNS, PHYSICIANS'	WB100
Practice pattern, dental <b>see</b> PRACTICE PATTERNS, DENTISTS'	WU100
<b>PRACTICE PATTERNS, DENTISTS'</b>	<b>WU100</b>
N4 N5 Patterns of practice in dentistry related to diagnosis and treatment.	
<b>PRACTICE PATTERNS, NURSES'</b>	<b>WY100</b>
N4 N5 Patterns of practice in nursing related to provision of services including diagnosis and treatment	
<b>PRACTICE PATTERNS, PHYSICIANS'</b>	<b>WB100</b>
N4 N5 Patterns of practice related to diagnosis and treatment as especially influenced by cost of the service requested and provided. Do not confuse with PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE where emphasis is on individual physicians & their practices; prescribing patterns goes here	
<b>PRACTICE (PSYCHOLOGY)</b>	<b>WLM453</b>
F2 Performance of an act one or more times, with a view to its fixation or improvement; any performance of an act or behaviour that leads to learning.	
Practice variation, clinical <b>see</b> PRACTICE PATTERNS, PHYSICIANS'	WB100
Practitioners, infection control <b>see</b> INFECTION CONTROL PRACTITIONERS	WC195
Prader Labhart Willi Syndrome <b>see</b> PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME	WM845
<b>PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME</b>	<b>WM845</b>
C10 C16 C18 An autosomal dominant disorder. Clinical manifestations include LEARNING DISABILITY; MUSCULAR HYPOTONIA; HYPERPHAGIA; OBESITY; short stature; HYPOGONADISM; STRABISMUS; and HYPERSOMNOLENCE. <b>See related</b> LEARNING DISABILITY	
Prayer <b>see</b> RELIGION	BL
Prayer healing <b>see</b> FAITH HEALING	WB855
Preadmission physical examination <b>see</b> DIAGNOSTIC TESTS, ROUTINE	WB200-95
<b>PREANAESTHETIC MEDICATION</b>	<b>WO580</b>
E3 E4	
<b>PRECANCEROUS CONDITIONS</b>	<b>QZ230</b>
C4 Pathological processes that tend eventually to become malignant. Do not use / complications for development into cancer, use / pathology. <b>See related</b> NEOPLASMS	
<b>PRECEPTORSHIP</b>	
I2 Practical experience in medical and health-related services that occurs as part of an educational programme, wherein the professionally trained student works outside the academic environment under the supervision of an established professional in the particular field.	
Dentistry	<b>WU20</b>
Medicine	<b>WA217</b>
Nursing	<b>WY49</b>
Pharmacy	<b>QV18</b>

## P

### PRECIPITATING FACTORS

N5 N6 Factors associated with the definitive onset of a disease, illness, accident, behavioural response, or course of action. Usually one factor is more important or more obviously recognisable than others, if several are involved, and one may often be regarded as "necessary". Examples include exposure to specific disease; amount or level of an infectious organism, drug, or noxious agent, etc. **See related** CAUSALITY

Precipitation **see** CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION

### PRECIPITIN TESTS

QY265

E1 E5 Serologic tests in which a positive reaction manifested by visible CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION occurs when a soluble ANTIGEN reacts with its precipitins, i.e., ANTIBODIES that can form a precipitate.

Precision attachment, denture **see** DENTURE PRECISION ATTACHMENT WU370

Preclinical drug evaluation **see** DRUG EVALUATION, PRECLINICAL QV471

Precocious puberty **see** PUBERTY, PRECOCIOUS WS840

### PRECONCEPTION CARE

WQ172

E2 N2 An organised and comprehensive programme of health care that identifies and reduces a woman's reproductive risks before conception through risk assessment, health promotion, and interventions. Preconception care programmes may be designed to include the male partner in providing counseling and educational information in preparation for fatherhood, such as genetic counseling and testing, financial and family planning, etc. This concept is different from PRENATAL CARE, which occurs during pregnancy. May refer to prospective mother or father. **See related** GENETIC COUNSELLING; MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES; PRENATAL CARE

### PRECONCEPTION INJURIES

WQ212

C21 Damages to reproductive health prior to conception (FERTILISATION), a legal term for torts liability concerning environmental safety issues. Preconception injuries may involve either the male or the female, such as chromosomal mutations in the OVA or the SPERMATOZOA.

In learning disability

WM846

**See related** PRENATAL EXPOSURE DELAYED EFFECTS

### PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA-LYMPHOMA

WH250

C4 C15 C20 A neoplasm characterised by abnormalities of the lymphoid cell precursors leading to excessive lymphoblasts in the marrow and other organs. It is the most common cancer in children and accounts for the vast majority of all childhood leukaemias.

Predator chain **see** FOOD CHAIN QH30

Prediabetes **see** PREDIABETIC STATE WK810

### PREDIABETIC STATE

WK810

C18 C19 The time period before the development of symptomatic diabetes. For example, certain risk factors can be observed in subjects who subsequently develop INSULIN RESISTANCE as in type 2 diabetes (DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2). Do not use / complications for development into diabetes. **See related** HYPERGLYCAEMIA

Predicting ovulation **see** OVULATION PREDICTION

Predictive genetic testing **see** GENETIC TESTING QZ50

Predictive testing, genetic **see** GENETIC TESTING QZ50

## P

### **PREDICTIVE VALUE OF TESTS**

**WB200-95**

E5 N5 N6 In screening and diagnostic tests, the probability that a person with a positive test is a true positive (i.e., has the disease), is referred to as the predictive value of a positive test; whereas, the predictive value of a negative test is the probability that the person with a negative test does not have the disease. Predictive value is related to the sensitivity and specificity of the test. Prefer with the specific test. **See related** FALSE POSITIVE REACTIONS

Predisposing factors **see** CAUSALITY

Predisposition **see** GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE

QZ50

### **PREDNISOLONE**

**WK755**

D4 A glucocorticoid with the general properties of the corticosteroids. It is the drug of choice for all conditions in which routine systemic corticosteroid therapy is indicated, except adrenal deficiency states.

### **PREDNISON**

**WK755**

D4 A synthetic anti-inflammatory glucocorticoid derived from CORTISONE. It is biologically inert and converted to PREDNISOLONE in the liver.

### **PRE-ECLAMPSIA**

**WQ263**

C13 Hypertension, proteinuria and oedema after the 20th week of pregnancy. **See related** ECLAMPSIA

Pre-employment health checks **see** OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

W310

### **PREFRONTAL CORTEX**

**WL132**

A8 The rostral part of the frontal lobe, bounded by the inferior precentral fissure in humans, which receives projection fibres from the mediodorsal nucleus of the thalamus. The prefrontal cortex receives afferent fibres from numerous structures of the diencephalon, mesencephalon, and limbic system as well as cortical afferents of visual, auditory, and somatic origin.

### **PREGNANCY**

**WQ200-75**

G8 The status during which female mammals carry their developing young (EMBRYOS or FOETUSES) in utero before birth, beginning from FERTILISATION to BIRTH. For molar pregnancy use HYDATIDIFORM MOLE. For surrogate pregnancy use SURROGATE MOTHERS. For heterotopic pregnancy use PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC.

Body image and sexuality

**WQ115**

**See related** OBSTETRICS; PREGNANT WOMEN; PRENATAL CARE

Pregnancy, adolescent **see** PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE

WQ223

### **PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS**

**WQ220-75**

C13 Conditions or pathological processes associated with pregnancy. They can occur during or after pregnancy, and range from minor discomforts to serious diseases that require medical interventions. They include diseases in pregnant females, and pregnancies in females with diseases.

Complications with assisted reproduction

**WQ237**

Women with pre-existing medical conditions

**WQ242**

Prolonged pregnancy

**WQ275**

**See related** OBSTETRIC LABOUR COMPLICATIONS; PERINATOLOGY; PREGNANCY, HIGH RISK

### **PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS, CARDIOVASCULAR**

**WQ244**

C13 C14 The co-occurrence of pregnancy and a cardiovascular disease. The disease may precede or follow FERTILISATION and it may or may not have a deleterious effect on the pregnant woman or FOETUS. Haemorrhage during pregnancy goes here, not at PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS, HAEMATOLOGIC.

## P

### **PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS, HAEMATOLOGIC**

**WQ252**

C13 C15 The co-occurrence of pregnancy and a blood disease (HAEMATOLOGIC DISEASES) which involves BLOOD CELLS or COAGULATION FACTORS. The haematologic disease may precede or follow FERTILISATION and it may or may not have a deleterious effect on the pregnant woman or FOETUS. For disorder of formed elements or coagulation processes of blood in pregnancy, not for excess or deficiency of substances in the blood (as HYPOKALAEMIA + PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS).

### **PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS, INFECTIOUS**

**WQ256**

C1 C13 The co-occurrence of pregnancy and an INFECTION. The infection may precede or follow FERTILISATION.

### **PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS, NEOPLASTIC**

**WQ220/242**

C4 C13 The co-occurrence of pregnancy and NEOPLASMS. The neoplastic disease may precede or follow FERTILISATION.

### **PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC**

**WQ226**

C13 A potentially life-threatening condition in which the EMBRYO, MAMMALIAN implants outside the cavity of the UTERUS. Most ectopic pregnancies (>96%) occur in the FALLOPIAN TUBES, known as TUBAL PREGNANCY. They can be in other locations, such as UTERINE CERVIX; OVARY; and abdominal cavity (PREGNANCY, ABDOMINAL).

Pregnancy, first trimester **see** PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, FIRST

WQ200

### **PREGNANCY, HIGH-RISK**

**WQ220**

G8 Pregnancy in which the mother and/or FOETUS are at greater than normal risk of MORBIDITY or MORTALITY. Causes include inadequate PRENATAL CARE, previous obstetrical history (ABORTION, SPONTANEOUS), pre-existing maternal disease, pregnancy-induced disease (GESTATIONAL HYPERTENSION), and MULTIPLE PREGNANCY, as well as advanced maternal age above 35. **See related** PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

### **PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE**

**WQ223**

G8 Pregnancy in human adolescent females under the age of 19. Pregnancy as a physiologic, social, cultural or psychological problem in adolescence. For pregnancy in children under 13 add CHILD.

Pregnancy in diabetes **see** PREGNANCY IN DIABETICS

WQ248

### **PREGNANCY IN DIABETICS**

**WQ248**

C13 The state of PREGNANCY in women with DIABETES MELLITUS. This does not include either symptomatic diabetes or GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE induced by pregnancy (DIABETES, GESTATIONAL) which resolves at the end of pregnancy. Refers to Diabetes Mellitus not Diabetes Insipidus. **See related** DIABETES GESTATIONAL

### **PREGNANCY, MULTIPLE**

**WQ236**

G8 The condition of bearing two or more FOETUSES simultaneously. This is for mother, use TWINS etc. for offspring.

Complications of assisted reproduction

**WQ237**

Pregnancy nutrition **see** PRENATAL NUTRITIONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

WQ175

### **PREGNANCY OUTCOME**

E1 G8 The results of conception and ensuing pregnancy. It includes LIVE BIRTH, STILL BIRTH, SPONTANEOUS ABORTION and INDUCED ABORTION. The outcome may follow natural or artificial insemination or any of the various ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, such as EMBRYO TRANSFER or FERTILISATION IN VITRO. **See related** FOETAL DEATH; LIVE BIRTH; STILLBIRTH

## P

Pregnancy, ovarian **see** PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC WQ226

Pregnancy, premarital **see** ILLEGITIMACY HQ640

### **PREGNANCY, PROLONGED** WQ275

C13 A term used to describe pregnancies that exceed the upper limit of a normal gestational period. In humans, a prolonged pregnancy is defined as one that extends beyond 42 weeks (294 days) after the first day of the last menstrual period (MENSTRUATION), or birth with gestational age of 41 weeks or more.

### **PREGNANCY RATE** WQ16

E5 G8 L1 N1 N6 The ratio of the number of conceptions (CONCEPTION) including LIVE BIRTH; STILLBIRTH; and fetal losses, to the mean number of females of reproductive age in a population during a set time period. **See related** VITAL STATISTICS

Pregnancy rate, live-birth **see** PREGNANCY RATE WQ16

Pregnancy, second trimester **see** PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, SECOND WQ200

Pregnancy, teenage **see** PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE WQ223

### **PREGNANCY TESTS** QY335

E1 Tests to determine whether or not an individual is pregnant. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL

### **PREGNANCY TESTS, IMMUNOLOGIC** QY335

E1 E5 **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL

Pregnancy, third trimester **see** PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, THIRD WQ200

Pregnancy toxaeemias **see** PRE-ECLAMPSIA WQ232

### **PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, FIRST** WQ200

G8 The beginning third of a human PREGNANCY, from the first day of the last normal menstrual period (MENSTRUATION) through the completion of 14 weeks (98 days) of gestation.

### **PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, SECOND** WQ200

G8 The middle third of a human PREGNANCY, from the beginning of the 15th through the 28th completed week (99 to 196 days) of gestation.

### **PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, THIRD** WQ200

G8 The last third of a human PREGNANCY, from the beginning of the 29th through the 42nd completed week (197 to 294 days) of gestation.

