

U

Ujoveridin **see** INDOCYANINE GREEN QV235

UKRAINE

G

Z1

ULCER

C23 A lesion on the surface of the skin or a mucous surface, produced by the sloughing of inflammatory necrotic tissue. Coordinate with organ or disease. For "rodent ulcer" use CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL. For stress ulcer use PEPTIC ULCER + STRESS or STRESS, PSYCHOLOGICAL. **See related** DECUBITUS ULCER; DUODENAL ULCER; LEG ULCER; PEPTIC ULCER; PRESSURE ULCER; STOMACH ULCER; VARICOSE ULCER

Ulcer, rodent **see** CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL WR500

Ulcerating plaque, carotid artery **see** CAROTID STENOSIS WG510

Ulcerative colitis **see** COLITIS, ULCERATIVE WI522

ULNA FRACTURES

WE602

C21 Fractures of the larger bone of the forearm.

Ultrahigh frequency waves **see** RADIO WAVES QC

Ultralente insulin **see** INSULIN, LONG-ACTING WK820

Ultrasonic diagnosis **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY
WN420-8

Ultrasonic diagnosis, prenatal **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY, PRENATAL WQ214

Ultrasonic endoscopy **see** ENDOSONOGRAPHY WN420

Ultrasonic imaging **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY WN420-8

Ultrasonic lithotripsy **see** LITHOTRIPSY

Ultrasonic mammography **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY, MAMMARY

ULTRASONIC THERAPY

WN420-8

E2 The use of focused, high-frequency sound waves to produce local hyperthermia in certain diseased or injured parts of the body or to destroy the diseased tissue. Coordinate with the disease /therapy not / radiotherapy.

In physiotherapy

WB515

Ultrasonic tomography **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY WN420-8

ULTRASONICS

QC4

H1 A subfield of acoustics dealing in the radio frequency range higher than acoustic SOUND waves (approximately above 20 kilohertz). Ultrasonic radiation is used therapeutically (DIATHERMY and ULTRASONIC THERAPY) to generate HEAT and to selectively destroy tissues. It is also used in diagnostics, for example, ULTRASONOGRAPHY; ECHOENCEPHALOGRAPHY; and ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY, to visually display echoes received from irradiated tissues. For / adverse effects consider also ULTRASONOGRAPHY / adverse effects and ULTRASONIC THERAPY / adverse effects. Ultrasonic or sonographic imaging of organs is the organ + / ultrasonography. For / diagnosis, use ULTRASONOGRAPHY. For / therapeutic use, use ULTRASONIC THERAPY.

U

ULTRASONOGRAPHY

WN420-8

E1 The visualisation of deep structures of the body by recording the reflections of echoes of pulses of ultrasonic waves directed into the tissues. General works only. Prefer / ultrasonography with organs and diseases.

Of the eye

WW144

In gastroenterology

WI142

In neurology

WL256

See related ULTRASONOGRAPHY, PRENATAL

/ ultrasonography Subheading.(A,C,F3) Used with organs and regions for ultrasonic imaging and with diseases for ultrasonic diagnosis. Includes ultrasound, ultrasonic diagnosis, echography, echotomography. Does not include ultrasonic therapy.

Ultrasonography, breast **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY, MAMMARY

WP815

Ultrasonography, colour Doppler **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER, COLOUR

WN420-8

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER

WN420-8

E1 Ultrasonography applying the Doppler effect, with frequency-shifted ultrasound reflections produced by moving targets (usually red blood cells) in the bloodstream along the ultrasound axis in direct proportion to the velocity of movement of the targets, to determine both direction and velocity of blood flow. **See related** BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER, COLOUR

WN420-8

E1 Ultrasonography applying the Doppler effect, with the superposition of flow information as colours on a gray scale in a real-time image. This type of ultrasonography is well-suited to identifying the location of high-velocity flow (such as in a stenosis) or of mapping the extent of flow in a certain region.

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER, DUPLEX

WN420-8

E1 Ultrasonography applying the Doppler effect combined with real-time imaging. The real-time image is created by rapid movement of the ultrasound beam. A powerful advantage of this technique is the ability to estimate the velocity of flow from the Doppler shift frequency.

