

## R

Rabbit, domestic <b>see</b> RABBITS	QL30
<b>RABBITS</b>	<b>QL30</b>
B1     Laboratory animals	<b>QY50</b>
Comparative anatomy	<b>QS124</b>
<b>RABIES</b>	<b>WC550</b>
C2     An acute infectious disease of the central nervous system affecting almost all mammals, including humans. It is caused by a rhabdovirus and usually spread by contamination with virus-laden saliva of bites inflicted by rabid animals. Important animal vectors include the dog, cat, vampire bat, mongoose, skunk, wolf, raccoon, and fox.	
<b>RABIES VACCINE</b>	<b>WC550</b>
D20    Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent and treat RABIES. The inactivated virus vaccine is used for pre-exposure immunisation to persons at high risk of exposure, and in conjunction with rabies immunoglobulin, for post-exposure prophylaxis.	
Race <b>see</b> CONTINENTAL POPULATION GROUPS	
<b>RACE RELATIONS</b>	<b>HM268</b>
I1     Cultural contacts between people of different races.	
Employment discrimination	<b>WX422</b>
Racial discrimination other than at work	<b>HM270</b>
<b>See related</b> CIVIL RIGHTS; HUMAN RIGHTS; PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL	
Racemethionine <b>see</b> METHIONINE	QU60
Racial discrimination <b>see</b> RACE RELATIONS	
Racial groups <b>see</b> ETHNIC GROUPS	HM268
Rachischisis <b>see</b> SPINAL DYSRAPHISM	WE480/WL540/WS430
Rachitis <b>see</b> RICKETS	WD234
<b>RACISM</b>	<b>HM270</b>
F1 I1   Differential treatment or unequal access to opportunities, based on group membership such as origin or ethnicity. <b>See related</b> PREJUDICE; RACE RELATIONS; SOCIAL SEGREGATION	
Radial keratotomy <b>see</b> KERATOTOMY, RADIAL	WW410
<b>RADIAL NERVE</b>	<b>WL150</b>
A8     A major nerve of the upper extremity. In humans the fibres of the radial nerve originate in the lower cervical and upper thoracic spinal cord, travel via the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, and supply motor innervation to extensor muscles of the arm and cutaneous sensory fibres to extensor regions of the arm and hand. For disease use RADIAL NEUROPATHY. For neoplasms use RADIAL NEUROPATHY + PERIPHERAL NERVE NEOPLASMS.	
Radial nerve diseases <b>see</b> RADIAL NEUROPATHY	WL560
Radial nerve lesion <b>see</b> RADIAL NEUROPATHY	WL560
<b>RADIAL NEUROPATHY</b>	<b>WL560</b>
C10    Disease involving the RADIAL NERVE. Clinical features include weakness of elbow extension, elbow flexion, supination of the forearm, wrist and finger extension, and thumb abduction. Sensation may be impaired over regions of the dorsal forearm. Common sites of compression or traumatic injury include the AXILLA and radial groove of the HUMERUS.	

## R

### RADIATION

WN600

G1 Emission or propagation of electromagnetic energy (waves/rays), or the waves/rays themselves; a stream of electromagnetic particles (electrons, neutrons, protons, alpha particles) or a mixture of these. The most common source is the sun. For / adverse effects use RADIATION INJURIES. For / diagnostic use, use RADIOGRAPHY or RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING. For /therapeutic use, use RADIOTHERAPY. **See related** NUCLEAR WARFARE; RADIOACTIVITY

Radiation accidents **see** RADIOACTIVE HAZARD RELEASE WN605

Radiation biology **see** RADIOBIOLOGY WN325

### RADIATION DOSAGE

WN358

E5 G1 N6 The amount of radiation energy that is deposited in a unit mass of material, such as tissues of plants or animal. In RADIOTHERAPY, radiation dosage is expressed in gray units (Gy). In RADIOLOGIC HEALTH, the dosage is expressed by the product of absorbed dose (Gy) and quality factor (a function of linear energy transfer), and is called radiation dose equivalent in sievert units (Sv). **See related** RADIOTHERAPY DOSAGE; DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP, RADIATION

Radiation dosimetry **see** RADIOMETRY WN358

### RADIATION EFFECTS

G1 N6 The effects of ionising and non-ionising radiation upon living organisms, organs and tissues, and their constituents, and upon physiologic processes. It includes the effect of irradiation on drugs and chemicals. For radiations causing cancer use NEOPLASMS, RADIATION INDUCED or LEUKAEMIA, RADIATION INDUCED. For radiation causing abnormalities use ABNORMALITIES, RADIATION INDUCED.

In humans WN620

In animals WN625

On food WN640

**See related** RADIATION GENETICS

/ radiation effects Subheading (A,B1,B3-6,D,F1-2G4-12,J) Used for effects of ionising and non-ionising radiation upon living organisms, organs and tissues, and their constituents. Includes effect of irradiation on drugs and chemicals but do not use for therapeutic effects of radiation - use / radiotherapy.

Radiation, electromagnetic **see** RADIATION WN600

Radiation, gamma **see** GAMMA RAYS

### RADIATION GENETICS

WN620

H1 N6 A sub-discipline of genetics that studies RADIATION EFFECTS on the components and processes of biological inheritance. Specialty. **See related** RADIATION EFFECTS

Radiation-induced abnormalities **see** ABNORMALITIES, RADIATION-INDUCED WN620

### RADIATION INJURIES

WN610

C21 N6 Harmful effects of non-experimental exposure to ionising or non-ionising radiation in VERTEBRATES. For radiation injuries in experimental vertebrate animals use RADIATION INJURIES, EXPERIMENTAL: for radiations causing neoplasms use NEOPLASMS, RADIATION-INDUCED or LEUKAEMIA, RADIATION-INDUCED; for radiations causing abnormalities use ABNORMALITIES, RADIATION-INDUCED; OSTEORADIONECROSIS is available. **See related** RADIATION PROTECTION; RADIATION-PROTECTIVE AGENTS; RADIOACTIVE HAZARD RELEASE

## R

### **RADIATION INJURIES, EXPERIMENTAL**

**WN625**

C21 E5 N6 Experimentally produced harmful effects of ionising or non-ionising RADIATION in CHORDATA animals. For "injuries" to insects, parasites, bacteria, viruses use RADIATION EFFECTS (general only) or specific organism / radiation effects; for radiations causing neoplasms use NEOPLASMS, RADIATION-INDUCED or LEUKAEMIA, RADIATION-INDUCED; for those causing abnormalities use ABNORMALITIES, RADIATION-INDUCED.

### **RADIATION, IONISING**

**WN330**

G1 Electromagnetic or corpuscular radiation capable of producing ions, directly or indirectly, in its passage through matter. The wavelengths are equal to or smaller than those of short (far) ultraviolet radiation and include gamma and X-rays and high-energy elementary particles. For / adverse effects use RADIATION INJURIES

Radiation, ionising electromagnetic **see** RADIATION, IONISING

WN330

### **RADIATION MONITORING**

E5 N6 The observation, either continuously or at intervals, of the levels of radiation in a given area, generally for the purpose of assuring that they have not exceeded prescribed amounts or, in case of radiation already present in the area, assuring that the levels have returned to those meeting acceptable safety standards.

Radiotherapy procedures

**WN358**

Radiation detection equipment

**WN540**

Public health aspects

**WN645**

**See related** HEALTH PHYSICS

### **RADIATION, NON-IONISING**

**WN418**

H1 Electromagnetic radiation which does not produce ions in matter through which it passes. Includes infrared rays, lasers, light, microwaves, radio waves and ultraviolet waves.

Radiation, non-ionising electromagnetic **see** RADIATION, NON-IONISING

WN418

### **RADIATION ONCOLOGY**

**QZ750**

H2 A subspecialty of medical oncology and radiology concerned with the radiotherapy of cancer.

### **RADIATION PROTECTION**

N6 Includes shielding

In radiodiagnosis

**WN120**

In radiotherapy

**WN320**

Radioisotopes

**WN520**

Radioactivity

**WN615**

**See related** HEALTH PHYSICS; NUCLEAR ENERGY

### **RADIATION-PROTECTIVE AGENTS**

**WN615**

D27 Protective against ionising radiation; not for sun screening agents and not for shields in diagnostic x-rays. **See related** RADIATION TOLERANCE

Radiation sensitivity **see** RADIATION TOLERANCE

WN355

Radiation sickness **see** RADIATION INJURIES

WN610

Radiation syndrome **see** RADIATION INJURIES

WN610

### **RADIATION TOLERANCE**

G1 G4 G7 The ability of some cells or tissues to withstand ionising radiation without serious injury. Tolerance depends on the species, cell type, and physical and chemical variables, including RADIATION-PROTECTIVE AGENTS and RADIATION-SENSITISING AGENTS.

In radiotherapy

**WN355**

**See related** RADIATION-PROTECTIVE AGENTS

## R

Radiation, visible **see** LIGHT or LIGHTING

Radiation, whole body **see** WHOLE BODY IRRADIATION WN330

Radiation, X **see** X-RAYS WN333

Radical neck dissection **see** NECK DISSECTION WE420

### RADIO

J1 L1 The transmission and reception of electric impulses or signals by means of electric waves without a connecting wire, or the use of these waves for the wireless transmission of electric impulses into which sound is converted.

In education

L45

Influence on adolescents

WS260A

Influence on children

WS260

### RADIO WAVES

QC

G1 Electromagnetic waves with frequencies between about 3 kilohertz (very low frequency - VLF) and 300,000 megahertz (extremely high frequency - EHF). They are used in television and radio broadcasting, land and satellite communications systems, radionavigation, radiolocation, and DIATHERMY. The highest frequency radio waves are MICROWAVES.

General physiological effects

QT162

In medical physics

WN418

Radioactive disintegration **see** RADIOACTIVITY WN600

Radioactive elements **see** ELEMENTS, RADIOACTIVE WN600

### RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

WN600

D20 N6 The material that descends to the earth or water well beyond the site of a surface or subsurface nuclear explosion. **See related** NUCLEAR WARFARE

### RADIOACTIVE HAZARD RELEASE

WN605

N6 Uncontrolled release of radioactive material from its containment. This either threatens to, or does, cause exposure to a radioactive hazard. Such an incident may occur accidentally or deliberately. **See related** RADIATION INJURIES

Radioactive isotopes **see** RADIOISOTOPES WN525

### RADIOACTIVE POLLUTANTS

WN600

D20 Radioactive substances which act as pollutants. They include chemicals whose radiation is released via radioactive waste, nuclear accidents, fallout from nuclear explosions, and the like. **See related** ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS; RADIATION MONITORING

### RADIOACTIVE WASTE

WN645

D20 N6 Liquid, solid, or gaseous waste resulting from mining of radioactive ore, production of reactor fuel materials, reactor operation, processing of irradiated reactor fuels, and related operations, and from use of radioactive materials in research, industry, and medicine. **See related** NUCLEAR ENERGY

### RADIOACTIVITY

WN600

G1 The spontaneous transformation of a nuclide into one or more different nuclides, accompanied by either the emission of particles from the nucleus, nuclear capture or ejection of orbital electrons, or fission. **See related** RADIATION

## R

- RADIOALLERGOSORBENT TEST** **QW525**  
E1 E5 An in vitro allergen radioimmunoassay in which allergens are coupled to an immunosorbent. The coupled allergens bind the IgE in the sera of patients which in turn binds radioisotope-labelled anti-IMMUNOGLOBULIN E antibodies.
- RADIOBIOLOGY** **WN325**  
H1 Study of the scientific principles, mechanisms, and effects of the interaction of ionising radiation with living matter. Specialty. **See related** NUCLEAR MEDICINE
- RADIOCHEMISTRY** **QD4**  
H1 The study of the chemical and physical phenomena of radioactive substances.
- Radiofrequency catheter ablation **see** CATHETER ABLATION **WN440**
- Radiographic absorptiometry, dual-energy **see** ABSORPIOMETRY, PHOTON **WN200**
- Radiographer **see** RADIOGRAPHY **WN133**
- RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGE ENHANCEMENT** **WN215**  
E1 L1 Improvement in the quality of an x-ray image by use of an intensifying screen, tube, or filter and by optimum exposure techniques. Digital processing methods are often employed. **See related** IMAGE ENHANCEMENT
- RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGE INTERPRETATION, COMPUTER-ASSISTED** **WN155**  
E1 L1 Computer systems or networks designed to provide radiographic interpretive information.
- Radiographic kymography **see** ELECTROKYMOGRAPHY **WN480**
- RADIOGRAPHIC MAGNIFICATION** **WN215**  
E1 Use of optic and geometric techniques to enhance radiographic image quality and interpretation. It includes use of microfocal X-ray tubes and intensifying fluoroscopic screens.
- Radiographic tomography **see** TOMOGRAPHY, X-RAY **WN230**
- RADIOGRAPHY** **WN130-270**  
E1 Examination of any part of the body for diagnostic purposes by means of X-RAYS or GAMMA RAYS, recording the image on a sensitised surface (such as photographic film). Prefer / radiography with organs and diseases.  
In childhood **WS141**  
**See related** CONTRAST MEDIA; DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING; TECHNOLOGY, RADIOLOGIC
- /radiography Subheading (A,B2,C,F3) Used with organs, regions and diseases for X-ray examinations. It does not include radionuclide imaging for which "radionuclide imaging" is used.
- RADIOGRAPHY, ABDOMINAL** **WI142.5**  
E1 Radiographic visualisation of the body between the thorax and the pelvis, i.e., within the peritoneal cavity.
- Radiography, air **see** PNEUMORADIOGRAPHY **WN160**
- RADIOGRAPHY, BITEWING** **WU141**  
E1 E6 Technique involving the passage of X-rays through oral structures to create a film record while a central tab or wing of dental X-ray film is being held between upper and lower teeth.
- Radiography, digital **see** RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGE ENHANCEMENT **WN215**