### **PREGNANCY, UNPLANNED** WQ220

G8 Unintended accidental pregnancy, including pregnancy resulting from failed contraceptive measures. **See related** PREGNANCY, UNWANTED

### **PREGNANCY, UNWANTED** WQ221

G8 Pregnancy, usually accidental, that is not desired by the parent or parents. **See related** PREGNANCY, UNPLANNED

Pregnant woman **see** PREGNANT WOMEN WQ110

### **PREGNANT WOMEN** WQ110

M1 Human females who are pregnant, as cultural, psychological, or sociological entities.

Maternity rights WQ55

## P

Cross-cultural studies	<b>WQ112</b>
Psychology	<b>WQ115</b>
Psychiatry	<b>WQ270</b>
Popular works	<b>WQ120</b>
<b>See related</b> PREGNANCY	
Pregnenedione <b>see</b> PROGESTERONE	WP614
Prehospital emergency care <b>see</b> EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	WX555
<b>PREIMPLANTATION DIAGNOSIS</b>	<b>WQ173</b>
E1 Determination of the nature of a pathological condition or disease in the ovum, zygote, or blastocyst prior to implantation. CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS is performed to determine the presence or absence of genetic disease. <b>See related</b> PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS	
Preimplantation genetic diagnosis <b>see</b> PREIMPLANTATION DIAGNOSIS	WQ173
<b>PREJUDICE</b>	<b>WLM850</b>
F1 A preconceived judgment made without adequate evidence and not easily alterable by presentation of contrary evidence.	
Against the elderly	<b>WT321</b>
Age group discrimination other than against the aged	<b>HM265</b>
Discrimination against other political or social groups	<b>HM267</b>
Gender discrimination, sociological aspects	<b>HM240</b>
In employment	<b>WX422</b>
Racial discrimination	<b>HM270</b>
Religious discrimination	<b>HM262</b>
Sociology of prejudice & discrimination	<b>HM235</b>
<b>See related</b> CIVIL RIGHTS; HUMAN RIGHTS; RACE RELATIONS; RACISM; SEXISM; WOMEN'S RIGHTS	
Prelingual deaf-blind disorders <b>see</b> DEAF-BLIND DISORDERS	
Premarital pregnancy <b>see</b> ILLEGITIMACY	HQ640
Premarital sexual relations <b>see</b> SEXUAL PARTNERS; SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR	HQ450
Premature babies <b>see</b> INFANT, PREMATURE	WS812
<b>PREMATURE BIRTH</b>	<b>WQ310</b>
C13 CHILDBIRTH before 37 weeks of PREGNANCY (259 days from the first day of the mother's last menstrual period, or 245 days after FERTILISATION). <b>See related</b> INFANT, PREMATURE; OBSTETRIC LABOUR, PREMATURE	
Premature ejaculation <b>see</b> SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PHYSIOLOGICAL	HQ200
Premature labour <b>see</b> OBSTETRIC LABOUR, PREMATURE	WQ330
Premature mortality <b>see</b> INFANT MORTALITY	WS820
Prematurity <b>see</b> INFANT, PREMATURE	WS812
Premedical education <b>see</b> EDUCATION, PREMEDICAL	WA208
Premedication, antibiotic <b>see</b> ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS	WB330

## P

### PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

WP628

C23 A combination of distressing physical, psychologic, or behavioural changes that occur during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle. Symptoms of PMS are diverse (such as pain, water-retention, anxiety, cravings, and depression) and they diminish markedly 2 or 3 days after the initiation of menses. **See related** MENSTRUATION

Premenstrual tension **see** PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

WP628

### PRENATAL CARE

WQ175

E2 N2 Care provided the pregnant woman in order to prevent complications, and decrease the incidence of maternal and prenatal mortality. **See related** MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES; PRENATAL NUTRITIONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA; PRENATAL EDUCATION

### PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS

WQ212

E1 Determination of the nature of a pathological condition or disease in the postimplantation embryo, fetus, or pregnant female before birth. **See related** GENETIC COUNSELLING; GENETIC SERVICES; PREIMPLANTATION DIAGNOSIS

### PRENATAL EDUCATION

WQ180

I2 N2 Training for pregnant women and parents-to-be to prepare for childbirth, CHILD CARE and parenthood

### PRENATAL EXPOSURE DELAYED EFFECTS

WQ212

G8 The consequences of exposing the FOETUS in utero to certain factors, such as NUTRITION PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA; PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS; DRUGS; RADIATION; and other physical or chemical factors. These consequences are observed later in the offspring after BIRTH.

In learning disability

WM846

**See related** MATERNAL EXPOSURE; PRECONCEPTION INJURIES

### PRENATAL INJURIES

WQ216

C13 Damages to the embryo or the FOETUS before BIRTH. Damages can be caused by any factors including biological, chemical, or physical.

In learning disability

WM846

Prenatal monitoring **see** FOETAL MONITORING

WQ212

### PRENATAL NUTRITIONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

WQ175

G7 G8 Nutrition of FEMALE during PREGNANCY. **See related** PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal nutrition physiology **see** PRENATAL NUTRITIONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

WQ175

Prenatal structures **see** EMBRYONIC STRUCTURES

QS604

Preneoplastic conditions **see** PRECANCEROUS CONDITIONS

QZ230

### PREOPERATIVE CARE

WO190

E2 E4 N2 Care given during the period prior to undergoing surgery when psychological and physical preparations are made according to the special needs of the individual patient. This period spans the time between admission to the hospital to the time the surgery begins. For preoperative use of antibiotics for prevention of infection index under ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS.

Preoperative procedures **see** PREOPERATIVE CARE

WO190

Preparations, pharmaceutical **see** PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

QV60-370

Preparations, standard **see** REFERENCE STANDARDS

## P

Pre-prorenin <b>see</b> RENIN	WK180
Preprosthetic oral surgical procedures <b>see</b> ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES, PREPROSTHETIC	WU370
<b>PRESBYOPIA</b>	<b>WW425</b>
C11 The normal decreasing elasticity of the crystalline lens that leads to loss of accommodation.	
Preschool child <b>see</b> CHILD, PRESCHOOL	WS830
Prescription drug abuse <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS	WM265-99
<b>PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE</b>	<b>QV448</b>
E2 Improper use of drugs or medications outside the intended purpose, scope, or guidelines for use. This is in contrast to MEDICATION ADHERENCE, and distinguished from DRUG ABUSE, which is a deliberate or willful action frequently associated with psychological disorders.	
<b>PRESCRIPTION DRUGS</b>	<b>QV60-269</b>
D26 Drugs that cannot be sold legally without a prescription. Do not confuse with DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS; DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS are the written directions for obtaining drugs; PRESCRIPTION DRUGS are the drugs that are prescribed	
<b>PRESCRIPTION FEES</b>	<b>QV427</b>
N3 The charge levied on the consumer for drugs or therapy prescribed under written order of a physician or other health professional. <b>See related</b> FEES AND CHARGES; FEES, PHARMACEUTICAL	
<b>PRESCRIPTIONS</b>	<b>QV448</b>
N2 Directions written for the obtaining and use of PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS; MEDICAL DEVICES; corrective LENSES; and a variety of other medical remedies.	
For medical devices or therapeutic instructions	<b>WB305</b>
Prescriptions, drug <b>see</b> DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS	QV448
Prescriptions, non-drug <b>see</b> PRESCRIPTIONS	QV488
Presenile Alzheimer dementia <b>see</b> ALZHEIMER DISEASE	WM221
Presentation applications <b>see</b> SOFTWARE	QA127
Presentation, breech <b>see</b> BREECH PRESENTATION	WQ307
Presentation, foetal <b>see</b> LABOUR PRESENTATION	WQ307
<b>PRESERVATION, BIOLOGICAL</b>	<b>QY25</b>
E1 E5 BLOOD PRESERVATION; ORGAN PRESERVATION and TISSUE PRESERVATION are also available; CRYOPRESERVATION is also available. <b>See related</b> TISSUE PRESERVATION	
Preservation, food <b>see</b> FOOD PRESERVATION	WD98
<b>PRESERVATIVES, PHARMACEUTICAL</b>	<b>QV520</b>
D26 D27 Substances added to pharmaceutical preparations to protect them from chemical change or microbial action. They include ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS and antioxidants. <b>See related</b> ANTIOXIDANTS	
Press releases <b>see</b> NEWS	

## P

Pressure groups **see** PUBLIC OPINION HV160

Pressure sore **see** PRESSURE ULCER WR598

### **PRESSURE ULCER** WR598

C17 An ulceration caused by prolonged pressure on the SKIN and TISSUES when one stays in one position for a long period of time, such as lying in bed. The bony areas of the body are the most frequently affected sites which become ischaemic (ISCHAEMIA) under sustained and constant pressure.

### **PRESUMED CONSENT** WA77

I1 N3 An institutional policy of granting authority to health personnel to perform procedures on patients or to remove organs from cadavers for transplantation unless an objection is registered by family members or by the patient prior to death. This also includes emergency care of minors without prior parental consent.

Preteen pregnancy **see** PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE WQ223

Preterm labour **see** OBSTETRIC LABOUR, PREMATURE WQ330

### **PREVALENCE**

E5 L1 N1 N6 The total number of cases of a given disease in a specified population at a designated time. It is differentiated from INCIDENCE, which refers to the number of new cases in the population at a given time.

Prevalence studies **see** CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDIES W115

Prevention, accident **see** ACCIDENT PREVENTION W400

/ prevention & control Subheading. (C,F3) Used with disease headings for increasing human or animal resistance against disease ) (e.g. immunisation), for control of transmission agents, for prevention and control of environmental hazards, or for prevention and control of social factors leading to disease. It includes preventive measures in individual cases.

In road traffic accidents

W460

In cancer

QZ620

Prevention, primary **see** PRIMARY PREVENTION W100

### **PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY** WU113

E6 H2 The branch of dentistry concerned with the prevention of disease and the maintenance and promotion of oral health. Do not confuse with TOOTH DISEASES / prevention & control or MOUTH DISEASES / prevention & control. Do not confuse with DENTAL PROPHYLAXIS or ORAL HYGIENE. **See related** DENTAL CLINICS; FLUORIDATION; HEALTH EDUCATION, DENTAL; PRIMARY PREVENTION

### **PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES** W100

N2 Services designed for HEALTH PROMOTION and prevention of disease. **See related** HEALTH PROMOTION; IMMUNISATION; PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY; PREVENTIVE MEDICINE; PREVENTIVE PSYCHIATRY, PRIMARY PREVENTION

### **PREVENTIVE MEDICINE** W100/120-146

H2 A medical specialty primarily concerned with prevention of disease (PRIMARY PREVENTION) and the promotion and preservation of health in the individual. For primary prevention use PRIMARY PREVENTION; for secondary prevention use / diagnosis & therapy; for tertiary prevention use REHABILITATION. **See related** HEALTH PROMOTION; PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES; PUBLIC HEALTH; PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

## P

### PREVENTIVE PSYCHIATRY

**WM31.5**

F4 H2 A discipline concerned with the prevention of mental illness and the promotion of mental health. Do not confuse with MENTAL DISORDERS / prevention & control. **See related PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES**

### PRICE LISTS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of lists giving the prices of items for sale, including drugs, equipment, books, etc. Price lists are less detailed than catalogues and not as long.

Prices **see** COMMERCE WX214

Pricing **see** COSTS AND COST ANALYSIS WX288

### PRIMAQUINE

**QV258**

D3 An aminoquinoline that is given by mouth to produce a radical cure and prevent relapse of vivax and ovale malaras following treatment with a blood schizonticide. It has also been used to prevent transmission of falciparum malaria by those returning to areas where there is a potential for re-introduction of malaria. Adverse effects include anaemias and GI disturbances.

Primary biliary cirrhosis **see** LIVER CIRRHOSIS, BILIARY WI750

Primary brain neoplasms **see** BRAIN NEOPLASMS WL350

Primary brain stem neoplasms **see** BRAIN STEM NEOPLASMS WL350

Primary care **see** PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WA111-80

### PRIMARY CARE NURSING

E2 Techniques or methods of patient care used by nurses as primary careproviders. **WA161**  
**See also** PRACTICE NURSE; COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Primary care receptionists **see** MEDICAL RECEPTIONISTS WA134

### PRIMARY CARE TRUSTS

**WX116**

N3 Wessex Mesh. Include works on Primary Care Groups.  
Strategy plans & profiles **WX117**

Primary central nervous system neoplasms **see** CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM NEOPLASMS  
WL350-5

Primary choroid plexus neoplasms **see** CHOROID PLEXUS NEOPLASMS WL350

Primary education **see** EDUCATION L30

Primary esotropia **see** ESOTROPIA WW515

### PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

**WA111-80**

N4 Care which provides integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community.