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER, TRANSCRANIAL

WL256

E1 A non-invasive technique using ultrasound for the measurement of cerebrovascular haemodynamics, particularly cerebral blood flow velocity and cerebral collateral flow. With a high-intensity, low-frequency pulse probe, the intracranial arteries may be studied transtemporally, transorbitally, or from below the foramen magnum.

Ultrasonography, endoscopic **see** ENDOSONOGRAPHY

WN420

Ultrasonography, foetal **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY, PRENATAL

WQ214

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, INTERVENTIONAL

WN420

E1 The use of ultrasound to guide minimally invasive surgical procedures such as needle ASPIRATION BIOPSY; DRAINAGE; etc. Its widest application is intravascular ultrasound imaging but it is useful also in urology and intra-abdominal conditions.

Ultrasonography, intravascular **see** ULTRASONOGRAPHY, INTERVENTIONAL

WN420

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, MAMMARY

WP815

E1 Use of ultrasound for imaging the breast. The most frequent application is the diagnosis of neoplasms of the female breast.

U

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, PRENATAL

WQ214

E1 The visualisation of tissues during pregnancy through recording of the echoes of ultrasonic waves directed into the body. The procedure may be applied with reference to the mother or the foetus and with reference to organs or the detection of maternal or foetal disease. **See related DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL; FOETOSCOPY**

Ultrasound – diagnostic and therapeutic **see** ULTRASONIC THERAPY

ULTRASOUND, HIGH-INTENSITY FOCUSED, TRANSRECTAL

WJ752

E2 E4 Tissue ablation of the PROSTATE performed by ultrasound from a transducer placed in the RECTUM. The procedure is used to treat prostate cancer (PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS) and benign prostatic hypertrophy (PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA).

/ ultrastructure Subheading. (A2-11,A13-16,B1,3-6,C4) Used with tissues and cells (including neoplasms) and micro-organisms for micro-anatomic structures, generally below the size visible by light microscopy.

ULTRAVIOLET RAYS

WN470-8

G1 G16 N6 That portion of the electromagnetic spectrum immediately below the visible range and extending into the x-ray frequencies. The longer wavelengths (near-UV or biotic or vital rays) are necessary for the endogenous synthesis of vitamin D and are also called antirachitic rays; the shorter, ionizing wavelengths (far-UV or abiotic or extraviolet rays) are viricidal, bactericidal, mutagenic, and carcinogenic and are used as disinfectants. Non-ionising but short-wave UV is ionising. Black light goes here or under INFRARED RAYS depending on the text, but if unspecified, index here. For /therapeutic use, use ULTRAVIOLET THERAPY

ULTRAVIOLET THERAPY

WN470

E2 The use of ultraviolet electromagnetic radiation in the treatment of disease, usually of the skin. This is the part of the sun's spectrum that causes sunburn and tanning. UVA is less damaging than UVB which is ionising. Coordinate with disease / radiotherapy not / therapy.

In physiotherapy

WB480

See related LIGHT; PHOTOCHEMOTHERAPY

UMBILICAL CORD

WQ210

A16 The flexible rope-like structure that connects a developing FOETUS to the PLACENTA in mammals. The cord contains blood vessels which carry oxygen and nutrients from the mother to the foetus and waste products away from the foetus. For cord blood use FOETAL BLOOD

Umbilical cord blood stem cell transplantation **see** CORD BLOOD STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

QU325

Umbilical hernia **see** HERNIA, UMBILICAL

WI950

UN **see** UNITED NATIONS

JC4

Unani medicine **see** MEDICINE, UNANI

WB64

UNCERTAINTY

E5 F2 G17 N5 N6 The condition in which reasonable knowledge regarding risks, benefits, or the future is not available.

Uncinate seizures **see** EPILEPSIES, PARTIAL

WL460

Uncooked foods **see** RAW FOODS

WD83-90

U

UNCONSCIOUS (PSYCHOLOGY)

WM486

F1 F2 Those forces and content of the mind which are not ordinarily available to conscious awareness or to immediate recall. Do not confuse with UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS

WL732-4

C10 C23 Loss of the ability to maintain awareness of self and environment combined with markedly reduced responsiveness to environmental stimuli. The physiological loss of consciousness, do not confuse with UNCONSCIOUS (PSYCHOLOGY)

In head injury

WL532

See related COMA; CONSCIOUSNESS; SYNCOPE

Under developed nations **see** DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

UNDERACHIEVEMENT

WS212

F2 Performance, usually in school work, poorer than that predicted from aptitude and/or intelligence testing.