## R

- RADIOGRAPHY, DENTAL** **WU141**  
E1 E6 Radiographic techniques used in dentistry. Prefer / radiography with dental organ terms.
- Radiography, insufflation **see** PNEUMORADIOGRAPHY **WN160**
- RADIOGRAPHY, INTERVENTIONAL** **WN125**  
E1 E2 E4 Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures that are invasive or surgical in nature and require the expertise of a specially trained radiologist. They often involve catheterisation, fluoroscopy or computed tomography. Some examples include percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography, percutaneous transthoracic biopsy, balloon angioplasty, and arterial embolisation.
- Radiography, negative contrast **see** PNEUMORADIOGRAPHY **WN160**
- RADIOGRAPHY, PANORAMIC** **WU141**  
E1 E6 Extra-oral body-section radiography depicting an entire maxilla, or both maxilla and mandible, on a single film.
- RADIOGRAPHY, THORACIC** **WF975**  
E1 X-ray visualisation of the chest and organs of the thoracic cavity. It is not restricted to visualisation of the lungs. Do not use as a synonym for LUNG / radiography; only use for "thoracic" when the enclosed organs are not specified or are irrelevant. **See related** THORAX
- Radioimmunosorbent assay of allergens **see** RADIOALLERGOSORBENT TEST **QW525**
- RADIOIMMUNOASSAY** **QW525**  
E1 E5 Classic quantitative assay for detection of antigen-antibody reactions using a radioactively labelled substance. Do not use / immunology with any coordinate. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RADIOISOTOPE
- Radioimmunoconjugates **see** IMMUNOCONJUGATES **QW575**
- Radioimmunologic monitoring **see** MONITORING, IMMUNOLOGIC **QW525**
- Radioimmunosorbent assay of allergens **see** RADIOALLERGOSORBENT TEST **QW525**
- Radioisotope brachytherapy **see** BRACHYTHERAPY **WN360**
- Radioisotope diagnostic techniques **see** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RADIOISOTOPE **WN525**
- Radioisotope plaque therapy **see** BRACHYTHERAPY **WN360**
- RADIOISOTOPE RENOGRAPHY** **WJ302**  
E1 A specific kidney function test which involves tracing an injection of a radionuclide which is taken up and excreted by the kidneys. Do not confuse with KIDNEY / radionuclide.
- Radioisotope scanning **see** RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING **WN130**
- RADIOISOTOPES** **WN525**  
D1 Isotopes that exhibit radioactivity and undergo radioactive decay. For / diagnostic use, use DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RADIOISOTOPE. For radioisotope implants use RADIOISOTOPES or specific / administration & dosage or BRACHYTHERAPY.
- For cancer therapy **QZ758**  
**See related** ELEMENTS, RADIOACTIVE; ISOTOPTES; NUCLEAR MEDICINE

## R

<b>RADIOLOGIC HEALTH</b>	<b>WN605-70</b>
N6 Health concerns associated with the effects of radiation on the environment and on public and personal health.	
In diagnostic radiography	<b>WN120</b>
In radiotherapy	<b>WN320</b>
With radioisotopes	<b>WN520</b>
Radiologic physics <b>see</b> HEALTH PHYSICS	WN405
<b>RADIOLOGY</b>	<b>WN21</b>
H2 A specialty concerned with the use of x-ray and other forms of radiant energy in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. For / methods prefer TECHNOLOGY, RADIOLOGIC. <b>See related</b> DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING; RADIOGRAPHY	
<b>RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL</b>	<b>WN27</b>
N2 N4 Hospital department which is responsible for the administration and provision of x-ray diagnostic and therapeutic services. Restricted to X-ray and radiocobalt diagnosis and therapy services. Does not include other radioisotopes, see NUCLEAR MEDICINE DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL	
Radiology, diagnostic X-ray <b>see</b> RADIOGRAPHY	WN130-270
<b>RADIOLOGY INFORMATION SYSTEMS</b>	<b>WN26</b>
L1 N4 Information systems, usually computer-assisted, designed to store, manipulate, and retrieve information for planning, organising, directing, and controlling administrative activities associated with the provision and utilisation of radiology services and facilities. <b>See related</b> INFORMATION SYSTEMS	
<b>RADIOLOGY, INTERVENTIONAL</b>	<b>WN125</b>
H2 A sub-specialty of radiology that combines organ system radiography, catheter techniques and sectional imaging. <b>See related</b> RADIOGRAPHY, INTERVENTIONAL	
Radiology, nuclear <b>see</b> NUCLEAR MEDICINE	WN500-60
Radiology, therapeutic <b>see</b> RADIATION ONCOLOGY	QZ750
<b>RADIOMETRY</b>	<b>WN358</b>
E5 The measurement of radiation by photography, as in x-ray film and film badge by Geiger-Mueller tube, and by SCINTILLATION COUNTING. For ionisation chambers use RADIOMETRY / instrumentation. <b>See related</b> HEALTH PHYSICS	
<b>RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING</b>	<b>WN130</b>
E1 The production of an image obtained by cameras that detect the radioactive emissions of an injected radionuclide as it has distributed differentially throughout tissues in the body. The image obtained from a moving detector is called a scan, while the image obtained from a stationary camera device is called a scintiphotograph. Prefer / radionuclide imaging.	
Gamma camera imaging	<b>WN245</b>
<b>See related</b> DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RADIOISOTOPE; GAMMA CAMERAS	
/ radionuclide imaging Subheading.(A,B2,C,F3) Used for radionuclide imaging of any anatomical structure or for disease diagnosis. Includes radioisotope scanning.	
Radionuclides <b>see</b> RADIOISOTOPES	WN525
Radio-opaque media <b>see</b> CONTRAST MEDIA	WN160

## R

### RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

**WN525**

D27 Compounds that are used in medicine as sources of radiation for radiotherapy and for diagnostic purposes. They have numerous uses in research and industry.

Radiosensitivity **see** RADIATION TOLERANCE

### RADIOSURGERY

**WN245**

E2 E4 E5 A radiological stereotactic technique developed for cutting or destroying tissue by high doses of radiation in place of surgical incisions. It was originally developed for neurosurgery on structures in the brain and its use gradually spread to radiation surgery on extracranial structures as well. The usual rigid needles or probes of stereotactic surgery are replaced with beams of ionizing radiation directed toward a target so as to achieve local tissue destruction. A specific type of surgery; do not confuse with COMBINED MODALITY THERAPY using surgery and radiotherapy; coordinate with disease / surgery, not / radiotherapy; for gamma knife & linear accelerator, index under RADIOSURGERY / instrumentation & do not coordinate with GAMMA RAYS or PARTICLE ACCELERATORS unless particularly discussed.

In cancer

**QZ747**

In neurosurgery

**WL630**

### RADIOTHERAPY

**WN300**

E2 The use of IONISING RADIATION to treat malignant NEOPLASMS and some benign conditions. Prefer / radiotherapy with disease. For / adverse effects consider also RADIATION INJURIES

For cancer

**QZ750-8**

Skin diseases

**WR147**

/ radiotherapy Subheading.(C) Used with disease headings for therapeutic use of ionising and non-ionising radiation. Includes the use of radioisotope radiation.

### RADIOTHERAPY, ADJUVANT

**QZ760**

E2 Radiotherapy given to augment some other form of treatment such as surgery or chemotherapy. Adjuvant radiotherapy is commonly used in the therapy of cancer and can be administered before or after the primary treatment.

### RADIOTHERAPY, CONFORMAL

**WN300**

E2 L1 Radiotherapy where there is improved dose homogeneity within the tumour and reduced dosage to uninvolved structures. The precise shaping of dose distribution is achieved via the use of computer-controlled multileaf collimators. **See related** RADIOSURGERY; RADIOTHERAPY DOSAGE; RADIOTHERAPY PLANNING, COMPUTER-ASSISTED

### RADIOTHERAPY DOSAGE

**WN355**

E2 The total amount of radiation absorbed by tissues as a result of radiotherapy. **See related** DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP; RADIATION DOSAGE

### RADIOTHERAPY, HIGH-ENERGY

**WN300**

E2 Radiotherapy using high-energy (megavolt or higher) ionising radiation. Types of radiation include gamma rays, produced by a radioisotope within a teletherapy unit; x-rays, electrons, protons, alpha particles (helium ions) and heavy charged ions, produced by particle acceleration; and neutrons and pi-mesons (pions), produced as secondary particles following bombardment of a target with a primary particle.

Radiotherapy, implant **see** BRACHYTHERAPY

**WN360**

Radiotherapy, interstitial **see** BRACHYTHERAPY

**WN360**

Radiotherapy, intracavity **see** BRACHYTHERAPY

**WN360**

## R

- Radiotherapy, megavolt **see** RADIOTHERAPY, HIGH-ENERGY WN300
- RADIOTHERAPY PLANNING, COMPUTER-ASSISTED** WN300  
E2 L1 Computer-assisted mathematical calculations of beam angles, intensities of radiation, and duration of irradiation in radiotherapy.
- Radiotherapy, surface **see** BRACHYTHERAPY WN360
- Radiotherapy, targeted **see** RADIOTHERAPY WN300
- RADIUM** WN600  
D1 A radioactive element of the alkaline earth series of metals. It has the atomic symbol Ra, atomic number 88, and atomic weight 226. Radium is the product of the disintegration of uranium and is present in pitchblende and all ores containing uranium. It is used clinically as a source of beta and gamma-rays in radiotherapy, particularly BRACHYTHERAPY. **See related** METALS, ALKALINE EARTH
- RADIUS** WE630  
A2
- RADIUS FRACTURES** WE630  
C21
- RADON** WN600  
D1 A naturally radioactive element with atomic symbol Rn, atomic number 86, and atomic weight 222. It is a member of the noble gas family and released during the decay of radium and found in soil. There is a link between exposure to radon and lung cancer.
- RAGE** WLM222  
F1 Fury; violent, intense anger.  
Raillietiniasis **see** CESTODE INFECTIONS WC830
- RAILWAYS**  
J1 Permanent ways having a line of rails fixed to ties and laid to gauge, usually on a levelled or graded ballasted roadbed and providing a track for freight cars, passenger cars, and other rolling stock. Carriages are designed to be drawn by locomotives or sometimes propelled by self-contained motors. The concept includes the organisational and administrative aspects of railways as well.  
Accidents W440
- Rales **see** RESPIRATORY SOUNDS WF102
- RALOXIFENE** WP875  
D2 A second generation selective oestrogen receptor modulator (SERM) used to prevent osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. It has oestrogen agonist effects on bone and cholesterol metabolism but behaves as a complete oestrogen antagonist on mammary gland and uterine tissue.
- Raltitrexed **see** QUINAZOLINES; THIOPHENES QV150
- Ramps **see** ARCHITECTURAL ACCESSIBILITY WB622
- Ramsay Hunt cerebellar syndrome **see** PARKINSONIAN DISORDERS WL310
- RANDOM ALLOCATION** Q20  
E5 N5 N6 A process involving chance used in therapeutic trials or other research endeavour for allocating experimental subjects, human or animal, between treatment and control groups, or among treatment groups. It may also apply to experiments on inanimate objects. **See related** EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH DESIGN

## R

Random selection <b>see</b> RANDOM ALLOCATION	Q20
Randomisation <b>see</b> RANDOM ALLOCATION	Q20
Randomised clinical trial <b>see</b> RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS	QV471

### **RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL [PUBLICATION TYPE]**

V3 This heading is used as a Publication type. Work consisting of a clinical trial that involves at least one test treatment and one control treatment, concurrent enrollment and follow-up of the test- and control-treated groups, and in which the treatments to be administered are selected by a random process, such as the use of a random-numbers table.

### **RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS AS TOPIC QV471**

E5 N5 N6 Clinical trials that involve at least one test treatment and one control treatment, concurrent enrolment and follow-up of the test and control-treated groups, and in which the treatments to be administered are selected by a random process, such as the use of a random numbers table.

Randomised response technique **see** DATA COLLECTION Q20

Range of motion **see** RANGE OF MOTION, ARTICULAR WE275

### **RANGE OF MOTION, ARTICULAR WE275**

E1 G11 The distance and direction to which a bone joint can be extended. Range of motion is a function of the condition of the joints, muscles, and connective tissues involved. Joint flexibility can be improved through appropriate MUSCLE STRETCHING EXERCISES. **See related** MUSCULOSKELETAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

### **RAPE HM434**

I1 Unlawful sexual intercourse without consent of the victim.  
Mentally disturbed rapists

**WM764**

**See related** SEX OFFENCES; VIOLENCE

Rapid eye movements **see** SLEEP, REM WL722

Rapid fatigue of gait **see** GAIT DISORDERS, NEUROLOGIC WL310

Rapid response team **see** HOSPITAL RAPID RESPONSE TEAM

### **RARE DISEASES QZ140**

C23 A large group of diseases which are characterised by a low prevalence in the population. They frequently are associated with problems in diagnosis and treatment. **See related** ORPHAN DRUG PRODUCTION

Rare earth metals **see** METALS, RARE EARTH QV290

Rasmussen encephalitis **see** ENCEPHALITIS WL334

Rasmussen's syndrome **see** ENCEPHALITIS WL334

### **RAT-BITE FEVER WC380**

C1 A syndrome characterised by recurring fever, rash, and arthralgias occurring days to weeks after a rat bite. The causative agents are either *Streptobacillus moniliformis* or *Spirillum minus*.