Clinical governance **WA131**

Dictionaries **WA113**

General works **WA151**

Health services **WA127**

History **WA111**

## P

Legislation	<b>WA125</b>
Mental health care	<b>WM30.5</b>
NHS Walk-in Centres	<b>WA126</b>
Primary health care team	<b>WA150</b>
Research	<b>WA120</b>
Service planning	<b>WA128</b>
<b>See related</b> FACILITY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION; GENERAL PRACTICE; GROUP PRACTICE; HEALTH FACILITIES; PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, MEDICAL ;RECEPTIONISTS, MEDICAL	
Primary health care team <b>see</b> PATIENT CARE TEAM	WA150
Primary health nursing <b>use</b> NURSING STAFF + PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	WA161
Primary hypersomnolence disorders <b>see</b> DISORDERS OF EXCESSIVE SOMNOLENCE	WL724
Primary insomnia <b>see</b> SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS	WL724
Primary lateral sclerosis <b>see</b> MOTOR NEURON DISEASE	WL314
Primary malignant brain tumours <b>see</b> BRAIN NEOPLASMS	WL350
Primary myocardial diseases <b>see</b> CARDIOMYOPATHIES	WG280
Primary neoplasms, cerebellum <b>see</b> CEREBELLAR NEOPLASMS	WL350
<b>PRIMARY NURSING</b>	<b>WY234</b>
N2 The primary responsibility of one nurse for the planning, evaluation and care of a patient throughout the course of illness, convalescence and recovery. <b>Note</b> Do not confuse with nursing in primary care (See above) or general practice nursing, see PRACTICE NURSE.	
Primary Parkinsonism <b>see</b> PARKINSON DISEASE	WL315-8
<b>PRIMARY PREVENTION</b>	<b>W100</b>
N2 N6 Specific practices for the prevention of disease or mental disorders in susceptible individuals or populations. These include HEALTH PROMOTION, including mental health; protective procedures, such as COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL; and monitoring and regulation of ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS. Primary prevention is to be distinguished from SECONDARY PREVENTION and TERTIARY PREVENTION. <b>See related</b> PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY; PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES; PREVENTIVE MEDICINE; PREVENTIVE PSYCHIATRY	
Primary schools <b>see</b> SCHOOLS	L30
Primary senile degenerative dementia <b>see</b> ALZHEIMER DISEASE	WM221
<b>PRIMATES</b>	<b>QL30</b>
B1 General or unspecified primates; prefer specific family, subfamily or genus;human primate is HOMINIDAE.	
Primrose, evening <b>see</b> OENOTHERA BIENNIS	QV466
Printed media <b>see</b> MASS MEDIA	WLM880
Printers <b>see</b> COMPUTER PERIPHERALS	QA190
<b>PRINTING</b>	<b>Z20-26</b>
L1	

## P

### PRION DISEASES

**WL338**

C10 A group of genetic, infectious, or sporadic degenerative human and animal nervous system disorders associated with abnormal PRIONS. These diseases are characterised by conversion of the normal prion protein to an abnormal configuration via a post-translational process. In humans, these conditions generally feature DEMENTIA, ATAXIA; and a fatal outcome. Pathologic features include a spongiform encephalopathy without evidence of inflammation. The older literature occasionally refers to these as unconventional SLOW VIRUS DISEASES. **See related** CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME; GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER-SCHEINKER DISEASE

Prion-induced disorder **see** PRION DISEASES

WL338

Prion protein diseases **see** PRION DISEASES

WL338

### PRIONS

**QU55**

D12 Small proteinaceous infectious particles which resist inactivation by procedures that modify NUCLEIC ACIDS and contain an abnormal isoform of a cellular protein which is a major and necessary component. The abnormal (scrapie) isoform is PrP<sup>Sc</sup> (PRPSC PROTEINS) and the cellular isoform PrP<sup>C</sup> (PRPC PROTEINS). The primary amino acid sequence of the two isoforms is identical. Human diseases caused by prions include CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME; GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER SYNDROME; and INSOMNIA, FATAL FAMILIAL.

Priorities, health **see** HEALTH PRIORITIES

WX140

Prison doctors **see** PHYSICIANS; PRISONS

WA288

Prison-induced psychosis **see** PRISONERS / psychology

WM31

Prison psychiatry **see** PRISONERS / psychology

### PRISONERS

**HM530**

M1 Hostages go here.

After care

**HM540**

Forensic prison psychiatry

**WM743**

Health care

**WA97**

Hostages

**HM435**

Imprisonment

**HM530**

Nursing

**WY274**

Political prisoners

**HM610**

Prisoners of war

**HM610**

Prison psychiatry

**WM31**

Psychology of prisoners

**WLM160**

Psychology of hostages

**WLM824**

Prisoners' dilemma **see** GAME THEORY

QA25

### PRISONS

**HM530**

I1 Penal institutions, or places of confinement for war prisoners.

Young offenders institutions

**WS355**

Libraries

**Z290**

Medicine

**WA288**

Nursing

**WY274**

Prison doctors

**WA288**

Psychiatric effects

**WM31**

**See related** LAW ENFORCEMENT

## P

### PRIVACY

J7

I1 N3 The state of being free from intrusion or disturbance in one's private life or affairs.  
For patients

WA20

**See related** ACCESS TO INFORMATION; CONFIDENTIALITY; GENETIC PRIVACY; PERSONAL SPACE

Privacy of patient data **see** CONFIDENTIALITY

QA250

Privacy of space **see** PERSONAL SPACE

Private duty nursing **see** NURSING, PRIVATE DUTY

WY268

Private enterprise **see** PRIVATE SECTOR

WX214

Private hospitals **see** HOSPITALS, PRIVATE

WX870

### PRIVATE PRACTICE

WX850

N4 Practice of a health profession outside the NHS for payment either by the individual or via an insurance scheme. Wessex Mesh definition.

Private practice nursing **see** NURSING, PRIVATE DUTY

WY268

Private rooms **see** PATIENTS' ROOMS

WA20

### PRIVATE SECTOR

WX214/WX850-80

I1 N4 That distinct portion of the institutional, industrial, or economic structure of a country that is controlled or owned by non-governmental, private interests. In British health service terms, non-National Health Service provision of health care. **See related** CHARITIES; HOSPITALS, PRIVATE; HOSPITALS, VOLUNTARY; INFORMAL SECTOR

Private, not-for-profit hospitals **see** HOSPITALS, VOLUNTARY

WX870

### PRIVATISATION

WX850

N4 Process of shifting publicly controlled services and/or facilities to the private sector. Use for medical or non-medical services. **See related** OUTSOURCED SERVICES

Privileged communication **see** CONFIDENTIALITY

WX365

Prizes **see** AWARDS AND PRIZES

Pro alpha 1 collagen **see** COLLAGEN TYPE 1

QU55

Pro alpha 2 collagen **see** COLLAGEN TYPE 1

QU55

Probabilistic models **see** MODELS, STATISTICAL

QA27

### PROBABILITY

E5 G17 N5 N6 The study of chance processes or the relative frequency characterising a chance process.

Statistics generally

QA28

Health and medical statistics

W150

### PROBATION

HM525

F1 I1 Wessex Mesh. A system of suspending the sentence on an offender subject to a period of good behaviour under the supervision of a person appointed for the purpose.

## P

### PROBIOTICS

WD98

J2 Live microbial DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS which beneficially affect the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance. Antibiotics and other related compounds are not included in this definition. In humans, lactobacilli are commonly used as probiotics, either as single species or in mixed culture with other bacteria. Other genera that have been used are bifidobacteria and streptococci.

Problem-based curricula **see** PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING

L57

### PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING

L57

F2 I2 Instructional use of examples or cases to teach using problem-solving skills and critical thinking. Do not confuse with PROBLEM-SOLVING, a type of learning.

Problem formulation **see** RESEARCH DESIGN

Problem-orientated medical records **see** MEDICAL RECORDS, PROBLEM-ORIENTATED WX370

### PROBLEM SOLVING

WLM400

F2 A learning situation involving more than one alternative from which a selection is made in order to attain a specific goal.

### PROBLEMS AND EXERCISES [PUBLICATION TYPE] schedules

18 in all

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of collections of practice questions and drills, generally for instructional or review use. **See related** EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Procedures **see** METHODS

### PROCESS ASSESSMENT (HEALTH CARE)

WX175

N4 N5 An evaluation procedure that focuses on how care is delivered, based on the premise that there are standards of performance for activities undertaken in delivering patient care, in which the specific actions taken, events occurring, and human interactions are compared with accepted standards.

Process, metabolic **see** METABOLISM

QU120-5

Process, nursing **see** NURSING PROCESS

WY110

Processes, neoplastic **see** NEOPLASTIC PROCESSES

QZ400

Processes, psychotherapeutic **see** PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESSES

WM420

Pro-choice groups **see** PUBLIC OPINION

HQ170-8

Procollagen type I **see** COLLAGEN TYPE I

QU55

Procollagen type III **see** COLLAGEN TYPE III

QU55

### PROCTOCOLECTOMY, RESTORATIVE

WI650

E4 A surgical procedure involving the excision of the COLON and RECTUM and the formation of an ILEOANAL RESERVOIR (pouch). In patients with intestinal diseases, such as ulcerative colitis, this procedure avoids the need for an OSTOMY by allowing for transanal defecation. **See related** COLONIC POUCHES

Proctology **see** COLORECTAL SURGERY

WI520

## P

Proctoscopic surgery **see** PROCTOSCOPY WI620

Proctoscopic surgical procedures **see** PROCTOSCOPY WI620

### **PROCTOSCOPY** WI620

E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the rectum. **See related** ANAL CANAL; ENDOSCOPY, GASTROINTESTINAL

Proctosigmoidoscopy **see** SIGMOIDOSCOPY WI620

Product approval **see** CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY W4

Product containers **see** PRODUCT PACKAGING QV525

### **PRODUCT LABELLING**

J1 Use of written, printed, or graphic materials upon or accompanying a product or its container or wrapper. It includes purpose, effect, description, directions, hazards, warnings, and other relevant information. Classify with particular product.

Product labelling, drug **see** DRUG LABELLING QV535

Product labelling, food **see** FOOD LABELLING WD35

### **PRODUCT PACKAGING**

J1 Form in which product is processed or wrapped and labeled. **PRODUCT LABELLING** is also available. It includes containers, packaging methods and packaging materials. Classify with particular product.

Product packaging, drug **see** DRUG PACKAGING QV525

Product packaging, food **see** FOOD PACKAGING WD91

Product recycling **see** EQUIPMENT REUSE W350

### **PRODUCT SURVEILLANCE, POSTMARKETING**

E5 Surveillance of drugs, devices, appliances, etc., for efficacy or adverse effects, after they have been released for general sale. Classify with particular product.

Production **see** ECONOMICS HB

Productivity **see** EFFICIENCY WX424

Productivity, organisational **see** EFFICIENCY, ORGANISATIONAL WX424

Product, biological **see** BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

### **PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY**

N4 The quality or state of being independent and self-directing, especially in making decisions, enabling professionals to exercise judgment as they see fit during the performance of their jobs.

For medical profession

**WA227**

For nursing profession

**WY25**

**See related** PERSONAL AUTONOMY

## P

### PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

I2 The capability to perform the duties of one's profession generally, or to perform a particular professional task, with skill of an acceptable quality. Differentiate from CLINICAL COMPETENCE which is restricted to competence in professional activities directly related to patient care

Dentistry	<b>WU21</b>
Medicine	<b>WA227</b>
Moderation of the medical profession	<b>WA222</b>
In social work	<b>HV119</b>

Professional delegation **see** DELEGATION, PROFESSIONAL WX224.4

Professional development **see** EDUCATION, MEDICAL, CONTINUING; EDUCATION, NURSING, CONTINUING; EDUCATION, PHARMACY, CONTINUING; STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Professional education **see** EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL L42

Professional ethics, **see** ETHICS, PROFESSIONAL BJ

Professional-family disagreements **see** DISSENT AND DISPUTES

### PROFESSIONAL-FAMILY RELATIONS

F1 The interactions between the professional person and the family.

Dentistry	<b>WU61</b>
Medicine	<b>WA270</b>
In social work	<b>HV118</b>

### PROFESSIONAL IMPAIRMENT

I1 N3 The inability of a health professional to provide proper professional care of patients due to his or her physical and/or mental disability. **See related** PHYSICIAN IMPAIRMENT

Professional liability **see** LIABILITY, LEGAL

Professional meetings and conferences **see** CONGRESSES AS TOPIC WX225

### PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

F1 K1 Violation of laws, regulations, or professional standards.

In medicine	<b>WA229</b>
In nursing	<b>WY26</b>
In social work	<b>HV119</b>

**See related** CONFLICT OF INTEREST; DECEPTION; ETHICS, PROFESSIONAL; FRAUD; MALPRACTICE

Professional organisations **see** SOCIETIES 1 in all schedules

Professional-patient disagreement **see** DISSENT AND DISPUTES WA80

### PROFESSIONAL-PATIENT RELATIONS **WA70**

F1 N5 Interactions between health personnel and patients.

