

## T

TA <b>see</b> TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS	WM490
T'ai Chi <b>see</b> TAI JI	HM340
T-cell lymphoma <b>see</b> LYMPHOMA, T-CELL	WH525
T-cells <b>see</b> T-LYMPHOCYTES	WH200
T groups <b>see</b> SENSITIVITY TRAINING GROUPS	WM544

### T-LYMPHOCYTES

**WH200**

A11 A15 Lymphocytes responsible for cell-mediated immunity. Two types have been identified - cytotoxic (T-LYMPHOCYTES, CYTOTOXIC) and helper T-lymphocytes (T-LYMPHOCYTES, HELPER-INDUCER). They are formed when lymphocytes circulate through the THYMUS GLAND and differentiate to thymocytes. When exposed to an antigen, they divide rapidly and produce large numbers of new T cells sensitised to that antigen. **See related** IMMUNITY, CELLULAR

T-lymphotropic virus type III antibodies, human <b>see</b> HIV ANTIBODIES	WC174
T-lymphotropic virus type III infections, human <b>see</b> HIV INFECTIONS	WC170
Table salt <b>see</b> SODIUM CHLORIDE, DIETARY	WD98
Table sugar <b>see</b> DIETARY SUCROSE	WD50

### TABLES [PUBLICATION TYPE]

**16 in all schedules**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Presentations of non-statistical data in tabular form. Use when 20% or more of the content is presented in tabular form. For statistical data presented in tabular form use also the Publication Type STATISTICS

In immunology

**QW516**

**See related** CHARTS; CHRONOLOGY; STATISTICS

Tables and charts <b>see</b> STATISTICS AS TOPIC	QA27-8
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### TABLETS

**QV487**

D26 D27 Solid dosage forms, of varying weight, size, and shape, which may be molded or compressed, and which contain a medicinal substance in pure or diluted form. Be careful to use / adverse effects only for the effect of the tablet form, not the drug contained in it.

### TABOO

**WLM839**

I1 Any negative tradition or behaviour that is generally regarded as harmful to social welfare and forbidden within a cultural or social group.

### TACHYCARDIA, VENTRICULAR

**WG330**

C14 C23 An abnormally rapid ventricular rhythm usually in excess of 150 beats per minute. It is generated within the ventricle below the BUNDLE OF HIS, either as autonomic impulse formation or re-entrant impulse conduction. Depending on the aetiology, onset of ventricular tachycardia can be paroxysmal (sudden) or nonparoxysmal, its wide QRS complexes can be uniform or polymorphic, and the ventricular beating may be independent of the atrial beating (AV dissociation).

### TACROLIMUS

**QW920**

D2 D4 A macrolide isolated from the culture broth of a strain of *Streptomyces tsukubaensis* that has strong immunosuppressive activity in vivo and prevents the activation of T-lymphocytes in response to antigenic or mitogenic stimulation in vitro.

### TAENIASIS

**WC838**

C3 Infection with tapeworms of the genus *Taenia* but infection by the larvae is CYSTICERCOSIS. **See related** CYSTICERCOSIS

## T

<b>TAI JI</b>	<b>HM340</b>
E2 I3 One of the MARTIAL ARTS and also a form of meditative exercise using methodically slow circular stretching movements and positions of body balance.	
Talent <b>see</b> APTITUDE	WLM410
<b>TALIPES</b>	<b>WE900</b>
C5 C16 Deformity in which the foot is misaligned with respect to the TALUS in the ANKLE JOINT. While mostly congenital, as in CLUBFOOT, acquired deformities are included. Acquired talipedes are often associated with other foot deformities such as SYNDACTYLY and POLYDACTYLY.	
<b>TALIPES CAVUS</b>	<b>WE900</b>
C5 C16 A foot deformity in which the arch of the foot is high and often the heel adducted.	
Talipes equinovarus <b>see</b> CLUBFOOT	WE900
<b>TALUS</b>	<b>WE850</b>
A2 The second largest of the TARSAL BONES. It articulates with the TIBIA and FIBULA to form the ANKLE JOINT. <b>See related</b> HEEL	
<b>TAMOXIFEN</b>	<b>WP875</b>
D2 One of the SELECTIVE OESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS with tissue-specific activities. Tamoxifen acts as an anti-oestrogen (inhibiting agent) in the mammary tissue, but as an oestrogen (stimulating agent) in cholesterol metabolism, bone density, and cell proliferation in the ENDOMETRIUM.	
Taoism <b>see</b> PHILOSOPHY; RELIGION	
Tape recording, video <b>see</b> VIDEOTAPE RECORDING	L77
Tapeworm infections <b>see</b> CESTODE INFECTIONS	WC830
Target population <b>see</b> HEALTH SERVICES NEEDS AND DEMAND	
Targeted radiotherapy <b>see</b> RADIOTHERAPY	WN300
Targeted toxins <b>see</b> IMMUNOTOXINS	QW630.5
Tarlov cysts <b>see</b> ARACHNOID CYSTS	WL300
<b>TARS</b>	<b>QV241</b>
D20 Viscous materials composed of complex, high-molecular-weight compounds derived from the distillation of petroleum or the destructive distillation of wood or coal.	
Tarsus <b>see</b> ANKLE	WE850
<b>TASK PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>WX220</b>
F2 The detailed examination of observable activity or behaviour associated with the execution or completion of a required function or unit of work. Do not use for analysis of performance on individual tasks in learning. <b>See related</b> WORKLOAD; SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	
<b>TASTE</b>	<b>WI210</b>
F2 G11 The ability to detect chemicals through gustatory receptors in the mouth, including those on the TONGUE; the PALATE; the PHARYNX; and the EPIGLOTTIS. Differentiate from TASTE PERCEPTION: TASTE takes place in the mouth, TASTE PERCEPTION takes place in the brain.	

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### TASTE BUDS

WI210

A3 A8 A9 A11 A14 Small sensory organs which contain gustatory receptor cells, basal cells, and supporting cells. Taste buds in humans are found in the epithelia of the tongue, palate, and pharynx. They are innervated by the CHORDA TYMPANI NERVE (a branch of the facial nerve) and the GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE.

### TASTE DISORDERS

WI210

C10 C23 Conditions characterised by an alteration in gustatory function or perception. Taste disorders are frequently associated with OLFACTION DISORDERS. Additional potential aetiologies include METABOLIC DISEASES; DRUG TOXICITY; and taste pathway disorders (e.g., TASTE BUD diseases; FACIAL NERVE DISEASES; GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE DISEASES; and BRAIN STEM diseases).

### TATTOOING

WR610

E2 E4 The indelible marking of TISSUES, primarily SKIN, by pricking it with NEEDLES to imbed various COLOURING AGENTS. Tattooing of the CORNEA is done to colour LEUKOMA spots. It includes tattooing as body decoration among various cultures and as an aid in endoscopic procedures.

### TAUNTON

G

Z1 A town in Somerset.

### TAVISTOCK

G

Z1 A town in Devonshire

Tax **see** TAXES

JD40

### TAX EXEMPTION

JD40

N3 Status not subject to taxation; as the income of a charitable organisation. Tax-exempt organisations may also qualify to receive tax-deductible donations if they are considered to be not for profit organisations.

Taxanes **see** TAXOIDS

Taxation **see** TAXES

JD40

### TAXES

JD40

N3 Use for customs and excise, VAT etc. **See related** INCOME TAX

### TAXOIDS

QV269

D2 A group of diterpenoid CYCLODECANES named for the taxanes that were discovered in the TAXUS tree. The action on MICROTUBULES has made some of them useful as ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS.

Taxonomy **see** CLASSIFICATION

### TEA

WD93

J2 The infusion of leaves of CAMELLIA SINENSIS (formerly Thea sinensis) as a beverage, the familiar Oriental tea, which contains CATECHIN (especially epigallocatechin gallate) and CAFFEINE. As a plant and a beverage. Restrict to drink prepared from the tea plant, "teas" and tisanes from other plants go under the plant term. **See related** TEAS, HERBAL; TEAS, MEDICINAL

Teachers **see** EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

L60

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<b>TEACHING</b>	<b>L60-105</b>
I2 The educational process of instructing.	
As a profession	<b>L60</b>
Health care professionals to teach	<b>L62</b>
Health education	<b>W520</b>
Methods	<b>L70-74</b>
Medical teaching	<b>WA206</b>
Nurse teaching	<b>WY54</b>
Patient education	<b>W620</b>
<b>See related</b> EDUCATION; INSERVICE TRAINING; PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL	
Teaching aids <b>see</b> TEACHING MATERIALS	L75-77
<b>TEACHING MATERIALS</b>	<b>L75-77</b>
L1 Instructional materials used in teaching. <b>See related</b> AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS; EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY	
Teaching methods <b>see</b> TEACHING	L70-74
Team building <b>see</b> GROUP PROCESSES; INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS; ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION; PATIENT CARE TEAM	
Team nursing <b>see</b> NURSING, TEAM	WY234
Teams <b>see</b> GROUP PROCESSES; INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT TEAMS; NURSING, TEAM; PATIENT CARE TEAM	
Teamwork <b>see</b> GROUP PROCESSES	WLM820
<b>TEAR GASES</b>	<b>QV665</b>
D27 J1 Gases that irritate the eyes, throat, or skin. Severe lacrimation develops upon irritation of the eyes. <b>See related</b> CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS; GASES; IRRITANTS	
Tears, artificial <b>see</b> OPHTHALMIC SOLUTIONS	WW200
<b>TEAS, HERBAL</b>	<b>WD92/QV466</b>
D2 G7 J2 Beverages prepared from an infusion of plant tissues	
<b>TEAS, MEDICINAL</b>	<b>QV466/486</b>
G7 J2 Beverages used in traditional medicine that are prepared from the infusion of plant tissue (herbal tea) and /or animal tissue of other organisms such as fungi	
<b>TECHNETIUM</b>	<b>WN525</b>
D1 The first artificially produced element and a radioactive fission product of URANIUM. All technetium isotopes are radioactive. Technetium 99m (m=metastable) which is the decay product of Molybdenum 99, has a half-life of about 6 hours and is used diagnostically as a radioactive imaging agent. Technetium 99 which is a decay product of technetium 99m, has a half-life of 210,000 years.	
Technetium 99m <b>see</b> TECHNETIUM	WN525
<b>TECHNETIUM TC 99M SESTAMIBI</b>	<b>WN525</b>
D1 D2 A technetium imaging agent used to reveal blood-starved cardiac tissue during a heart attack.	
Technical expertise <b>see</b> PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE	
Technical library services <b>see</b> LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES	

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### TECHNICAL REPORT [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for works consisting of a formal report giving details of the investigation and results of a medical or other scientific problem. It may also cover a scientific paper or article that records the current state or current position of scientific research and development.

Technicians, dental **see** DENTAL TECHNICIANS WU308

Technicians, emergency medical **see** EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS WX560-70

Technicians, medical records **see** MEDICAL RECORD ADMINISTRATORS WX360

### TECHNOLOGY

J1 Specialty. The application of scientific knowledge to practical purposes in any field. It includes methods, techniques and instrumentation.

### TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, BIOMEDICAL WB35

N3 N5 Evaluation of biomedical technology in relation to cost, efficacy, utilisation, etc., and its future impact on social, ethical, and legal systems. **See related** HEALTH CARE EVALUATION MECHANISMS

Technology, biomedical **see** BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY WB20

### TECHNOLOGY, DENTAL WU300-15

E6 H2 J1 Specialty. The field of dentistry involved in procedures for designing and constructing dental appliances. It includes also the application of any technology to the field of dentistry.

Technology, educational **see** EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY L70-77

Technology, food **see** FOOD TECHNOLOGY WD83

Technology, health **see** BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY WB20

### TECHNOLOGY, HIGH-COST WB35

N3 Advanced technology that is costly, requires highly skilled personnel and is unique in its particular application. Includes innovative specialised medical/surgical procedures as well as advanced diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

Technology, medical **see** MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE WB35

H2 J1 The specialty related to the performance of techniques in clinical pathology such as those in haematology, microbiology, and other general clinical laboratory applications.