Underground trains **see** RAILWAYS

Underpopulation **see** POPULATION DENSITY

HA10

Understanding **see** COMPREHENSION

WLM475

Undertakers **see** MORTUARY PRACTICE

W95

Undulant fever **see** BRUCELLOSIS

WC310

UNEMPLOYMENT

N1 The state of not being engaged in a gainful occupation.

Benefits

Psychology

Sociology

HV245

WLM910

HM230

See related EMPLOYMENT; PERSONNEL DOWNSIZING

UNESCO **see** UNITED NATIONS

JC4

UNHCR **see** UNITED NATIONS

JC4

UNICEF **see** UNITED NATIONS

JC4

Unidirectional nystagmus **see** NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC

WW387

Unilateral hypotonia **see** MUSCLE HYPOTONIA

WE305

UNION LISTS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a publication type. Works consisting of records of the holdings or items owned by two or more libraries. **See related** CATALOGUES

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics **see** USSR

G

Unipolar depression **see** DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

WM171

Unit dose drug distribution systems **see** MEDICATION SYSTEMS

UNITED KINGDOM

G

Z1 Use for GREAT BRITAIN and Northern Ireland; use GREAT BRITAIN for England, Scotland and Wales

U

UNITED NATIONS

JC4

N3 An international organisation whose members include most of the sovereign nations of the world with headquarters in New York City. The primary objectives of the organisation are to maintain peace and security and to achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian problems.

UNITED STATES

G

Z1 Health statistics

W240

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

WC195

N6 Prudent standard preventive measures to be taken by professional and other health personnel in contact with persons afflicted with a communicable disease, to avoid contracting the disease by contagion or infection. Precautions are especially applicable in the diagnosis and care of AIDS patients.

UNIVERSITIES

L40-5

I2 Educational institutions providing facilities for teaching and research and authorized to grant academic degrees. Specify locale if pertinent. Do not confuse with bodies such as College of Physicians which are indexed under SOCIETIES, MEDICAL.

University health services **see** STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

W315

University hospitals **see** HOSPITALS, UNIVERSITY

WX130

University medical centre **see** ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRE

WA210-16

Unmarried person **see** SINGLE PERSON

HQ460

UNNECESSARY PROCEDURES

N2 N5 Diagnostic, therapeutic, and investigative procedures prescribed and performed by health professionals, the results of which do not justify the benefits or hazards and costs to the patient.

Medical ethics

WA255

Unnecessary surgery **see** UNNECESSARY PROCEDURES

Unplanned pregnancy **see** PREGNANCY

WQ221

Unprotected sex **see** UNSAFE SEX

HQ450

UNPUBLISHED WORKS [PUBLICATION TYPE]

V2 This heading is used as a Publication type. Works that have not been formally published.

UNSAFE SEX

HQ300

F1 Sexual behaviours which are high-risk for contracting SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES or for producing PREGNANCY.