Rate, pregnancy **see** PREGNANCY RATE WQ16

Rathke's cleft cysts **see** CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CYSTS WL335

## R

Rating scales <b>see</b> PSYCHIATRIC STATUS RATING SCALES	WM145
Rational psychotherapy <b>see</b> PSYCHOTHERAPY, RATIONAL-EMOTIVE	WM505
Rational-emotive psychotherapy <b>see</b> PSYCHOTHERAPY, RATIONAL-EMOTIVE	WM505
<b>RATIONALISATION</b>	<b>WM470</b>
F1 F3 A defence mechanism operating unconsciously, in which the individual attempts to justify or make consciously tolerable, by plausible means, feelings, behaviour and motives that would otherwise be intolerable.	
Rationing of health care <b>see</b> HEALTH CARE RATIONING	WX140-5
<b>RAW FOODS</b>	<b>WD83-90</b>
J2 Food prepared for consumption without exposure to heat.	
<b>RAYNAUD DISEASE</b>	<b>WG570</b>
C14 An idiopathic vascular disorder characterised by bilateral Raynaud phenomenon, the abrupt onset of digital paleness or CYANOSIS in response to cold exposure or stress.	
Raynaud's phenomenon <b>see</b> RAYNAUD DISEASE	WG570
RCA 60 <b>see</b> RICIN	QW630.5
<b>REACTION TIME</b>	<b>WB143</b>
F2 F4 G11 The time from the onset of a stimulus until a response is observed. Use for physiological processes only.	
Reactive disorders <b>see</b> ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS	WM170
Reactive hypoglycaemia <b>see</b> HYPOGLYCAEMIA	WK880
Reader services <b>see</b> LIBRARY SERVICES	Z240
<b>READING</b>	
L1 For Braille coordinate with BLINDNESS and SENSORY AIDS Neurophysiology	<b>WL760</b>
<b>See related</b> DYSLEXIA; DYSLEXIA, ACQUIRED.	
Reading disability, acquired <b>see</b> DYSLEXIA, ACQUIRED	WL760
Reading disability, developmental <b>see</b> DYSLEXIA	WS725
Reading disorder <b>see</b> DYSLEXIA	WS725
Reading disorder, developmental <b>see</b> DYSLEXIA	WS725
Reagents <b>see</b> INDICATORS AND REAGENTS	QV240
Real-time systems <b>see</b> COMPUTER SYSTEMS	QA100
<b>REALITY THERAPY</b>	<b>WM575</b>
F4 A method of psychotherapeutic treatment based on the assumption of patients' personal responsibility for their own behaviour. The therapist actively guides patients to accurate self-perception for the fulfilment of needs of self-worth and respect for others.	
In the elderly	<b>WT230</b>
Reasoning <b>see</b> COGNITION	WLM450

## R

Reaven syndrome X <b>see</b> METABOLIC SYNDROME X	WK820
Rebound nystagmus <b>see</b> NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC	WW387
Recall <b>see</b> MENTAL RECALL	WLM460
Reception of patients <b>see</b> PATIENT ADMISSION	WA10
Receptionists, dental <b>see</b> DENTAL AUXILIARIES	WU90
Receptionists, medical <b>see</b> MEDICAL RECEPTIONISTS	WX250
Receptor agonists, dopamine <b>see</b> DOPAMINE AGONISTS	QV76.5
Receptor antagonists, adrenergic <b>see</b> ADRENERGIC ANTAGONISTS	QV132
Receptor antagonists, histamine H2 <b>see</b> HISTAMINE H2 ANTAGONISTS	QV157
Receptor blockaders, H2 <b>see</b> HISTAMINE H2 ANTAGONISTS	QV157
<b>RECEPTOR, ANGIOTENSIN, TYPE 2</b>	<b>QU68</b>
D12 An angiotensin receptor subtype that is expressed at high levels in foetal tissues. Many effects of the angiotensin type 2 receptor such as VASODILATION and sodium loss are the opposite of that of the ANGIOTENSIN TYPE 1 RECEPTOR.	
Receptor-mediated signal transduction <b>see</b> SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION	QU375
Receptors, benzodiazepine <b>see</b> RECEPTORS, GABA-A	QU60
Receptors, benzodiazepine-GABA <b>see</b> RECEPTORS, GABA-A	QU60
<b>RECEPTORS, CANNABINOID</b>	<b>QU55</b>
D12 A class of G-protein-coupled receptors that are specific for CANNABINOIDS such as those derived from CANNABIS. They also bind a structurally distinct class of endogenous factors referred to as ENDOCANNABINOIDS. The receptor class may play a role in modulating the release of signaling molecules such as NEUROTRANSMITTERS and CYTOKINES. <b>See related</b> CANNABINOIDS	
<b>RECEPTORS, CELL SURFACE</b>	
D12 Cell surface proteins that bind signalling molecules external to the cell with high affinity and convert this extra-cellular event into one or more intracellular signals that alter the behaviour of the target cell. Cell surface receptors, unlike enzymes, do not chemically alter their ligands.	
Biochemistry	<b>QU55</b>
Immunochemistry	<b>QW504.5</b>
Pharmacology	<b>QV38</b>
Receptors, cachectin <b>see</b> RECEPTORS, TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR	QW630
Receptors, diazepam <b>see</b> RECEPTORS, GABA-A	QU60
Receptors, endogenous substances <b>see</b> RECEPTORS, CELL SURFACE	QW504.5
<b>RECEPTORS, ENDOTHELIN</b>	<b>QU55</b>
D12 Cell surface proteins that bind ENDOTHELINS with high affinity and trigger intracellular changes which influence the behaviour of cells.	
Receptors, endothelium-derived vasoconstrictor factor <b>see</b> RECEPTORS, ENDOTHELIN	QU55

## R

### RECEPTORS, GABA

QU60

D12 Cell-surface proteins that bind GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID with high affinity and trigger changes that influence the behavior of cells. GABA-A receptors control chloride channels formed by the receptor complex itself. They are blocked by bicuculline and usually have modulatory sites sensitive to benzodiazepines and barbiturates. GABA-B receptors act through G-proteins on several effector systems, are insensitive to bicuculline, and have a high affinity for L-baclofen.

### RECEPTORS, GABA-A

QU60

D12 Cell surface proteins which bind GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID and control an integral membrane chloride channel. GABA-A receptors are the most prevalent inhibitory neurotransmitter receptors in the brain. Several isoforms have been cloned, and they belong to a superfamily which includes nicotinic receptors, glycine receptors, and 5HT-3 receptors. Most GABA-A receptors have separate modulatory sites sensitive to benzodiazepines and to barbiturates.

Receptors, GABA-benzodiazepine **see** RECEPTORS, GABA-A

QU60

Receptors, GM-CSF **see** RECEPTORS, GRANULOCYTE-MACROPHAGE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR

QW568

### RECEPTORS, GRANULOCYTE-MACROPHAGE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR QW568

D12 Receptors that bind and internalise the granulocyte-macrophage stimulating factor. Their MW is believed to be 84 kD. The most mature myelomonocytic cells, specifically human neutrophils, macrophages, and eosinophils, express the highest number of affinity receptors for this growth factor.

### RECEPTORS, HISTAMINE

QW504.5

D12 Cell-surface proteins that bind histamine and trigger intracellular changes influencing the behaviour of cells. Histamine receptors are widespread in the central nervous system and in peripheral tissues. Three types have been recognised and designated H1, H2, and H3. They differ in pharmacology, distribution, and mode of action. **See related** HISTAMINE

Receptors, hormone **see** RECEPTORS, CELL SURFACE

QW504.5

Receptors, muscimol **see** RECEPTORS, GABA-A

QU60

### RECEPTORS, OESTROGEN

WP612

D12 Cytoplasmic proteins that bind oestrogens and migrate to the nucleus where they regulate DNA transcription. Evaluation of the state of oestrogen receptors in breast cancer patients has become clinically important.

### RECEPTORS, STEROID

QW504.5

D12 Proteins found usually in the cytoplasm or nucleus that specifically bind steroid hormones and trigger changes influencing the behaviour of cells. The steroid receptor-steroid hormone complex regulates the transcription of specific genes.

Receptors, TNF **see** RECEPTORS, TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR

QW630

### RECEPTORS, TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR

QW630

D12 Cell surface receptors that bind TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTORS and trigger changes which influence the behaviour of cells.

Recession, economic **see** ECONOMICS

HB4

Recidivists **see** OFFENDERS

HM424

Recipes **see** COOKERY

WD83

Recipients, transplant **see** TRANSPLANTATION

WO300-30

## R

Recombinant DNA <b>see</b> DNA, RECOMBINANT	QZ60
Recombinant DNA research <b>see</b> DNA, RECOMBINANT	QZ60
Recombinant erythropoietin <b>see</b> ERYTHROPOEITIN, RECOMBINANT	WJ360
Recombinant growth hormone <b>see</b> GROWTH HORMONE	WK515
Recombinant human growth hormone (mammalian) <b>see</b> HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE	WH515
Recombinant interferon alpha-2a <b>see</b> INTERFERON ALPHA-2A	QW800
Recombinant interferon alpha-2b <b>see</b> INTERFERON ALPHA-2B	QW800
Recombinant pituitary growth hormones <b>see</b> GROWTH HORMONE	WK515
<b>RECOMBINANT PROTEINS</b>	<b>QU55</b>
D12 Proteins prepared by recombinant DNA technology.	
Recombinant somatotropins <b>see</b> GROWTH HORMONE	WK515
Recombination joint <b>see</b> DNA, RECOMBINANT	QZ60
Recommendations <b>see</b> HEALTH PLANNING GUIDELINES	WX140
Recommended daily allowances <b>see</b> NUTRITION POLICY	WD30
Recommended dietary allowances <b>see</b> NUTRITION POLICY	WD30
<b>RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES</b>	<b>WO250</b>
E04 Procedures used to reconstruct, restore or improve defective, damaged, or missing structures. Do not confuse with PLASTIC SURGERY, which is the specialty.	
In cancer	<b>QZ840</b>
<b>See also</b> PLASTIC SURGERY	
Recontact <b>see</b> DUTY TO RECONTACT	WA255
Record linkage, medical <b>see</b> MEDICAL RECORD LINKAGE	WX350
<b>RECORDS AS TOPIC</b>	<b>WX360-8</b>
E5 L1 N4 N5 N6 The commitment in writing, as authentic evidence, of something having legal importance. The concept includes certificates of birth, death etc as well as hospital, medical and other institutional records. Case reports as a form of writing probably goes under MEDICAL RECORDS.	
In primary care	<b>WA136</b>
<b>See related</b> DOCUMENTATION; HOSPITAL RECORDS	
Records control <b>see</b> FORMS AND RECORDS CONTROL	WX350-95
Records, dental <b>see</b> DENTAL RECORDS	WU95
Records, hospital <b>see</b> HOSPITAL RECORDS	WX360
Records, nursing <b>see</b> NURSING RECORDS	WY115
Recovery <b>see</b> REHABILITATION	

## R

<b>RECOVERY OF FUNCTION</b>	<b>WB450</b>
G16 A partial or complete return to the normal or proper physiologic activity of an organ or part following disease or trauma. <b>See related</b> CONVALESCENCE; REHABILITATION	
Recovery period, anaesthesia <b>see</b> ANAESTHESIA RECOVERY PERIOD	WO595
<b>RECOVERY ROOM</b>	<b>WO169</b>
N2 Hospital unit providing continuous monitoring of the patient following anaesthesia.	
Recovery room nursing <b>see</b> POSTANAESTHESIA NURSING	WO575
<b>RECREATION</b>	<b>GV</b>
I3 Activity engaged in for pleasure.	
Sociological aspects	<b>HM300-340</b>
Effect on health	<b>QT250</b>
For the patient in hospital	<b>WA50</b>
For the aged	<b>WT395</b>
For physically disabled and chronically ill	<b>WB695</b>
For the visually impaired	<b>WW895</b>
For the learning disabled	<b>WM867</b>
Facilities	<b>HM300</b>
<b>See related</b> GARDENING; HOLIDAYS; LEISURE ACTIVITIES; SPORTS	
<b>RECREATION THERAPY</b>	<b>WB590</b>
E2 The enhancement of physical, cognitive, emotional and social skills so an individual may participate in chosen activities. Recreational modalities are used in designed intervention strategies, incorporating individual's interests to make the therapy process meaningful and relevant.	
Arts therapies	<b>WB560-5</b>
In mental disorders	<b>WM600-60</b>
Recreational drugs <b>see</b> STREET DRUGS	WM270-299
Recrudescence <b>see</b> RECURRENCE	QZ140
Recruitment activities <b>see</b> PERSONNEL SELECTION	WX400-5
Recruitment, loudness <b>see</b> HYPERACUSIS	WV575
Rectal administration <b>see</b> ADMINISTRATION, RECTAL	WB344
Rectal cancer <b>see</b> RECTAL NEOPLASMS	WI610
<b>RECTAL DISEASES</b>	<b>WI600</b>
C6 C23 Pathological developments in the RECTUM region of the large intestine (INTESTINE, LARGE).	
Rectal drug administration <b>see</b> ADMINISTRATION, RECTAL	WB344
<b>RECTAL FISTULA</b>	<b>WI605</b>
C6 C23 An abnormal anatomical passage connecting the RECTUM to the outside, with an orifice at the site of drainage.	
<b>RECTAL NEOPLASMS</b>	<b>WI610</b>
C4 C6 Tumours or cancer of the RECTUM. <b>See related</b> COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS	
Rectal suppositories <b>see</b> SUPPOSITORIES	WB344

## R

Rectal tumours **see** RECTAL NEOPLASMS WI610

Rectosigmoid aganglionosis **see** HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE WI528

### **RECTUM** WI600

A3 The distal segment of the LARGE INTESTINE, between the SIGMOID COLON and the ANAL CANAL. Consider also terms at PROCT-. For rectal bleeding use RECTUM + HAEMORRHAGE, GASTROINTESTINAL. For inflammation use PROCTITIS. **See related** INTESTINE, LARGE

Rectum cancer **see** RECTAL NEOPLASMS WI610

Rectum neoplasms **see** RECTAL NEOPLASMS WI610

### **RECURRENCE** QZ140

C23 The return of a sign, symptom, or disease after a remission. **See related** NEOPLASMS RECURRENCE, LOCAL

Recurrence, local neoplasm **see** NEOPLASMS RECURRENCE, LOCAL QZ210

Recurrent low back pain **see** LOW BACK PAIN WE548-9

Recycling **see** CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES QH20

Recycling, equipment **see** EQUIPMENT REUSE W350

Red blood cell transfusion **see** ERYTHROCYTE TRANSFUSION WB356

Red blood cells **see** ERYTHROCYTES WH150

Red cell ghost **see** ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANE WH150

Red cell substitutes **see** BLOOD SUBSTITUTES WH450

### **RED CROSS** WX80

N3 International collective of humanitarian organisations led by volunteers and guided by its Congressional Charter and the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross Movement, to provide relief to victims of disaster and help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.

Red Crescent **see** RED CROSS WX80

Red marrow **see** BONE MARROW WH380

Red phosphorus **see** PHOSPHORUS QV138

Reductases **see** OXIDOREDUCTASES QU140

Redundancy **see** PERSONNEL DOWNSIZING WX430

### **REFERENCE BOOKS**

L1 Books designed by the arrangement and treatment of their subject matter to be consulted for definite terms of information rather than to be read consecutively. Reference books include DICTIONARIES; ENCYCLOPAEDIAS; ATLASES; etc. **See related** TEXTBOOKS AS TOPIC

### **REFERENCE BOOKS, MEDICAL**

L1 Book in the field of medicine intended primarily for consultation. Classify with the subject.

## R

Reference ranges **see** REFERENCE VALUES QA27

### REFERENCE STANDARDS

E5 A basis of value established for the measure of quantity, weight, extent or quality, e.g. weight standards, standard solutions, methods, techniques and procedures used in diagnosis and therapy. Differentiate from REFERENCE VALUES which are the range or frequency distribution of a measurement. **See related** QUALITY CONTROL

Scientific tables Q16  
Metric system QC20

### REFERENCE VALUES QA27

E5 The range or frequency distribution of a measurement in a population (of organisms, organs or things) that has not been selected for the presence of disease or abnormality. .

Reference work **see** INFORMATION SERVICES Z358

### REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION

N4 The practice of sending a patient to another programme or practitioner for services or advice which the referring source is not prepared to provide.

In general practice WA156-8  
In psychiatry WM64

Referred facial pain **see** FACIAL PAIN WL820

### REFLECTIVE LEARNING L57

F2 Wessex Mesh. Reflective learning is the process of internally examining and exploring an issue of concern, triggered by an experience, which creates and clarifies meaning in terms of self, and which results in a changed conceptual perspective. (E.M Boyles & A.W Fayles Journal of Humanistic Psychology April 1983 vol. 23 no. 2 99-117)

In nursing practice WY205

Reflective practice **see** REFLECTIVE LEARNING

### REFLEX WL200

E1 F2 G11 An involuntary movement or exercise of function in a part, excited in response to a stimulus applied to the periphery and transmitted to the brain or spinal cord. For areflexia, hyporeflexia, hyperreflexia, and loss of reflex **see** REFLEX, ABNORMAL.