As a profession QY21

### TECHNOLOGY, PHARMACEUTICAL QV478

E5 H2 J1 Specialty. The application of scientific knowledge or technology to pharmacy, pharmacology and the pharmaceutical industry. It includes methods, techniques and instrumentation in the manufacture, preparation, compounding, dispensing, packaging and storing of drugs and other preparations used in diagnostic and determinative procedures and in the treatment of patients. **See related** DRUG INDUSTRY; PHARMACY

### TECHNOLOGY, RADIOLOGIC WN150

E5 H2 J1 Specialty. The application of scientific knowledge or technology to the field of radiology. The applications centre mostly around x-ray or radioisotopes for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes but the technological applications of any radiation or radiologic procedure is within the scope of radiologic technology. Do not confuse with RADIOGRAPHY which is X-ray diagnosis. **See related** RADIOGRAPHY

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Technology, reproductive	<b>see</b> REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES	
Teen health	<b>see</b> ADOLESCENT HEALTH	WS850
Teenage pregnancy	<b>see</b> PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE	WQ223
Teenagers	<b>see</b> ADOLESCENT	WS850
Teeth	<b>see</b> TOOTH	WU101
Teeth, wisdom	<b>see</b> MOLAR, THIRD	WU210
Teething	<b>see</b> TOOTH ERUPTION	WU480
<b>TEGAFUR</b>		<b>QZ710</b>
D3	Congener of FLUOROURACIL with comparable antineoplastic action. It has been suggested especially for the treatment of breast neoplasms. <b>See related</b> FLUOROURACIL	
<b>TELANGIECTASIS</b>		<b>WG500</b>
C14	Permanent dilation of pre-existing blood vessels (CAPILLARIES; ARTERIOLES; VENULES) creating small focal red lesions, most commonly in the skin or mucous membranes. It is characterised by the prominence of skin blood vessels, such as vascular spiders.	
Telbivudine	<b>see</b> N-GLYCOSYL HYDROLASES	QU136
Telecommunication networks	<b>see</b> COMPUTER COMMUNICATION NETWORKS	QA300
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		See 26.5 in all classes
L1	Transmission of information over distances via electronic means. Include texts and Twitter	
	In the hospital	<b>WX240</b>
	In pharmacology	<b>QV426</b>
	In primary care	<b>WA135</b>
	Related to computers	<b>QA300-310</b>
<b>See related</b>	CELL PHONES; TELEPHONE	
Telecommunications, satellite	<b>see</b> SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS	QA300
Teleconference	<b>see</b> TELECOMMUNICATIONS	
Teleconsultation	<b>see</b> REMOTE CONSULTATION	WB36
<b>TELEFACSIMILE</b>		<b>QA190</b>
L1	A telecommunication system combining the transmission of a document scanned at a transmitter, its reconstruction at a receiving station, and its duplication there by a copier.	
Telegraphy	<b>see</b> TELECOMMUNICATIONS	
<b>TELEMEDICINE</b>		<b>WB36</b>
H2 L1 N4	The delivery of health services via remote telecommunication. This includes interactive consultative and diagnostic services.	
	NHS Direct	<b>WA126</b>
<b>See related</b>	HOTLINES; TELEMETRY	
<b>TELEMETRY</b>		<b>WX240</b>
E1	Transmission of the readings of instruments to a remote location by means of wires, radio waves, or other means. <b>See related</b> TELEMEDICINE	

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<b>TELENURSING</b>	<b>WY19</b>
N4 Delivery of nursing services via remote telecommunications.	
<b>TELEPATHY</b>	<b>WLM500</b>
F2 The knowledge or communication by one person with the mental processes of another through channels other than known physical or perceptual processes.	
<b>TELEPHONE</b>	
L1 Telephonists	<b>WX240</b>
<b>See related</b> CELL PHONES; SMARTPHONE	
Telephone hotlines <b>see</b> HOTLINES	WA126
Telephone, mobile <b>see</b> CELL PHONES	QA180
Telerobotics <b>see</b> ROBOTICS	WB35
<b>TELEVISION</b>	
J1 L1 The transmission and reproduction of transient images of fixed or moving objects. An electronic system of transmitting such images together with sound over a wire or through space by apparatus that converts light and sound into electrical waves and reconverts them into visible light rays and audible sound.	
In education	<b>L45</b>
Effect on children	<b>WS260</b>
<b>See related</b> MASS MEDIA	
<b>TEMAZEPAM</b>	<b>QV77</b>
D3 A benzodiazepine that acts as a GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID modulator and anti-anxiety agent.	
Therapeutic use	<b>WM172</b>
Temozolomide <b>see</b> DACARBAZINE / analogues & derivatives	QV269
<b>TEMPERAMENT</b>	<b>WLM300-50</b>
F1 Predisposition to react to one's environment in a particular way. Usually refers to mood changes.	
Mood & mood change	<b>WLM155</b>
<b>TEMPERATURE</b>	<b>QT165</b>
G1 G16 N6 The property of objects that determines the direction of heat flow when they are placed in direct thermal contact. The temperature is the energy of microscopic motions (vibrational and translational) of the particles of atoms. Prefer to specify HEAT or COLD if possible.	
Measurement	<b>WB270</b>
Neuroanatomy	<b>WL170</b>
<b>See related</b> BODY TEMPERATURE; ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED; THERMOMETERS	
Temperature regulation, body <b>see</b> BODY TEMPERATURE REGULATION	QT165
Template bleeding time <b>see</b> BLEEDING TIME	QY410
Temporal Arteritis <b>see</b> GIANT CELL ARTERITIS	WD750
<b>TEMPORAL BONE</b>	<b>WV530</b>
A2 Either of a pair of compound bones forming the lateral (left and right) surfaces and base of the skull which contains the organs of hearing. It is a large bone formed by the fusion of parts: the squamous (the flattened anterior-superior part), the tympanic (the curved anterior-inferior part), the	

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mastoid (the irregular posterior portion), and the petrous (the part at the base of the skull). For fractures coordinate / injuries with SKULL FRACTURES. **See related** EAR, INNER

### **TEMPORAL LOBE** **WL132**

A8 Lower lateral part of the cerebral hemisphere.

Temporal region trauma **see** CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA WE403/WL510

Temporary dental filling **see** DENTAL RESTORATION, TEMPORARY WU320

Temporary migration **see** EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION JC100

Temporary nystagmus **see** NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC WW387

### **TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT** **WU101**

A2 A14 An articulation between the condyle of the mandible and the articular tubercle of the temporal bone. **See related** JAW; MANDIBLE

### **TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS** **WU101.5**

C5 C7 A variety of conditions affecting the anatomic and functional characteristics of the temporomandibular joint. Factors contributing to the complexity of temporomandibular diseases are its relation to dentition and mastication and the symptomatic effects in other areas which account for referred pain to the joint and the difficulties in applying traditional diagnostic procedures to temporomandibular joint pathology where tissue is rarely obtained and x-rays are often inadequate or nonspecific. Common diseases are developmental abnormalities, trauma, subluxation, luxation, arthritis, and neoplasia.

Tendinitis **see** TENDINOPATHY WE350

### **TENDINOPATHY** **WE350**

C5 C21 Clinical syndrome describing overuse tendon injuries characterised by a combination of PAIN, diffuse or localised swelling, and impaired performance. Distinguishing tendinosis from tendinitis is clinically difficult and can be made only after histopathological examination. Do not confuse with TENOSYNOVITIS inflammation of tendon sheath.

Tendinosis **see** TENDINOPATHY WE350

### **TENDON INJURIES** **WE350**

C21 Injuries to the fibrous cords of connective tissue which attach muscles to bones or other structures.

Tendon sheath syndrome of Brown **see** OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS WW510

### **TENDON TRANSFER** **WE350**

E4 Surgical procedure by which a tendon is incised at its insertion and placed at an anatomical site distant from the original insertion. The tendon remains attached at the point of origin and takes over the function of a muscle inactivated by trauma or disease.

Tendonitis **see** TENDINITIS WE350

### **TENDONS** **WE350**

A2 Fibrous bands or cords of CONNECTIVE TISSUE at the ends of SKELETAL MUSCLE FIBRES that serve to attach the MUSCLES to bones and other structures. For tendon rupture use TENDON INJURIES + RUPTURE. For / surgery consider TENDON TRANSFER but do not confuse with TENDONS / transplantation. For / injuries use TENDON INJURIES. For a specific tendon, coordinate with the general area, not the bone name. **See related** TENDON TRANSFER



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### TENERICUTES

**QW143**

B3 A class of gram-negative bacteria consisting of cells bounded by a plasma membrane. Its organisms differ from other bacteria in that they are devoid of cell walls. It contains a single order, MYCOPLASMATALES.

### TENNIS ELBOW

**WE630**

C5 C21 A condition characterised by pain in or near the lateral humeral epicondyle or in the forearm extensor muscle mass as a result of unusual strain. It occurs in tennis players as well as housewives, artisans, and violinists. Do not co-ordinate with ATHLETIC INJURIES unless it is discussed as such. **See related** ELBOW

### TENOSYNOVITIS

**WD960**

C5 Inflammation of the synovial lining of a tendon sheath. Causes include trauma, tendon stress, bacterial disease (gonorrhoea, tuberculosis), rheumatic disease, and gout. Common sites are the hand, wrist, shoulder capsule, hip capsule, hamstring muscles, and Achilles tendon. The tendon sheaths become inflamed and painful, and accumulate fluid. Joint mobility is usually reduced. Do not confuse with TENDINITIS, inflammation of a tendon or SYNOVITIS, inflammation of synovial membrane.

TENS **see** TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRIC NERVE STIMULATION

WL834

### TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE

**WL840-5**

C10 A common primary headache disorder, characterised by a dull, non-pulsatile, diffuse, band-like (or vice-like) PAIN of mild to moderate intensity in the HEAD; SCALP; or NECK. The subtypes are classified by frequency and severity of symptoms. There is no clear cause even though it has been associated with MUSCLE CONTRACTION and STRESS.

Tension-vascular headache **see** TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE

WL840-5

Tensor palatini induced tinnitus **see** TINNITUS

WV579

Tensor tympani induced tinnitus **see** TINNITUS

WV579

### TERATOGENS

**QS675-9**

D27 An agent that causes the production of physical defects in the developing embryo but "teratogenic effect" of a drug or chemical is probably ABNORMALITIES, DRUG-INDUCED + the drug or chemical and not TERATOGENS. **See related** ABNORMALITIES, DRUG-INDUCED

### TERATOLOGY

**QZ45**

H1 A branch of embryology for the study of congenital malformations and developmental abnormalities. Use for the discipline only (education, history, etc); the corresponding disease term is CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES or specifics.

Congenital abnormalities

**QS675**

### TERATOMA

**QZ310**

C4 A true neoplasm composed of a number of different types of tissue, none of which is native to the area in which it occurs. It is composed of tissues that are derived from three germinal layers, the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm. They are classified histologically as mature (benign) or immature (malignant).

### TERIPARATIDE

**WK302**

D6 D12 A polypeptide that consists of the 1-34 amino-acid fragment of human PARATHYROID HORMONE, the biologically active N-terminal region. The acetate form is given by intravenous infusion in the differential diagnosis of HYPOPARATHYROIDISM and PSEUDOHYPOPARATHYROIDISM.

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**TERMINAL CARE** **WT600-50**

E2 N2 Medical and nursing care of patients in the terminal stage of an illness.

In AIDS

**WC180**

In cancer

**QZ865**

In children

**WS412**

**See related** HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE NURSING; HOSPICE CARE; HOSPICES; PALLIATIVE CARE; DEATH

**TERMINALLY ILL** **WT600-50**

M1 Persons with an incurable or irreversible illness at the end stage that will result in death within a short time. Use for the terminal patient himself; care of the terminal patient is TERMINAL CARE.

Terminals, computer **see** COMPUTER TERMINALS QA170

**TERMINOLOGY [PUBLICATION TYPE]** **15 in all schedules**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication Type. Use for work consisting of lists of the technical terms or expressions used in a specific field. These lists may or may not be formally adopted or sanctioned by usage.

In immunology

**QW515**

In neoplasms

**QZ205**

In the NHS

**WX15**

**TERMINOLOGY AS TOPIC**

L1 The terms, expressions, designations, or symbols used in a particular science, discipline, or specialised subject area. It is assumed that it is medical terminology so do not co-ordinate with MEDICINE.

**TERRITORIALITY** **QL4**

F1 Behaviour in defence of an area against another individual or individuals primarily of the same species.

Comparative psychology

**WLM125**

**TERRORISM** **HM600**

I1 The use or threatened use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of criminal laws for purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom, in support of political or social

objectives. Include acts of terrorism by states against other states or their own citizenry.

Plans against terrorist attacks

**W415**

Protection measures

**JD4**

**See related** BIOTERRORISM; CHEMICAL TERRORISM; MASS CASUALTY INCIDENTS; VIOLENCE

Tertiary and further education **see** EDUCATION, NONPROFESSIONAL L40

Tertiary sector **see** INDUSTRY HM225

**TEST ANXIETY SCALE** **WLM145**

F4 A self-reporting test consisting of items concerning fear and worry about taking tests and physiological activity, such as heart rate, sweating, etc., before, during, and after tests.

Test-tube babies **see** FERTILISATION IN VITRO WQ208

Test-tube fertilisation **see** FERTILISATION IN VITRO WQ208

Testes **see** TESTIS WJ830-75

Testicles **see** TESTIS WJ830-75

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Testicular cancer <b>see</b> TESTICULAR NEOPLASMS	WJ858
<b>TESTICULAR DISEASES</b>	<b>WJ830-75</b>
C12 C19 Pathological processes of the TESTIS. For inflammatory disease use ORCHITIS	
<b>TESTICULAR HORMONES</b>	<b>WJ875</b>
D6 Hormones produced in the testis.	
<b>TESTICULAR NEOPLASMS</b>	<b>WJ858</b>
C4 C12 C19 Tumor or cancer of the TESTIS. Germ cell tumours (GERMINOMA) of the testis constitute 95% of all testicular neoplasms. <b>See related</b> GENITAL NEOPLASMS, MALE	
Testing <b>see</b> RESEARCH DESIGN	
<b>TESTIS</b>	<b>WJ830-75</b>
A5 A6 The male gonad containing two functional parts: the SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES for the production and transport of male germ cells (SPERMATOGENESIS) and the interstitial compartment containing LEYDIG CELLS that produce ANDROGENS. Consider also terms at ORCHI-. For torsion use SPERMATIC CORD TORSION. For inflammation use ORCHITIS. For agenesis or dysgenesis coordinate TESTIS / abnormalities with GONADAL DYSGENESIS. For / cytology consider also LEYDIG CELLS. / surgery is probably ORCHIECTOMY and excision or castration is ORCHIECTOMY.	
Testis, undescended <b>see</b> CRYPTORCHIDISM	WJ840
<b>TESTOSTERONE</b>	<b>WJ875</b>
D4 D6 A potent androgenic steroid and major product secreted by the LEYDIG CELLS of the TESTIS. Its production is stimulated by LUTEINISING HORMONE from the PITUITARY GLAND. In turn, testosterone exerts feedback control of the pituitary LH and FSH secretion. Depending on the tissues, testosterone can be further converted to DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE or OESTRADIOL.	
Testosterone sulphate <b>see</b> TESTOSTERONE	WJ875
Tests <b>see</b> ; EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT; LABORATORY TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES	
Tests, blood coagulation <b>see</b> BLOOD COAGULATION TESTS	QY410
Tests, clinical chemistry <b>see</b> CLINICAL CHEMISTRY TESTS	QY90
Tests, diagnostic <b>see</b> DIAGNOSTIC TEST, ROUTINE	WB200-95
Tests, haematologic <b>see</b> HAEMATOLOGIC TESTS	QY400-15
Tests, hospital admission <b>see</b> DIAGNOSTIC TEST, ROUTINE	WB200-95
Tests, immunologic <b>see</b> IMMUNOLOGIC TESTS	
Tests, immunologic pregnancy <b>see</b> PREGNANCY TESTS, IMMUNOLOGIC	QY335
Tests, neuropsychological <b>see</b> NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS	WL258
Tests, pregnancy <b>see</b> PREGNANCY TESTS	QY335
Tests, psychological <b>see</b> PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS	WLM145
Tests, pulmonary function <b>see</b> RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS	WF625

## T

Tests, serologic **see** SEROLOGIC TESTS QW570

### **TETANUS WC368**

C1 A disease caused by tetanospasmin, a powerful protein toxin produced by CLOSTRIDIUM TETANI. Tetanus usually occurs after an acute injury, such as a puncture wound or laceration. Generalised tetanus, the most common form, is characterised by tetanic muscular contractions and hyperreflexia. Localised tetanus presents itself as a mild condition with manifestations restricted to muscles near the wound. It may progress to the generalised form. Do not confuse with TETANY which is hyper-excitability of nerves and muscles. Do not use for tonic spasm of muscle which is SPASM nor for tetanic contraction which is MUSCLE CONTRACTION.