In dentistry	<b>WU61</b>
In medicine	<b>WA270</b>
In social work	<b>HV118</b>

**See related** TRUTH DISCLOSURE

### PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

N4 The use of one's knowledge in a particular profession. It includes, in the case of the field of biomedicine, professional activities related to health care and the actual performance of the duties

## P

related to the provision of health care. Do not confuse with PRACTICE PATTERNS, PHYSICIANS'  
In dentistry **WU21**  
In medicine **WA200**  
In social work **HV115**

Professional relations **see** INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

### PROFESSIONAL REVIEW ORGANISATIONS

**WX179**

N4 N5 Organisations representing designated geographic areas which review the medical necessity, appropriateness, quality, and cost-effectiveness of care received by patients.

In medicine  
In nursing

**WA222**  
**WY21**

### PROFESSIONAL ROLE

F1 The expected function of a member of a particular profession.

In medicine  
In nursing

**WA200**  
**WY21**

### PROFESSIONAL STAFF COMMITTEES

**WX225**

N4 N5 Committees of professional personnel who have responsibility for determining policies, procedures, and controls related to professional matters in health facilities. **See related** HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION; QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

Professional standards review organisations **see** PROFESSIONAL REVIEW ORGANISATIONS

Professions **see** OCCUPATIONS

Profiles **see** STAFF DEVELOPMENT

### PROGESTERONE

**WP614**

D4 D6 The major progestational steroid that is secreted primarily by the CORPUS LUTEUM and the PLACENTA. Progesterone acts on the UTERUS, the MAMMARY GLANDS and the BRAIN. It is required in EMBRYO IMPLANTATION; PREGNANCY maintenance, and the development of mammary tissue for MILK production. Progesterone, converted from PREGNENOLONE, also serves as an intermediate in the biosynthesis of GONADAL STEROID HORMONES and adrenal CORTICOSTEROIDS.

### PROGNOSIS

**WB142**

E1 A prediction of the probable outcome of a disease based on a individual's condition and the usual course of the disease as seen in similar situations.

Prognostic Nutritional Index **see** NUTRITION ASSESSMENT

**WD30**

Programmable implantable insulin pump **see** INSULIN INFUSION SYSTEMS

**WK820**

Programmable implantable medication systems **see** INFUSION PUMPS, IMPLANTABLE **WM354**

Programme appropriateness **see** PROGRAMME EVALUATION

### PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

**WX220**

N4 The process of formulating, improving, and expanding educational, managerial, or service-orientated work plans (excluding computer program development).

Project management

**WX212.3**

Programme effectiveness **see** PROGRAMME EVALUATION

Programme efficiency **see** EFFICIENCY, ORGANISATIONAL

**WX424**

## P

### **PROGRAMME EVALUATION**

**WX170**

E5 N4 N5 Studies designed to assess the efficacy of programmes. They may include the evaluation of cost-effectiveness, the extent to which objectives are met, or impact. **See related EVALUATION STUDIED AS TOPIC; HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS**

Programme evaluation, nursing **see** NURSING EVALUATION RESEARCH WY20

Programme sustainability **see** PROGRAMME EVALUATION WX170

Programmed electrostimulation **see** ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIC TECHNIQUES, CARDIAC WG140

### **PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION [PUBLICATION TYPE]**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works consisting of sequenced self-correction texts.

### **PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION AS TOPIC**

**L70**

I2 Instruction in which learners progress at their own rate using workbooks, textbooks, or electromechanical devices that provide information in discrete steps, test learning at each step, and provide immediate feedback about achievement.

Programmed instruction, computerised **see** COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION L73

Programmed learning **see** PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION AS TOPIC L70

### **PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES**

**QA120**

L1 Specific languages used to prepare computer programs.

Programs, computer **see** SOFTWARE QA123-5

Progranulocytic leukaemia **see** LEUKAEMIA, PROMYELOCYTIC, ACUTE WH250

Progress report **see** PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT WX220

Progression-free survival **see** DISEASE-FREE SURVIVAL

Progressive chorea, chronic hereditary (Huntington) **see** HUNTINGTON DISEASE WL320-2

Progressive muscular dystrophy, Duchenne type **see** MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY, DUCHENNE WE340

### **PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE**

**WA180**

N4 Organisation of medical and nursing care according to the degree of illness and care requirements in the hospital. The elements are intensive care, intermediate care, self-care, long-term care, and organised home care.

Project management **see** PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT WX212.3

Project management software **see** SOFTWARE QA132

### **PROJECTION**

**WM475**

F1 A defence mechanism, operating unconsciously, whereby that which is emotionally unacceptable in the self is rejected and attributed (projected) to others.

Projections and predictions **see** FORECASTING

## P

### PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES

**WLM325**

F4 Techniques whereby personality attributes are revealed through the subject's responses to relatively unstructured, ambiguous, or vague stimuli. These responses represent projections of the subject's own fears and needs.

### PROLACTIN

**WK515**

D6 D12 A lactogenic hormone secreted by the adenohypophysis (PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR). It is a polypeptide of approximately 23 kD. Besides its major action on lactation, in some species prolactin exerts effects on reproduction, maternal behavior, fat metabolism, immunomodulation and osmoregulation. Prolactin receptors are present in the mammary gland, hypothalamus, liver, ovary, testis, and prostate.

### PROLAPSE

**WP430**

C23 The protrusion of an organ or part of an organ into a natural or artificial orifice. **See related** PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE

Prolapsed disc **see** INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISPLACEMENT WE475

Prolixin **see** FLUPHENAZINE QV77

Prolongation of life **see** LIFE SUPPORT CARE WB430

Prolonged-action preparations **see** DELAYED-ACTION PREPARATIONS QV485

Prolonged post-traumatic unawareness **see** PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE WL538

Prolonged pregnancy **see** PREGNANCY, PROLONGED WQ275

PROM (Pregnancy) **see** FOETAL MEMBRANES, PREMATURE RUPTURE WQ228

Promiscuity **see** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR HQ450

Promotion **see** ADVERTISING AS TOPIC WX228

Promyelocytic leukaemia, acute **see** LEUKAEMIA, PROMYELOCYTIC, ACUTE WH250

Proof reading **see** PUBLISHING Z24

### PROPAGANDA

**J6**

F1 L1 The deliberate attempt to influence attitudes and beliefs for furthering one's cause or damaging an opponent's cause.

Psychological aspects

**WLM839**

**See related** PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION

Property **see** OWNERSHIP

Property rights **see** OWNERSHIP

Property, patients' **see** OWNERSHIP WA14

Prophylaxis, dental **see** DENTAL PROPHYLAXIS WU113

### PROPIONIBACTERIACEAE

**QW125**

B3 A family of gram-positive bacteria found in dairy products or in the intestinal tracts of animals.

## P

### PROPOLIS

D5 D20 A resinous substance obtained from beehives that is used traditionally as an antimicrobial. It is a heterogeneous mixture of many substances.

Proprietary health facilities **see** HEALTH FACILITIES, PROPRIETARY WX870-80

Proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation (PNF) stretching **see** MUSCLE STRETCHING EXERCISES WB541

### PROPYLAMINES

**QU61**

D2

Prorenin **see** RENIN

WK180

### PROSOPAGNOSIA

**WL704**

C10 C23 F1 The inability to recognise a familiar face or to learn to recognise new faces. This visual agnosia is most often associated with lesions involving the junctional regions between the temporal and occipital lobes. The majority of cases are associated with bilateral lesions; however unilateral damage to the right occipito-temporal cortex has also been associated with this condition.

Prosopagnosia, acquired **see** PROSOPAGNOSIA WL704

Prosopagnosia, developmental **see** PROSOPAGNOSIA WL704

### PROSPECTIVE STUDIES

**Q20**

E5 N5 N6 Observation of a population for a sufficient number of persons over a sufficient number of years to generate incidence or mortality rates subsequent to the selection of the study group.

### PROSPECTUSES [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works consisting of advertisements separately printed and distributed by a publisher to describe and solicit orders for a recent or forthcoming publication. In the case of books, they may include sample pages. For prospectuses as a subject, index under main heading ADVERTISING AS TOPIC.

### PROSTAGLANDINS

**QU90**

D2 D23 A group of compounds derived from unsaturated 20-carbon fatty acids, primarily arachidonic acid, via the cyclooxygenase pathway. They are extremely potent mediators of a diverse group of physiological processes.

Prostanoids **see** PROSTAGLANDINS QU90

### PROSTATE

**WJ750**

A5 A10 A gland in males that surrounds the neck of the URINARY BLADDER and the URETHRA. It secretes a substance that liquefies coagulated semen. It is situated in the pelvic cavity behind the lower part of the PUBIC SYMPHYSIS, above the deep layer of the triangular ligament, and rests upon the RECTUM. For / surgery use PROSTATECTOMY. For inflammation use PROSTATITIS. For adenoma, hyperplasia and hypertrophy use PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA. **See related** EXOCRINE GLANDS; PROSTATECTOMY

Prostate cancer **see** PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS WJ752

### PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

**WJ752**

D8 D12 D23 A glycoprotein that is a kallikrein-like serine proteinase and an esterase, produced by epithelial cells of both normal and malignant prostate tissue. It is an important marker for the diagnosis of prostate cancer. **See related** PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS

## P

### PROSTATECTOMY

WJ768

E4 Complete or partial surgical removal of the prostate. Three primary approaches are commonly employed: suprapubic - removal through an incision above the pubis and through the urinary bladder; retropubic - as for suprapubic but without entering the urinary bladder; and transurethral (TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE).

Prostatectomy, retropubic **see** PROSTATECTOMY WJ758

Prostatectomy, suprapubic **see** PROSTATECTOMY WJ758

Prostatic adenoma **see** PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA WJ752

### PROSTATIC DISEASES

WJ752

C12 Pathological processes involving the PROSTATE or its component tissues. For inflammatory disease use PROSTATITIS.

### PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

WJ752

C12 Increase in constituent cells in the PROSTATE, leading to enlargement of the organ (hypertrophy) and adverse impact on the lower urinary tract function. This can be caused by increased rate of cell proliferation, reduced rate of cell death, or both. **See related** PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS

Prostatic hyperplasia, benign **see** PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA WJ752

Prostatic hypertrophy **see** PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA WJ752

Prostatic hypertrophy, benign **see** PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA WJ752

### PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS

WJ752

C4 C12 Tumours or cancer of the PROSTATE. **See related** GENITAL NEOPLASMS, MALE; PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN; PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

### PROSTATITIS

WJ752

C12 Infiltration of inflammatory cells into the parenchyma of PROSTATE. The subtypes are classified by their varied laboratory analysis, clinical presentation and response to treatment.

### PROSTHESES AND IMPLANTS

E7 Prefer specifics. Artificial substitutes for body parts, and materials inserted into tissue for functional, cosmetic, or therapeutic purposes. Prostheses can be functional, as in the case of artificial arms and legs, or cosmetic, as in the case of an artificial eye. Implants, all surgically inserted or grafted into the body, tend to be used therapeutically. IMPLANTS, EXPERIMENTAL is available for those used experimentally. **See related** ARTIFICIAL LIMBS; ARTIFICIAL ORGANS; BIOPROSTHESIS; DEVICE REMOVAL; EYE, ARTIFICIAL; HEART, ARTIFICIAL; HEART VALVE PROSTHESIS; HIP PROSTHESIS; JOINT PROSTHESIS; KIDNEY, ARTIFICIAL; KNEE PROSTHESIS; MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS; MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS; PENILE PROSTHESIS; PROSTHODONTICS

Prostheses, dental **see** DENTAL PROSTHESIS WU370

Prostheses, surgical dental **see** DENTAL IMPLANTS WU640

Prosthesis **see** PROSTHESES AND IMPLANTS

Prosthesis adjustment **see** PROSTHESIS FITTING

Prosthesis,dental **see** DENTAL PROSTHESIS WU370

## P

### PROSTHESIS DESIGN

**WE138**

E5 E7 The plan and delineation of prostheses in general or a specific prosthesis. **See related** EQUIPMENT DESIGN

### PROSTHESIS FAILURE

C23 E5 Malfunction of implantation shunts, valves, etc., and prosthesis loosening, migration, and breaking. Do not use for dental prostheses, use DENTAL RESTORATION FAILURE. Co-ordinate with specific prosthesis.

### PROSTHESIS FITTING

E5 The fitting and adjusting of artificial parts of the body. Co-ordinate with specific prosthesis.

### PROSTHESIS IMPLANTATION

**WO260**

E4 Surgical insertion of a prosthesis. Co-ordinate with specific prosthesis.

Prosthesis implantation, dental **see** DENTAL IMPLANTATION

WU640

Prosthesis loosening **see** PROSTHESIS FAILURE

Prosthesis, surgical dental **see** DENTAL IMPLANTS

WU640

Prosthetics **see** PROSTHESES AND IMPLANTS

### PROSTHODONTICS

**WU370-390**

E6 H2 A dental specialty concerned with the restoration and maintenance of oral function by the replacement of missing teeth and structures by artificial devices or prostheses. **See related** ORAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES, PREPROSTHETIC

Prostitution **see** SEX WORK

HQ440

Protamine hagedorn insulin **see** INSULIN, NPH

WK820

Protan defect **see** COLOUR VISION DEFECTS

WW115

Protease antagonists **see** PROTEASE INHIBITORS

QU136

### PROTEASE INHIBITORS

**QU136**

D27 Compounds which inhibit or antagonise biosynthesis or actions of proteases (ENDOPEPTIDASES).