Reflex tests WL265

### REFLEX, ABNORMAL WL200

C10 C23 E1 G11 An abnormal response to a stimulus applied to the sensory components of the nervous system. This may take the form of increased, decreased, or absent reflexes.

Reflex, absent **see** REFLEX, ABNORMAL WL200

Reflex, conditioned **see** CONDITIONING, CLASSICAL WLM485

### REFLEX, PUPILLARY WW365

E1 G11 Constriction of the pupil in response to light stimulation of the retina. It refers also to any reflex involving the iris, with resultant alteration of the diameter of the pupil.

Reflex tests WL265

**See related** PUPIL

## R

### REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY

**WL190**

C10 A syndrome characterised by severe burning pain in an extremity accompanied by sudomotor, vasomotor, and trophic changes in bone without an associated specific nerve injury. This condition is most often precipitated by trauma to soft tissue or nerve complexes. The skin over the affected region is usually erythematous and demonstrates hypersensitivity to tactile stimuli and erythema.

Reflex therapy **see** REFLEXOTHERAPY

WB800

Reflexology **see** COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES; MASSAGE

WB860

### REFLEXOTHERAPY

**WB800**

E2 Treatment of some morbid condition by producing a reflex action, as in the household treatment of nosebleed by a piece of ice applied to the cervical spine.

### REFRACTION, OCULAR

**WW150**

E1 G11 G14 Refraction of LIGHT effected by the media of the EYE. **See related** EYE; VISUAL ACUITY

Refractive disorders **see** REFRACTIVE ERRORS

WW410

### REFRACTIVE ERRORS

**WW410**

C11 Deviations from the average or standard indices of refraction of the eye through its dioptric or refractive apparatus. **See related** HYPEROPIA; VISUAL ACUITY

Refractory pain **see** PAIN INTRACTABLE

WL810

### REFRIGERATION

**WX740**

E1 E5 **See related** COLD; CRYOTHERAPY; HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED

### REFUGEE CAMPS

**HV900/HV291**

J3 Areas of shelter and protection for people who leave their own country or habitual residence to escape danger, persecution, or disaster.

### REFUGEES

M1 Persons fleeing to a place of safety, especially those who flee to a foreign country or power to escape danger or persecution in their own country or habitual residence because of race, religion, or political belief. Specify from which country if necessary.

Health care

**WA96**

Racial aspects

**HM268**

Social exclusion & disadvantage

**HM222**

Social welfare for asylum seekers

**HV265**

**See related** MINORITY GROUPS; MINORITY HEALTH; REFUGEE CAMPS

Refusal of treatment **see** TREATMENT REFUSAL

WA70

### REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE

**WA255**

F2 Refusal to take part in activities or procedures that are requested or expected of an individual. This may include refusal by HEALTH PERSONNEL to participate in specific medical procedures or refusal by PATIENTS or members of the public to take part in CLINICAL TRIALS or health promotion programmes.

Patient choice

**WA82**

**See related** CONSCIENCE; PATIENT PARTICIPATION; REFUSAL TO TREAT; TREATMENT REFUSAL

## R

### REFUSAL TO TREAT

**WA255**

N4 N5 Refusal of the health professional to initiate or continue treatment of a patient or group of patients. The refusal can be based on any reason.

In nursing

**WY24**

**See related** WITHHOLDING TREATMENT

### REFUSE DISPOSAL

N6 The discarding or destroying of garbage, sewage, or other waste matter or its transformation into something useful or innocuous.

Hospital waste disposal systems

**WX747**

Public health aspects

**W60-70**

**See related** INCINERATION

### REGENERATION

G16 The physiological renewal, repair, or replacement of tissue. Also available are BONE REGENERATION; LIVER REGENERATION & NERVE REGENERATION. **See related** WOUND HEALING

### REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

**WO350**

H2 A field of medicine concerned with developing and using strategies aimed at repair or replacement of damaged, diseased, or metabolically deficient organs, tissues, and cells via TISSUE ENGINEERING; CELL TRANSPLANTATION; and ARTIFICIAL ORGANS and BIOARTIFICIAL ORGANS and tissues. **See related** BIOCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS; TISSUE ENGINEERING

Theoretical and developmental aspects (materials)

**QT37**

Regenerative surgery **see** REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

WO350

Region tarsalis **see** ANKLE

WE850

Regional anatomy **see** ANATOMY, REGIONAL

QS4

### REGIONAL BLOOD FLOW

**WG103**

G9 The flow of blood through or around an organ or region of the body. Also available are CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION; COLLATERAL CIRCULATION; CORONARY CIRCULATION; LIVER CIRCULATION; PORTAL SYSTEM; PULMONARY CIRCULATION; RENAL CIRCULATION

Regional ethics committees **see** ETHICS COMMITTEES

WA255

Regional general managers **see** REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

WX112

### REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

**WX112**

N3 Wessex Mesh

### REGIONAL HEALTH PLANNING

**WX112**

N3 Planning for health resources at a regional or multi-county level.

Regional hospital planning **see** HOSPITAL PLANNING

WX112-22

Regional perfusion **see** PERFUSION, REGIONAL

QZ710

Registers (publication type) **see** DIRECTORY (publication type)

Registrars, hospital **see** MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL

WA235

Registration **see** LICENSURE, MEDICAL; LICENSURE, NURSING

## R

Registration and certification of death **see** DEATH CERTIFICATES W93

Registration of notifiable disease **see** DISEASE NOTIFICATION W90

Registration of vital statistics **see** VITAL STATISTICS

### REGISTRIES

E5 L1 N4 N5 N6 The systems and processes involved in the establishment, support, management and operation of registers, e.g. disease registers, parish registers. Co-ordinate with specific disease or population registered.

Cancer **QZ600**

### REGRESSION ANALYSIS

**QA4**

E5 N5 N6 Procedures for finding the mathematical function which best describes the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. In linear regression (see LINEAR MODELS) the relationship is constrained to be a straight line and LEAST-SQUARES ANALYSIS is used to determine the best fit. In logistic regression (see LOGISTIC MODELS) the dependent variable is qualitative rather than continuously variable and LIKELIHOOD FUNCTIONS are used to find the best relationship. In multiple regression, the dependent variable is considered to depend on more than a single independent variable.

Regression, cancer **see** NEOPLASM REGRESSION, SPONTANEOUS QZ280

Regression diagnostics **see** REGRESSION ANALYSIS QA4

### REGRESSION (PSYCHOLOGY)

**WM477**

F1 The partial or symbolic return, under conditions of relaxation or stress, to an earlier stage of functioning. Do not confuse with REMISSION.

Regression, spontaneous neoplasm **see** NEOPLASM REGRESSION, SPONTANEOUS QZ280

Regret **see** EMOTIONS WLM232

Regulation **see** SOCIAL CONTROL, FORMAL HM500-90

Regulation, body temperature **see** BODY TEMPERATURE REGULATION QT165

Regulation, facility **see** FACILITY REGULATION AND CONTROL WX178

Regulation of gene expression **see** GENE EXPRESSION REGULATION QU475

Regurgitation, aortic valve **see** AORTIC VALVE INSUFFICIENCY WG265

Regurgitation, gastric **see** LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL REFLUX WI250

Regurgitation, pulmonary **see** PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY WG269

### REHABILITATION

**WB450-590**

E2 H2 N2 Restoration of human functions to the maximum degree possible in a person or persons suffering from disease or injury. Differentiate from AFTER CARE. Prefer / rehabilitation with diseases.

After neurological injury **WL568**

In cerebral palsy **WL450**

In mental disorders **WM670**

In mental handicap **WM875**

In neurological therapy generally **WL615**

## R

In physical handicap and chronic illness	<b>WB615</b>
In physically handicapped child	<b>WS515</b>
Orthopaedic	<b>WE172</b>
<b>See related</b> AFTER CARE; CARDIAC REHABILITATION; DISABILITY EVALUATION; DISABLED PERSONS; EARLY INTERVENTION (EDUCATION); HALFWAY HOUSES; PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION; RECOVERY OF FUNCTION; STROKE REHABILITATION	
/ rehabilitation Subheading.(C1-21,C23,E4,F3) Used with diseases and surgical procedures for restoration of function of the individual.	
<b>REHABILITATION CENTRES</b>	<b>WB467</b>
N2 Facilities which provide programmes for rehabilitating the mentally or physically disabled individuals.	
In mental disorders	<b>WM670</b>
<b>See related</b> SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CENTRES	
Rehabilitation centres, drug <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CENTRES	WM273
Rehabilitation medicine <b>see</b> PHYSICAL AND REHABILITATION MEDICINE	WB450
<b>REHABILITATION NURSING</b>	<b>WB455</b>
H2 N2 The diagnosis and treatment of human responses of individuals and groups to actual or potential health problems with the characteristics of altered functional ability and altered life-style.	
Rehabilitation of hearing impaired <b>see</b> CORRECTION OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT	WV587
Rehabilitation of offenders <b>see</b> OFFENDERS / rehabilitation	HM540
<b>REHABILITATION OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS</b>	<b>WB570-85</b>
E2 Procedures for assisting a person with a speech or language disorder to communicate with maximum efficiency.	
With children	WS725/780
Rehabilitation outcome <b>see</b> TREATMENT OUTCOME	WB300
<b>REHABILITATION, VOCATIONAL</b>	<b>WB550</b>
E2 N2 Training of the mentally or physically disabled in work skills so they may be returned to regular employment utilising these skills.	
In mental disorders	<b>WM650</b>
<b>See related</b> EMPLOYMENT; SHELTERED WORKSHOPS	
Rehydration <b>see</b> FLUID THERAPY	WD296
Rehydration therapy, oral <b>see</b> FLUID THERAPY	WD296
Reiki <b>see</b> THERAPEUTIC TOUCH	WB855
<b>REIMBURSEMENT MECHANISMS</b>	
N3 Processes or methods of reimbursement for services rendered or equipment.	
In dentistry	<b>WU79</b>
In primary care	<b>WA132</b>
Internal markets	<b>WX145</b>
Private sector	<b>WX865</b>
Social services payments	<b>HV240-8</b>
Special payments in the medical profession	<b>WA242</b>
Transport costs for patients etc.	<b>HV258</b>
Reimplantation <b>see</b> REPLANTATION	WO325

## R

Reinforcement <b>see</b> REINFORCEMENT (PSYCHOLOGY)	WLM150
<b>REINFORCEMENT (PSYCHOLOGY)</b>	<b>WLM150</b>
F2 The strengthening of a conditioned response.	
<b>REINFORCEMENT, SOCIAL</b>	<b>WLM160</b>
F2 The strengthening of a response with a social reward, such as a nod of approval, a parent's love and attention.	
Reinforcing factors <b>see</b> CAUSALITY	
Reiter disease <b>see</b> ARTHRITIS, REACTIVE	WD984
Reiter syndrome <b>see</b> ARTHRITIS, REACTIVE	WD984
Reiter's disease <b>see</b> ARTHRITIS, REACTIVE	WD984
Rejection <b>see</b> REJECTION (PSYCHOLOGY)	WLM812
<b>REJECTION (PSYCHOLOGY)</b>	<b>WLM812</b>
F1 Non-acceptance, negative attitudes, hostility or excessive criticism of the individual which may precipitate feelings of rejection.	
Rejection, transplant <b>see</b> GRAFT REJECTION	WO305
Relapse <b>see</b> RECURRENCE	QZ140
<b>RELAPSING FEVER</b>	<b>WC410</b>
C1 An acute infection characterised by recurrent episodes of PYREXIA alternating with asymptomatic intervals of apparent recovery. This condition is caused by SPIROCHETES of the genus BORRELIA. It is transmitted by the BITES of either the body louse (PEDICULUS humanus corporis), for which humans are the reservoir, or by soft ticks of the genus ORNITHODOROS, for which rodents and other animals are the principal reservoirs. Do not use for recurrent fever; use RECURRENCE and FEVER.	
Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis <b>see</b> MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING	WL365-8
Relations, intergenerational <b>see</b> INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS	HM265
Relations, public <b>see</b> PUBLIC RELATIONS	WX228
Relationships, professional <b>see</b> INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS	
Relative risk <b>see</b> RISK	QA27
Relatives <b>see</b> FAMILY	HQ600-90
Relatives, care by <b>see</b> CAREGIVERS	WA190
<b>RELAXATION</b>	<b>WLM229</b>
I3 Activity which reduces the feelings of tension and the effects of STRESS, PHYSIOLOGICAL. Not for muscle relaxation use MUSCLE RELAXATION.	
General health aspects	<b>QT265</b>
<b>See related</b> LEISURE ACTIVITIES	
Relaxation techniques <b>see</b> RELAXATION THERAPY	WLM229

## R

<b>RELAXATION THERAPY</b>	<b>WLM229</b>
E2 F4 Treatment to improve one's health condition by using techniques that can reduce PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS; PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS; or both. Transcendental meditation goes here. RELAXATION is also available; MUSCLE RELAXATION is available for the physiological relaxation of muscles	
Antenatal	<b>WQ185</b>
<b>See related</b> MEDITATION; MIND-BODY THERAPIES	
Relaxed stretching <b>see</b> MUSCLE STRETCHING EXERCISES	WB541
Reliability (epidemiology) <b>see</b> REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESULTS	
Reliability and validity <b>see</b> REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESULTS	
Reliability of results <b>see</b> REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESULTS	
<b>RELIEF WORK</b>	<b>HV250</b>
I1 N6 Assistance such as money, food or shelter given to the needy, aged or victims of disaster. It is usually granted on a temporary basis.	
Disaster relief work	<b>HV291</b>
<b>See related</b> DISASTERS; SOCIAL WELFARE; SOCIAL WORK	
<b>RELIGION</b>	<b>BL</b>
K1 A set of beliefs concerning the nature, cause, and purpose of the universe, especially when considered as the creation of a superhuman agency. It usually involves devotional and ritual observances and often a moral code for the conduct of human affairs. For / psychology use RELIGION AND PSYCHOLOGY	
And nursing	<b>WY24</b>
Effect on mental health	<b>WM51</b>
Groups, cults or sects	<b>HM262</b>
Nursing by religious orders	<b>WY262</b>
For patients	<b>WA40</b>
<b>See related</b> BUDDHISM; CHRISTIANITY; CLERGY; HUMANITIES; JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES; MENTAL HEALING; PASTORAL CARE; PROTESTANTISM; SPIRITUALITY	
<b>RELIGION AND MEDICINE</b>	<b>WA250</b>
K1 The interrelationship of medicine and religion.	
Religion and psychiatry	<b>WM51</b>
Religious groups	<b>WA92</b>
<b>See related</b> CHAPLAINCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL; JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES	
<b>RELIGION AND PSYCHOLOGY</b>	<b>WLM892</b>
F2 K1 The interrelationship of psychology and religion.	
<b>RELIGION AND SCIENCE</b>	
K1	
<b>RELIGION AND SEX</b>	<b>HQ117</b>
K1 Include attitudes to marriage and the family. <b>See related</b> SEX; SEXOLOGY; SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR; SEXUAL ABSTINENCE; SEXUAL PARTNERS;	
Religious beliefs <b>see</b> RELIGION	BL
Religious ethics <b>see</b> RELIGION	BL
REM sleep deprivation <b>see</b> SLEEP DEPRIVATION	QT265
Remarriage <b>see</b> MARRIAGE	HQ518