### **TETANUS ANTITOXIN WC368**

D12 D20 An antitoxin used for the treatment of TETANUS. **See related** TETANUS TOXOID

### **TETANUS TOXOID QW805**

D20 For prevention of tetanus. For therapy use TETANUS ANTITOXIN. **See related** DIPHTHERIA-TETANUS-PERTUSSIS VACCINE

Tetanus vaccine **see** TETANUS TOXOID QW805

Tethered cord syndrome **see** NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS WL540

### **TETRACYCLINES QV360**

D2 D4 Closely congeneric derivatives of the polycyclic naphthacenecarboxamide. Do not confuse with TETRACYCLINE, an antibiotic.

Tetraplegia **see** QUADRIPLEGIA WL284

Text telecommunications **see** TELECOMMUNICATIONS QA300

Text telecommunication devices **see** COMMUNICATION AIDS FOR DISABLED WB580

### **TEXTBOOKS AS TOPIC**

L1 Books used in the study of a subject that contain a systematic presentation of the principles and vocabulary of a subject. **See related** MONOGRAPHS; REFERENCE BOOKS

### **TEXTBOOKS [PUBLICATION TYPE]**

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Books intended for use in the study of specific subjects, containing systematic presentation of the principles and essential knowledge of the subjects.

Textbooks, programmed **see** PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION L70

### **TEXTILES WX660**

J1

Thalamostriate vein **see** CEREBRAL VEINS WL127

Thalamotomy **see** THALAMUS / surgery WL132

### **THALAMUS WL132**

A8 Paired bodies containing mostly gray substance and forming part of the lateral wall of the third ventricle of the brain. The thalamus represents the major portion of the diencephalon and is commonly divided into cellular aggregates known as nuclear groups.

## T

- THALASSAEMIA** **WH170**  
C15 C16 A group of hereditary haemolytic anaemias in which there is decreased synthesis of one or more haemoglobin polypeptide chains. There are several genetic types with clinical pictures ranging from barely detectable haematologic abnormality to severe and fatal anaemia.
- Thalassotheapy **see** CLIMATOTHERAPY **WB380**
- THALIDOMIDE** **QV85**  
D2 D3 A piperidinyl isoindole originally introduced as a non-barbiturate hypnotic, but withdrawn from the market due to teratogenic effects. It has been reintroduced and used for a number of immunological and inflammatory disorders. Thalidomide displays immunosuppressive and anti-angiogenic activity. It inhibits release of TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA from monocytes, and modulates other cytokine action.
- THANATOLOGY** **WT600-5**  
K1 The study of the theory, philosophy and doctrine of death. Do not confuse with DEATH, the physiological concept. **See related** ATTITUDE TO DEATH; DEATH
- Theatre nursing **see** OPERATING ROOM NURSING **WO169**
- Theatres, operating **see** OPERATING ROOMS **WO70-6**
- THEFT** **HM440**  
I1 Unlawful act of taking property.
- THEILOVIRUS** **QW168**  
B4 A species of CARDIOVIRUS which contains three strains: Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus, Vilyuisk human encephalomyelitis virus, and Rat encephalomyelitis virus.
- Theobroma cacao **see** CACAO
- THEOLOGY** **BL**  
K1 The study of religion and religious belief, or a particular system or school of religious beliefs and teachings.
- Theoretical effectiveness **see** EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC
- Theoretical study **see** MODELS, THEORETICAL **QA4**
- Theoretical techniques **see** PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES
- Theories, psychological **see** PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY **WLM100**
- Theory, educational **see** EDUCATION **L50**
- Theory, nursing **see** NURSING THEORY **WY118**
- Theory, psychoanalytic **see** PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY **WM450-86**
- THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY** **WM585**  
F4 A psychotherapeutic technique which emphasises socio-environmental and interpersonal influences in the re-socialisation and rehabilitation of the patient. The setting is usually a hospital unit or ward in which professional and nonprofessional staff interact with the patients. **See related** MILIEU THERAPY
- Therapeutic cults **see** COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES **WB800-55**

## T

Therapeutic electric stimulation **see** ELECTRIC STIMULATION THERAPY

Therapeutic embolisation **see** EMBOLISATION, THERAPEUTIC WN125

Therapeutic fungicides **see** ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS QV252

### **THERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION WB20**

E5 Human experimentation that is intended to benefit the subjects on whom it is performed. **See related** NONTHERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION

Therapeutic hyperthermia **see** HYPERTHERMIA, INDUCED

Therapeutic processes, psychiatric **see** PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESSES WM420

Therapeutic radiology **see** RADIATION ONCOLOGY QZ750

Therapeutic relationship **see** PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONS

Therapeutic research **see** THERAPEUTIC HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION WB20

Therapeutic social clubs **see** SELF-HELP GROUPS

### **THERAPEUTIC TOUCH WB855**

E2 Placing of the hands of the healer upon the person to be cured with the intent of spiritual energetic healing. **See related** MIND-BODY THERAPIES

/ therapeutic use Subheading. (D) Used with drugs, biological preparations and physical agents for their use in the prophylaxis and treatment of disease. It includes veterinary use.

### **THERAPEUTICS WB300-90**

E2 Procedures concerned with the remedial treatment or prevention of diseases. This is a very general term, prefer / therapy with diseases when at all possible. Use only for very general works on therapy of disease.

For mentally ill offenders

**WM750**

Historical therapeutics

**WB365**

In psychiatry

**WM400-675**

### **THERAPIES, INVESTIGATIONAL WB300**

E2 Treatments which are undergoing clinical trials or for which there is insufficient evidence to determine their effects on health outcomes; coverage for such treatments is often denied by health insurers. **See related** CLINICAL TRIALS AS TOPIC

/ therapy Subheading. (C,F3) Used with diseases for therapeutic interventions except / drug therapy, / diet therapy, / radiotherapy and / surgery for which specific subheadings exist. The concept is also used for items dealing with multiple therapies.

In cancer

**QZ700**

### **THERAPY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED WB365**

E2 L1 Computer systems utilised as adjuncts in the treatment of disease. DRUG THERAPY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED & RADIOTHERAPY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED are also available.

Therapy, computer-assisted protocol-directed **see** THERAPY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED WB365  
Therapy, group **see** PSYCHOTHERAPY, GROUP WM580

Therapy, peloid **see** MUD THERAPY WB845

Therapy, zone **see** MASSAGE WB537

## T

Thermal destruction <b>see</b> INCINERATION	W60
Thermocoagulation <b>see</b> ELECTROCOAGULATION	WO220
Thermocoagulation, laser <b>see</b> LASER COAGULATION	WO225
<b>THERMOGRAPHY</b>	<b>WN440-8</b>
E1 Measurement of the regional temperature of the body or an organ by infrared sensing devices, based on self-emanating infrared radiation. Coordinate with the disease / diagnosis not / radiography. <b>See related</b> BODY TEMPERATURE	
<b>THERMOMETERS</b>	<b>WB270</b>
E7 Measuring instruments for determining the temperature of matter. Most thermometers used in the field of medicine are designed for measuring body temperature or for use in the clinical laboratory. <b>See related</b> BODY TEMPERATURE; TEMPERATURE	
Thermoregulation <b>see</b> BODY TEMPERATURE REGULATION	QT165
Thermotherapy <b>see</b> HYPERTHERMIA, INDUCED	WB469
Thesaurus <b>see</b> VOCABULARY, CONTROLLED	Z392
Thesaurismosis <b>see</b> METABOLIC DISEASES	WD250-99
Theses <b>see</b> DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC; ACADEMIC DISSERTATION (Publication Type)	
<b>THIAMINE</b>	<b>WD70</b>
D2 D3 A B complex vitamin.	
<b>THIAMINE DEFICIENCY</b>	<b>WD220</b>
C18 A nutritional condition produced by a deficiency of THIAMINE in the diet, characterised by anorexia, irritability, and weight loss. Later, patients experience weakness, peripheral neuropathy, headache, and tachycardia. In addition to being caused by a poor diet, thiamine deficiency commonly occurs as a result of alcoholism, since ethanol interferes with thiamine absorption. In countries relying on polished rice as a dietary staple, BERIBERI prevalence is very high. <b>See related</b> BERIBERI	
Thiamine mononitrate <b>see</b> THIAMINE	WD70
<b>THIAZOLES</b>	<b>QV265</b>
D2 D3 Includes thiazolines and thiazolidines.	
<b>THIAZOLIDINEDIONES</b>	<b>QV265</b>
D2 D3 THIAZOLES with two keto oxygens. Members are insulin-sensitising agents which overcome INSULIN RESISTANCE by activation of the peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma (PPAR-gamma).	
<b>THIGH</b>	<b>WE760</b>
A1 For bone use FEMUR. <b>See related</b> FEMUR	
<b>THINKING</b>	<b>WLM450</b>
F2 Mental activity, not predominantly perceptual, by which one apprehends some aspect of an object or situation based on past learning and experience. The thought process, do not confuse with MEDITATION, a relaxation technique. Differentiate from COGNITION. In children	<b>WS208</b>

## T

### THINNESS

C23 E1 G7 A state of insufficient flesh on the body usually defined as having a body weight less than skeletal and physical standards. Depending on age, sex, and genetic background, a BODY MASS INDEX of less than 18.5 is considered as underweight.

Body image

WLM310

Slimming diets

WD110

Symptomatology

WB141

**See related** ANOREXIA NERVOSA; BODY WEIGHT; FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS

Thiobacteriaceae **see** GRAM-NEGATIVE CHEMOLITHOTROPHIC BACTERIA

QW135

### THIOPHENES

QV265

D2 D3

Third cranial nerve **see** OCULOMOTOR NERVE

WW105

### THIRD-PARTY CONSENT

WA85

I1 N3 Informed consent given by someone other than the patient or research subject.

In mental disorders

WM33

**See related** LEGAL GUARDIAN; PROXY; TREATMENT REFUSAL

Third-world countries **see** DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### THIRST

WL710

F1 A drive stemming from a physiological need for WATER. **See related** DEHYDRATION; HUNGER

### THORACIC DISEASES

WF970-85

C8 Disorders affecting the organs of the thorax. Prefer specifics. CHEST PAIN is available.

### THORACIC INJURIES

WF985

C21 General or unspecified injuries to the chest area. Prefer specifics like HEART INJURIES, LUNG / injuries etc. Consider also / injuries with specific parts of the chest.

### THORACIC NEOPLASMS

WF970-80

C4 GEN or unspecified only; prefer specifics like HEART NEOPLASMS; LUNG NEOPLASMS; etc

Thoracic radiography **see** RADIOGRAPHY, THORACIC

WF975

### THORACIC SURGERY

WF980

H2 A surgical specialty concerned with diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the heart, lungs, and oesophagus. Two major types of thoracic surgery are classified as pulmonary and cardiovascular. Do not confuse with THORACIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES. Do not use for surgery of specific thoracic organs nor specific thoracic disease, use organ or disease name / surgery. **See related** CARDIAC SURGICAL PROCEDURES; CARDIOVASCULAR SURGICAL PROCEDURES; THORACIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

### THORACIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WF980

E4 Surgery performed on the thoracic organs, most commonly the lungs and the heart. **See related** THORACIC SURGERY

### THORACIC VERTEBRAE

WE460-90

A2 Restrict to bones themselves, do not use as a site for injection. Coordinate with specific spinal disease. For inflammation coordinate with SPONDYLITIS.