Protected sex **see** SAFE SEX

HQ132

Protection, environmental **see** CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

QH20

Protection, radiation **see** RADIATION PROTECTION

### PROTECTIVE AGENTS

**QV63**

D27 Synthetic or natural substances which are given to prevent a disease or disorder or are used in the process of treating a disease or injury due to a poisonous agent.

### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

**W390**

E7 J1 Clothing designed to protect the individual against possible exposure to known hazards. In surgery

**WO162**

**See related** ACCIDENT PREVENTION; CLOTHING; GLOVES, PROTECTIVE; GLOVES, SURGICAL

## P

### PROTECTIVE DEVICES

W390

E7 J1 Devices designed to provide personal protection against injury to individuals exposed to hazards in industry, sports, aviation, or daily activities. **See related** ACCIDENT PREVENTION; MASKS; OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE; RESTRAINT, PHYSICAL; SPORTS MEDICINE

Protective drugs **see** PROTECTIVE AGENTS

QV63

Protective gloves **see** GLOVES, PROTECTIVE

W390

### PROTEIN C

QV193

D8 D12 D23 A vitamin-K dependent zymogen present in the blood, which, upon activation by thrombin and thrombomodulin exerts anticoagulant properties by inactivating factors Va and VIIIa at the rate-limiting steps of thrombin formation.

Protein-calorie malnutrition **see** PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION

WD210

### PROTEIN CONFORMATION

QU55

G2 The characteristic 3-dimensional shape of a protein, including the secondary, supersecondary (motifs), tertiary (domains) and quaternary structure of the peptide chain. PROTEIN STRUCTURE, QUATERNARY describes the conformation assumed by multimeric proteins (aggregates of more than one polypeptide chain).

### PROTEIN DEFICIENCY

WD210

C18 A nutritional condition produced by a deficiency of proteins in the diet, characterised by adaptive enzyme changes in the liver, increase in amino acid synthetases, and diminution of urea formation, thus conserving nitrogen and reducing its loss in the urine. Growth, immune response, repair, and production of enzymes and hormones are all impaired in severe protein deficiency. Protein deficiency may also arise in the face of adequate protein intake if the protein is of poor quality (i.e., the content of one or more amino acids is inadequate and thus becomes the limiting factor in protein utilisation). **See related** DIETARY PROTEINS

Protein-calorie malnutrition **see** PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION

WD210

### PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION

WD210

C18 The lack of sufficient energy or protein to meet the body's metabolic demands, as a result of either an inadequate dietary intake of protein, intake of poor quality dietary protein, increased demands due to disease, or increased nutrient losses. **See related** KWASHIORKOR

Proteinase inhibitors **see** PROTEASE INHIBITORS

QU136

### PROTEINS

QU55

D12 Linear POLYPEPTIDES that are synthesised on RIBOSOMES and may be further modified, cross-linked, cleaved, or assembled into complex proteins with several subunits. The specific sequence of AMINO ACIDS determines the shape the polypeptide will take, during PROTEIN FOLDING, and the function of the protein. For / biosynthesis use PROTEIN BIOSYNTHESIS. For / blood use BLOOD PROTEINS. For /cerebrospinal fluid use CEREBROSPINAL FLUID PROTEINS. For / deficiency use PROTEIN DEFICIENCY. For / urine use PROTEINURIA. **See related** DIETARY PROTEINS

Proteins, biosynthetic **see** RECOMBINANT PROTEINS

QU55

Proteins, dietary **see** DIETARY PROTEINS

WD42-4

Proteins, recombinant DNA **see** RECOMBINANT PROTEINS

QU55

## P

- PROTEINURIA** **WJ343**  
C12 C13 C23 The presence of proteins in the urine, an indicator of KIDNEY DISEASES. **See related** URINE
- PROTEOBACTERIA** **QW150**  
B3 A phylum of bacteria consisting of the purple bacteria and their relatives which form a branch of the eubacterial tree.
- PROTEOGLYCANS** **QU55**  
D9 D12 Glycoproteins which have a very high polysaccharide content.
- Proteolytic enzymes **see** PEPTIDE HYDROLASES **QU136**
- PROTEOMICS** **QU58.5**  
H1 The systematic study of the complete complement of proteins (PROTEOME) of organisms. **See related** GENOMICS
- Protestant ethics **see** PROTESTANTISM **BL**
- PROTESTANTISM** **BL**  
K1 The name given to all Christian denominations, sects, or groups rising out of the Reformation. Protestant churches generally agree that the principle of authority should be the Scriptures rather than the institutional church or the pope. **See related** CHRISTIANITY; RELIGION
- Protestants **see** PROTESTANTISM **BL**
- PROTEUS** **QW138**  
B3 A genus of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that occurs in the intestines of humans and a wide variety of animals, as well as in manure, soil, and polluted waters. Its species are pathogenic, causing urinary tract infections and are also considered secondary invaders, causing septic lesions at other sites of the body.
- PROTEUS SYNDROME** **QZ50**  
C4 C5 C16 Hamartoneoplastic malformation syndrome of uncertain aetiology characterised by partial GIGANTISM of the hands and/or feet, asymmetry of the limbs, plantar hyperplasia, haemangiomas (HAEMANGIOMA), lipomas (LIPOMA), lymphangiomas (LYMPHANGIOMA), epidermal NAEVI, macrocephaly, cranial HYPEROSTOSIS, and long-bone overgrowth. Joseph Merrick, the so-called "elephant man", apparently suffered from Proteus syndrome and not NEUROFIBROMATOSIS, a disorder with similar characteristics.
- Protocol-directed therapy, computer-assisted **see** THERAPY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED **WB365**
- Protocol compliance **see** GUIDELINE ADHERENCE
- Protocols **see** CLINICAL PROTOCOLS; PRACTICE GUIDELINES
- Protocols, nursing **see** NURSING ASSESSMENT **WY110**
- PROTON PUMPS** **QU60**  
D12 Integral membrane proteins that transport protons across a membrane. This transport can be linked to the hydrolysis of ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE. What is referred to as proton pump inhibitors frequently is about POTASSIUM HYDROGEN ATPASE.
- Proton spin tomography **see** MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING **WN460-69**

## P

<b>PROTONS</b>	<b>WN400</b>
D1 G1 Stable elementary particles having the smallest known positive charge, found in the nuclei of all elements. The proton mass is less than that of a neutron. A proton is the nucleus of the light hydrogen atom, i.e., the hydrogen ion.	
Protophan <b>see</b> INSULIN, LONG-ACTING	WK820
Protoplasm <b>see</b> CYTOPLASM	QH50
Protozoa <b>see</b> EUKARYOTA; / parasitology	QH50
<b>PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS</b>	<b>WC700-50</b>
C3 Infections with unicellular organisms formerly members of the subkingdom Protozoa.	
/ protozoology <b>see</b> / parasitology	
Provera <b>see</b> MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE	WP614
Proverbs <b>see</b> APHORISMS AND PROVERBS AS TOPIC	WZ309
Providers <b>see</b> DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE	WX140
<b>PROXY</b>	<b>WA77</b>
M1 A person authorised to decide or act for another person, for example, a person having durable power of attorney. <b>See related</b> THIRD-PARTY CONSENT; TREATMENT REFUSAL	
Prozac <b>see</b> FLUOXETINE	QV77
PrP proteins <b>see</b> PRIONS	QU55
Pruritis <b>see</b> PRURITUS	WR144
<b>PRURITUS</b>	<b>WR144</b>
C17 C23 An intense itching sensation that produces the urge to rub or scratch the skin to obtain relief.	
Pseudoakathisia <b>see</b> AKATHISIA, DRUG-INDUCED	
Pseudoaneurysm <b>see</b> ANEURYSM, FALSE	WG580
Pseudoaphakia <b>see</b> CATARACT	WW342
Pseudocoma <b>see</b> COMA	WL732
Pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy, childhood <b>see</b> MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY, DUCHENNE	WE340
Pseudomelia <b>see</b> PHANTOM LIMB	WL815
Pseudomembranous colitis <b>see</b> ENTEROCOLITIS, PSEUDOMEMBRANEOUS	WI420
Pseudomembranous enteritis <b>see</b> ENTEROCOLITIS, PSEUDOMEMBRANEOUS	WI420
<b>PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA</b>	<b>QW131</b>
B3 A species of gram-negative, aerobic, rod-shaped bacteria commonly isolated from clinical specimens (wound, burn, and urinary tract infections). It is also found widely distributed in soil and water. <i>P. aeruginosa</i> is a major agent of nosocomial infection.	

## P

<b>PSEUDOMONAS INFECTIONS</b>	<b>WC330</b>
C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus PSEUDOMONAS.	
Pseudomonas pyocyanea <b>see</b> PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA	QW131
<b>PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI</b>	<b>WI575</b>
C4 A condition characterised by poorly-circumscribed gelatinous masses filled with malignant mucin-secreting cells. Forty-five percent of pseudomyxomas arise from the ovary, usually in a mucinous cystadenocarcinoma (CYSTADENOCARCINOMA, MUCINOUS), which has prognostic significance. Pseudomyxoma peritonei must be differentiated from mucinous spillage into the peritoneum by a benign mucocele of the appendix.	
Pseudoneurotic schizophrenia <b>see</b> SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM203
Pseudoophthalmoplegia <b>see</b> OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS	WW510
Pseudopsychopathic schizophrenia <b>see</b> SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM203
Pseudopelade <b>see</b> ALOPECIA	WR460
Pseudopolyarthritis, rhizomelic <b>see</b> POLYMYALGIA RHEUMATICA	WD750
Pseudopsychosis <b>see</b> FACTITIOUS DISORDERS	WM98
<b>PSEUDOTUMOUR CEREBRI</b>	<b>WL400</b>
C10 A condition marked by raised intracranial pressure and characterised clinically by HEADACHES; NAUSEA; PAPILLOEDEMA, peripheral constriction of the visual fields, transient visual obscurations, and pulsatile TINNITUS. OBESITY is frequently associated with this condition, which primarily affects women between 20 and 44 years of age. Chronic PAPILLOEDEMA may lead to optic nerve injury (see OPTIC NERVE DISEASES) and visual loss (see BLINDNESS).	
<b>PSORIASIS</b>	<b>WR205</b>
C17 A common genetically determined, chronic, inflammatory skin disease characterised by rounded erythematous, dry, scaling patches. The lesions have a predilection for nails, scalp, genitalia, extensor surfaces, and the lumbosacral region. Accelerated epidermopoiesis is considered to be the fundamental pathologic feature in psoriasis. <b>See related</b> ARTHRITIS, PSORIATIC	
Psoriasis, arthritic <b>see</b> ARTHRITIS, PSORIATIC	WD960
Psoriasis arthropathica <b>see</b> ARTHRITIS, PSORIATIC	WD960
Psychedelic agents <b>see</b> HALLUCINOGENS	WM297
Psychedelics <b>see</b> HALLUCINOGENS	WM297
Psychiatric aspects <b>see</b> / psychology	
<b>PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL</b>	<b>WM28</b>
N2 N4 Hospital department responsible for the organization and administration of psychiatric services.	
Psychiatric diagnosis <b>see</b> MENTAL DISORDERS / diagnosis	WM141
Psychiatric diagnosis, dual <b>see</b> DIAGNOSIS, DUAL (PSYCHIATRIC)	WM268
Psychiatric emergency services <b>see</b> EMERGENCY SERVICES, PSYCHIATRIC	WM401