## R

Remedial gymnastics <b>see</b> EXERCISE THERAPY	WB541
<b>REMEDIAL TEACHING</b>	
F2 I2 Specialised instruction for students deviating from the expected norm. Learning disabled or disordered adults	<b>WM886</b>
Learning disabled or disordered children	<b>WS618</b>
Reminiscence <b>see</b> MENTAL RECALL	WLM460
<b>REMISSION INDUCTION</b>	
E2 Therapeutic act or process that initiates a response to a complete or partial remission level. <b>See related</b> DISEASE-FREE SURVIVAL	<b>WB300</b>
<b>REMISSION, SPONTANEOUS</b>	
C23 A spontaneous diminution or abatement of the symptoms of a disease. Classify with the disease. <b>See related</b> NEOPLASM REGRESSION, SPONTANEOUS	<b>QZ140</b>
Remitting-relapsing multiple sclerosis <b>see</b> MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING	WL365-8
<b>REMOTE CONSULTATION</b>	
L1 N4 Consultation via remote telecommunications, generally for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of a patient at a site remote from the patient or primary physician.	<b>WB36</b>
Remote operations <b>see</b> ROBOTICS	WO205
Remuneration <b>see</b> FEES AND CHARGES	
Renaissance medicine <b>see</b> HISTORY, MEDIAEVAL	WZ54
<b>RENAL AGENTS</b>	
D27 Drugs used for their effects on the kidneys' regulation of body fluid composition and volume. The most commonly used are the diuretics. Also included are drugs used for their antidiuretic and uricosuric actions, for their effects on the kidneys' clearance of other drugs, and for diagnosis of renal function.	<b>WJ360</b>
Diuretics	<b>QV160</b>
Urinary anti-infective agents	<b>QV243</b>
Uricosuric agents	<b>QV98</b>
Renal blood flow <b>see</b> RENAL CIRCULATION	
Renal calculi <b>see</b> KIDNEY CALCULI	WJ356
Renal cancer <b>see</b> KIDNEY NEOPLASMS	WJ358
<b>RENAL CIRCULATION</b>	
G8 G9 The circulation of the BLOOD through the vessels of the KIDNEY.	<b>WJ301</b>
<b>RENAL DIALYSIS</b>	
E2 Therapy for the insufficient cleansing of the BLOOD by the kidneys based on dialysis and including haemodialysis, PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, and HAEMODIAFILTRATION. For / instrumentation consider also KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL. <b>See related</b> KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL; ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY; KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC	<b>WJ378-85</b>
Renal dialysis, home <b>see</b> HAEMODIALYSIS, HOME	WJ378
Renal dialysis units, hospital <b>see</b> HAEMODIALYSIS UNITS, HOSPITAL	WJ27

## R

Renal disease, end-stage **see** KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC WJ342

Renal failure **see** RENAL INSUFFICIENCY WJ340

Renal failure, acute **see** ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY WJ341

Renal failure, chronic **see** RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC WJ342

Renal failure, end-stage **see** KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC WJ342

### **RENAL INSUFFICIENCY WJ340**

C12 C13 A severe irreversible decline in the ability of kidneys to remove wastes, concentrate URINE, and maintain ELECTROLYTE BALANCE; BLOOD PRESSURE; and CALCIUM metabolism. Renal failure, either acute (ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY) or chronic (KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC), requires HAEMODIALYSIS

Renal insufficiency, acute **see** ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY WJ341

### **RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC WJ342**

C12 C13 Conditions in which the KIDNEYS perform below the normal level for more than three months. Chronic kidney insufficiency is classified by five stages according to the decline in GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE and the degree of kidney damage (as measured by the level of PROTEINURIA). The most severe form is the end-stage renal disease (KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC)

Renal neoplasms **see** KIDNEY NEOPLASMS WJ358

### **RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY WD254**

C5 C12 C13 C18 C19 Decalcification of bone or abnormal bone development due to chronic KIDNEY DISEASES, in which 1,25-DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D3 synthesis by the kidneys is impaired, leading to reduced negative feedback on PARATHYROID HORMONE. The resulting SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM eventually leads to bone disorders.

### **RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY WJ368**

E2 Procedures which temporarily or permanently remedy insufficient cleansing of body fluids by the kidneys. **See related** KIDNEY; KIDNEY DISEASES

Renal transplantation **see** KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION WJ368

Rent rebates **see** HOUSING HV247

### **RENIN WK180**

D8 A highly specific (Leu-Leu) endopeptidase that generates ANGIOTENSIN I from its precursor ANGIOTENSINOGEN, leading to a cascade of reactions which elevate BLOOD PRESSURE and increase sodium retention by the kidney in the RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM. The enzyme was formerly listed as EC 3.4.99.19.

### **RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM**

G3 G9 A BLOOD PRESSURE regulating system of interacting components that include RENIN; ANGIOTENSINOGEN; ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME; ANGIOTENSIN I; ANGIOTENSIN II; and angiotensinase. Renin, an enzyme produced in the kidney, acts on angiotensinogen, an alpha-2 globulin produced by the liver, forming ANGIOTENSIN I. Angiotensin-converting enzyme, contained in the lung, acts on angiotensin I in the plasma converting it to ANGIOTENSIN II, an extremely powerful vasoconstrictor. Angiotensin II causes contraction of the arteriolar and renal VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE, leading to retention of salt and water in the KIDNEY and increased arterial blood pressure. In addition, angiotensin II stimulates the release of ALDOSTERONE from the

## R

ADRENAL CORTEX, which in turn also increases salt and water retention in the kidney. Angiotensin-converting enzyme also breaks down BRADYKININ, a powerful vasodilator and component of the KALLIKREIN-KININ SYSTEM.

Enzymology

**QU136**

Haemodynamics

**WG106**

**See related** ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS

Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system **see** RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM

Renography **see** RADIOISOTOPE RENOGRAPHY

WJ302

Renshen **see** PANAX

QV466

Rent rebates **see** HOUSING / economics

HN247

### REOPERATION

**WO200**

E4 A repeat operation for the same condition in the same patient due to disease progression or recurrence, or as follow up to failed previous surgery.

Reorganisation, hospital **see** HOSPITAL RESTRUCTURING

WX135

### REOVIRIDAE

**QW168**

B4 A family of unenveloped RNA viruses with cubic symmetry. The twelve genera include ORTHOREOVIRUS; ORBIVIRUS; COLTIVIRUS; ROTAVIRUS; Aquareovirus, Cypovirus, Phytoreovirus, Fijivirus, Seadornavirus, Ichnoreovirus, Mycoreovirus, and Oryzavirus.

Reoviruses, aquatic **see** REOVIRIDAE

QW168

Repeat surgery **see** REOPERATION

WO200

Repertory grid technique **see** PERSONALITY

WLM340

Repetitive strain injury **see** CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS

Repetitive motion disorders **see** CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS

Replacement arthroplasty **see** ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT

WE138

Replacement arthroplasty, hip **see** ARTHROPLASTY REPLACEMENT, HIP

WE750

Replacement arthroplasty, knee **see** ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE

WE800

Replacement, oestrogen **see** OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY

WP612

Replacement therapy, hormone **see** HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY

WK190

Replacement therapy, kidney **see** RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY

WJ368

Replacement therapy, oestrogen **see** OESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY

WP612

Replacement therapy, renal **see** RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY

WJ368

Replacement, total hip **see** ARTHROPLASTY REPLACEMENT, HIP

WE750

Replacement, total, knee **see** ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE

WE800

### REPLANTATION

**WO325**

E4 Restoration of an organ or other structure to its original site. Differentiate from TRANSPLANTATION. **See related** TOOTH REPLANTATION

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Replantation, surgical **see** REPLANTATION WO325

Report writing **see** WRITING

Reporting, hospital incident **see** RISK MANAGEMENT

Reports, annual **see** ANNUAL REPORTS WX226

Repressed memory **see** REPRESSION, PSYCHOLOGY WM478

### REPRESSIO, PSYCHOLOGY

**WM478**

F1 The active mental process of keeping out and ejecting, banishing from consciousness, ideas or impulses that are unacceptable to it.

Reproducibility of findings **see** REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESULTS

### REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESULTS

E5 N5 N6 The statistical reproducibility of measurements (often in a clinical context), including the testing of instrumentation or techniques to obtain reproducible results. The concept includes reproducibility of physiological measurements, which may be used to develop rules to assess probability or prognosis, or response to a stimulus; reproducibility of occurrence of a condition; and reproducibility of experimental results. **See related** EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH DESIGN

### REPRODUCTION

G8 The total process by which organisms produce offspring. Conception goes under FERTILISATION

Assisted reproduction **WQ208**

Complications with assisted reproduction **WQ237**

Fertility and sterility in women **WP143**

Male fertility **WJ709**

Family planning **HQ150**

### REPRODUCTION, ASEXUAL

**QH50**

G8 Reproduction without fusion of two types of cells, mostly found in ALGAE; FUNGI; and PLANTS. Asexual reproduction occurs in several ways, such as budding, fission, or splitting from "parent" cells. Only few groups of ANIMALS reproduce asexually or unisexually (PARTHENOGENESIS). **See related** CLONING, ORGANISM

Reproduction techniques **see** REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES

### REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR

**WQ110-5**

F1 G8 Human behaviour or decision related to REPRODUCTION.

Adolescent reproductive behaviour **WQ223**

Childless by choice **HQ618**

**See related** SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

### REPRODUCTIVE CONTROL AGENTS

**QV170-7**

D27 Substances used either in the prevention or facilitation of pregnancy. Consider also REPRODUCTION / drug effects

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**WP/WQ**

N1 The state of the REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM when functioning optimally without evidence of disease, disorders, or deficiencies **See related** REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES; REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE; SEXUAL HEALTH

## R

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

N2 Health care services related to human REPRODUCTION and diseases of the reproductive system. Services are provided to both sexes and usually by physicians in the medical or the surgical specialities such as REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE; ANDROLOGY; GYNAECOLOGY; OBSTETRICS; and PERINATOLOGY.

**See related** FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES; REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES

### REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

WQ172

E1 N5 N6 An important aggregate factor in epidemiological studies of women's health. The concept usually includes the number and timing of pregnancies and their outcomes, the incidence of breast feeding, and may include age of menarche and menopause, regularity of menstruation, fertility, gynaecological or obstetric problems, or contraceptive usage.

### REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE

WP/WQ

H2 A medical-surgical specialty concerned with the morphology, physiology, biochemistry, and pathology of reproduction in man and other animals, and on the biological, medical, and veterinary problems of fertility and lactation. It includes ovulation induction, diagnosis of infertility and recurrent pregnancy loss, and assisted reproductive technologies such as embryo transfer, in vitro fertilization, and intra-fallopian transfer of zygotes. **See related** GYNAECOLOGY

Reproductive period **see** REPRODUCTION

### REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

HQ155

I1 N3 Reproductive rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. They also include the right of all to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence. **See related** HUMAN RIGHTS; WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Reproductive sterilisation **see** STERILISATION, REPRODUCTIVE

HQ180

### REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES

E2 E5 Methods pertaining to the generation of new individuals, including techniques used in selective BREEDING, cloning (CLONING, ORGANISM), and assisted reproduction (REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED).

Complications

WQ237

**See related** CLONING, ORGANISM; REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED

### REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED

WQ208

E2 E5 Clinical and laboratory techniques used to enhance fertility in humans and animals. **See related** EMBRYO TRANSFER; FERTILISATION IN VITRO; GAMETE INTRAFALLOPIAN TRANSFER; INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL; OOCYTE DONATION; OVULATION INDUCTION

Reproductive technology **see** REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES

Reproductive tract infections **see** INFECTION

WP254

Request for proposal **see** COMPETITIVE BIDDING

WX164

### RESCUE WORK

N6 Activities devoted to freeing persons or animals from danger to life or well-being in accidents, fires, bombings, floods, earthquakes, other disasters and life-threatening conditions. While usually performed by team efforts, rescue work is not restricted to organised services. **See related** DISASTERS; RELIEF WORK

## R

### RESEARCH

**Q20**

H1 Critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation, having for its aim the discovery of new facts and their correct interpretation, the revision of accepted conclusions, theories, or laws in the light of newly discovered facts, or the practical application of such new or revised conclusions, theories, or laws. Research as a field. Include all general works on research and research methodology. For / ethics use ETHICS, RESEARCH. For /methods consider RESEARCH DESIGN.

**See also 20 in each specialty.**

In forensic psychiatry	<b>WM720</b>
In immunology	<b>QW520</b>
In learning disability	<b>WM828</b>
In primary care	<b>WA120</b>
Use of patient data in primary care research	<b>WA120</b>

**See related** BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH; CLINICAL NURSING RESEARCH; CLINICAL TRIALS; DENTAL RESEARCH; EPIDEMIOLOGY; ETHICS, RESEARCH; HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH; INFORMATION SERVICES; NURSING RESEARCH; OPERATIONS RESEARCH; QUALITATIVE RESEARCH; SOCIAL SCIENCES; SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Research activities **see** RESEARCH

Research, administrative nursing **see** NURSING ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH WY20

Research and development **see** RESEARCH

Research, biomedical **see** BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH WB20

Research, clinical **see** BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH WB20

Research, clinical nursing **see** CLINICAL NURSING RESEARCH WY20

Research, dental **see** DENTAL RESEARCH WU20

### RESEARCH DESIGN

**Q20**

H1 A plan for collecting and utilising data so that desired information can be obtained with sufficient precision or so that an hypothesis can be tested properly. **See also 20 in each specialty.**

In immunology	<b>QW520</b>
In medicine	<b>WB25</b>
In primary care	<b>WA120</b>

**See related** CLINICAL TRIALS DATA MONITORING COMMITTEES

Research design, epidemiologic **see** EPIDEMIOLOGIC RESEARCH DESIGN W115

Research, educational nursing **see** NURSING EDUCATION RESEARCH WY20

### RESEARCH EMBRYO CREATION

**QS620**

E5 The creation of embryos specifically for research purposes.