# T

<b>THORACIC WALL</b>	<b>WF970-85</b>
A1 The outer margins of the thorax containing SKIN, deep FASCIA; THORACIC VERTEBRAE; RIBS; STERNUM; and MUSCLES.	
Thorascopic surgery <b>see</b> THORACOSCOPY	
<b>THORACOSCOPY</b>	<b>WB260</b>
E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the pleural cavity. Surgical procedures	<b>WO232</b>
<b>THORAX</b>	<b>WF970-85</b>
A1 A2 The upper part of the trunk between the NECK and the ABDOMEN. It contains the chief organs of the circulatory and respiratory systems. "Intrathoracic" could be THORAX or HEART or LUNG or RIBS. For / radiography use RADIOGRAPHY, THORACIC. For / injuries use THORACIC INJURIES. For / surgery use THORACIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES. For thoracic cyst use MEDIASTINAL CYST.	
Thorazine <b>see</b> CHLORPROMAZINE	QV77
Thoron (element) <b>see</b> RADON	WN600
Thought <b>see</b> THINKING	WLM450
Threadworms <b>see</b> ENTEROBIUS	WC860
Three-dimensional echocardiography <b>see</b> ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY, THREE-DIMENSIONAL	WG148
Three-dimensional image <b>see</b> IMAGING, THREE-DIMENSIONAL	WN90
Throat <b>see</b> PHARYNX	WV410
Thrombase <b>see</b> THROMBIN	QV195
<b>THROMBIN</b>	<b>QV195</b>
D8 D12 D23 An enzyme formed from PROTHROMBIN that converts FIBRINOGEN to FIBRIN. A blood coagulation factor. / antagonists is not the same as ANTITHROMBINS. <b>See related</b> COAGULANTS; HAEMOSTATICS	
Thrombinar <b>see</b> THROMBIN	QV195
Thrombocytes <b>see</b> BLOOD PLATELETS	WH300
Thrombocytopathy <b>see</b> BLOOD PLATELET DISORDERS	WH300
<b>THROMBOCYTOPOENIA</b>	<b>WH300</b>
C15 A subnormal level of BLOOD PLATELETS. <b>See related</b> BLOOD PLATELETS	
<b>THROMBOEMBOLISM</b>	<b>WG610</b>
C14 Obstruction of a blood vessel (embolism) by a blood clot (THROMBUS) in the blood stream. <b>See related</b> PULMONARY EMBOLISM	
Thromboembolism, pulmonary <b>see</b> PULMONARY EMBOLISM	WG420
Thrombolysis, therapeutic <b>see</b> THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY	WG610
Thrombolytic agents <b>see</b> FIBRINOLYTIC AGENTS	QV193

## T

Thrombolytic drugs <b>see</b> FIBRINOLYTIC AGENTS	QV193
<b>THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY</b>	<b>WG610</b>
E2 Use of infusions of fibrinolytic agents to destroy or dissolve thrombi in blood vessels or bypass grafts. Coordinate with specific agents /therapeutic use + disease / drug therapy.	
<b>THROMBOPHILIA</b>	<b>WH322</b>
C15 A disorder of HAEMOSTASIS in which there is a tendency for the occurrence of THROMBOSIS.	
<b>THROMBOPHLEBITIS</b>	<b>WG610</b>
C14 Inflammation of a vein associated with a blood clot (THROMBUS). Assume to be of the legs so do not coordinate with LEG. Use for site unspecified but if a particular vein is specified use the vein name + THROMBOSIS rather than THROMBOPHLEBITIS.	
Thromboplastinogen <b>see</b> FACTOR VIII	WH101
Thrombopenia <b>see</b> THROMBOCYTOPOENIA	WH300
<b>THROMBOSIS</b>	<b>WG540</b>
C14 Formation and development of a thrombus or blood clot in the blood vessel. As a manifestation of circulatory disease	<b>QZ170</b>
Thrombosis, arterial <b>see</b> ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES	WG540
Thrombosis, coronary <b>see</b> CORONARY THROMBOSIS	WG300
Thrombosis, deep vein <b>see</b> VENOUS THROMBOSIS	WG610
Thrombosis, retinal vein <b>see</b> RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION	WW185
Thrombosis, venous <b>see</b> VENOUS THROMBOSIS	WG610
Thrombostat <b>see</b> THROMBIN	QV195
Thrombus <b>see</b> THROMBOSIS	QZ170
Thrush <b>see</b> CANDIDIASIS	WC470
<b>THUMB</b>	<b>WE660-80</b>
A1 Primates only. Use / injuries not FINGER INJURIES.	
Thymic cancer <b>see</b> THYMUS NEOPLASMS	WK400
<b>THYMOSIN</b>	<b>WK400</b>
D6 D12 Thymosin. A family of heat-stable, polypeptide hormones secreted by the thymus gland. Their biological activities include lymphocytopoiesis, restoration of immunological competence and enhancement of expression of T-cell characteristics and function. They have therapeutic potential in patients having primary or secondary immunodeficiency diseases, cancer or diseases related to ageing.	
<b>THYMUS GLAND</b>	<b>WK400</b>
A10 A15 A single, unpaired primary lymphoid organ situated in the MEDIASTINUM, extending superiorly into the neck to the lower edge of the THYROID GLAND and inferiorly to the fourth costal cartilage. It is necessary for normal development of immunologic function early in life. By puberty, it begins to involute and much of the tissue is replaced by fat. / surgery is probably THYMECTOMY. Thymocyte in an immunological context is probably T-LYMPHOCYTES. Agenesis, aplasia and dysplasia are DIGEORGE SYNDROME. For thymic cyst use MEDIASTINAL CYST.	

## T

<b>THYMUS NEOPLASMS</b>	<b>WK400</b>
C4 C15 Tumours or cancer of the THYMUS GLAND.	
Thymus-dependent lymphocytes <b>see</b> T-LYMPHOCYTES	WH200
Thyrocalcitonin <b>see</b> CALCITONIN	WK202
Thyroid-associated ophthalmopathies <b>see</b> GRAVES DISEASE	WK265
<b>THYROID DISEASES</b>	<b>WK200-80</b>
C19 Pathological processes involving the THYROID GLAND. Prefer specifics. Inflammation is THYROIDITIS. <b>See related</b> ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASES	
<b>THYROID FUNCTION TESTS</b>	<b>QY330</b>
E1 <b>See related</b> DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, ENDOCRINE	
<b>THYROID GLAND</b>	<b>WK200-80</b>
A6 A highly vascularised endocrine gland consisting of two lobes joined by a thin band of tissue with one lobe on each side of the TRACHEA. It secretes THYROID HORMONES from the follicular cells and CALCITONIN from the parafollicular cells thereby regulating METABOLISM and CALCIUM level in blood, respectively. / surgery is probably THYROIDECTOMY. For inflammation use THYROIDITIS. For nodule use THYROID NODULE. <b>See related</b> ENDOCRINE GLANDS	
<b>THYROID HORMONES</b>	<b>WK202</b>
D6 Natural hormones secreted by the THYROID GLAND, such as THYROXINE, and their synthetic analogues. <b>See related</b> HYPERTHYROIDISM; HYPOTHYROIDISM	
<b>THYROID NEOPLASMS</b>	<b>WK270</b>
C4 C19 Tumours or cancer of the THYROID GLAND. For neoplastic thyroid nodule use THYROID NODULE.	
<b>THYROID NODULE</b>	<b>WK270</b>
C4 C19 A small circumscribed mass in the THYROID GLAND that can be of neoplastic growth or non-neoplastic abnormality. It lacks a well-defined capsule or glandular architecture. Thyroid nodules are often benign but can be malignant. The growth of nodules can lead to a multi-nodular goitre (GOITRE, NODULAR).	
Thyroid stimulating hormone <b>see</b> THYROTROPIN	WK515
Thyroid stimulating hormone, inappropriate secretion <b>see</b> HYPERPITUITARISM	WK570
<b>THYROIDECTOMY</b>	<b>WK280</b>
E4 Surgical removal of the thyroid gland. <b>See related</b> ENDOCRINE SURGICAL PROCEDURES; THYROID GLAND	
<b>THYROIDITIS</b>	<b>WK240</b>
C19 Inflammatory diseases of the THYROID GLAND. Thyroiditis can be classified into acute (THYROIDITIS, SUPPURATIVE), subacute (granulomatous and lymphocytic), chronic fibrous (Riedel's), chronic lymphocytic (HASHIMOTO DISEASE), transient (POSTPARTUM THYROIDITIS), and other AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS subtypes.	
<b>THYROTOXICOSIS</b>	<b>WK265</b>
C19 A hyper-metabolic syndrome caused by excess THYROID HORMONES which may come from endogenous or exogenous sources. The endogenous source of hormone may be thyroid HYPERTROPHIA; THYROID NEOPLASMS; or hormone-producing extra-thyroidal tissue. Thyrotoxicosis is characterised by NERVOUSNESS; TACHYCARDIA; FATIGUE; WEIGHT LOSS; heat intolerance; and excessive SWEATING.	

# T

<b>THYROTROPIN</b>	<b>WK515</b>
D6 D12 A glycoprotein hormone secreted by the adenohypophysis (PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR). Thyrotropin stimulates THYROID GLAND by increasing the iodide transport, synthesis and release of thyroid hormones (THYROXINE and TRIIODOTHYRONINE).	
TIA <b>see</b> ISCHAEMIC ATTACK, TRANSIENT	WL405
TIBC <b>see</b> IRON	QV18
<b>TIBET</b>	<b>G</b>
Z1 A country of central Asia, nominally an autonomous region within Communist China. It first came under Chinese control during the Manchu dynasty in 1720 and was generally closed to foreigners until late in the nineteenth century. Tibetans are an ancient race of Mongolian type and their ruler is the Dalai Lama. Buddhism was introduced in the seventh century A.D. and most Tibetans are Buddhists.	
Tibetan medicine, traditional <b>see</b> MEDICINE, TIBETAN TRADITIONAL	WB63
<b>TIBIA</b>	<b>WE840</b>
A2 The second longest bone of the skeleton. It is located on the medial side of the lower leg, articulating with the FIBULA laterally, the TALUS distally, and the FEMUR proximally. For / blood supply consider also TIBIAL ARTERIES. For / injuries consider also TIBIAL FRACTURES. Avoid using TIBIA / metabolism or TIBIA / chemistry etc. when BONE AND BONES / metabolism, etc. is meant. For tibia vara index under TIBIA + BONE DISEASES, DEVELOPMENTAL.	
<b>TIBIAL FRACTURES</b>	<b>WE840</b>
C21	
Tic <b>see</b> TICS	WL300
Tic disorder, chronic motor or vocal <b>see</b> TIC DISORDERS	WL300
Tic disorder, combined vocal and multiple motor <b>see</b> TOURETTE SYNDROME	
Tic disorder, post-traumatic <b>see</b> TIC DISORDER	WL300
Tic disorder, transient <b>see</b> TIC DISORDERS	WL300
<b>TIC DISORDERS</b>	<b>WL300</b>
C10 F3 Disorders characterised by recurrent TICS that may interfere with speech and other activities. Tics are sudden, rapid, non-rhythmic, stereotyped motor movements or vocalisations which may be exacerbated by stress and are generally attenuated during absorbing activities. Tic disorders are distinguished from conditions which feature other types of abnormal movements that may accompany general medical conditions.	
In childhood	<b>WS720</b>
Tic disorders, childhood <b>see</b> TIC DISORDERS	WS720
Tic disorders, motor <b>see</b> TIC DISORDERS	WL300
Tic disorders, vocal <b>see</b> TIC DISORDERS	WL300
Tic douloureux <b>see</b> TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA	WL820
Tic, gestural <b>see</b> TICS	WL300
Tic, motor <b>see</b> TICS	WL300

## T

Tic, transient **see** TICS WL300

Tic, vocal **see** TICS WL300

### **TICK-BORNE DISEASES WC400**

C1 C2 C3 Bacterial, viral, or parasitic diseases transmitted to humans and animals by the bite of infected ticks. The families Ixodidae and Argasidae contain many bloodsucking species that are important pests of man and domestic birds and mammals and probably exceed all other arthropods in the number and variety of disease agents they transmit. Many of the tick-borne diseases are zoonotic. **See related** LYME DISEASE; RELAPSING FEVER; ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

Tick-borne infections **see** TICK-BORNE DISEASES WC400

### **TICLOPIDINE QV193**

D2 D3 Ticlopidine is an effective inhibitor of platelet aggregation. The drug has been found to significantly reduce infarction size in acute myocardial infarcts and is an effective antithrombotic agent in arteriovenous fistulas, aorto-coronary bypass grafts, ischaemic heart disease, venous thrombosis, and arteriosclerosis.

### **TICS WL300**

C10 C23 Habitual, repeated, rapid contraction of certain muscles, resulting in stereotyped individualised actions that can be voluntarily suppressed for only brief periods. They often involve the face, vocal cords, neck, and less often the extremities. Examples include repetitive throat clearing, vocalisations, sniffing, pursing the lips, and excessive blinking. Tics tend to be aggravated by emotional stress. When frequent they may interfere with speech and INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS. Conditions which feature frequent and prominent tics as a primary manifestation of disease are referred to as TIC DISORDERS. **See related** TOURETTE SYNDROME

### **TIME QB**

G1 The dimension of the physical universe which, at a given place, orders the sequence of events. The abstraction. Do not confuse with TIME FACTORS. For nocturnal and diurnal consider CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

### **TIME MANAGEMENT WX212.2**

F2 F4 N4 Planning and control of time to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Time of death **see** DEATH WA325

Time zone change syndrome **see** JET LAG SYNDROME WD630

Timed-release preparations **see** DELAYED-ACTION PREPARATIONS QV485

Timed vital capacity **see** FORCED EXPIRATORY VOLUME WF141

Timidity **see** SHYNESS WLM225

### **TINEA WR300**

C1 C17 A general term describing various dermatophytoses. Specific types include TINEA CAPITIS (ringworm of the scalp), TINEA FAVOSA (of scalp and skin), TINEA PEDIS (athlete's foot), and tinea unguium (see ONYCHOMYCOSIS, ringworm of the nails). The disease ringworm, do not confuse with TAENIA, tapeworm.

Tinea unguium **see** ONYCHOMYCOSIS WR475

## T

### TINNITUS

**WV579**

C9 C10 C23 A nonspecific symptom of hearing disorder characterised by the sensation of buzzing, ringing, clicking, pulsations, and other noises in the ear. Objective tinnitus refers to noises generated from within the ear or adjacent structures that can be heard by other individuals. The term subjective tinnitus is used when the sound is audible only to the affected individual. Tinnitus may occur as a manifestation of COCHLEAR DISEASES; VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE DISEASES; INTRACRANIAL HYPERTENSION; CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA; and other conditions.

### TISSUE ADHESIONS

**QZ150**

C23 Pathological processes consisting of the union of the opposing surfaces of a wound.

Abdominal

**WI143**

Gynaecologic

**WP160**

### TISSUE AND ORGAN HARVESTING

**WO305**

E1 E4 The procedure of removing TISSUES, organs, or specimens from DONORS for reuse, such as TRANSPLANTATION. **See related** ORGAN PRESERVATION; SEMEN PRESERVATION; TISSUE AND ORGAN PROCUREMENT

### TISSUE AND ORGAN PROCUREMENT

**QS523/WO305**

N2 The administrative procedures involved with acquiring TISSUES or organs for TRANSPLANTATION through various programs, systems, or organizations. These procedures include obtaining consent from TISSUE DONORS and arranging for transportation of donated tissues and organs, after TISSUE HARVESTING, to HOSPITALS for processing and transplantation. **See related** DONOR SELECTION

Tissue and organ selection **see** DONOR SELECTION

**WO305**

Tissue banking **see** TISSUE BANKS

**QS523**

### TISSUE BANKS

**QS523**

N2 Centres for acquiring, characterising, and storing organs or tissue for future use.