Unsocial hours **see** AFTER-HOURS CARE

Unwanted births **see** CHILD, UNWANTED

WQ221

Unwanted child **see** CHILD, UNWANTED

WS321-8

Unwanted pregnancies **see** CHILD, UNWANTED

WQ221

U

UPPER EXTREMITY	WE602-45
A1 The region of the upper limb in animals, extending from the deltoid region to the HAND, and including the ARM; AXILLA; and SHOULDER. For / abnormalities use UPPER EXTREMITY DEFORMITIES, CONGENITAL.	
UPPER EXTREMITY DEFORMITIES, CONGENITAL	WE602
C5 C16 Congenital structural abnormalities of the UPPER EXTREMITY. Hand	WE660
UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT	WI250-505
A3 The segment of the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT that includes the OESOPHAGUS, the STOMACH and the DUODENUM. See related GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT	
Upper leg see THIGH	WE760
Upper limb see UPPER EXTREMITY	WE602-45
Upper motor neuron facial palsy see FACIAL PARALYSIS	WL570/WE403
Upper respiratory infections see RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS	WF480
Upper respiratory tract see RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	WF
URACIL	QU58
D3	
URAEMIA	WJ348
C12 C13 A clinical syndrome associated with the retention of renal waste products or uraemic toxins in the blood. It is usually the result of RENAL INSUFFICIENCY. Most uraemic toxins are end products of protein or nitrogen CATABOLISM, such as UREA or CREATININE. Severe uraemia can lead to multiple organ dysfunctions with a constellation of symptoms. See related KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC	
Urban communities see URBAN POPULATION	HM210
Urban development see URBAN RENEWAL	HM210
URBAN HEALTH	W144
N1 The status of health in urban populations.	
URBAN HEALTH SERVICES	W144
N2 Health services in urban areas. The services include the promotion of health and the delivery of health care.	
Urban planning see CITY PLANNING	JF4
URBAN POPULATION	HA130
N1 The inhabitants of a city or town, including metropolitan areas and suburban areas. Social groups and processes	HM210
See related URBAN HEALTH	
URBAN RENEWAL	HM210
I1 The planned upgrading of a deteriorating urban area, involving rebuilding, renovation, or restoration. It frequently refers to programmes of major demolition and rebuilding of blighted areas. See related HOUSING	

U

URBANISATION

HM210

I1 The process whereby a society changes from a rural to an urban way of life. It refers also to the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. **See related** CITIES

URETER

WJ400

A5 One of a pair of thick-walled tubes that transports urine from the KIDNEY PELVIS to the URINARY BLADDER. Do not confuse with URETHRA. For / surgery consider URINARY DIVERSION.

URETERAL DISEASES

WJ400

C12 C13 Pathological processes involving the URETERS. Do not confuse with URETHRAL DISEASES.

URETERAL OBSTRUCTION

WJ400

C12 C13 Blockage in any part of the URETER causing obstruction of urine flow from the kidney to the URINARY BLADDER. The obstruction may be congenital, acquired, unilateral, bilateral, complete, partial, acute, or chronic. Depending on the degree and duration of the obstruction, clinical features vary greatly such as HYDRONEPHROSIS and obstructive nephropathy.

URETEROSCOPY

WJ400

E1 E4 Endoscopic examination, therapy or surgery of the ureter.

URETHRA

WJ600

A5 A tube that transports URINE from the URINARY BLADDER to the outside of the body in both the sexes. It also has a reproductive function in the male by providing a passage for SPERM. Do not confuse with URETER.

URETHRAL DISEASES

WJ600

C12 C13 Pathological processes involving the URETHRA.

URETHRAL NEOPLASMS

WJ600

C4 C12 C13 Cancer or tumors of the URETHRA. Benign epithelial tumours of the urethra usually consist of squamous and transitional cells. Primary urethral carcinomas are rare and typically of squamous cells. Urethral carcinoma is the only urological malignancy that is more common in females than in males.

Urethral stenosis **see** URETHRAL STRICTURE

WJ600

URETHRAL STRICTURE

WJ600

C12 C13 Narrowing of any part of the URETHRA. It is characterised by decreased urinary stream and often other obstructive voiding symptoms.

URINALYSIS

QY185

E1 Examination of urine by chemical, physical, or microscopic means. Routine urinalysis usually includes performing chemical screening tests, determining specific gravity, observing any unusual colour or odour, screening for bacteriuria, and examining the sediment microscopically. General only. For analysis of specific substances in the urine use substance / urine. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, UROLOGICAL; LABORATORY TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES

Urinary anti-infective agents **see** ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, URINARY

QV243

URINARY BLADDER

WJ500

A5 A musculomembranous sac along the URINARY TRACT. URINE flows from the KIDNEYS into the bladder via the ureters (URETER), and is held there until URINATION. **See related** ADMINISTRATION, INTRAVESICAL; URINARY CATHETERISATION

U

URINARY BLADDER CALCULI

WJ500

C12 C13 C23 Stones in the URINARY BLADDER; also known as vesical calculi, bladder stones, or cystoliths.

URINARY BLADDER DISEASES

WJ500

C12 C13 Pathological processes of the URINARY BLADDER.

URINARY BLADDER NECK OBSTRUCTION

WJ500

C12 C13 Blocked urine flow through the bladder neck, the narrow internal urethral opening at the base of the URINARY BLADDER. Narrowing or strictures of the URETHRA can be congenital or acquired. It is often observed in males with enlarged PROSTATE glands.

URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASMS

WJ504

C4 C12 C13 Tumours or cancer of the URINARY BLADDER.

URINARY BLADDER, NEUROGENIC

WJ500

C10 C12 C13 C23 Dysfunction of the URINARY BLADDER due to disease of the central or peripheral nervous system pathways involved in the control of URINATION. This is often associated with SPINAL CORD DISEASES, but may also be caused by BRAIN DISEASES or PERIPHERAL NERVE DISEASES.

URINARY CALCULI

WJ500

C12 C13 C23 Low-density crystals or stones in any part of the URINARY TRACT. Their chemical compositions often include CALCIUM OXALATE, magnesium ammonium phosphate (struvite), CYSTINE, or URIC ACID. Consider also CALCULI; KIDNEY CALCULI, URETERAL CALCULI; URINARY BLADDER CALCULI

URINARY CATHETERISATION

WJ166

E1 E2 Employment or passage of a catheter into the URINARY BLADDER (urethral c.) or kidney (ureteral c.) for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, UROLOGICAL; URINARY CATHETERS

URINARY CATHETERS

WJ26/146

E7 Catheters inserted into the URINARY BLADDER or kidney for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes. **See related** INDWELLING CATHETERS; URINARY CATHETERISATION

URINARY DIVERSION

WJ168

E4 Temporary or permanent diversion of the flow of urine through the ureter away from the URINARY BLADDER in the presence of a bladder disease or after cystectomy. There is a variety of techniques: direct anastomosis of ureter and bowel, cutaneous ureterostomy, ileal, jejunal or colon conduit, ureterosigmoidostomy, etc.

URINARY INCONTINENCE

WJ146

C12 C13 C23 Involuntary loss of URINE, such as leaking of urine. It is a symptom of various underlying pathological processes. Major types of incontinence include URINARY URGE INCONTINENCE and URINARY STRESS INCONTINENCE.

In the elderly

WT148

See related FAECAL INCONTINENCE

URINARY INCONTINENCE, STRESS

WJ146

C12 C13 C23 Involuntary discharge of URINE as a result of physical activities that increase abdominal pressure on the URINARY BLADDER without detrusor contraction or overdistended bladder. The subtypes are classified by the degree of leakage, descent and opening of the bladder neck and URETHRA without bladder contraction, and sphincter deficiency.

As postnatal complication

WQ545

In women

WJ190

U

Urinary lithiasis **see** UROLITHIASIS WJ500

URINARY RETENTION WJ500

C12 C13 Inability to empty the URINARY BLADDER with voiding (URINATION).

Urinary secretion **see** KIDNEY WJ303

Urinary stones **see** URINARY CALCULI WJ500

URINARY TRACT WJ

A5 For / radiography use UROGRAPHY when general otherwise / radiography with specific organs of the urinary tract. For diseases use UROLOGIC DISEASES. For neoplasms use UROLOGIC NEOPLASMS.

Urinary tract diseases **see** UROLOGIC DISEASES WJ140

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS WJ151-5

C1 C12 C13 Inflammatory responses of the epithelium of the URINARY TRACT to microbial invasions. They are often bacterial infections with associated BACTERIURIA and PYURIA. For / drug therapy consider also ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, URINARY

URINATION WJ145-8

G8 Discharge of URINE, liquid waste processed by the KIDNEY, from the body. Index urine volume under URINE

URINATION DISORDERS WJ145-8

C12 C13 Abnormalities in the process of URINE voiding, including bladder control, frequency of URINATION, as well as the volume and composition of URINE.

URINE WJ102

A12 General works only, prefer / urine with higher animals, substances and diseases.
Secretion WJ303

See related ALBUMINURIA; ANURIA; HAEMATURIA; HAEMOGLOBINURIA;
PHENYLKETONURIA; PROTEINURIA

/ urine Subheading (B2,C,D1-24,F3) used for the presence or analysis of substances in the urine, and also for the examination of, or changes in, the urine in disease. Includes the presence of cells and endogenous and exogenous chemical substances. Do not use for the presence of microbes or parasites in the urine in disease - use / microbiology or / parasitology.

URODYNAMICS WJ141

G8 The mechanical laws of fluid dynamics as they apply to urine transport.

UROGENITAL ABNORMALITIES WJ101

C12 C13 C16 Congenital structural abnormalities of the UROGENITAL SYSTEM in either the male or the female.