Research ethics **see** ETHICS, RESEARCH WB22

Research ethics committees **see** ETHICS COMMITTEES, RESEARCH WB22

Research, genetic **see** GENETIC RESEARCH QZ50

Research, health services **see** HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH WX20

Research institutes **see** ACADEMIES AND INSTITUTES

Research institutes, medical **see** ACADEMIES AND INSTITUTES WB23

## R

Research, medical **see** BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH WB20

Research, medical care **see** HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH WX20

Research methodology **see** RESEARCH

Research misconduct **see** SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT Q20

Research, nontherapeutic **see** NONTHERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION WB20

Research, nursing **see** NURSING RESEARCH WY20

Research, nursing administration **see** NURSING ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH WY20

Research, nursing clinical **see** CLINICAL NURSING RESEARCH WY20

Research, nursing education **see** NURSING EDUCATION RESEARCH WY20

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

Research, nursing methodology **see** NURSING METHODOLOGY RESEARCH WY20

### **RESEARCH PERSONNEL Q20**

M1 Those individuals engaged in research. Put personnel in a particular field at number **21** in each specialty.

Research priorities **see** RESEARCH

Research proposal **see** RESEARCH DESIGN

Research protocols, clinical **see** CLINICAL PROTOCOLS

Research subject recruitment **see** PATIENT SELECTION

Research subject selection **see** PATIENT SELECTION

### **RESEARCH SUBJECTS WB20**

M1 Persons who are enrolled in research studies or who are otherwise the subjects of research. Use when the ethical, legal, psychological, or social implications of the subjects' status are discussed.

Ethical aspects

**WB22**

**See related** HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION

### **RESEARCH SUPPORT AS TOPIC Q20**

N3 Financial support of research activities

Research techniques **see** RESEARCH

Research, therapeutic **see** THERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION WB20

### **RESEARCHER-SUBJECT RELATIONS Q20**

F1 Interaction between research personnel and research subjects.

Researchers **see** RESEARCH PERSONNEL Q20

## R

### RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS

HA130

N1 N6 Elements of residence that characterise a population. They are applicable in determining the need for and utilisation of health services. Specify geography if pertinent. **See related** DEMOGRAPHY

Residential care **see** RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

### RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

HV280

N2 Long-term care facilities which provide supervision and assistance in activities of daily living with medical and nursing services when required. Do not use also for residential facilities for health care staff, **see** HOUSING.

For physically disabled & chronically ill

WB680

In mental disorders

WM29

For learning disabled

WM860-4

For elderly

WT380

Private nursing homes

WX875

**See related** ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES; CHILD, INSTITUTIONALISED; GROUP HOMES; HALFWAY HOUSES; HOMES FOR THE AGED; HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY; NURSING HOMES

Residential mobility **see** POPULATION DYNAMICS

HA10

Residential selection **see** RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS

HA130

### RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

WM28

F4 A specialised residential treatment programme for behaviour disorders including substance abuse. It may include therapeutically planned group living and learning situations including teaching of adaptive skills to help patient functioning in the community.

For children

WS355

Residual cancer **see** NEOPLASM, RESIDUAL

QZ210

Residual disease, minimal **see** NEOPLASM, RESIDUAL

QZ210

Residual tumour **see** NEOPLASM, REDIDUAL

QZ210

### RESIN CEMENTS

WU315

D5 D25 J1 Dental cements composed either of polymethyl methacrylate or dimethacrylate, produced by mixing an acrylic monomer liquid with acrylic polymers and mineral fillers. The cement is insoluble in water and is thus resistant to fluids in the mouth, but is also irritating to the dental pulp. It is used chiefly as a luting agent for fabricated and temporary restorations. **See related** DENTAL CEMENTS

Resistance, disease **see** IMMUNITY, INNATE

QW541

Resistance, natural **see** IMMUNITY, INNATE

QW541

Resorts **see** HEALTH RESORTS

WB380

### RESOURCE ALLOCATION

WX150-62

I1 Societal or individual decisions about the equitable distribution of available resources. For health care resource allocation, use HEALTH CARE RATIONING.

# R

## RESOURCE GUIDES [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works listing and describing various sources of information, from multiple media or in different formats, on a given subject. **See related** ABSTRACTS; BIBLIOGRAPHY; CATALOGUES; DIRECTORY; HANDBOOKS; INDEXES

Resource management **see** HEALTH RESOURCES WX150-162

Resources **see** HEALTH RESOURCES WX150-62

Respect for life **see** VALUE OF LIFE W270

## RESPIRATION WF100

G9 The act of breathing with the LUNGS, consisting of INHALATION, or the taking into the lungs of the ambient air, and of EXHALATION, or the expelling of the modified air which contains more CARBON DIOXIDE than the air taken in. This does not include tissue respiration use OXYGEN CONSUMPTION nor cell respiration use CELL RESPIRATION.

In diagnosis WB284

**See related** APNOEA; BREATHING EXERCISES; DYSPNOEA; OXYGEN CONSUMPTION

## RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL WF496

E2 Any method of artificial breathing that employs mechanical or non-mechanical means to force the air into and out of the lungs. Artificial respiration or ventilation is used in individuals who have stopped breathing or have RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY to increase their intake of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) and excretion of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

In first aid WD456

**See related** AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION; ASPHYXIA; VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL

## RESPIRATION DISORDERS WF140

C8 Diseases of the respiratory system in general or unspecified or for a specific respiratory disease not available.

Respiration rate **see** RESPIRATORY RATE WF102

Respirators **see** VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL WF496

Respirators, air-purifying **see** RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICES W390

Respirators, industrial **see** RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICES W390

Respirators, negative-pressure **see** VENTILATORS, NEGATIVE-PRESSURE WF170

Respirators, pulmonary, negative-pressure **see** VENTILATORS, NEGATIVE-PRESSURE WF170

Respiratory acidosis **see** ACIDOSIS, RESPIRATORY WF140

Respiratory airflow **see** PULMONARY VENTILATION WF 102

Respiratory alkalosis **see** ALKALOSIS, RESPIRATORY WF140

## RESPIRATORY ASPIRATION WF175

C8 C23 Breathing in liquid or solids, such as stomach contents, into the RESPIRATORY TRACT. When this causes severe lung damage, it is called ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA.

## RESPIRATORY CARE UNITS WF170

N2 The hospital unit in which patients with respiratory conditions requiring special attention receive intensive medical care and surveillance.

## R

- Respiratory chain deficiencies, mitochondrial **see** MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES WF265
- Respiratory circulation **see** PULMONARY CIRCULATION WF610
- Respiratory depression **see** RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY WF160
- Respiratory disease **see** RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES WF140
- Respiratory distress syndrome, acute **see** RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT WF160
- RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, ADULT WF160**  
C8 A syndrome characterised by progressive life-threatening RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY in the absence of known LUNG DISEASES, usually following a systemic insult such as surgery or major TRAUMA.
- RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, NEWBORN WS434**  
C8 C16 A condition of the newborn marked by DYSPNOEA with CYANOSIS, heralded by such prodromal signs as dilatation of the alae nasi, expiratory grunt, and retraction of the suprasternal notch or costal margins, mostly frequently occurring in premature infants, children of diabetic mothers, and infants delivered by caesarean section, and sometimes with no apparent predisposing cause.
- Respiratory distress syndrome, infant **see** RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME, NEONATAL WS434
- Respiratory drainage, postural **see** DRAINAGE, POSTURAL WF145
- Respiratory enteric orphan viruses **see** REOVIRIDAE QW168
- Respiratory failure **see** SUFFICIENCY WF165
- RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS WF625**  
E1 Measurement of the various processes involved in the act of respiration: inspiration, expiration, oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange, lung volume and compliance, etc. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
- RESPIRATORY HYPERSENSITIVITY WF115**  
C8 C20 A form of hypersensitivity affecting the respiratory tract. It includes ASTHMA and RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL
- Respiratory infections **see** RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS WF140
- RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY WF160**  
C8 Failure to adequately provide oxygen to cells of the body and to remove excess carbon dioxide from them. Do not confuse with RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME in newborn infants. **See related** SLEEP APNOEA, DYSPNOEA
- Respiratory medicine **see** PULMONARY MEDICINE WF27
- Respiratory muscle training **see** BREATHING EXERCISES WF146
- RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WF102**  
G9 Physiological processes and properties of the RESPIRATORY SYSTEM as a whole or of any of its parts.
- Respiratory physiology **see** RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WF102

## R

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICES

W390

E7 J1 Respirators to protect individuals from breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays or vapours.

### RESPIRATORY RATE

WF102

E1 G9 The number of times an organism breathes with the lungs (RESPIRATION) per unit time, usually per minute.

### RESPIRATORY SOUNDS

WF102

C23 E1 G9 Noises, normal and abnormal, heard on auscultation over any part of the RESPIRATORY TRACT.

Lung sounds

WF620

Respiratory stimulants **see** RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AGENTS

QV120

### RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS INFECTIONS

WF140

C2 Pneumovirus infections caused by the RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUSES. Humans and cattle are most affected but infections in goats and sheep have been reported.

Respiratory syndrome, acute, severe **see** SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME WF180

Respiratory syndrome, severe acute **see** SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME WF180

### RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

WF145-6

A4 The tubular and cavernous organs and structures, by means of which pulmonary ventilation and gas exchange between ambient air and the blood are brought about. For / abnormalities see RESPIRATORY SYSTEM ABNORMALITIES; for / physiology see RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

### RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AGENTS

QV120

D27 Drugs used for their effects on the respiratory system.

Respiratory system diagnostic techniques **see** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

WF141-2

### RESPIRATORY THERAPY

WF145

E2 Care of patients with deficiencies and abnormalities associated with the cardiopulmonary system. It includes the therapeutic use of medical gases and their administrative apparatus, environmental control systems, humidification, aerosols, ventilatory support, bronchopulmonary drainage and exercise, respiratory rehabilitation, assistance with cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and maintenance of natural, artificial, and mechanical airways. Do not confuse with ADMINISTRATION, INHALATION. **See related** ADMINISTRATION, INHALATION; BREATHING EXERCISES

Respiratory tract **see** RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

WF145-6

### RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES

WF140

C8 For / diagnosis consider also DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

### RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS

WF140

C1 C8 Invasion of the host RESPIRATORY SYSTEM by microorganisms, usually leading to pathological processes or diseases.

### RESPIRATORY TRACT NEOPLASMS

WF450

C4 C8

## R

<b>RESPIRE CARE</b>	<b>WB690</b>
E2 N2 Patient care provided in the home or institution intermittently in order to provide temporary relief to the family home care giver.	
In learning disability	<b>WM865</b>
In old age	<b>WT160</b>
In terminal care	<b>WT650</b>
<b>See related</b> HOME NURSING; HOSPICE CARE	
Respondents <b>see</b> DATA COLLECTION	Q20
Response latency <b>see</b> REACTION TIME	WB143
Response modifiers, biological <b>see</b> IMMUNOLOGIC FACTORS	QW568
Response time <b>see</b> REACTION TIME	WB143
Responsibility <b>see</b> LIABILITY, LEGAL	WA227
Responsibility, mental <b>see</b> MENTAL COMPETENCY	WM710
Responsibility, social <b>see</b> SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	WLM839
Responsible sex <b>see</b> SAFE SEX	HQ132
<b>REST</b>	<b>QT265</b>
I3 Freedom from activity.	
Rest tremor <b>see</b> TREMOR	WL270
<b>RESTAURANTS</b>	
J1 In hospitals	<b>WX536</b>
Resting tremor <b>see</b> TREMOR	WL270
<b>RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME</b>	<b>WL724</b>
C10 F3 A disorder characterised by aching or burning sensations in the lower and rarely the upper extremities that occur prior to sleep or may awaken the patient from sleep. Complying with an irresistible urge to move the affected limbs brings temporary relief. Sleep may become disrupted, resulting in excessive daytime hypersomnolence. This condition may be associated with URAEMIA; DIABETES MELLITUS; and rheumatoid arthritis. Restless Legs Syndrome differs from NOCTURNAL MYOCLONUS SYNDROME in that in the latter condition the individual does not report adverse sensory stimuli and it is primarily a sleep-associated movement disorder.	
Restlessness <b>see</b> PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION	WL380
Restoration, permanent dental <b>see</b> DENTAL RESTORATION, PERMANENT	WU320
Restoration, temporary dental <b>see</b> DENTAL RESTORATION, TEMPORARY	WU320
Restorative justice <b>see</b> COMPENSATION AND REDRESS	HM525

## R

### RESTRAINT, PHYSICAL

E2 E5 Use of a device for the purpose of preventing the individual from moving all or part of the body. The concept excludes splints and casts, use FRACTURE FIXATION.

For violent patients

**WA60**

For violent psychiatric patients

**WM38**

**See related** BEHAVIOUR CONTROL; IMMOBILISATION; PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Restructuring, hospital **see** HOSPITAL RESTRUCTURING

WX135

Resumé, job **see** JOB APPLICATION

WX420

### RESUSCITATION

E2 The restoration to life or consciousness of one apparently dead.

First aid

**WD456**

Emergency medicine

**WD450**

**See related** DEATH, SUDDEN; DROWNING; EMERGENCY TREATMENT; HEART ARREST

Resuscitation decisions **see** RESUSCITATION ORDERS

WA260

### RESUSCITATION ORDERS

**WA260**

E2 I1 N2 N3 Instructions issued by a physician pertaining to the institution, continuation or withdrawal of life support measures. The concept includes policies, laws, statutes, decisions, guidelines and discussions that may affect the issuance of such orders. **See related** ADVANCE DIRECTIVES; EUTHANASIA, PASSIVE; HEART MASSAGE; LIFE SUPPORT CARE; MEDICAL FUTILITY; WITHHOLDING TREATMENT

Resuscitation policies **see** RESUSCITATION ORDERS

WA260

Retardation, mental **see** LEARNING DISABILITY

WM800-96

Retention **see** RETENTION (PSYCHOLOGY)

WLM470

### RETENTION (PSYCHOLOGY)

**WLM470**

F2 The persistence to perform a learned behaviour (facts or experiences) after an interval has elapsed in which there has been no performance or practice of the behaviour.