Tissue compatibility **see** HISTOCOMPATIBILITY

**WO305**

### TISSUE CULTURE TECHNIQUES

**QS530**

E5 A technique for maintaining or growing tissue in vitro, usually by DIFFUSION, perfusion, or PERFUSION. The tissue is cultured directly after removal from the host without being dispersed for cell culture.

Tissue donation **see** TISSUE AND ORGAN PROCUREMENT

**QS523/WO305**

### TISSUE DONORS

**WO305**

M1 Individuals supplying living tissue, organs, cells, blood or blood components for transfer or transplantation. For semen or sperm donors co-ordinate with SEMEN or SPERMATOZOA; consider also INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS (husband) (IM) or INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HETEROLOGOUS (non-husband).

Historical aspects

**QS523**

Ovum donors

**WP618**

**See related** DONOR SELECTION; LIVING DONORS; TISSUE AND ORGAN PROCUREMENT

### TISSUE ENGINEERING

**QT37**

E5 Generating tissue in vitro for clinical applications, such as replacing wounded tissues or impaired organs. The use of TISSUE SCAFFOLDING enables the generation of complex multi-layered tissues and tissue structures.

## T

### TISSUE EXPANSION

**WO250**

E4 A procedure whereby the body is stimulated to generate extra soft tissue by the application of stretching forces that stimulate new growth of tissue which, over a period of time, results in a 2-dimensional expansion of the tissue. The procedure is used in reconstructive surgery for injuries caused by trauma, burns, or ablative surgery. Various types of TISSUE EXPANSION DEVICES have been developed that exert stretching forces. **See related** BONE LENGTHENING; TISSUE ENGINEERING

### TISSUE EXTRACTS

**QV370**

D20 Preparations made from animal tissues or organs. They usually contain many components, any one of which may be pharmacologically or physiologically active. Tissue extracts may contain specific, but uncharacterised factors or proteins with specific actions.

Tissue grafts **see** TRANSPLANTS

### TISSUE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR

D8 D12 D13 A proteolytic enzyme in the serine protease family found in many tissues which converts PLASMINOGEN to FIBRINOLYSIN. It has fibrin-binding activity and is immunologically different from UROKINASE-TYPE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR. The primary sequence, composed of 527 amino acids, is identical in both the naturally occurring and synthetic proteases.

Blood coagulation

Enzymology

**WH310**

**QU142**

### TISSUE PRESERVATION

**QS525**

E1 E5 The process by which a tissue or aggregate of cells is kept alive outside of the organism from which it was derived (i.e., kept from decay by means of a chemical agent, cooling, or a fluid substitute that mimics the natural state within the organism). For cryopreservation coordinate specific tissue with CRYOPRESERVATION. **See related** ORGAN PRESERVATION.

### TISSUE TRANSPLANTATION

**WO305**

E4 Transference of tissue within an individual, between individuals of the same species, or between individuals of different species. **See related** TISSUE DONORS; TISSUE PRESERVATION

Tissue transplants **see** TRANSPLANTS

Tissue types **see** TISSUES

**QS532**

Tissue typing **see** HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING

**WO305**

### TISSUES

**QS532**

A10 Collections of differentiated CELLS, such as EPITHELIUM, CONNECTIVE TISSUE, MUSCLES and NERVE TISSUE. Tissues are co-operatively arranged to form organs with specialised functions such as RESPIRATION, DIGESTION, REPRODUCTION, MOVEMENT and others.

### TITANIUM

**QD**

D1 A dark-gray, metallic element of widespread distribution but occurring in small amounts used for fixation of fractures.

TMJ **see** TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT

**WU101**

TMJ disorders **see** TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS

**WU101.5**

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

**QW630**

### TOBACCO

**WD540-4**

B1 A plant genus of the family SOLANACEAE. Members contain NICOTINE and other biologically active chemicals; its dried leaves are used for SMOKING. As a plant and for smoking,

## T

sniffing (as in snuff) and chewing (TOBACCO, SMOKELESS). For use in therapy co-ordinate with PHYTOTHERAPY. **See related** NICOTINE; SMOKING; SMOKING CESSATION; TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION; TOBACCO USE DISORDER

Tobacco dependence **see** TOBACCO USE DISORDER WD543

### **TOBACCO INDUSTRY** **WX214**

J1 The aggregate business enterprise of agriculture, manufacture, and distribution related to tobacco and tobacco-derived products.

### **TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION** **WD542**

D20 N6 Contamination of the air by tobacco smoke. Use for passive smoking. Co-ordinate a disease caused by passive smoking with / aetiology, not / chemically induced. **See related** AIR POLLUTION; ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

### **TOBACCO, SMOKELESS** **WD540-4**

B1 The powdered leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum* which are either inhaled through the nose, chewed, or stored in cheek pouches. It includes any product of tobacco that is not smoked.

Pharmacology **QV137**

Tobacco smoking **see** SMOKING WD540-8

### **TOBACCO USE CESSATION** **WD544**

F1 Cessation of the habit of using tobacco products for smoking or chewing, including the use of snuff. SMOKING CESSATION is also available.

### **TOBACCO USE DISORDER** **WD543**

F3 Tobacco used to the detriment of a person's health or social functioning. Tobacco dependence is included. Includes cigarettes, chewing tobacco and snuff. This is a psychiatric diagnosis, do not confuse with SMOKING / adverse effects. Do not co-ordinate with NICOTINE unless nicotine is substantially discussed as a chemical. **See related** SMOKING; SMOKING CESSATION; TOBACCO

Todd paralysis **see** PARALYSIS WL280-88

Toenails **see** NAILS WR475

### **TOES** **WE900**

A1 Differentiate from TOE JOINT. **See related** FOOT; FOREFOOT; HALLUX

### **TOILET FACILITIES** **W60**

N6 Facilities provided for human excretion, often with accompanying handwashing facilities; includes bed pans, urinals, commodes, etc.

### **TOILET TRAINING** **WS120**

F1 Conditioning to defecate and urinate in culturally acceptable places.

For learning disabled **WM876**

### **TOKEN ECONOMY** **WM500**

F2 A practice whereby tokens representing money, toys etc are given as secondary reinforcers contingent upon certain desired behaviours or performances.

Token reinforcement **see** TOKEN ECONOMY WM500

Tolerance, radiation **see** RADIATION TOLERANCE



## T

<b>TOLONIUM CHLORIDE</b>	<b>QV195</b>
D2 D3 A phenothiazine that has been used as a haemostatic, a biological stain, and a dye for wool and silk. Tolonium chloride has also been used as a diagnostic aid for oral and gastric neoplasms and in the identification of the parathyroid gland in thyroid surgery.	
Toluidine blue <b>see</b> TOLONIUM CHLORIDE	QV195
Tomodensitometry <b>see</b> TOMOGRAPHY, X-RAY COMPUTED	WN230
<b>TOMOGRAPHY</b>	<b>WN225</b>
E1 Imaging methods that result in sharp images of objects located on a chosen plane and blurred images located above or below the plane. Used for non-x-ray and non-radionuclide tomographics. "Echotomography" is probably ULTRASONICS or ULTRASONOGRAPHY.	
In cancer diagnosis	<b>QZ670</b>
Tomography, computerised axial <b>see</b> TOMOGRAPHY, X-RAY COMPUTED	WN230
<b>TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED</b>	<b>WN540</b>
E1 H1 Tomography using emissions from radionuclides and a computer algorithm to reconstruct the image. Do not confuse with TOMOGRAPHY, X-RAY COMPUTED which uses x-rays. <b>See related</b> GAMMA CAMERAS; POSITRON-EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY	
Tomography, MR <b>see</b> MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING	WN460-9
Tomography, NMR <b>see</b> MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING	WN60-9
<b>TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE</b>	<b>WN438</b>
E1 An imaging method using LASERS that is used for mapping subsurface structure. When a reflective site in the sample is at the same optical path length (coherence) as the reference mirror, the detector observes interference fringes.	
Tomography, positron emission <b>see</b> TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED	WM540
Tomography, proton spin <b>see</b> MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING	WN60-9
Tomography, radionuclide-computed <b>see</b> TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED	WN540
Tomography, ultrasonic <b>see</b> ULTRASONOGRAPHY	WN420-8
<b>TOMOGRAPHY, X-RAY COMPUTED</b>	<b>WN230</b>
E1 H1 Tomography using x-ray transmission and a computer algorithm to reconstruct the image. Do not confuse with TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED which uses radionuclides. For /instrumentation consider also TOMOGRAPHY SCANNERS, X-RAY COMPUTED. <b>See related</b> COLONOGRAPHY, COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC	
Tonelessness syndrome <b>see</b> CATAPLEXY	WL270
<b>TONGUE</b>	<b>WI210</b>
A3 A14 Consider also terms at GLOSS- and LINGUAL. For / surgery consider GLOSSECTOMY. Use / transplantation for tongue grafts. For inflammation use GLOSSITIS. Painful or sore tongue is GLOSSALGIA. Scrotal tongue is TONGUE, FISSURED. Tongue thrust is TONGUE HABITS. <b>See related</b> GLOSSECTOMY	
<b>TONGUE DISEASES</b>	<b>WI210</b>
C7 Inflammatory disease is GLOSSITIS.	
Tongue piercing <b>see</b> BODY PIERCING	WR620

## T

- Tonic immobilisation **see** IMMOBILITY RESPONSE, TONIC WE80
- Tonometry **see** MANOMETRY WB141
- TONOMETRY, OCULAR** **WW149**
- E1 Measurement of ocular tension (INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE) with a tonometer. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL; INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE
- Tonsil **see** PALATINE TONSIL WV430
- Tonsil, palatine **see** PALATINE TONSIL WV430
- Tonsil, pharyngeal **see** ADENOIDS WV430
- TONSILLECTOMY** **WV435**
- E4 Surgical removal of a tonsil or tonsils. **See related** PALATINE TONSIL.
- TONSILLITIS** **WV435**
- C7 C8 C9 Inflammation of the tonsils, especially the PALATINE TONSILS but the ADENOIDS (pharyngeal tonsils) and lingual tonsils may also be involved. Tonsillitis usually is caused by bacterial infection. Tonsillitis may be acute, chronic, or recurrent. For lingual tonsillitis coordinate with TONGUE.
- TOOTH** **WU101**
- A14 Consider also terms at DENT- and ODONTO-. For / abnormalities use TOOTH ABNORMALITIES. For / embryology consider also TOOTH GERMINATION and ODONTOGENESIS. For / injuries use TOOTH INJURIES. / physiology is permitted but consider DENTAL PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA for function of dentition as a whole. For tooth avulsion use TOOTH LUXATION. For deciduous tooth use TOOTH, DECIDUOUS. For tooth pain use TOOTHACHE. For tooth socket use ALVEOLAR PROCESS. For tooth sensitivity use DENTIN SENSITIVITY. For tooth size & dimension use TOOTH / anatomy + ODONTOMETRY. **See related** DENTITION; MALOCCLUSION; MASTICATION
- TOOTH ABNORMALITIES** **WU101.5**
- C7 C16 Congenital absence of or defects in structures of the teeth. Do not use / congenital & do not coord with INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES. For duplication of teeth use TOOTH, SUPERNUMERARY. **See related** MAXILLOFACIAL ABNORMALITIES; MOUTH ABNORMALITIES
- TOOTH BLEACHING** **WU166**
- E6 The use of a chemical oxidising agent (sometimes in combination with heat) to lighten tooth discolorations.
- Tooth crowding **see** MALOCCLUSION WU440
- TOOTH CROWN** **WU101**
- A14 The upper part of the tooth, which joins the lower part of the tooth (TOOTH ROOT) at the cervix (TOOTH CERVIX) at a line called the cemento-enamel junction. The entire surface of the crown is covered with enamel which is thicker at the extremity and becomes progressively thinner toward the cervix. Use for the anatomical crown: do not confuse with CROWNS or its cross reference DENTAL CROWNS, which are prosthetic restorations.
- TOOTH, DECIDUOUS** **WU210**
- A14 The teeth first in order or time of development that will be replaced by permanent dentition upon their loss.
- TOOTH DISEASES** **WU140**
- C7 Prefer specifics.

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<b>TOOTH ERUPTION</b>	<b>WU480</b>
G10 The emergence of a tooth from within its follicle in the ALVEOLAR PROCESS of the MAXILLA or MANDIBLE into the ORAL CAVITY. Use for teething.	
<b>TOOTH EXTRACTION</b>	<b>WU365</b>
E4 E6 The surgical removal of a tooth. SERIAL EXTRACTION is available.	
<b>TOOTH, IMPACTED</b>	<b>WU605</b>
C7 A tooth that is prevented from erupting by a physical barrier, usually other teeth. Impaction may also result from orientation of the tooth in an other than vertical position in the periodontal structures. Do not confuse with TOOTH, UNERUPTED	
<b>TOOTH INJURIES</b>	<b>WU158</b>
C7 C21 Traumatic or other damage to teeth including fractures (TOOTH FRACTURES) or displacements (TOOTH LUXATION).	
Tooth intrusion <b>see</b> TOOTH MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES	WU400
<b>TOOTH MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES</b>	<b>WU400</b>
E6 Orthodontic techniques used to correct the malposition of a single tooth.	
<b>TOOTH REPLANTATION</b>	<b>WU640</b>
E4 E6 Reinsertion of a tooth into the alveolus from which it was removed or otherwise lost. Differentiate from DENTAL IMPLANTATION.	
<b>TOOTH ROOT</b>	<b>WU230</b>
A14 The part of a tooth from the neck to the apex, embedded in the alveolar process and covered with cementum. A root may be single or divided into several branches, usually identified by their relative position, e.g., lingual root or buccal root. Single-rooted teeth include mandibular first and second premolars and the maxillary second premolar teeth. The maxillary first premolar has two roots in most cases. Maxillary molars have three roots. For diseases coordinate with TOOTH DISEASES. For root or radicular fracture use / injuries + TOOTH FRACTURES. For / surgery consider also APICOECTOMY. For dilaceration of root use /abnormalities. TOOTH APEX is also available.	
Tooth supporting structures <b>see</b> PERIODONTIUM	WU240
Tooth, wisdom <b>see</b> MOLAR, THIRD	WU210
<b>TOOTHBRUSHING</b>	<b>WU110</b>
E6 The act of cleaning teeth with a brush to remove plaque and prevent tooth decay. Restrict to brushing with a toothbrush. <b>See related</b> DENTAL DEVICES, HOME CARE; ORAL HYGIENE	
Topectomy <b>see</b> PSYCHOSURGERY	WL640
Topical anti-infective agents <b>see</b> ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, LOCAL	QV220-39
Topographic brain mapping <b>see</b> BRAIN MAPPING	WL252
Topography, corneal <b>see</b> CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY	WW330
Topography, moiré <b>see</b> MOIRE TOPOGRAPHY	WN438
<b>TOPOTECAN</b>	<b>QV269</b>
D3 An antineoplastic agent used to treat ovarian cancer. It works by inhibiting DNA TOPOISOMERASES, TYPE I.	