Urogenital diseases **see** FEMALE UROGENITAL DISEASES or MALE UROGENITAL DISEASES

UROGENITAL NEOPLASMS WJ160

C4 C12 C13 Tumours or cancer of the UROGENITAL SYSTEM in either the male or the female.
See related GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE; UROLOGIC NEOPLASMS

Urogenital prolapse **see** PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE WP430

U

UROGENITAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WJ168

E4 Surgery performed on the urinary tract or its organs and on the male or female genitalia. Prefer GYNAECOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES & specifics or UROLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES & specifics or UROLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES, MALE & specifics; consider also UROGENITAL SYSTEM / surgery or / surgery with specific urogenital system terms; also UROLOGIC DISEASES / surgery or / surgery with specific urological disease.

UROGENITAL SYSTEM

WJ

A5 All the organs involved in reproduction and the formation and release of URINE. It includes the kidneys, ureters, BLADDER; URETHRA, and the organs of reproduction - ovaries, UTERUS; FALLOPIAN TUBES; VAGINA; and CLITORIS in women and the testes; SEMINAL VESICLES; PROSTATE; seminal ducts; and PENIS in men. Must be both uro- and genital. For / abnormalities use UROGENITAL ABNORMALITIES. For / radiography use UROGRAPHY but prefer / radiography with specific organs of the urogenital system. **See related** UROGRAPHY

UROGRAPHY

WJ141

E1 Radiography of any part of the urinary tract. Prefer / radiography with specific organs of urogenital system. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, UROLOGICAL; URINARY TRACT; UROGENITAL SYSTEM

UROLITHIASIS

WJ500

C12 C13 Formation of stones in any part of the URINARY TRACT, usually in the KIDNEY; URINARY BLADDER; or the URETER. **See related** URINARY BLADDER CALCULI; KIDNEY CALCULI; URETERAL CALCULI; URINARY CALCULI

UROLOGIC DISEASES

WJ140

C12 C13 Pathological processes of the URINARY TRACT in both males and females.

UROLOGIC NEOPLASMS

WJ160

C4 C12 C13 Tumours or cancer of the URINARY TRACT in either the male or the female. **See related** BLADDER NEOPLASMS; KIDNEY NEOPLASMS; URETERAL NEOPLASMS

UROLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

WJ168

E4 Surgery performed on the urinary tract or its parts in the male or female. For surgery of the male genitalia, UROLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES, MALE is available. **See related** KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

UROLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES, MALE

WJ168

E4 Surgery performed on the male genitalia.

Urological diagnostic techniques **see** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, UROLOGICAL

WJ141

UROLOGY

WJ21

H2 A surgical specialty concerned with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the urinary tract in both sexes, and the genital tract in the male. Common urological problems include urinary obstruction, URINARY INCONTINENCE, infections, and UROGENITAL NEOPLASMS. Do not use for diseases of the URINARY TRACT. **See related** UROLOGIC DISEASES; UROLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Urostomy **see** URINARY DIVERSION

WJ168

URSODEOXYCHOLIC ACID

QV66

D4 An epimer of chenodeoxycholic acid. It is a mammalian bile acid found first in the bear and is apparently either a precursor or a product of chenodeoxycholate. Its administration changes the composition of bile and may dissolve gallstones. It is used as a cholagogue and choleric.