Retention disorders, cognitive **see** MEMORY DISORDERS

WL708

### RETICULAR FORMATION

**WL135**

A8 A region extending from the PONS & MEDULLA OBLONGATA through the MESENCEPHALON, characterised by a diversity of neurons of various sizes and shapes, arranged in different aggregations and enmeshed in a complicated fibre network.

Reticuloendothelial system **see** MONONUCLEAR PHAGOCYTE SYSTEM

WH650

Reticuloendotheliosis, familial **see** SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY

WD350

Reticuloendotheliosis, leukaemic **see** LEUKAEMIA, HAIRY CELL

WH250

Reticulolymphosarcoma **see** LYMPHOMA

WH525

### RETINA

**WW375**

A9 The ten-layered nervous tissue membrane of the eye. It is continuous with the OPTIC NERVE and receives images of external objects and transmits visual impulses to the brain. Its outer surface is in contact with the CHOROID and the inner surface with the VITREOUS BODY. The outermost layer is pigmented, whereas the inner nine layers are transparent. For / blood supply use RETINAL VESSELS or RETINAL ARTERY or RETINAL VEIN. For inflammation use RETINITIS or

## R

CHORIORETINITIS. Most neoplasms will be RETINOBLASTOMA, otherwise use RETINAL NEOPLASMS. For retinal dystrophy use RETINAL DEGENERATION or MACULAR DEGENERATION depending on the text. **See related** MACULA LUTEA

Retinal blood vessels **see** RETINAL VESSELS WW390

Retinal cancer **see** RETINAL NEOPLASMS WW170

### **RETINAL DEGENERATION** WW375

C11 A retrogressive pathological change in the retina, focal or generalised, caused by genetic defects, inflammation, trauma, vascular disease, or aging. Degeneration affecting predominantly the macula lutea of the retina is MACULAR DEGENERATION.

### **RETINAL DETACHMENT** WW377

C11 Separation of the inner layers of the retina (neural retina) from the pigment epithelium. Retinal detachment occurs more commonly in men than in women, in eyes with degenerative myopia, in aging and in aphakia. It may occur after an uncomplicated cataract extraction, but it is seen more often if vitreous humour has been lost during surgery.

### **RETINAL DISEASES** WW375

C11 For inflammatory disease use RETINITIS or CHORIORETINITIS; for retinal dystrophy index under RETINAL DEGENERATION or MACULAR DEGENERATION.

Retinal effects **see** RETINA WW275

### **RETINAL NEOPLASMS** WW170

C4 C11 Tumours or cancer of the RETINA.

Retinal pigment epithelial detachment **see** RETINAL DETACHMENT WW377

Retinal tumours **see** RETINAL NEOPLASMS WW170

### **RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION** WW185

C11 C14 Blockage of the RETINAL VEIN. Those at high risk for this condition include patients with HYPERTENSION; DIABETES MELLITUS; ATHEROSCLEROSIS; and other CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES.

retinal vein thrombosis **see** RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION WW185

### **RETINAL VESSELS** WW390

A7 The blood vessels which supply and drain the RETINA. **See related** RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION

### **RETINOBLASTOMA** WW170

C4 C11 A malignant tumour arising from the nuclear layer of the retina that is the most common primary tumour of the eye in children. The tumour tends to occur in early childhood or infancy and may be present at birth. The majority are sporadic, but the condition may be transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait. Histologic features include dense cellularity, small round polygonal cells, and areas of calcification and necrosis. An abnormal pupil reflex (leukokoria); NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC; STRABISMUS; and visual loss represent common clinical characteristics of this condition. **See related** RETINAL NEOPLASMS

### **RETINOIDS** WD64

D2 D23 A group of tetraterpenes, with four terpene units joined head-to-tail. Biologically active members of this class are used clinically in the treatment of severe cystic ACNE; PSORIASIS; and other disorders of keratinisation.

Retinol **see** VITAMIN A WD64

## R

### RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY

WW375

C11 C16 A bilateral retinopathy occurring in premature infants treated with excessively high concentrations of oxygen, characterised by vascular dilatation, proliferation, and tortuosity, oedema, and retinal detachment, with ultimate conversion of the retina into a fibrous mass that can be seen as a dense retrolental membrane. Usually growth of the eye is arrested and may result in microphthalmia, and blindness may occur.

### RETINOSCOPY

WW375

E1 An objective determination of the refractive state of the eye (NEARSIGHTEDNESS; FARSIGHTEDNESS; ASTIGMATISM). By using a RETINOSCOPE, the amount of correction and the power of lens needed can be determined. **See related** REFRACTION, OCULAR

### RETIREMENT

WT335

I3 The state of being retired from one's position or occupation. **See related** AGED

Retirement benefits **see** PENSIONS; OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

WT345

Retraction nystagmus **see** NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC

WW387

Retraining, professional **see** EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL, RETRAINING

L40

Retrograde cholangiopancreatography, endoscopic **see** CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY, ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE

WI750

Retrolental fibroplasia **see** RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY

WW375

Retro-ocular headache **see** HEADACHE

WL840-54

### RETROSPECTIVE STUDIES

Q20

E5 N5 N6 Studies used to test aetiologic hypotheses in which inferences about an exposure to putative causal factors are derived from data relating to characteristics of persons under study or to events or experiences in their past. The essential feature is that some of the persons under study have the disease or outcome of interest and their characteristics are compared with those of unaffected persons.

Retrovir **see** ZIDOVUDINE

QV268.5

### RETROVIRIDAE

QW168

B4 Family of RNA viruses that infects birds and mammals and encodes the enzyme reverse transcriptase. The family contains seven genera: DELTARETROVIRUS; LENTIVIRUS; RETROVIRUSES TYPE B, MAMMALIAN; ALPHARETROVIRUS; GAMMARETROVIRUS; RETROVIRUSES TYPE D; and SPUMAVIRUS. A key feature of retrovirus biology is the synthesis of a DNA copy of the genome which is integrated into cellular DNA. After integration it is sometimes not expressed but maintained in a latent state (PROVIRUSES).

Retroviruses **see** RETROVIRIDAE

QW168

### RETT SYNDROME

WM845

C10 C16 F3 An inherited neurological developmental disorder that is associated with X-LINKED INHERITANCE and may be lethal in utero to hemizygous males. The affected female is normal until the age of 6-25 months when progressive loss of voluntary control of hand movements and communication skills; ATAXIA; SEIZURES; autistic behavior; intermittent HYPERVENTILATION; and HYPERAMMONAEMIA appear.

Return migration **see** EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

JC10

Reuptake inhibitors, neurotransmitter **see** NEUROTRANSMITTER UPTAKE INHIBITORS QV129

## R

Reverse immunoblotting **see** IMMUNOBLOTTING QW525

### REVIEW [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for books or articles published after examination of published material on a subject. It may be comprehensive to various degrees and the time range of material scrutinised may be broad or narrow, but the reviews most often desired are reviews of the current literature. The textual material examined may be equally broad and can encompass, in medicine specifically, clinical material as well as experimental research or case reports. State-of-the-art reviews tend to address more current matters. A review of the literature must be differentiated from HISTORICAL ARTICLE on the same subject, but a review of historical literature is also within the scope of this publication type.

Review, academic **see** REVIEW

Review committees **see** ADVISORY COMMITTEES

### REVIEW LITERATURE AS TOPIC

L1 Published materials which provide an examination of recent or current literature. Review articles can cover a wide range of subject matter at various levels of completeness and comprehensiveness based on analyses of literature that may include research findings. The review may reflect the state of the art. It also includes reviews as a literary form. **See related** META-ANALYSIS AS TOPIC

Review, peer **see** PEER REVIEW

Review, systematic **see** REVIEW

Revision, joint **see** REOPERATION WO200

Revision, surgical **see** REOPERATION WO200

### REWARD WLM488

F2 An object or a situation that can serve to reinforce a response, to satisfy a motive or to afford pleasure.

Rh factors **see** RH-HR BLOOD-GROUP SYSTEM WH420

### RH-HR BLOOD-GROUP SYSTEM WH420

D23 Erythrocyte isoantigens of the Rh (Rhesus) blood group system, the most complex of all human blood groups. The major antigen Rh or D is the most common cause of erythroblastosis foetalis. **See related** ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FOETAL

### RH ISOIMMUNISATION WQ253

C15 C20 G12 The process by which foetal Rh+ erythrocytes enter the circulation of an Rh- mother, causing her to produce IMMUNOGLOBULIN G antibodies, which can cross the placenta and destroy the erythrocytes of Rh+ fetuses. Rh isoimmunsation can also be caused by BLOOD TRANSFUSION with mismatched blood. **See related** ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FOETAL

Rh sensitisation **see** RH ISOIMMUNISATION WQ253

### RHABDOVIRIDAE QW168

B4 A family of bullet-shaped viruses of the order MONONEGAVIRALES, infecting vertebrates, arthropods, protozoa, and plants. Genera include VESICULOVIRUS; LYSSAVIRUS; EPHEMEROVIRUS; NOVIRHABDOVIRUS; Cytorhabdovirus; and Nucleorhabdovirus.

Rhabdoviruses **see** RHABDOVIRIDAE QW168

## R

### RHEOLOGY

**QC**

E5 H1 The study of the deformation and flow of matter, usually liquids or fluids, and of the plastic flow of solids. The concept covers consistency, dilatancy, liquefaction, resistance to flow, shearing, thixotrophy, and VISCOSITY.

Rhesus blood group system **see** RH-HR BLOOD-GROUP SYSTEM WH420

Rhesus macaque **see** MACACA MULATTA QL4

Rhesus monkey **see** MACACA MULATTA QL4

### RHEUMATIC DISEASES

**WD900-88**

C5 C17 Disorders of connective tissue, especially the joints and related structures, characterised by inflammation, degeneration or metabolic derangement. Do not confuse with specialty RHEUMATOLOGY.

Epidemiology

**WD823**

In childhood

**WS432**

**See related** CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES

### RHEUMATIC FEVER

**WC220**

C1 C5 A febrile disease occurring as a delayed sequela of infections with STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES. It is characterised by multiple focal inflammatory lesions of the connective tissue structures, such as the heart, blood vessels, and joints (POLYARTHRITIS) and brain, and by the presence of ASCHOFF BODIES in the myocardium and skin.

### RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

**WG240**

C1 C14 Cardiac manifestation of systemic rheumatological conditions, such as RHEUMATIC FEVER. Rheumatic heart disease can involve any part the heart, most often the HEART VALVES and the ENDOCARDIUM. **See related** HEART DISEASES

Rheumatism **see** RHEUMATIC DISEASES WD900

Rheumatism, acute articular **see** RHEUMATIC FEVER WC220

Rheumatism, muscular **see** FIBROMYALGIA WD960

Rheumatism, peri-extra-articular **see** POLYMYALGIA RHEUMATICA WD750

Rheumatoid arthritis **see** ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID WD970

Rheumatoid spondylitis **see** SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING WE480

### RHEUMATOLOGY

**WD821**

H2 Specialty. Subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of inflammatory or degenerative processes and metabolic derangement of connective tissue structures which pertain to a variety of musculoskeletal disorders, such as arthritis. Do not confuse with RHEUMATIC DISEASES.

**See related** COLLAGEN DISEASES; RHEUMATIC DISEASES

Rhinencephalic epilepsy **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL WL460

### RHINITIS

**WV335**

C8 C9 Inflammation of the NASAL MUCOSA, the mucous membrane lining the NASAL CAVITIES.

Rhinitis, allergic, nonseasonal **see** RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, PERENNIAL WV335

## R

<b>RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, PERENNIAL</b>	<b>WV335</b>
C8 C9 C20 Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose similar to that found in hay fever except that symptoms persist throughout the year. The causes are usually air-borne allergens, particularly dusts, feathers, moulds, animal fur, etc.	
<b>RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL</b>	<b>WV335</b>
C8 C9 C20 Allergic rhinitis that occurs at the same time every year. It is characterised by acute CONJUNCTIVITIS with lacrimation and itching, and regarded as an allergic condition triggered by specific ALLERGENS. <b>See related</b> POLLEN; RESPIRATORY HYPERSENSITIVITY	
Rhinolalia <b>see</b> SPEECH DISORDERS	WL752
Rhinopharynges <b>see</b> NASOPHARYNX	WV400
<b>RHINOPLASTY</b>	<b>WV312</b>
E4 A plastic surgical operation on the nose, either reconstructive, restorative, or cosmetic. <b>See related</b> NOSE	
<b>RHIZOTOMY</b>	<b>WL630</b>
E4 Surgical interruption of a spinal or cranial nerve root.	
Rhombencephalic sleep <b>see</b> SLEEP, REM	WL722
<b>RHOMBENCEPHALON</b>	
A08 The posterior of the three primitive cerebral vesicles of an embryonic brain	<b>WL135</b>
<b>RHO(D) IMMUNE GLOBULIN</b>	<b>QW601</b>
D12 Immunising agent containing IMMUNOGLOBULIN G anti-Rho(D) used for preventing Rh immunisation in Rh-negative individuals exposed to Rh-positive red blood cells.	
Rho(D) immune human globulin <b>see</b> RHO(D) IMMUNE GLOBULIN	QW601
Rhonchi <b>see</b> RESPIRATORY SOUNDS	WF102
Rhythm method <b>see</b> NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING METHODS	HQ168
Rhythmicity <b>see</b> PERIODICITY	QT167
Rhytidectomy <b>see</b> RHYTIDOPLASTY	WO280
<b>RHYTIDOPLASTY</b>	<b>WO280</b>
E2 E4 Plastic surgery performed, usually by excision of skin, for the elimination of wrinkles from the skin.	
<b>RIBAVIRIN</b>	<b>QV268.5</b>
D13 A nucleoside antimetabolite antiviral agent that blocks nucleic acid synthesis and is used against both RNA and DNA viruses.	
<b>RIBOFLAVIN</b>	<b>WD70</b>
D3 D8 D23 Nutritional factor found in milk, eggs, malted barley, liver, kidney, heart, and leafy vegetables. The richest natural source is yeast. It occurs in the free form only in the retina of the eye, in whey, and in urine; its principal forms in tissues and cells are as FLAVIN MONONUCLEOTIDE and FLAVIN-ADENINE DINUCLEOTIDE.	
Ribonucleic acid <b>see</b> RNA	QU58
<b>RIBONUCLEOTIDE REDUCTASES</b>	<b>QU140</b>
D8	

## R

Ribovirin **see** RIBAVIRIN QV268.5

### **RIBS WE440**

A2 Do not co-ordinate / injuries with THORACIC INJURIES but note RIB FRACTURES is available.

Rice **see** ORYZA WD84

### **RICIN QW630.5**

D8 D12 A protein phytotoxin from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, the castor oil plant. It agglutinates cells, is proteolytic, and causes lethal inflammation and haemorrhage if taken internally.