# T

Tornadoes <b>see</b> DISASTERS	W130
<b>TORTICOLLIS</b>	<b>WE346</b>
C10 C23 A symptom, not a disease, of a twisted neck. In most instances, the head is tipped toward one side and the chin rotated toward the other. The involuntary muscle contractions in the neck region of patients with torticollis can be due to congenital defects, trauma, inflammation, tumours, and neurological or other factors.	
Torticollis, intermittent <b>see</b> TORTICOLLIS	WE346
Torticollis, psychogenic <b>see</b> TORTICOLLIS	WM90
Torts <b>see</b> LIABILITY, LEGAL	
<b>TORTURE</b>	<b>HM620</b>
I1 The intentional infliction of physical or mental suffering upon an individual or individuals, including the torture of animals.	
Ethical aspects of torture	<b>WA255</b>
Psychological effects	<b>WLM824</b>
Victims of torture	<b>HM620</b>
<b>See related</b> CRIME VICTIMS; HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES	
Torulopsis utilis <b>see</b> CANDIDA	WC470
<b>TOSYL COMPOUNDS</b>	<b>QV240</b>
D2	
Total colonic aganglionosis <b>see</b> HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE	WI528
Total communication methods <b>see</b> COMMUNICATION METHODS, TOTAL	WV591
Total hip replacement <b>see</b> ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP	WE750
Total knee replacement <b>see</b> ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE	WE800
Total parenteral nutrition <b>see</b> PARENTERAL NUTRITION, TOTAL	WD190
Total parenteral nutrition, home <b>see</b> PARENTERAL NUTRITION, HOME, TOTAL	WD190
<b>TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>WX222</b>
N4 N5 The application of industrial management practice systematically to maintain and improve organisation-wide performance. Effectiveness and success are determined and assessed by quantitative quality measures. Not restricted to health care. <b>See related</b> QUALITY CONTROL	
<b>TOUCH</b>	<b>WL170</b>
F1 G11 Sensation of making physical contact with objects, animate or inanimate. Tactile stimuli are detected by MECHANORECEPTORS in the skin and mucous membranes. Differentiate from TOUCH PERCEPTION: TOUCH takes place in the skin and mucous membranes, TOUCH PERCEPTION takes place in the brain.	
Perceptual processes	<b>WLM197</b>
<b>See related</b> NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION	
Touch, therapeutic <b>see</b> THERAPEUTIC TOUCH	WB855
<b>TOURETTE SYNDROME</b>	<b>WS720</b>
C10 C16 F3 A neuropsychological disorder related to alterations in DOPAMINE metabolism and neurotransmission involving frontal-subcortical neuronal circuits. Both multiple motor and one or	

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more vocal tics need to be present with TICS occurring many times a day, nearly daily, over a period of more than one year. The onset is before age 18 and the disturbance is not due to direct physiological effects of a substance or a general medical condition. The disturbance causes marked distress or significant impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning

In adults	<b>WM120</b>
<b>See related</b> TICS	
Tourniquet pain test <b>see</b> PAIN MEASUREMENT	WL800
<b>TOURNIQUETS</b>	<b>WB35</b>
E7     Devices for the compression of a blood vessel by application around an extremity to control the circulation and prevent the flow of blood to or from the distal area.	
In emergency and traumatic medicine	<b>WD426</b>
Town planning <b>see</b> CITY PLANNING	JF4
<b>TOXAEMIA</b>	<b>WC240</b>
C1     A condition produced by the presence of toxins or other harmful substances in the BLOOD.	
<b>See related</b> PRE-ECLAMPSIA	
Toxic environmental substances <b>see</b> HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	
Toxic psychoses <b>see</b> PSYCHOSES, SUBSTANCE INDUCED	WM270.5
Toxic shock syndrome <b>see</b> SHOCK, SEPTIC	WC240
Toxicity <b>see</b> DRUG TOXICITY	QV38
/ toxicity                      Subheading.(D,J) Used with drugs and chemicals for experimental human and animal studies of their ill effects. It includes studies to determine the margin of safety or the reactions accompanying administration at various dose levels. It is used also for experimental studies of exposure to environmental agents. / poisoning should be considered for life-threatening exposure to environmental agents. <b>See related</b> / adverse effects and / poisoning.	
<b>TOXICITY TESTS</b>	<b>QV602</b>
E5     An array of tests used to determine the toxicity of a substance to living systems. These include tests on clinical drugs, foods, and environmental pollutants.	
Toxico-infectious botulism <b>see</b> BOTULISM	WC268
Toxicokinetics <b>see</b> PHARMACOKINETICS	QV38
<b>TOXICOLOGY</b>	<b>QV600-67</b>
H1 H2 The science concerned with the detection, chemical composition, and biological action of toxic substances or poisons and the treatment and prevention of toxic manifestations. Specialty. Prefer / adverse effects / poisoning / toxicity with specific terms. <b>See related</b> POISONS	
Toxin-antibody conjugates <b>see</b> IMMUNOTOXINS	QW630.5
Toxin-antibody hybrids <b>see</b> IMMUNOTOXINS	QW630.5
Toxin carriers <b>see</b> IMMUNOTOXINS	QW630.5
Toxin conjugates <b>see</b> IMMUNOTOXINS	QW630.5
Toxins <b>see</b> TOXINS, BIOLOGICAL	QW630
Toxins, bacterial <b>see</b> BACTERIAL TOXINS	QW630.5

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<b>TOXINS, BIOLOGICAL</b>	<b>QW630</b>
D23 Specific, characterisable, poisonous chemicals, often PROTEINS, with specific biological properties, including immunogenicity, produced by microbes, higher plants (PLANTS, TOXIC), or ANIMALS. <b>See related</b> ANTITOXINS	
Toxins, chimeric <b>see</b> IMMUNOTOXINS	QW630.5
Toxins, deactivated <b>see</b> TOXOIDS	QW805
Toxins, targeted <b>see</b> IMMUNOTOXINS	QW630.5
<b>TOXOIDS</b>	<b>QW805</b>
D20 Preparations of pathogenic organisms or their derivatives made nontoxic and intended for active immunologic prophylaxis. They include deactivated toxins. Anatoxin toxoids are distinct from anatoxins that are TROPANES found in CYANOBACTERIA.	
<b>TOXOPLASMOSIS</b>	<b>WC725</b>
C3 The acquired form of infection by <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> in animals and man.	
Toys <b>see</b> PLAY AND PLAYTHINGS	WS255
TQM <b>see</b> TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT	WX222
<b>TRABECULECTOMY</b>	<b>WW355</b>
E4 Any surgical procedure for treatment of glaucoma by means of puncture or reshaping of the trabecular meshwork. It includes goniotomy, trabeculectomy, and laser perforation. Refer to trabecular meshwork of eye only. <b>See related</b> CILIARY BODY; GLAUCOMA	
Trabeculoplasty <b>see</b> TRABECULECTOMY	WW355
Trabeculotomy <b>see</b> TRABECULECTOMY	WW355
<b>TRACE ELEMENTS</b>	<b>QU130</b>
D27 J2 A group of chemical elements that are needed in minute quantities for the proper growth, development, and physiology of an organism. Do not coordinate with METALS for trace metals nor with MINERALS for trace minerals. Do not confuse with "tracers" used for detection or with trace amounts of substances in tissue, food etc.	
In food	<b>WD80</b>
<b>See related</b> MICRONUTRIENTS	
<b>TRACHEA</b>	<b>WF490</b>
A4 The cartilaginous and membranous tube descending from the larynx and branching into the right and left main bronchi. For / surgery consider also TRACHEOTOMY. For inflammation use TRACHEITIS. For tracheal cyst use MEDIASTINAL CYST. <b>See related</b> ANAESTHESIA, INTRATRACHEAL; INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL; TRACHEOSTOMY; TRACHEOTOMY	
<b>TRACHEAL DISEASES</b>	<b>WF492</b>
C8 For inflammation use TRACHEITIS	
<b>TRACHEAL STENOSIS</b>	<b>WF492</b>
C8	
<b>TRACHEITIS</b>	<b>WF492</b>
C8	

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<b>TRACHEOSTOMY</b>	<b>WF496</b>
E4 Surgical formation of an opening into the trachea through the neck, or the opening so created. Do not confuse with TRACHEOTOMY. <b>See related</b> TRACHEA	
<b>TRACHEOTOMY</b>	<b>WF496</b>
E4 Surgical incision of the TRACHEA. Do not confuse with TRACHEOSTOMY. <b>See related</b> TRACHEA	
<b>TRACTION</b>	<b>WE162</b>
E4 The pull on a limb or a part thereof. Skin traction (indirect traction) is applied by using a bandage to pull on the skin and fascia where light traction is required. Skeletal traction (direct traction), however, uses pins or wires inserted through bone and is attached to weights, pulleys, and ropes. <b>See related</b> ORTHOPAEDIC PROCEDURES	
Trades unions <b>see</b> LABOUR UNIONS	WX452
Trademarks <b>see</b> PATENTS AS TOPIC	Z495
Traditional birth attendant <b>see</b> MIDWIFERY	WQ110
Traditional Chinese medicine <b>see</b> MEDICINE, CHINESE TRADITIONAL	WB59
Traditional medicine <b>see</b> MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL	WB55-64
Traditional medicine, African <b>see</b> MEDICINE, AFRICAN TRADITIONAL	WB56
Traditional medicine, Korea <b>see</b> MEDICINE, KOREAN TRADITIONAL	WB62
Traditional medicine, oriental <b>see</b> MEDICINE, EAST ASIAN TRADITIONAL	WB60-63
Traditional medicine, Tibetan <b>see</b> MEDICINE, TIBETAN TRADITIONAL	WB63
Traffic <b>see</b> TRANSPORTATION	W440
Traffic accidents <b>see</b> ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC	W450
Traineeships <b>see</b> TRAINING SUPPORT	WX432
Training <b>see</b> EDUCATION; EDUCATION, MEDICAL; EDUCATION, NURSING etc.	
Training activities <b>see</b> TEACHING	L60-105
Training, in-service <b>see</b> INSERVICE TRAINING	WX432
Training of trainers <b>see</b> TEACHING	L60-2
Training posts in medicine <b>see</b> EDUCATION, MEDICAL	WA235
Training programmes <b>see</b> EDUCATION	L80
<b>TRAINING SUPPORT</b>	<b>L120</b>
N3 Financial support for training including both student grants and loans and training grants to institutions. <b>See related</b> EDUCATION; FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS	
Training techniques <b>see</b> TEACHING	L60-105
Trance <b>see</b> HYPNOSIS; DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS; RELAXATION THERAPY	WL738

## T

### TRANQUILLISING AGENTS

QV85

D27 A traditional grouping of drugs said to have a soothing or calming effect on mood, thought, or behaviour. Included here are the ANTI-ANXIETY AGENTS (minor tranquilisers), ANTIMANIC AGENTS, and the ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS (major tranquilisers). These drugs act by different mechanisms and are used for different therapeutic purposes. Prefer specific groups or agents. **See related** HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES

Tranquillising agents, major **see** ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS

QV85

Tranquillising agents, minor **see** ANTI-ANXIETY AGENTS

QV85

### TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS

WM490

F4 A psychoanalytic therapy wherein each social transaction is analysed to determine the involved ego state (whether parent-like, child-like or adult-like) as a basis for understanding behaviour.

Transcendental meditation **see** MEDITATION

WLM229

### TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION

WL250

E1 E2 A technique that involves the use of electrical coils on the head to generate a brief magnetic field which reaches the CEREBRAL CORTEX. It is coupled with ELECTROMYOGRAPHY response detection to assess cortical excitability by the threshold required to induce MOTOR EVOKED POTENTIALS. This method is also used for BRAIN MAPPING, to study NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, and as a substitute for ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY for treating DEPRESSION. Induction of SEIZURES limits its clinical usage. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, NEUROLOGICAL

### TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC

QH50

G2 G5 The biosynthesis of RNA carried out on a template of DNA. The biosynthesis of DNA from an RNA template is called REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION.

Transcription, reverse **see** TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC

QH50

Transcultural health care **see** TRANSCULTURAL NURSING

WA90

### TRANSCULTURAL NURSING

WA90

G2 Specialty. A nursing specialty created to answer the need for developing a global perspective in the practice of nursing in a world of interdependent nations and people. The focus of this nursing discipline is on the integration of international and transcultural content into the training. Courses include study in the area of cultural differences, nursing in other countries, and international health issues and organisations, as an example. **See related** CULTURAL COMPETENCY; ETHNOPSYCHOLOGY

Transcultural studies **see** CROSS CULTURAL COMPARISON

HM202

### TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRIC NERVE STIMULATION

WL834

E2 E3 The use of specifically placed small electrodes to deliver electrical impulses across the SKIN to relieve PAIN. It is used less frequently to produce ANAESTHESIA. Do not confuse with ELECTRONARCOSIS applied through the brain.