U

- URTICARIA** **WR170**
C17 C20 A vascular reaction of the skin characterised by erythema and wheal formation due to localized increase of vascular permeability. The causative mechanism may be allergy, infection, or stress.
- USER-COMPUTER INTERFACE** **QA125**
L1 The portion of an interactive computer programme that issues messages to and receives commands from a user.
- User education, library **see** LIBRARIES Z242
- User effectiveness **see** EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC Q20
- User compliance **see** PATIENT COMPLIANCE WA20
- User surveys, library **see** LIBRARY SURVEYS Z310
- USSR** **G**
Z1
- Uterine bleeding **see** UTERINE HAEMORRHAGE
- UTERINE CERVICAL DISEASES** **WP520-45**
C13 Pathological processes of the UTERINE CERVIX. For inflammatory diseases see CERVICITIS
- UTERINE CERVICAL DYSPLASIA** **WP540**
C4 C13 Abnormal development of immature squamous EPITHELIAL CELLS of the UTERINE CERVIX, a term used to describe pre-malignant cytological changes in the cervical EPITHELIUM. These atypical cells do not penetrate the epithelial BASEMENT MEMBRANE. **See related** UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- UTERINE CERVICAL EROSION** **WP530**
C13 Loss or destruction of the epithelial lining of the UTERINE CERVIX.
- UTERINE CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE** **WQ228**
C13 Incompetent UTERINE CERVIX is usually diagnosed in the second trimester of PREGNANCY. It is characterised by passive painless cervical dilation in the absence of UTERINE CONTRACTION; BLEEDING; INFECTION; and sometimes with the amniotic sac (AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE) bulging through the partially dilated cervix. Left untreated, this condition may lead to premature pregnancy loss, such as HABITUAL ABORTION.
- UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS** **WP540**
C4 C13 Tumours or cancer of the UTERINE CERVIX. See related UTERINE CERVIX DYSPLASIA
- Uterine cervical smear test **see** VAGINAL SMEARS WP510
- UTERINE CERVICITIS** **WP525**
C13 Inflammation of the CERVIX UTERI
- UTERINE DISEASES** **WP410-565**
C13 For inflammatory disease use ENDOMETRITIS
- Uterine endoscopy **see** HYSTEROSCOPY WP400

U

UTERINE HAEMORRHAGE

C13 C23 Bleeding from blood vessels in the UTERUS, sometimes manifested as vaginal bleeding. "Vaginal bleeding" usually refers to uterine bleeding through the vagina & goes here but check the text for bleeding from vaginal injuries, vaginal diseases, vaginal tumours, etc and index under the proper VAGINA term. **See related** HAEMORRHAGE; MENORRHAGIA

UTERINE NEOPLASMS

WP440-80

C4 C13 Tumours or cancer of the UTERUS. For fibroma use LEIOMYOMA + UTERINE NEOPLASMS. **See related** CERVIX NEOPLASMS; GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE

UTERINE PROLAPSE

WP430

C13 Downward displacement of the UTERUS. It is classified in various degrees: in the first degree the UTERINE CERVIX is within the vaginal orifice; in the second degree the cervix is outside the orifice; in the third degree the entire uterus is outside the orifice.

Uterine stimulants **see** OXYTOCICS

QV173

Uteroplacental circulation **see** PLACENTAL CIRCULATION

WQ218

Uteroscopy **see** HYSTEROSCOPY

WP400

UTERUS

WP400-80

A5 The hollow thick-walled muscular organ in the female PELVIS. It consists of the fundus (the body) which is the site of EMBRYO IMPLANTATION and FOETAL DEVELOPMENT. Beyond the isthmus at the perineal end of fundus, is CERVIX UTERI (the neck) opening into VAGINA. Beyond the isthmi at the upper abdominal end of fundus, are the FALLOPIAN TUBES. Consider also terms at HYSTER-. For / blood supply consider PLACENTAL CIRCULATION. For / surgery consider HYSTERECTOMY. For / radiography use HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHY. Inflammation is ENDOMETRITIS. Index uterine inversion under UTERINE DISEASES not UTERINE PROLAPSE. **See related** HYSTERECTOMY; HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHY

Utilitarianism **see** ETHICAL THEORY

BJ

Utility theory **see** ECONOMICS

HB

/ utilization Subheading.(E,N2-4) Used with equipment, facilities, programmes, services and health personnel for discussions, usually with data, of how much they are used. It includes discussions of over use and under use. Not for "use" of procedures in treating or diagnosing patients.

UVEA

WW345

A9 The pigmented vascular coat of the eyeball, consisting of the CHOROID; CILIARY BODY; and IRIS, which are continuous with each other. For anterior uvea use IRIS + CILIARY BODY, for posterior uvea use CHOROID. For inflammation use UVEITIS. **See related** IRIS

UVEAL DISEASES

WW345

C11 Diseases of the UVEA. For inflammatory disease use UVEITIS.

UVEAL NEOPLASMS

WW345

C4 C11 Tumours or cancer of the uvea.

UVEITIS

WW345

C11 Inflammation of part or all of the uvea, the middle (vascular) tunic of the eye, and commonly involving the other tunics (sclera and cornea, and the retina).

UVULA

WV410

A14