## P

Psychiatric hospitals <b>see</b> HOSPITALS, PSYCHIATRIC	WM28
<b>PSYCHIATRIC NURSING</b>	<b>WM35</b>
H2 N2 A specialty concerned with the application of psychiatric principles in caring for the mentally ill. It also includes the nursing care provided the mentally ill patient. Include community psychiatric nursing. For the patient or illness use MENTAL DISORDERS / nursing or specific disorder / nursing. In forensic psychiatry	<b>WM735</b>
Psychiatric outpatients and services <b>see</b> OUTPATIENTS	WM30.6
Psychiatric rating scales <b>see</b> PSYCHIATRIC STATUS RATING SCALES	WM145
<b>PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION</b>	<b>WM670</b>
H2 N2 Specialty field that promotes recovery, community functioning, and increased well-being of individuals diagnosed with mental disorders that impair their ability to live meaningful lives.	
Psychiatric social services <b>see</b> SOCIAL WORK, PSYCHIATRIC	WM60
Psychiatric social work <b>see</b> SOCIAL WORK, PSYCHIATRIC	WM60
<b>PSYCHIATRIC SOMATIC THERAPIES</b>	<b>WM402-12</b>
F4 The biologic treatment of mental disorders (e.g., ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY), in contrast with psychotherapy.	
<b>PSYCHIATRIC STATUS RATING SCALES</b>	<b>WM145</b>
F4 Standardised procedures utilising rating scales or interview schedules carried out by health personnel for evaluating the degree of mental illness. <b>See related</b> MENTAL STATUS SCHEDULE	
Psychiatric therapeutic processes <b>see</b> PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESSES	WM420
Psychiatric wills <b>see</b> ADVANCE DIRECTIVES	WM65
Psychiatrist-patient relations <b>see</b> PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONS	WM62
Psychiatrists <b>see</b> PSYCHIATRY	WM21
<b>PSYCHIATRY</b>	<b>WM21</b>
F4 H2 The medical science that deals with the origin, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental disorders. Specialty only. Do not confuse with MENTAL DISORDERS. <b>See related</b> ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY; CHILD PSYCHIATRY; GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY	
Psychiatry biological <b>see</b> BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY	WM31.2
Psychiatry, community <b>see</b> COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	WM30
Psychiatry, geriatric <b>see</b> GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY	WT220
Psychiatry, liaison <b>see</b> MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	WM27.5
Psychiatry, military <b>see</b> MILITARY PSYCHIATRY	WM110
Psychiatry, preventive <b>see</b> PREVENTIVE PSYCHIATRY	WM30
Psychic denial of blindness <b>see</b> BLINDNESS, CORTICAL	WL530
Psychical research <b>see</b> PARAPSYCHOLOGY	WLM500

## P

- Psychoacoustical disorders **see** AUDITORY PERCEPTUAL DISORDES WV570
- PSYCHOACOUSTICS** **WV570**  
 E1 F4 The science pertaining to the inter-relationship of psychological phenomena and the individual's response to the physical properties of sound. **See related** ACOUSTICS; AUDITORY PERCEPTION; HEARING
- Psychoactive agents **see** PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS QV77-77.9
- PSYCHOANALYSIS** **WM450-495**  
 F4 The separation or resolution of the psyche into its constituent elements. The term has two separate meanings: 1. a procedure devised by Sigmund Freud, for investigating mental processes by means of free association, dream interpretation and interpretation of resistance and transference manifestations; and 2. a theory of psychology developed by Freud from his clinical experience with hysterical patients. Specialty only. Do not confuse with the therapy - use PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY. **See related** PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY
- PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION** **WM495**  
 F4 Utilisation of Freudian theories to explain various psychological aspects of art, literature, biographical material etc. Differentiate from PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY in that the theory is on a more universal level.
- PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY** **WM450-86**  
 F2 Conceptual system developed by Freud and his followers in which unconscious motivations are considered to shape normal and abnormal personality development and behaviour. Differentiate from PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION in that the theory is on a more universal, less subjective level.
- Adlerian theory **WM456**
  - Kleinian theory **WM458**
  - Other important psychoanalysts theories **WM459**
- See related** FREUDIAN THEORY; JUNGIAN THEORY
- PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY** **WM450**  
 F4 A form of psychiatric treatment, based on Freudian principles, which seeks to eliminate or diminish the undesirable effects of unconscious conflicts by making the patient aware of their existence, origin, and inappropriate expression in current emotions and behaviour. For / history use PSYCHOANALYSIS / history
- In childhood **WS770**
- Psychoanalytic therapy, Balint **see** PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY WM450
- Psychobiology **see** PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY WLM170
- PSYCHODRAMA** **WM630**  
 E2 F4 Primarily a technique of group psychotherapy which involves a structured, directed, and dramatised acting out of the patient's personal and emotional problems. **See related** ACTING OUT
- Psychogenetics **see** GENETICS, BEHAVIOURAL WLM175
- Psychogenic aspects **see** / psychology
- Psychogenic inversion of circadian rhythm **see** CHRONOBIOLOGY DISORDERS WL714
- Psychogeriatrics **see** GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY WT220
- Psychoimmunology **see** PSYCHONEUROIMMUNOLOGY WL700

## P

### PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

**WLM872**

F2 F4 L1 A discipline concerned with relations between messages and the characteristics of individuals who select and interpret them; it deals directly with the processes of encoding (phonetics) and decoding (psychoacoustics) as they relate states of messages to states of communicators. **See related** LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

- Psychological adaptation **see** ADAPTATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL WLM810
- Psychological adjustment **see** EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT WLM200-
- Psychological desensitisation **see** DESENSITISATION, PSYCHOLOGIC WM500
- Psychological factors **see** PSYCHOLOGY WLM150-80
- Psychological feedback **see** FEEDBACK, PSYCHOLOGICAL WL714
- Psychological interview **see** INTERVIEW, PSYCHOLOGICAL WLM145
- Psychological models **see** MODELS, PSYCHOLOGICAL WLM20

### PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES

**WLM**

F2 Mechanisms and underlying psychological principles of mental processes and their applications.

- Psychological processes and principles **see** PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES WLM
- Psychological side effects **see** PSYCHOLOGY WLM170
- Psychological stress **see** STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL WLM228

### PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES

F4 Methods used in the diagnosis and treatment of behavioural, personality and mental disorders.

- Diagnosis in mental disorders **WM141-8**
- Treatments in clinical psychology **WLM925**
- Treatments in mental disorders **WM400-12**
- Psychotherapy **WM420-580**

### PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

**WLM145**

F4 Standardised tests designed to measure abilities, as in intelligence, aptitude, and achievement tests, or to evaluate personality traits.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

**WLM100**

F2 Principles applied to the analysis and explanation of psychological or behavioral phenomena. **See related** GESTALT THEORY

### PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

**WLM839**

I01 The manipulation of psychological influences, primarily concerned with morale, to strengthen the ability of one's own country and weaken the enemy. **See related** PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION; PROPAGANDA

## P

- Psychologists **see** PSYCHOLOGY WLM21
- PSYCHOLOGY** WLM21
- F4 The science dealing with the study of mental processes and behavior in man and animals. Specialty. Prefer subheading / psychology where possible. **See related** PSYCHOLOGY, ADOLESCENT; PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD; PSYCHOLOGY, DEVELOPMENTAL, PSYCHOLOGY, MEDICAL; ATTITUDE TO HEALTH
- In relation to health, medicine and illness WLM 925
- In relation to *the profession* of nursing WY145
- / psychology Subheading. (B2,C,E1-6,F3,I3,M) Used with non-psychiatric diseases, techniques and named groups for psychological, psychiatric, psychosomatic, psychosocial, behavioural and emotional aspects, and with psychiatric disease for psychological aspects; used also with animal terms for animal behaviour and psychology.
- In cancer patients QZ820
- PSYCHOLOGY, ADOLESCENT** WS200A
- F4 Field of psychology concerned with the normal and abnormal behaviour of adolescents. It includes mental processes as well as observable responses. Specialty but also the way a normal adolescent thinks and acts
- Psychology and religion **see** RELIGION AND PSYCHOLOGY WLM892
- PSYCHOLOGY, APPLIED** WLM900
- F2 Specialty. The science which uses psychological principles to derive more effective means in dealing with practical problems.
- PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD** WS200-70
- F4 The study of normal and abnormal behaviour of children. Use for specialty but also the way a normal child thinks and acts. Consider also / psychology with specific child terms. **See related** CHILD DEVELOPMENT
- PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL** WLM920
- F4 Specialty. The branch of psychology concerned with psychological methods of recognising and treating behaviour disorders.
- PSYCHOLOGY, COMPARATIVE** WLM125-28
- F4 Specialty. The branch of psychology concerned with similarities or differences in the behaviour of different animal species or of different races or peoples.
- Psychology, criminal **see** CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY WLM822
- PSYCHOLOGY DEVELOPMENTAL**
- F4 Field of study concerned with age-related changes in BEHAVIOR that occur in human beings over the course of life, from birth to death. It includes all aspects of human growth, including emotional, intellectual, social, perceptual and personality development.
- Lifespan WLM700
- Child development WS200
- Ageing WT200
- PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL** L150
- F2 F4 Specialty and practice. The branch of psychology concerned with psychological aspects of teaching and the formal learning process in school.
- Psychology, engineering **see** HUMAN ENGINEERING QT34
- Psychology, existential **see** EXISTENTIALISM

## P

<b>PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL</b>	<b>WLM130</b>
F4 Specialty. The branch of psychology which seeks to learn more about the fundamental causes of behaviour by studying various psychological phenomena in controlled experimental situations.	
Psychology, health <b>see</b> BEHAVIOURAL MEDICINE	WLM925
<b>PSYCHOLOGY, INDUSTRIAL</b>	<b>WLM900</b>
F2 F4 Specialty. The branch of psychology concerned with the application of psychological principles and methods to industrial problems including selection and training of workers, working conditions etc. <b>See related</b> HUMAN ENGINEERING	
<b>PSYCHOLOGY, MEDICAL</b>	<b>WLM925</b>
F4 G2 Specialty. The branch of psychology in which there is collaboration between psychologists and physicians in the management of medical problems. It differs from CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, which is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of behaviour disorders. Psychology for psychiatrists. Psychology in relation to medicine and illness. Do not confuse with individual ATTITUDE TO HEALTH.	
<b>PSYCHOLOGY, MILITARY</b>	<b>WLM165</b>
F2 The branch of applied psychology concerned with psychological aspects of selection, assignment, training, morale etc of armed forces personnel.	
Psychology of hospitalisation <b>see</b> HOSPITALISATION	WA9
Psychology of illness <b>see</b> ILLNESS BEHAVIOUR; SICK ROLE	WA7
Psychology, paediatric <b>see</b> CHILD PSYCHOLOGY	WS200-70
Psychology, pastoral <b>see</b> PASTORAL CARE	WLM892
Psychology, physiological <b>see</b> PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY	WLM180
Psychology, religious <b>see</b> RELIGION AND PSYCHOLOGY	WLM892
Psychology, schizophrenic <b>see</b> SCHIZOPHRENIC PSYCHOLOGY	WM203
<b>PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL</b>	<b>WLM800</b>
F1 F4 The branch of psychology concerned with the effects of group membership upon the behaviour, attitudes and beliefs of an individual. <b>See related</b> RACE RELATIONS	
<b>PSYCHOMETRICS</b>	<b>WLM145</b>
F4 Assessment of psychological variables by the application of mathematical procedures. Includes statistical analysis of psychological tests, validation, application or statistical theory or formulae to psychology.	
In management techniques	<b>WX405</b>
<b>PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION</b>	<b>WL380</b>
C10 C23 F1 A feeling of restlessness associated with increased motor activity. This may occur as a manifestation of nervous system drug toxicity or other conditions.	
<b>PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDERS</b>	<b>WL380</b>
C10 C23 F1 Abnormalities of motor function that are associated with organic and non-organic cognitive disorders.	
Developmental aspects	<b>WS725</b>
<b>See related</b> MOVEMENT DISORDERS	

## P

Psychomotor disorders, developmental <b>see</b> PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDERS	WL380
Psychomotor hyperactivity <b>see</b> PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION	WL380
Psychomotor impairment <b>see</b> PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDERS	WL380
<b>PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>WE60</b>
F2 G11 The coordination of a sensory or ideational (cognitive) process and a motor activity. <b>See related</b> MOTOR ACTIVITY	
Psychomotor restlessness <b>see</b> PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION	WL380
<b>PSYCHONEUROIMMUNOLOGY</b>	<b>WL700</b>
F4 H1 The field concerned with the interrelationship between the brain, behaviour and the immune system. Neuropsychologic, neuroanatomic and psychosocial studies have demonstrated their role in accentuating or diminishing immune/allergic responses. <b>See related</b> NEUROIMMUNOMODULATION	
Psychoneuroses <b>see</b> NEUROTIC DISORDERS	WM150
Psychopathic personality <b>see</b> ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER	WM196
<b>PSYCHOPATHOLOGY</b>	<b>WM31-31.3</b>
F4 Specialty. The study of significant causes and processes in the development of mental illness. Do not confuse with MENTAL DISORDERS.	
Psychopharmaceuticals <b>see</b> PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS	QV77-77.9
<b>PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>WM402</b>
F4 H1 H2 The study of the effects of drugs on mental and behavioural activity. In the elderly	<b>WT235</b>
<b>See related</b> PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS	
<b>PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC DISORDERS</b>	<b>WM90</b>
C23 A group of disorders characterised by physical symptoms that are affected by emotional factors and involve a single organ system, usually under AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM control. Differentiate from PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE which is the field.	
Psychophysiologic feedback <b>see</b> BIOFEEDBACK, PSYCHOLOGY	WL714
Psychophysiologic habituation <b>see</b> HABITUATION, PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC	WLM170
Psychophysiological insomnia <b>see</b> SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS	WL724
<b>PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>WLM180</b>
E2 F2 F4 H1 The study of the physiological basis of human and animal behaviour. <b>See related</b> MIND-BODY THERAPIES; PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE	
Psychoses <b>see</b> PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS	WM200-07
Psychoses, affective <b>see</b> AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, PSYCHOTIC	WM207
Psychoses, drug <b>see</b> PSYCHOSES, SUBSTANCE-INDUCED	WM270.5
Psychoses, organic <b>see</b> DELIRIUM, DEMENTIA, AMNESTIC, COGNITIVE DISORDERS	WM220-5
Psychoses, paranoid <b>see</b> PARANOID DISORDERS	WM205