### TRANSDUCERS, PRESSURE

QT26

E7 Transducers that are activated by pressure changes, e.g., blood pressure.

### TRANSFERASES

QU141

D8 Transferases are enzymes transferring a group, for example, the methyl group or a glycosyl group, from one compound (generally regarded as donor) to another compound (generally regarded as acceptor). The classification is based on the scheme "donor:acceptor group transferase".



## T

### **TRANSFERENCE (PSYCHOLOGY) WM490**

F4 The unconscious transfer to others (including psychotherapists) of feelings and attitudes which were originally associated with important figures (parents, siblings etc) in one's early life. Human only.

Transformation, neoplastic cell **see** CELL TRANSFORMATION, NEOPLASTIC QZ300

Transforming gene **see** ONCOGENES QZ520

### **TRANSGENDER PERSONS HQ320**

M1 Persons having a sense of persistent identification with, and expression of, gender-coded behaviors not typically associated with one's anatomical sex at birth, with or without a desire to undergo SEX REASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES. **See related** DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT; TRANSSEXUALISM

Transgenic organisms **see** ORGANISMS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED QU450

Transgenic plants **see** PLANTS, GENETICALLY MODIFIED QK

Transient insomnia **see** SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS WL724

Transient ischaemic attack **see** ISCHAEMIC ATTACK, TRANSIENT WL410

Transient vegetative state **see** PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE WL538

### **TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS HM222**

M1 People who frequently change their place of residence.

Health care for immigrants WA96

Health care for migrant workers WA96

Health care for travelling people WA94

Overseas visitors seeking health care WA4

Social welfare aspects HV265

**See related** HOMELESS PERSONS; EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS; MINORITY GROUPS; MINORITY HEALTH

### **TRANSILLUMINATION WN90**

E1 Passage of light through body tissues or cavities for examination of internal structures.  
In ophthalmology WW142

### **TRANSLATING P**

L1 Conversion from one language to another language.

### **TRANSLATIONS P**

L1 Products resulting from the conversion of one language to another.

Transluminal atherectomy **see** ATHERECTOMY WG630

Transluminal coronary balloon dilatation **see** ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL, PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY WG300

Transmissible dementias **see** PRION DISEASES WL338

Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies **see** PRION DISEASES WL338

/ transmission Subheading.(C1-3) Used with diseases for studies of the modes of transmission between and within species including humans.

## T

- Transmission of disease **see** DISEASE TRANSMISSION, INFECTIOUS W110
- Transmission, foetomaternal **see** INFECTIOUS DISEASE TRANSMISSION, VERTICAL W110
- Transmission, maternal-foetal **see** INFECTIOUS DISEASE TRANSMISSION, VERTICAL W110
- Transmission, neural **see** SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION WL220
- Transmitter uptake inhibitors, neuronal **see** NEUROTRANSMITTER UPTAKE INHIBITORS QV129
- Transoesophageal echocardiography **see** ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY, TRANSOESOPHAGEAL WG148
- Transplacental exposure **see** MATERNAL-FOETAL EXCHANGE WQ210
- Transplant recipient **see** TRANSPLANTATION WO300
- Transplant rejection **see** GRAFT REJECTION WO305
- TRANSPLANTATION WO300-50**
- E4 Transference of a tissue or organ, alive or dead, within an individual, between individuals of the same species, or between individuals of different species. General works only. Prefer / transplantation with specific organ. Rejection is GRAFT REJECTION. For / immunology use TRANSPLANTATION IMMUNOLOGY
- Fingers **WE680**
- See related** BONE TRANSPLANTATION; HEART TRANSPLANTATION; HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING; KIDNEY TRANSPLANTION; LIVER TRANSPLANTATION; LIVING DONORS; ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION; TISSUE DONORS; TISSUE TRANSPLANTATION; TOOTH REPLANTATION and other specific types and locations.
- / transplantation Subheading.(A2-11,A13-16) Used with organs, tissues or cells for transplantation from one site to another within the same subject, or from one subject to another of the same species or different species.
- Transplantation, adult-derived stem cell **see** STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION QU325
- Transplantation antigens **see** HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGENS QW573.5
- TRANSPLANTATION IMMUNOLOGY WO305**
- G12 A general term for the complex phenomena involved in allo- and xenograft rejection by a host and graft vs host reaction. Although the reactions involved in transplantation immunology are primarily thymus-dependent phenomena of cellular immunity, humoral factors also play a part in late rejection. **See related** HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING; IMMUNOSUPPRESSION
- Transplantation, allogenic **see** TRANSPLANTATION, HOMOLOGOUS WO300-30
- TRANSPLANTATION, AUTOLOGOUS WO300-30**
- E4 Transplantation from another site in or on the body of the individual receiving it.
- Transplantation, bone **see** BONE TRANSPLANTATION WE170
- Transplantation, cardiac **see** HEART TRANSPLANTATION WG435
- Transplantation, cornea **see** CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION WW333
- Transplantation, embryonic stem cell **see** STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION QU325

## T

- Transplantation, foetal stem cell **see** STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION QU325
- Transplantation, hepatic **see** LIVER TRANSPLANTATION WI770
- TRANSPLANTATION, HETEROLOGOUS WO315**
- E4 Transplantation between animals of different species.
- TRANSPLANTATION, HOMOLOGOUS WO300-30**
- E4 Transplantation between individuals of the same species. Usually refers to genetically disparate individuals in contradistinction to isogeneic transplantation for genetically identical individuals.
- Transplantation rejection **see** GRAFT REJECTION WO305
- Transplantation, renal **see** KIDNEY TRANSPLANATION WJ368
- Transplantation, skin **see** SKIN TRANSPLANTATION WO255
- TRANSPLANTS WO310**
- E7 Organs, tissues, or cells taken from the body for grafting into another area of the same body or into another individual. Use for the transplant itself: do not confuse with TRANSPLANTATION, the surgical procedure.
- Transport **see** TRANSPORTATION W440
- TRANSPORTATION W440**
- J1 The means of moving persons, animals, goods, or materials from one place to another.
- Engineering aspects **WX735**
  - For physically disabled and chronically ill **WB675**
  - Hospital transport & ambulance services **WX548-85**
  - Of hazardous materials **W67**
  - Of radioactive material **WN645**
  - Safety **W440**
  - Social welfare aspects e.g. concessionary fares **HV258**
- TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS WX548**
- E2 N2 Conveying ill or injured individuals from one place to another. Includes transportation inside (from bed to bed) and outside the facility but do not confuse with PATIENT TRANSFER which is administrative. **See related** AIR AMBULANCES; AMBULANCES; EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES; EMERGENCY TREATMENT; MOVING AND LIFTING PATIENTS
- TRANSSEXUALISM HQ320**
- F3 Severe gender dysphoria, coupled with a persistent desire for the physical characteristics and social roles that connote the opposite biological sex. **See related** SEX DIFFERENTIATION DISORDERS; DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT; TRANSGENDER PERSONS
- TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE WJ768**
- E4 Removal of all or part of the PROSTATE, often using a cystoscope and/or resectoscope passed through the URETHRA.
- Transvenous catheter ablation **see** CATHETER ABLATION WN440
- TRANSVESTISM HQ315**
- F3 Disorder characterised by recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviours involving cross-dressing in a heterosexual male. The fantasies, urges, or behaviours can cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other areas of functioning. **See related** PARAPHILIC DISORDERS

## T

Trauma <b>see</b> WOUNDS AND INJURIES	WD457
Trauma, brain <b>see</b> BRAIN INJURIES, TRAUMATIC	WL510-36
<b>TRAUMA CENTRES</b>	<b>WD428</b>
N2 N4 Specialised hospital facilities which provide diagnostic and therapeutic services for trauma patients. <b>See related</b> EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL	
Trauma, multiple <b>see</b> MULTIPLE TRAUMA	WD450-90
<b>TRAUMA, NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>	<b>WL300</b>
C10 C21 Traumatic injuries to the brain, cranial nerves, spinal cord, autonomic nervous system, or neuromuscular system, including iatrogenic injuries induced by surgical procedures.	
Trauma, second cranial nerve <b>see</b> OPTIC NERVE INJURIES	WW385
Trauma units <b>see</b> TRAUMA CENTRES	WD428
Traumatic brain injury <b>see</b> BRAIN INJURIES, TRAUMATIC	WL510-36
Traumatic encephalopathy <b>see</b> BRAIN INJURIES, TRAUMATIC	WL510-36
<b>TRAUMATOLOGY</b>	<b>WD421</b>
H2 Specialty. The medical specialty which deals with WOUNDS and INJURIES as well as resulting disability, disorders, and STRESS from physical and psychological traumas. <b>See related</b> WOUNDS AND INJURIES; EMERGENCIES	
<b>TRAVEL</b>	<b>W124-6</b>
I3 Aspects of health and disease related to travel and tourism. For medical physiological, social and psychological aspects. It excludes study tours. Consider also MEDICAL MISSIONS, OFFICIAL or MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES. For jet lag use JET LAG SYNDROME. For travellers' diarrhoea coordinated with DIARRHOEA.	
Travel documents <b>see</b> RECORDS AS TOPIC	W124-6
<b>TRAVEL MEDICINE</b>	<b>W124</b>
H2 Multidisciplinary field focusing on prevention of infectious diseases and patient safety during international TRAVEL. Key element of the pre-travel physician's visit is a health risk assessment. Use for the discipline (education, history, etc) only; use TRAVEL for studies of health and medical issues related to travel.	
Travelling people <b>see</b> TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS	HM267
Treadmill test <b>see</b> EXERCISE TEST	WG141
Treatment <b>see</b> THERAPEUTICS	WB300-90
Treatment centres <b>see</b> AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES	WX514
Treatment centres, drug <b>see</b> SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CENTRES	WM273
Treatment costs <b>see</b> HEALTH CARE COSTS	WX155
Treatment effectiveness <b>see</b> TREATMENT OUTCOME	WB300

## T

- TREATMENT FAILURE** **WB300**  
E1 N4 N5 A measure of the quality of health care by assessment of unsuccessful results of management and procedures used in combating disease, in individual cases or series.
- Treatment futility **see** MEDICAL FUTILITY **WA255**
- TREATMENT OUTCOME** **WB300**  
E1 N4 N5 Studies undertaken to assess the results or consequences of management and procedures used in combating disease in order to determine the efficacy, effectiveness, safety, practicability etc of these interventions. Not for outcome of therapy in individual case reports. Coordinate with specific disease / therapy.
- In psychiatry **WM141**  
**See related** DISEASE-FREE SURVIVAL
- Treatment protocols **see** CLINICAL PROTOCOLS **WX175**
- TREATMENT REFUSAL** **WA77**  
F1 I1 N3 N5 Patient or client refusal of or resistance to medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment. Do not confuse with REFUSAL TO TREAT. **See related** HEALTH BEHAVIOUR; INFORMED CONSENT; MENTAL COMPETENCY; PATIENT COMPLIANCE; PATIENT DROPOUTS
- TREES** **QK4**  
B6 Woody, usually tall, perennial higher plants (Angiosperms, Gymnosperms, and some Pterophyta) having usually a main stem and numerous branches. Includes foliage, needles, acorns, cones, buds, flowers but FRUIT, POLLEN, RESINS, SEEDS, WOOD are available. Do not confuse with FORESTRY the specialty.
- TREMATODE INFECTIONS** **WC800**  
C3 Infections caused by infestation with worms of the class Trematoda. Prefer specific infection if possible. **See related** ANTIPLATYHELMINTIC AGENTS
- TREMOR** **WL270**  
C10 C23 Cyclical movement of a body part that can represent either a physiologic process or a manifestation of disease. Intention or action tremor, a common manifestation of CEREBELLAR DISEASES, is aggravated by movement. In contrast, resting tremor is maximal when there is no attempt at voluntary movement, and occurs as a relatively frequent manifestation of PARKINSON DISEASE.
- / trends Subheading.(E,F4,G-2,I2-3,N2-4) Used for the manner in which a subject changes, qualitatively or quantitatively with time, whether past, present or future. It excludes discussions of the course of disease in particular patients. Includes "forecasting" and "futurology".
- TREPONEMAL INFECTIONS** **WC160**  
C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus TREPONEMA. Treponema pallidum infection is SYPHILIS or YAWS. **See related** SYPHILIS; YAWS
- TRIAGE** **WD458**  
N2 The sorting out and classification of patients or casualties to determine priority of need and proper place of treatment. **See related** EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
- Trials, randomised clinical **see** RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS AS TOPIC **WV471**
- Tribes **see** POPULATION GROUPS **HM201**

## T

Tribunals **see** ORGANISATIONAL CASE STUDIES; PEER REVIEW, HEALTH CARE

### TRICHINELLOSIS

**WC855**

C3 An infection with TRICHINELLA. It is caused by eating raw or undercooked meat that is infected with larvae of nematode worms TRICHINELLA genus. All members of the TRICHINELLA genus can infect human in addition to TRICHINELLA SPIRALIS, the traditional aetiological agent. It is distributed throughout much of the world and is re-emerging in some parts as a public health hazard and a food safety problem. Do not confuse with TRICHURIASIS, caused by Trichuris.

### TRICHOMONAS INFECTIONS

**WC690-700**

C3 Infections in birds and mammals produced by various species of Trichomonas. For / drug therapy consider also ANTITRICHOMONAL AGENTS.

### TRICOMONAS VAGINITIS

**WP258**

C3 C13 Inflammation of the vagina, marked by a purulent discharge. This disease is caused by the protozoan TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS.

Trichophytosis **see** TINEA

**WR300**

### TRICHOTILLOMANIA

**172.5**

F3 Compulsion to pull out one's hair.

### TRICHURIASIS

**WC860**

C3 Nematode infection caused by Trichuris. Do not confuse with TRICHINELLOSIS which is caused by Trichina or Trichinella.

### TRICUSPID VALVE

**WG268**

A7 The valve consisting of three cusps situated between the right atrium and right ventricle of the heart. For / abnormalities probably use TRICUSPID ATRESIA.