Ricinus toxin **see** RICIN QW630.5

### **RICKETS WD234**

C5 C18 A condition caused by deficiency of VITAMIN D, especially in infancy and childhood, with disturbance of normal ossification. The disease is marked by bending and distortion of the bones under muscular action, by the formation of nodular enlargements on the ends and sides of the bones, by delayed closure of the fontanelles, pain in the muscles, and sweating of the head. Vitamin D and sunlight together with an adequate diet are curative, provided that the parathyroid glands are functioning properly. Consider also VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY.

### **RICKETTSIA QW150**

B3 A genus of gram-negative, aerobic, rod-shaped bacteria often surrounded by a protein microcapsular layer and slime layer. The natural cycle of its organisms generally involves a vertebrate and an invertebrate host. Species of the genus are the aetiological agents of human diseases, such as typhus.

As an aetiological agent QZ65

### **RICKETTSIA INFECTIONS WC600**

C1 Infections by the genus RICKETTSIA.  
Skin disease

WR320

**See related** TRENCH FEVER

### **RICKETTSIACEAE QW150**

B3 A family of small, gram-negative organisms, often parasitic in humans and other animals, causing diseases that may be transmitted by invertebrate vectors.

Rifles **see** FIREARMS

### **RIGHT TO DIE WA260**

I1 N3 The right of the patient or the patient's representative to make decisions with regard to the patient's dying. Differentiate from allowing to die **see** EUTHANASIA, PASSIVE. **See related** ADVANCE DIRECTIVES; EUTHANASIA; LIVING WILLS; SUICIDE, ASSISTED

Right to life **see** VALUE OF LIFE

Right to treatment **see** PATIENT RIGHTS WA75

Right ventricle **see** HEART VENTRICLES WG201

Rights **see** HUMAN RIGHTS J8

Rights of the child **see** CHILD ADVOCACY WS320

Rights, political **see** CIVIL RIGHTS J8

## R

Rigidity, muscular <b>see</b> MUSCLE RIGIDITY	WE305
Rilutek <b>see</b> RILUZOLE	QV85
<b>RILUZOLE</b>	<b>QV85</b>
D2 D3 A glutamate antagonist (RECEPTORS, GLUTAMATE) used as an anticonvulsant (ANTICONVULSANTS) and to prolong the survival of patients with AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS.	
Ringworm <b>see</b> TINEA	WR300
<b>RIOTS</b>	
I1 Crime	<b>HM440</b>
Civil rights	<b>HM280</b>
<b>See related</b> CIVIL DISORDERS; MASS BEHAVIOUR; VIOLENCE	
<b>RISK</b>	<b>QA27</b>
E5 G17 N5 N6 Use as a statistical concept only. The probability that an event will occur. It encompasses a variety of measures of the probability of a generally unfavourable outcome. For risk in surgery etc use RISK FACTORS. <b>See related</b> HARM REDUCTION; RISK REDUCTION BEHAVIOUR	
<b>RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	
E5 N4 N5 N6 The qualitative or quantitative estimation of the likelihood of adverse effects that may result from exposure to specified health hazards or from the absence of beneficial influences.	
Occupational health & safety	<b>W370</b>
Risk management	<b>WX222</b>
<b>See related</b> EPIDEMIOLOGIC MEASUREMENTS	
Risk behaviour <b>see</b> RISK-TAKING	WLM452
Risk-benefit assessment <b>see</b> RISK ASSESSMENT	
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>W110-115</b>
E5 N5 N6 An aspect of personal behaviour or life style, environmental exposure, or inborn or inherited characteristic, which, on the basis of epidemiologic evidence, is known to be associated with a health-related condition considered important to prevent.	
Health and safety	<b>W350</b>
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	
N3 N4 The process of minimising risk to an organisation by developing systems to identify and analyse potential hazards to prevent accidents, injuries, and other adverse occurrences, and by attempting to handle events and incidents which do occur in such a manner that their effect and cost are minimised. Effective risk management has its greatest benefits in application to insurance in order to avert or minimise financial liability.	
Disaster planning	<b>W410</b>
As a management technique	<b>WX223</b>
Health and safety	<b>W350</b>
In occupational health	<b>W370</b>
<b>See related</b> FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; QUALITY ASSURANCE, HEALTHCARE	
Risk reduction <b>see</b> RISK REDUCTION BEHAVIOUR	W270
<b>RISK REDUCTION BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>W270</b>
F1 Reduction of high-risk choices and adoption of low-risk quantity and frequency alternatives.	

## R

### RISK-TAKING

**WLM452**

F1 Undertaking a task involving a challenge for achievement or a desirable goal in which there is lack of certainty or a fear of failure. It may also include the exhibiting of certain behaviours whose outcomes may present a risk to the individual or to those associated with him or her.

As an obsession

**WM160**

**See related** BEHAVIOUR, ADDICTIVE; GAMBLING

Risks and benefits **see** RISK ASSESSMENT

### RISPERIDONE

**QV77**

D3 A selective blocker of DOPAMINE D2 RECEPTORS and SEROTONIN 5-HT<sub>2</sub> RECEPTORS that acts as an atypical antipsychotic agent. It has been shown to improve both positive and negative symptoms in the treatment of SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Ritalin **see** METHYLPHENIDATE

**QV102**

Ritual abuse **see** CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL

**WS362**

Rituals **see** CEREMONIAL BEHAVIOUR

**GT**

Rituximab **see** ANTIBODIES, MONOCLONAL

**QW575.5**

Rivastigmine **see** PHENYLCARBAMATES

**QU98**

River blindness **see** ONCHOCERCIASIS, OCULAR

**WW115**

### RIVERS

**G**

G1 G16 N6 Large natural streams of FRESH WATER formed by converging tributaries and which empty into a body of water (lake or ocean).

Environmental aspects

**GE**

Microbiology

**W46**

### RNA

**QU58**

D13 A polynucleotide consisting essentially of chains with a repeating backbone of phosphate and ribose units to which nitrogenous bases are attached. RNA is unique among biological macromolecules in that it can encode genetic information, serve as an abundant structural component of cells, and also possesses catalytic activity.

RNA tumour viruses **see** RETROVIRIDAE

**QW168**

### RNA VIRUSES

**QW168**

B4 Viruses whose genetic material is RNA.

Road accidents **see** ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

**W450**

Robotic surgery **see** ROBOTICS

**WO205**

### ROBOTICS

**WB35**

H1 J1 L1 The application of electronic, computerised control systems to mechanical devices designed to perform human functions. Formerly restricted to industry, but nowadays applied to artificial organs controlled by bionic (bioelectronic) devices, like automated insulin pumps and other prostheses.

In surgery

**WO205**

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

**WC600**

C1 An acute febrile illness caused by RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII. It is transmitted to humans by bites of infected ticks and occurs only in North and South America. Characteristics include a sudden

## R

onset with headache and chills and fever lasting about two to three weeks. A cutaneous rash commonly appears on the extremities and trunk about the fourth day of illness.

### RODENT CONTROL

**W57**

N6 The reduction or regulation of the population of noxious, destructive, or dangerous rodents through chemical, biological, or other means.

Rodent ulcer **see** CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL

WR500

Roentgen rays **see** X-RAYS

WN333

Roentgenkymography **see** ELECTROKYMOGRAPHY

WN480

Roentgenography **see** RADIOGRAPHY

WN130-270

Roentgenotherapy **see** X-RAY THERAPY

WN330-58

Rogerian therapy **see** PERSON-CENTRED THERAPY

WM450

Rolandic type cerebral palsy **see** CEREBRAL PALSY

WL440-56

### ROLE

**WLM835**

F1 The expected and characteristic pattern of behaviour exhibited by an individual as a member of a particular social group.

Family roles

**HQ650**

Maternal role

**HQ650**

Sibling relationships

**WS240**

**See related** SEX ROLE; SICK ROLE

Role concept **see** ROLE

WLM835

### ROLE PLAYING

**WM630**

E2 F4 The adopting or performing the role of another significant individual in order to gain insight into the behaviour of that person.

In education & training

**L72**

Role, professional **see** PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE, CLINICAL COMPETENCE

### ROMA

**HM222**

M1 Ethnic group originating in India and entering Europe in the 14th or 15th century.

Discrimination against Roma

**HM268**

Health care

**WA94**

**See related** MINORITY GROUPS; MINORITY HEALTH; TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS

Roman empire **see** ROMAN WORLD

D

### ROMAN WORLD

**D**

I1 A historical and cultural entity dispersed across a wide geographical area under the political domination and influence of ancient Rome, bringing to the conquered people the Roman civilization and culture from 753 B.C. to the beginning of the imperial rule under Augustus in 27 B.C. The early city built on seven hills grew to conquer Sicily, Sardinia, Carthage, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Greece, Asia Minor, etc., and extended ultimately from Mesopotamia to the Atlantic. Roman medicine was almost entirely in Greek hands, but Rome, with its superior water system, remains a model of sanitation and hygiene.

### ROMANIA

**G**

Z1

## R

Romany <b>see</b> ROMA	
Room, delivery <b>see</b> DELIVERY ROOMS	WQ27
Room, recovery <b>see</b> RECOVERY ROOM	WO169
Rooms, patient <b>see</b> PATIENTS' ROOMS	WA20
Root canal <b>see</b> DENTAL PULP CAVITY	WU230
<b>ROOT CANAL THERAPY</b>	<b>WU230</b>
E6 A treatment modality in endodontics concerned with the therapy of diseases of the dental pulp. For preparatory procedures, ROOT CANAL PREPARATION is available. The corresponding specialty is ENDODONTICS. <b>See related</b> ENDODONTICS	
<b>ROOT CARIES</b>	<b>WU270</b>
C7 Dental caries involving the tooth root, cementum, or cervical area of the tooth. <b>See related</b> DENTAL CARIES	
<b>ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>WX222</b>
N5 Multi-step systematic review process used for improving safety by investigation of incidents to find what happened, why it happened and to determine what can be done to prevent it from happening again	
<b>RORSCHACH TEST</b>	<b>WLM145</b>
F4 A projective test used to evaluate a broad range of personality variables including pathology of thought and perception. The subject's responses to inkblot prints are scored along with subjective interpretation by the test administrator.	
Rosenthal syndrome <b>see</b> FACTOR XI DEFICIENCY	WH325-30
Rosenzweig picture frustration study <b>see</b> PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES	WLM325
Rosters <b>see</b> PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING	
Rotary nystagmus <b>see</b> NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC	WW387
Rotational atherectomy <b>see</b> ATHERECTOMY, CORONARY	WG300
Rotas <b>see</b> PERSONNEL STAFFING AND SCHEDULING	
Rotation in medical training <b>see</b> EDUCATION, MEDICAL	WA235
<b>ROTATOR CUFF</b>	<b>WE610</b>
A2 The musculotendinous sheath formed by the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, subscapularis, and teres minor muscles. These help stabilise the head of the HUMERUS in the glenoid fossa and allow for rotation of the SHOULDER JOINT about its longitudinal axis.	
Roughage <b>see</b> DIETARY FIBRE	WD52
Roussy-Levy syndrome <b>see</b> CHARCOT-MARIE-TOOTH DISEASE	WE305
Routine diagnostic tests <b>see</b> DIAGNOSTIC TESTS, ROUTINE	WB200-95
Royal Free Disease <b>see</b> FATIGUE SYNDROME, CHRONIC	WC505
Royer syndrome <b>see</b> PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME	WM845

## R

RSD **see** REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY WL190

RSI **see** CUMULATIVE TRAUMA DISORDERS

### RUBBER

D25 J1 A high-molecular-weight polymeric elastomer derived from the milk juice (LATEX) of HEVEA brasiliensis and other trees and plants. It is a substance that can be stretched at room temperature to at least twice its original length and after releasing the stress, retract rapidly, and recover its original dimensions fully.

As a crop QM10

Rubber allergy **see** LATEX HYPERSENSITIVITY WR185

Rubefacients **see** IRRITANTS QV65

### RUBELLA WC582

C2 An acute, usually benign, infectious disease caused by the RUBELLA VIRUS and most often affecting children and non-immune young adults, in which the virus enters the respiratory tract via droplet nuclei and spreads to the lymphatic system. German measles.

### RUBELLA SYNDROME, CONGENITAL WQ256

C2 C16 Transplacental infection of the foetus with rubella usually in the first trimester of pregnancy, as a consequence of maternal infection, resulting in various developmental abnormalities in the newborn infant. They include cardiac and ocular lesions, deafness, microcephaly, mental retardation, and generalised growth retardation.

### RUBELLA VACCINE WC582

D20 A live attenuated virus vaccine of duck embryo or human diploid cell tissue culture origin, used for routine immunisation of children and for immunisation of non-pregnant adolescent and adult females of childbearing age who are unimmunised and do not have serum antibodies to rubella. Children are usually immunised with measles-mumps-rubella combination vaccine.

### RUBELLA VIRUS QW168

B4 The type (and only) species of RUBIVIRUS causing acute infection in humans, primarily children and young adults. Humans are the only natural host. A live, attenuated vaccine is available for prophylaxis.

Rubeola **see** MEASLES WC580

### RUBIVIRUS QW168

B4 A genus of the family TOGAVIRIDAE containing only one recognised species, RUBELLA VIRUS. Transmission is primarily by aerosolisation.

Rugby **see** FOOTBALL HM340

Rumination disorders **see** FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS OF CHILDHOOD WS738

### RUNAWAY BEHAVIOUR WS340

I1 A behavioural response manifested by leaving home in order to escape from threatening situations. Children or adolescents leaving home without permission is usually implied.

Runaways **see** HOMELESS YOUTH WS321

## R

### **RUNNING**

G11 I3 An activity in which the body is propelled by moving the legs rapidly. Running is performed at a moderate to rapid pace and should be differentiated from JOGGING, which is performed at a much slower pace.

Health aspects **WD500**

Rupture of membranes **see** FOETAL MEMBRANES, PREMATURE RUPTURE WQ228

Ruptured appendicitis **see** APPENDICITIS WI535

Rural communities **see** RURAL POPULATION HM215

Rural development **see** SOCIAL PLANNING HV110

### **RURAL HEALTH** **W146**

N1 The status of health in rural populations. **See related** AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DISEASES

Rural health centre **see** RURAL HEALTH SERVICES W146

### **RURAL HEALTH SERVICES** **W146**

N2 Health services in rural areas. The services include the promotion of health and the delivery of health care.

### **RURAL POPULATION** **HM215**

N1 The inhabitants of rural areas or of small towns classified as rural.  
Statistics **H130**

Rural-urban migration **see** RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY HA10

### **RUSSIA** **G**

Z1