## P

- Psychoses, presenile **see** ALZHEIMER DISEASE WM221
- Psychoses, senile **see** ALZHEIMER DISEASE WM221
- PSYCHOSES, SUBSTANCE-INDUCED WM270.5**  
C21 F3 Psychotic organic mental disorders resulting from the toxic effect of drugs and chemicals or other harmful substance.
- Psychoses, toxic **see** PSYCHOSES, SUBSTANCE-INDUCED WM270.5
- Psychoses, traumatic **see** DELIRIUM, DEMENTIA, AMNESTIC, COGNITIVE DISORDERS WM220-5
- PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT WM484**  
F1 F2 The stages of development of the psychological aspects of sexuality from birth to adulthood; i.e. oral, anal, genital and latent periods. **See related** SEX
- Psychosexual disorders **see** SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL HQ200
- Psychosexual dysfunctions **see** SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL HQ200
- Psychosis, brief-reactive **see** PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS WM200
- Psychosis, manic-depressive **see** BIPOLAR DISORDER WM207
- Psychosocial aspects **see** / psychology
- PSYCHOSOCIAL DEPRIVATION HM222**  
F1 I1 The absence of appropriate stimuli in the physical or social environment which are necessary for the emotional, social, and intellectual development of the individual.
- Psychosocial factors **see** PSYCHOLOGY WLM160
- PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS**  
I1 Organized efforts to address ongoing psychological and social problems of individuals, their partners, families and caregivers. **See related** SOCIAL GROUPS; SOCIAL NETWORKING; SOCIAL SUPPORT
- Psychosocial rehabilitation **see** PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION WM670
- Psychosomatic aspects **see** / psychology
- Psychosomatic disorders **see** PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC DISORDERS WM90
- PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE WM90**  
F4 Specialty. A system of medicine which aims at discovering the exact nature of the relationship between the emotions and bodily function, affirming the principle that the mind and body are one. Differentiate from PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL DISORDERS. **See related** PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL DISORDERS; PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY
- PSYCHOSURGERY WL640**  
E4 F4 Treatment of chronic, severe and intractable psychiatric disorders by surgical removal or interruption of certain areas or pathways in the brain, especially in the prefrontal lobes.

## P

### PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESSES

**WM420**

F4 Experiential, attitudinal, emotional, or behavioural phenomena occurring during the course of treatment. They apply to the patient or therapist (i.e., nurse, doctor, etc.) individually or to their interaction.

### PSYCHOTHERAPY

**WM420-585**

F4 A generic term for the treatment of mental illness or emotional disturbances primarily by verbal or nonverbal communication.

Education

**WM498**

In childhood

**WS760-770**

In learning disability

**WM883**

in old age

**WT230**

Mentoring

**WM498**

Supervision

**WM498**

**See related** GESTALT THERAPY; PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES

Psychotherapy, behavioural **see** BEHAVIOUR THERAPY

WM500-15

### PSYCHOTHERAPY, BRIEF

**WM525**

F4 Any form of psychotherapy designed to produce therapeutic change within a minimal amount of time, generally not more than 20 sessions.

Psychotherapy, cognitive **see** COGNITIVE THERAPY

WM505

### PSYCHOTHERAPY, GROUP

**WM580**

F4 A form of therapy in which two or more patients participate under the guidance of one or more psychotherapists for the purpose of treating emotional disturbances, social maladjustments and psychotic states. Differentiate from multiple psychotherapy in which there is more than one therapist.

### PSYCHOTHERAPY, MULTIPLE

**WM420**

F4 The use of more than one therapist at one time in individual or group psychotherapy. Differentiate from group psychotherapy: multiple is more than one therapist, group is more than one patient.

### PSYCHOTHERAPY, RATIONAL-EMOTIVE

**WM505**

F4 The replacement of illogical and unrealistic ideas with more realistic and adaptive ones through direct intervention and confrontation by the therapist.

Psychotherapy, short-term **see** PSYCHOTHERAPY, BRIEF

WM525

Psychotic affective disorders **see** AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, PSYCHOTIC

WM207

### PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

**WM200-207**

F3 Disorders in which there is a loss of ego boundaries or a gross impairment in reality testing with delusions or prominent hallucinations. For / chemically induced use PSYCHOSES, SUBSTANCE INDUCED. For puerperal psychoses use PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS + PUERPERAL DISORDERS. For psychoses in children use CHILD DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS, PERVASIVE

Psychotic mood disorders **see** AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, PSYCHOTIC

WM207

Psychotomimetic agents **see** HALLUCINOGENS

QV77.7

### PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

**QV77-77.9**

D27 A loosely defined grouping of drugs that have effects on psychological function. Here the psychotropic agents include the antidepressive agents, hallucinogens, and tranquilising agents

## P

(including the antipsychotics and anti-anxiety agents).	
Adverse effects	<b>WM403</b>
In old age	<b>WT235</b>
Therapy	<b>WM402-3</b>
<b>See related</b> PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY	
PT-NANBH <b>see</b> HEPATITIS C	WC536
PTA deficiency <b>see</b> FACTOR XI DEFICIENCY	WH325-30
PTC <b>see</b> FACTOR IX	WH101
PTCA <b>see</b> ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL, PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY	WG300
Pteroylglutamic Acid <b>see</b> FOLIC ACID	WD73
Ptosis, eyelid <b>see</b> BLEPHAROPTOSIS	WW305
PTSD <b>see</b> STRESS DISORDERS, POST-TRAUMATIC	WM174
<b>PUBERTY</b>	<b>WS840</b>
G8     A period in the human life in which the development of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal system takes place and reaches full maturity. The onset of synchronised endocrine events in puberty lead to the capacity for reproduction (FERTILITY), development of secondary SEX CHARACTERISTICS, and other changes seen in ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT.	
<b>PUBERTY, PRECOCIOUS</b>	<b>WS840</b>
C19     Development of SEXUAL MATURATION in boys and girls at a chronological age that is 2.5 standard deviations below the mean age at onset of PUBERTY in the population. This early maturation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis results in sexual precocity, elevated serum levels of GONADOTROPINS and GONADAL STEROID HORMONES such as OESTRADIOL and TESTOSTERONE.	
<b>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>HV246</b>
N3     Financial assistance to impoverished persons for the essentials of living through national or local government programmes e.g. supplementary benefits, family allowance and credit, tax credits. <b>See related</b> FINANCING, GOVERNMENT; SOCIAL SECURITY; SOCIAL WELFARE	
Public domain <b>see</b> PUBLIC SECTOR	JB60
Public enterprise <b>see</b> PUBLIC SECTOR	JB60
<b>PUBLIC FACILITIES</b>	<b>W4</b>
N6     An area of recreation or hygiene for use by the public. <b>See related</b> BATHING BEACHES; HEALTH RESORTS; SWIMMING POOLS; TOILET FACILITIES	
Public finance <b>see</b> FINANCING, GOVERNMENT	WX107
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	<b>W4-107</b>
H2 N1 N6     Specialty. A branch of medicine concerned with the prevention and control of disease and disability and the promotion of physical and mental health of the population on the international, national or local level. For / organisation & administration use PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	
Reports	<b>W208</b>
Services	<b>W27</b>
Statistics	<b>W208-210</b>
<b>See related</b> PREVENTIVE MEDICINE; PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE; SOCIAL MEDICINE; ZONOSSES	

## P

<b>PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>W4</b>
N4 Specialty. Management of public health organisations or agencies. Public health physicians	<b>W105</b>
<b>See related</b> COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES	
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY</b>	<b>WU27</b>
H2 N6 A dental specialty concerned with the prevention of disease and the maintenance of oral health through promoting organised dental health programs at a community, state, or federal level. <b>See related</b> HEALTH EDUCATION, DENTAL	
Public health education for professionals <b>see</b> EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	W105
Public Health England <b>see</b> PUBLIC HEALTH	W100
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATICS</b>	<b>W26</b>
L1 The systematic application of information and computer sciences to public health practice, research, and learning.	
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE</u>	<b>QY23</b>
N3 Wessex Mesh.	
Public health medicine <b>see</b> PUBLIC HEALTH	W100-107
Public health nurses <b>see</b> NURSES, PUBLIC HEALTH	WA164
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING</b>	<b>WA164</b>
H2 Specialty. The field of nursing focusing on the health of the community through educational and preventive programmes as well as providing treatment and diagnostic services. Education	<b>WA166</b>
<b>See related:</b> NURSES, PUBLIC HEALTH	
Public health physicians <b>see</b> PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	W105
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE</b>	<b>W4</b>
N6 The activities and endeavours of the public health services in a community on any level.	
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE</b>	<b>W208</b>
E5 N5 N6 The ongoing systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health-related data with the purpose of preventing or controlling disease or injury, or of identifying unusual events of public health importance, followed by the dissemination and use of information for public health action <b>See related</b> POPULATION SURVEILLANCE	
<b>PUBLIC HOUSING</b>	<b>HV900</b>
N1 N6 Housing subsidised by tax funds, usually intended for low income persons or families. This can be council or housing association supported.	
Public interest disclosure <b>see</b> TRUTH DISCLOSURE	
Public lending right <b>see</b> LIBRARY SERVICES	Z105
<b>PUBLIC OPINION</b>	<b>WX228</b>
I1 The attitude of a significant portion of a population toward any given proposition, based upon a measurable amount of factual evidence, and involving some degree of reflection, analysis, and reasoning. <b>See related</b> ATTITUDE; ATTITUDE TO HEALTH	
Public opinion polls <b>see</b> PUBLIC OPINION	WX228

## P

Public participation <b>see</b> CONSUMER PARTICIPATION	WA70
<b>PUBLIC POLICY</b>	<b>JB60</b>
I1 N3 A course or method of action selected, usually by a government, from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions.	
In social welfare	<b>HV100</b>
<b>See related</b> HEALTH POLICY; POLICY MAKING; SOCIAL CONTROL, FORMAL	
<b>PUBLIC RELATIONS</b>	<b>WX228</b>
N4 Relations of an individual, association, organisation, hospital, or corporation with the public which it must take into consideration in carrying out its functions. Public may include consumers, patients, pressure groups, departments, etc.	
Customer relations	<b>WX229</b>
Libraries	<b>Z220</b>
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	<b>JB60</b>
I1 N4 The area of a nation's economy that is tax-supported and under government control.	
Government administration	<b>J60</b>
Public-private cooperation <b>see</b> PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS	WX130
<b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS</b>	<b>WX130</b>
J1 N3 An organisational enterprise between a public sector agency, federal, state or local, and a private sector entity. Skills and assets of each sector are shared to deliver a service or facility for the benefit or use of the general public.	
Public sector collaboration <b>see</b> PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS	WX130
Public speaking <b>see</b> PUBLIC RELATIONS	WX228
<b>PUBLICATION BIAS</b>	<b>Q20</b>
L1 The influence of study results on the chances of publication and the tendency of investigators, reviewers, and editors to submit or accept manuscripts for publication based on the direction or strength of the study findings. Publication bias has an impact on the interpretation of clinical trials and meta-analyses. Bias can be minimised by insistence by editors on high-quality research, thorough literature reviews, acknowledgement of conflicts of interest, modification of peer review practices, etc. <b>See related</b> META-ANALYSIS AS TOPIC	
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>Z40</b>
L1 Copies of a work or document distributed to the public by sale, rental, lease, or lending. The published material itself: differentiate from PUBLISHING, the industry.	
Publishers' catalogues <b>see</b> CATALOGUES, PUBLISHERS'	Z381
<b>PUBLISHING</b>	<b>Z40-45</b>
L1 "The business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature" (Webster's 3d). It includes the publisher, publication processes, editing and editors. Production may be by conventional printing methods or by electronic publishing. It includes the industry & the dissemination of knowledge & research, printing & disseminating textual material: do not confuse with WRITING (the act, profession or product) or with AUTHORSHIP (identity as author).	
Medical and scientific	<b>Q50</b>
<b>See related</b> PERIODICALS AS TOPIC	
Publishing, electronic <b>see</b> PUBLISHING	Z40-45