Tricyclic antidepressive agents **see** ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS, TRICYCLIC

**QV77**

Trifacial neuralgia **see** TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

**WL820**

### TRIGEMINAL NERVE

**WL180**

A8 The 5th and largest cranial nerve. The trigeminal nerve is a mixed motor and sensory nerve. The larger sensory part forms the ophthalmic, mandibular, and maxillary nerves which carry afferents sensitive to external or internal stimuli from the skin, muscles, and joints of the face and mouth and from the teeth. Most of these fibres originate from cells of the trigeminal ganglion and project to the trigeminal nucleus of the brain stem. The smaller motor part arises from the brain stem trigeminal motor nucleus and innervates the muscles of mastication. For neoplasms coordinate with CRANIAL NERVE NEOPLASMS. TRIGEMINAL GANGLION is available. **See related** TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

### TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

**WL820**

C10 A syndrome characterised by recurrent episodes of excruciating pain lasting several seconds or longer in the sensory distribution of the trigeminal nerve. Pain may be initiated by stimulation of trigger points on the face, lips, or gums or by movement of facial muscles or chewing. Associated conditions include MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, vascular anomalies, ANEURYSMS, and neoplasms. **See related** FACIAL PAIN; TRIGEMINAL NERVE

Trigger points, myofascial **see** MYOFASCIAL PAIN SYNDROMES

**WL820**

Trimester, first **see** PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, FIRST

**WQ200**

Trimester, second **see** PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, SECOND

**WQ200**

## T

Trimester, third **see** PREGNANCY TRIMESTER, THIRD WQ200

Triple-symptom complex **see** BEHCET SYNDROME WD760

### TRIPLETS

G8 M1 Three individuals derived from three FOETUSES that were fertilised at or about the same time, developed in the UTERUS simultaneously, and born to the same mother. Human only, for animals use LITTER SIZE. This heading refers to the offspring. For the pregnant mother use PREGNANCY, MULTIPLE + TRIPLETS.

In pregnancy WQ236

In childhood WS337

Embryology QS642

### TRISOMY

C23 G13 Trisomy 21 is DOWN SYNDROME

QZ51

Titan defect **see** COLOUR VISION DEFECTS WW115

Trochanter **see** FEMUR WE760

Trochanteric fractures **see** HIP FRACTURES WE720

### TROPHOBLASTIC NEOPLASMS

C4 C13 Trophoblastic growth, which may be gestational or non-gestational in origin. Trophoblastic neoplasia resulting from pregnancy is often described as gestational trophoblastic disease to distinguish it from germ cell tumours which frequently show trophoblastic elements, and from the trophoblastic differentiation which sometimes occurs in a wide variety of epithelial cancers. Gestational trophoblastic growth has several forms, including HYDATIDIFORM MOLE and CHORIOCARCINOMA.

WP465

### TROPICAL CLIMATE

G16 N6 A climate which is typical of equatorial and tropical regions, i.e., one with continually high temperatures with considerable precipitation, at least during part of the year.

QT150

### TROPICAL MEDICINE

H2 The branch of medicine concerned with diseases, mainly of parasitic origin, common in tropical and subtropical regions. Specialty. Prefer specific diseases.

Skin diseases WR370

In childhood WC685

Truancy **see** STUDENT DROPOUTS WS342

### TRUST

F1 Confidence in or reliance on a person or thing.

WLM812

### TRUSTEES

M1 N4 Board members of an institution or organisation who are entrusted with the administering of funds and the directing of policy.

WX135

Trusts, hospital **see** HOSPITALS WX122

### TRUTH DISCLOSURE

F1 Truthful revealing of information, specifically when the information disclosed is likely to be psychologically painful ("bad news") to the recipient (e.g., revelation to a patient or a patient's family)

## T

of the patient's diagnosis or prognosis) or embarrassing to the teller (e.g., revelation of medical errors).

Access to medical records

**WX365**

**See related** ACCESSTO INFORMATION; COMMUNICATION; INFORMED CONSENT; PATIENT RIGHTS; PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONS; PROFESSIONAL-PATIENT RELATIONS

Trypanosomiasis, cardiovascular **see** CHAGAS CARDIOMYOPATHY

WG210

Trypanosomiasis, South American **see** CHAGAS DISEASE

WC700

### TRYPTOPHAN

**QU60**

D12 An essential amino acid that is necessary for normal growth in infants and for NITROGEN balance in adults. It is a precursor of INDOLE ALKALOIDS in plants. It is a precursor of SEROTONIN (hence its use as an antidepressant and sleep aid). It can be a precursor to NIACIN, albeit inefficiently, in mammals.

TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone) **see** THYROTROPIN

WK515

TTPA **see** TISSUE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR

Tubal excision **see** STERILISATION, TUBAL

WP690

Tubal ligation **see** STERILISATION, TUBAL

WP690

Tubal obstruction **see** FALLOPIAN TUBE DISEASES

WP682

Tubal reanastomosis **see** STERILISATION REVERSAL

Tube feeding **see** ENTERAL NUTRITION

WD190

### TUBERCULIN TEST

**WF220**

E1 E5 One of several skin tests to determine past or present tuberculosis infection. A purified protein derivative of the tubercle bacilli, called tuberculin, is introduced into the skin by scratch, puncture, or interdermal injection.

### TUBERCULOSIS

**WF200-365**

C1 Any of the infectious diseases of man and other animals caused by species of MYCOBACTERIUM. Prefer specifics. If unspecified as just tuberculosis, TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY is probably the correct heading but check carefully. For tuberculid use TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS. For / drug therapy consider also ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS. If inflammation is caused by tuberculosis, coordinate the ITIS term with the most specific TUBERCULOSIS term. **See related** ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS; MYCOBACTERIUM INFECTIONS; TUBERCULIN TEST

### TUBERCULOSIS VACCINES

**WF250**

D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent or treat TUBERCULOSIS.

**See related** BCG VACCINE

### TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL

**WP160**

C1 C13 MYCOBACTERIUM infections of the female reproductive tract (GENITALIA, FEMALE).

### TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR

**WE256**

C1 C5 Tuberculosis of the bones or joints. Coordinate with specific bone or joint.



## T

### **TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY**

**WF200-365**

C1 C8 MYCOBACTERIUM infections of the lung. Tuberculosis unspecified probably goes here, check text. For atypical mycobacterial infections of the lung use TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY + MYCOBACTERIUM INFECTIONS, ATYPICAL ; in historical literature "phthisis" probably goes here; for "phthisic" consider ASTHMA. **See related** PNEUMONECTOMY

### **TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL**

**WE480**

C1 C5 Osteitis or caries of the vertebrae, usually occurring as a complication of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Tuberculostatic agents **see** ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS

QV268

### **TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS**

**QS675**

C4 C10 C16 An autosomal dominant disorder which is generally classified as a phacomatosis. Pathologically, the condition is characterised by glial cell tumours which arise in the cerebral hemispheres and retina. There is an increased incidence of benign rhabdomyomas of the heart and angiomyolipomas of kidney, liver, lungs, thyroid, and testes. Clinical manifestations include MENTAL RETARDATION; adenoma sebaceum of the face (actually angiofibromas); EPILEPSY; SPASMS, INFANTILE; Shagreen patches on the trunk; and subungual fibromas.

### **TULARAEMIA**

**WC380**

C1 A plague-like disease of rodents, transmissible to man. It is caused by FRANCISELLA TULARENSIS and is characterised by fever, chills, headache, backache, and weakness.

Tumour antigens **see** ANTIGENS, NEOPLASM

QW570

Tumour initiators **see** CARCINOGENS

QZ500-90

Tumour markers, biological **see** BIOMARKERS, TUMOUR

QZ420

### **TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTORS**

**QW630**

D12 D23 A family of proteins that were originally identified by their ability to cause NECROSIS of NEOPLASMS. Their necrotic effect on cells is mediated through TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR RECEPTORS which induce APOPTOSIS.

### **TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA**

**QW630**

D12 D23 Serum glycoprotein produced by activated MACROPHAGES and other mammalian MONONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES. It has necrotising activity against tumour cell lines and increases ability to reject tumour transplants. Also known as TNF-alpha, it is only 30% homologous to TNF-beta (LYMPHOTOXIN), but they share TNF RECEPTORS.

Tumour promoters **see** CARCINOGENS

QZ500-90

Tumour staging **see** NEOPLASM STAGING

QZ260

Tumour stem cells **see** NEOPLASTIC STEM CELLS

QZ210

### **TUMOUR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS**

**QZ420**

D12 Proteins that are normally involved in holding cellular growth in check. Deficiencies or abnormalities in these proteins may lead to unregulated cell growth and tumour development.

Tumour vaccines **see** CANCER VACCINES

QZ730

Tumour viruses **see** ONCOGENIC VIRUSES

QW166

Tumours **see** NEOPLASMS

QZ

# T

## TURBINATES

WV310

A2 A4 The scroll-like bony plates with curved margins on the lateral wall of the NASAL CAVITY. Turbinates, also called nasal concha, increase the surface area of nasal cavity thus providing a mechanism for rapid warming and humidification of air as it passes to the lung.

## TURNER SYNDROME

C12 C13 C16 C19 A syndrome of defective gonadal development in phenotypic women with a karyotype of sex chromosome monosomy (45,X or 45,XO), associated with the loss of a sex chromosome X or Y. Patients generally are of short stature with undifferentiated (streak) gonads, sexual infantilism (HYPOGONADISM), webbing of the neck, cubitus valgus, elevated GONADOTROPINS and decreased OESTRADIOL level in blood. Studies of Turner Syndrome and its variants have contributed significantly to the understanding of SEX DIFFERENTIATION. NOONAN SYNDROME bears similarity to this disorder; however, it also occurs in males, has normal karyotype, and is inherited as an autosomal dominant.

Congenital abnormalities in children

WS105

Genetic studies

QZ51

**See related** GONADAL DYSGENESIS

Twenty-four hour rhythm **see** CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

QT167

## TWIN STUDIES AS TOPIC

E5 N5 N6 Methods of detecting genetic aetiology in human traits. The basic premise of twin studies is that monozygotic twins, being formed by the division of a single fertilised ovum, carry identical genes, while dizygotic twins, being formed by the fertilisation of two ova by two different spermatozoa, are genetically no more similar than two siblings born after separate pregnancies.

**See related** DISEASES IN TWINS; TWINS

## TWIN STUDY [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V3 This heading is used as a Publication type. Use for work consisting of reporting using a method of detecting genetic causes in human traits and genetic factors in behaviour using sets of twins.

Twin transfusion **see** FOETOFOETAL TRANSFUSION

WH155

Twin transfusion syndrome **see** FOETOFOETAL TRANSFUSION

WH155

## TWINNING, MONOZYGOTIC

QS642

G8 The division of a zygote into two parts, each of which is capable of further development

## TWINS

G8 M1 Two individuals derived from two FOETUSES that were fertilised at or about the same time, developed in the UTERUS simultaneously, and born to the same mother. Twins are either monozygotic (TWINS, MONOZYGOTIC) or dizygotic (TWINS, DIZYGOTIC). Human only. Use for the offspring only, for the pregnant mother use, PREGNANCY, MULTIPLE + TWINS.

Embryology

QS642

In childhood

WS337

In pregnancy

WQ236

Psychology

WLM175

**See related** DISEASES IN TWINS; TWIN STUDIES AS TOPIC

Twitter **see** TELECOMMUNICATIONS

QA300

Two-dimensional Doppler echocardiography **see** ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY, DOPPLER

WG148

Two-dimensional echocardiography **see** ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

WG148

Two-parameter models **see** MODELS, STATISTICAL

QA27

## T

- Tympanic cavity **see** EAR, MIDDLE WV530-33
- TYMPANIC MEMBRANE** WV525
- A9 An oval semitransparent membrane separating the external EAR CANAL from the tympanic cavity (EAR, MIDDLE). It contains three layers: the skin of the external ear canal; the core of radially and circularly arranged collagen fibers; and the MUCOSA of the middle ear. For / surgery consider MYRINGOPLASTY and TYMPANOPLASTY. **See related** TYMPANOPLASTY
- TYMPANOPLASTY** WV525
- E4 Surgical reconstruction of the hearing mechanism of the middle ear, with restoration of the drum membrane to protect the round window from sound pressure, and establishment of ossicular continuity between the tympanic membrane and the oval window.
- Tympanostomy tube insertion **see** MIDDLE EAR VENTILATION WV532
- Tympanum **see** EAR, MIDDLE WV530-33
- Type C oncoviruses **see** RETROVIRIDAE QW168
- Type I collagen **see** COLLAGEN, TYPE I QU55
- Type I complex regional pain syndrome **see** REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY WL190
- Type I Gaucher disease **see** GAUCHER DISEASE WD270
- Type I hypersensitivity **see** HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE WD300
- Type I procollagen **see** COLLAGEN, TYPE I QU55
- Type I spinal muscular atrophy **see** SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHIES OF CHILDHOOD WL314
- Type I spinocerebellar ataxia **see** SPINOCEREBELLAR ATAXIAS WL400
- Type II spinal muscular atrophy **see** SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHIES OF CHILDHOOD WL314
- Type III collagen **see** COLLAGEN, TYPE III QU55
- Type III hypersensitivity **see** IMMUNE COMPLEX DISEASES WD350
- Type III procollagen **see** COLLAGEN, TYPE III QU55
- TYPHOID FEVER** WC270
- C1 An acute systemic febrile infection caused by SALMONELLA TYPHI, a serotype of SALMONELLA ENTERICA.
- Typhus **see** TYPHYUS, EPIDEMIC LOUSE-BORNE WC600
- Typhus, abdominal **see** TYPHOID FEVER WC270
- TYPHYUS, EPIDEMIC LOUSE-BORNE** WC600
- C1 The classic form of typhus, caused by RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKII, which is transmitted from man to man by the louse Pediculus humanus corporis. This disease is characterised by the sudden onset of intense headache, malaise, and generalised myalgia followed by the formation of a macular skin eruption and vascular and neurologic disturbances.
- Typhus, Sao Paulo **see** ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER WC600
- Typhus degenerativus Amstelodamensis **see** DE LANGE SYNDROME WM846