## P

- PUERPERAL DISORDERS** **WQ500**  
C13 Disorders or diseases associated with PUERPERIUM, the six-to-eight-week period immediately after PARTURITION in humans.
- PUERPERAL INFECTION** **WQ530**  
C1 C13 An infection occurring in PUERPERIUM, the period of 6-8 weeks after giving birth.
- Puerperium **see** POSTPARTUM PERIOD **WQ500**
- Pulmonary abscess **see** LUNG ABSCESS **WF651**
- PULMONARY ARTERY** **WF101**  
A7 The short wide vessel arising from the conus arteriosus of the right ventricle and conveying unaerated blood to the lungs.
- Pulmonary artery catheterisation **see** CATHETERISATION, SWAN-GANZ **WG146**
- PULMONARY ATRESIA** **WG269**  
C14 C16 A congenital heart defect characterised by the narrowing or complete absence of the opening between the RIGHT VENTRICLE and the PULMONARY ARTERY. Lacking a normal PULMONARY VALVE, un-oxygenated blood in the right ventricle can not be effectively pumped into the lung for oxygenation. Clinical features include rapid breathing, CYANOSIS, right ventricle atrophy, and abnormal heart sounds (HEART MURMURS).
- Pulmonary cancer **see** LUNG NEOPLASMS **WF658/661**
- PULMONARY CIRCULATION** **WF610**  
G9 The circulation of the BLOOD through the LUNGS. Consider also LUNG / blood supply.  
**See related** LUNG; VENTILATION-PERFUSION RATION
- Pulmonary consumption **see** TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY **WF200-365**
- Pulmonary disease **see** LUNG DISEASES **WF630-67**
- PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE** **WF648**  
C8 A disease of chronic diffuse irreversible airflow obstruction. Subcategories of COPD include CHRONIC BRONCHITIS and PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA. LUNG DISEASES, OBSTRUCTIVE is also available
- Pulmonary effects **see** LUNG **WF600-70**
- PULMONARY EMBOLISM** **WG420**  
C8 C14 Blocking of the PULMONARY ARTERY or one of its branches by an EMBOLUS. Includes thrombosis, thromboembolism and infarct. **See related** EMBOLISM; INFARCTION
- PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA** **WF648**  
C8 Enlargement of air spaces distal to the TERMINAL BRONCHIOLES where gas-exchange normally takes place. This is usually due to destruction of the alveolar wall. Pulmonary emphysema can be classified by the location and distribution of the lesions.
- Pulmonary function tests **see** RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS **WF625**
- PULMONARY HEART DISEASE** **WG420**  
C14 Hypertrophy and dilation of the RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart that is caused by PULMONARY HYPERTENSION. This condition is often associated with pulmonary parenchymal or vascular diseases, such as CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE and PULMONARY EMBOLISM. **See related** HEART DISEASES; HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY

## P

- Pulmonary hypertension **see** HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY WF340
- Pulmonary infarction **see** PULMONARY EMBOLISM WF240
- Pulmonary inflammation **see** PNEUMONIA WF190
- PULMONARY MEDICINE WF27**
- H2 A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of the RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. It is especially concerned with diagnosis and treatment of diseases and defects of the lungs and bronchial tree.
- Pulmonary neoplasms **see** LUNG NEOPLASMS WF658/661
- PULMONARY OEDEMA WF635**
- C8 Excessive accumulation of extravascular fluid in the lung, an indication of a serious underlying disease or disorder. Pulmonary oedema prevents efficient PULMONARY GAS EXCHANGE in the PULMONARY ALVEOLI, and can be life-threatening. Includes congestion. In shock, consider also RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT. **See related** OEDEMA
- Pulmonary phthisis **see** TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY WF200-365
- Pulmonary physiological phenomena **see** RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WF102
- Pulmonary regurgitation **see** PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY WF269
- Pulmonary thromboembolism **see** PULMONARY EMBOLISM WF420
- Pulmonary tuberculosis **see** TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY WF200-365
- Pulmonary valve atresia **see** PULMONARY ATRESIA WF269
- PULMONARY SUBVALVULAR STENOSIS WF269**
- C14 Narrowing below the PULMONARY VALVE or well below it in the infundibular chamber where the pulmonary artery originates, usually caused by a defective VENTRICULAR SEPTUM or presence of fibrous tissues. It is characterised by restricted blood outflow from the RIGHT VENTRICLE into the PULMONARY ARTERY, exertional fatigue, DYSPNOEA, and chest discomfort.
- PULMONARY SURGICAL PROCEDURES WF668**
- E4 Surgery performed on the lung.
- Pulmonary thromboembolism **see** PULMONARY EMBOLISM WF420
- PULMONARY VALVE WF269**
- A7 A valve situated at the entrance to the pulmonary trunk from the right ventricle.
- Pulmonary valve atresia **see** PULMONARY ATRESIA WF269
- Pulmonary valve incompetence **see** PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY WF269
- PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY WF269**
- C14 Backflow of blood from the PULMONARY ARTERY into the RIGHT VENTRICLE due to imperfect closure of the PULMONARY VALVE.
- Pulmonary valve regurgitation **see** PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY WF269

## P

### **PULMONARY VALVE STENOSIS**

**WG269**

C14 The pathologic narrowing of the orifice of the PULMONARY VALVE. This lesion restricts blood outflow from the RIGHT VENTRICLE to the PULMONARY ARTERY. When the trileaflet valve is fused into an imperforate membrane, the blockage is complete.

### **PULMONARY VEINS**

**WF610**

A7 The veins that return the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.

### **PULMONARY VENO-OCCLUSIVE DISEASE**

**WG610**

C8 C14 Pathological process resulting in the fibrous obstruction of the small- and medium-sized PULMONARY VEINS and PULMONARY HYPERTENSION. Venocclusion can arise from fibrous proliferation of the VASCULAR INTIMA and VASCULAR MEDIA; THROMBOSIS; or a combination of both.

### **PULMONARY VENTILATION**

**WF102**

E1 G9 The total volume of gas inspired or expired per unit of time, usually measured in liters per minute.

Pulmonic plague **see** PLAGUE

WC350

Pulmonology **see** PULMONARY MEDICINE

WF27

Pulp canal **see** DENTAL PULP CAVITY

WU230

Pulp cavity, dental **see** DENTAL PULP CAVITY

WU230

Pulp chamber **see** DENTAL PULP CAVITY

WU230

Pulp, dental **see** DENTAL PULP

WU230

Pulp diseases, dental **see** DENTAL PULP DISEASES

WU230

### **PULSATILE FLOW**

**WG106**

G1 G9 Rhythmic, intermittent propagation of a fluid through a BLOOD VESSEL or piping system, in contrast to constant, smooth propagation, which produces laminar flow. **See related** BLOOD CIRCULATION

Pulsatile tinnitus **see** TINNITUS

WV579

### **PULSE**

**WG202**

E1 G9 The rhythmical expansion and contraction of an ARTERY produced by waves of pressure caused by the ejection of BLOOD from the left ventricle of the HEART as it contracts.

For diagnosis

**WB282**

**See related** HEART RATE

Pulse oximetry **see** OXIMETRY

QU480

Pulse pressure **see** BLOOD PRESSURE

WG340

Pulse rate **see** HEART RATE

WG202

Pump, programmable implantable insulin **see** INSULIN INFUSION SYSTEMS

WK820

Pumps, heart-assist **see** HEART-ASSIST DEVICES

WG440

Pumps, infusion **see** INFUSION PUMPS

WB354

Puncture biopsy **see** BIOPSY, NEEDLE

WB240

## P

Puncture fluids **see** ASCITIC FLUIDS; BODY FLUIDS; PLEURAL EFFUSION; PERICARDIAL EFFUSION QY210

### **PUNCTURES** WB377

E1 E2 Incision of tissues for injection of medication or for other diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Punctures of the skin, for example may be used for diagnostic drainage; of blood vessels for diagnostic imaging procedures. Do not confuse with traumatic punctures, use WOUNDS, PENETRATING. **See related** SPINAL PUNCTURE

### **PUNISHMENT** HM520-590

F2 I1 The application of an unpleasant stimulus or penalty for the purpose of eliminating or correcting undesirable behaviour.

Community service	HM525
Corporal punishment	HM550
Detention centres	HM535
Imprisonment	HM530
In psychology	WLM488
Remand prisons	HM535

**See related** COMPENSATION AND REDRESS; PROBATION

### **PUPIL** WW365

A9 The aperture in the iris through which light passes. Only contraction and dilation go here, everything else is probably IRIS. **See related** IRIS

### **PUPIL DISORDERS** WW365

C10 C11 C23 Conditions which affect the structure or function of the pupil of the eye, including disorders of innervation to the pupillary constrictor or dilator muscles, and disorders of pupillary reflexes.

Pupil malformations **see** PUPIL DISORDERS WW365

Pupil nurses **see** STUDENTS, NURSING WY45

Puppets **see** PLAY AND PLAYTHINGS WS255

Purchaser/provider functions **see** CONTRACT SERVICES WX145

Purchasers **see** CONTRACT SERVICES; HEALTH COMMISSIONS

### **PURCHASING, HOSPITAL** WX543

N2 N4 Hospital department responsible for the purchasing of supplies and equipment. Do not use for purchaser/provider. **See related** ECONOMICS, HOSPITAL; EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, HOSPITAL; GROUP PURCHASING

Purchasing, hospital, group **see** GROUP PURCHASING WX543

Purchasing, hospital, joint **see** GROUP PURCHASING WX543

Purchasing, hospital, shared **see** GROUP PURCHASING WX543

Pure agraphia **see** AGRAPHIA WL760

Pure alexia **see** ALEXIA, PURE WL760

Pure autonomic failure **see** AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES WL190

Pure word-blindness **see** ALEXIA, PURE WL760

## P

Purgatives <b>see</b> CATHARTICS	QV75
<b>PURINE-PYRIMIDINE METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS</b> C16 C18	<b>WD286</b>
Purple bacteria <b>see</b> PROTEOBACTERIA	QW150
<b>PURPURA</b> C15 C23 Purplish or brownish red discolouration, easily visible through the epidermis, caused by haemorrhage into the tissues.	<b>WH312</b>
Pustular psoriasis of palms and soles <b>see</b> PSORIASIS	WR205
PVS <b>see</b> PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE	WL538
Pyaeamia <b>see</b> SEPSIS	WC240
<b>PYELITIS</b> C12 C13 Inflammation of the KIDNEY PELVIS and KIDNEY CALICES where urine is collected before discharge, but does not involve the renal parenchyma (the NEPHRONS) where urine is processed.	<b>WJ351</b>
Pyelography <b>see</b> UROGRAPHY	WJ141
<b>PYELONEPHRITIS</b> C12 C13 Inflammation of the KIDNEY involving the renal parenchyma (the NEPHRONS); KIDNEY PELVIS; and KIDNEY CALICES. It is characterised by ABDOMINAL PAIN; FEVER; NAUSEA; VOMITING; and occasionally DIARRHOEA. <b>See related</b> KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC	<b>WJ351</b>
Pyelonephritis, acute necrotising <b>see</b> PYELONOPHRITIS	WJ351
Pykno-epilepsy <b>see</b> EPILEPSY, ABSENCE	WL470
Pyknolepsy <b>see</b> EPILEPSY, ABSENCE	WL470
<b>PYLORIC ANTRUM</b> A3 The region between the sharp indentation at the lower third of the STOMACH (incisura angularis) and the junction of the PYLORUS with the DUODENUM. Pyloric antral glands contain mucus-secreting cells and gastrin-secreting endocrine cells (G CELLS).	<b>WI387</b>
Pyloric sphincter <b>see</b> PYLORUS	WI387
<b>PYLORIC STENOSIS</b> C6 Narrowing of the pyloric canal with varied aetiology. A common form is due to muscle hypertrophy (PYLORIC STENOSIS, HYPERTROPHIC) seen in infants.	<b>WI387</b>
<b>PYLORUS</b> A3 The region of the STOMACH at the junction with the DUODENUM. It is marked by the thickening of circular muscle layers forming the pyloric sphincter to control the opening and closure of the lumen. <b>See related</b> GASTRIC EMPTYING	<b>WI387</b>
Pyonephrosis <b>see</b> PYELONEPHRITIS	WJ351
Pyorrhoea alveolaris <b>see</b> PERIODONTAL DISEASES	WU242
Pyothorax <b>see</b> EMPYEMA, PLEURAL	WF745

## P

<b>PYRAZINES</b>	<b>QU65</b>
D3 Do not confuse with PYRIDAZINES	
<b>PYRAZOLES</b>	<b>QV95</b>
D03	
Pyrexia <b>see</b> FEVER	QZ160
<b>PYRIDINES</b>	<b>QU65</b>
D3 <b>See related</b> PIPERIDINES	
<b>PYRIMIDINES</b>	<b>QU58</b>
D3 A family of 6-membered heterocyclic compounds occurring in nature in a wide variety of forms. They include several nucleic acid constituents (CYTOSINE; THYMINE; and URACIL) and form the basic structure of the barbiturates.	
<b>PYRIMIDINONES</b>	<b>QU58</b>
D3	
Pyrimidones <b>see</b> PYRIMIDINONES	QU58
<b>PYROGLYPHIDAE</b>	
B1 Family of house dust mites, in the superfamily Analgoidea, order Astigmata. They include the genera Dermatophagoides and Euroglyphus.	
Pyromania <b>see</b> FIRESETTING BEHAVIOUR	WM768
Pyrosis <b>see</b> HEARTBURN	WI145
<b>PYRROLES</b>	
D3 As anti-rheumatoid agents	<b>QV95</b>
In haem and porphyrin chemistry	<b>WH190</b>