

V

VACCINATION

QW806

E2 E5 N2 N6 Administration of vaccines to stimulate the host's immune response. This includes any preparation intended for active immunological prophylaxis. Use for the concept of vaccination, where and when it is done, its value etc; not for works on VACCINES. If the emphasis of a work is immunity, coordinate with the disease + / immunology; if the emphasis is on prevention, coordinate the disease term with / prevention and control. For therapy use IMMUNOTHERAPY or a specific vaccine /therapeutic use.

Immunisation & vaccination in general

W121

Travel medicine

W124

Tuberculin vaccine and BCG

WF250

In childhood

WS130

See related IMMUNOTHERAPY, ACTIVE

Vaccine therapy **see** IMMUNOTHERAPY, ACTIVE

QW949

Vaccine, bacterial **see** BACTERIAL VACCINES

QW805

VACCINES

QW805

D20 Suspensions of killed or attenuated microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, or rickettsiae), antigenic proteins derived from them, or synthetic constructs, administered for the prevention, amelioration, or treatment of infectious and other diseases. For general use only, prefer specific vaccines where possible. Coordinate with the disease + /prevention & control.

Vaccines, antifertility **see** VACCINES, CONTRACEPTIVE

HQ169

Vaccines, cancer **see** CANCER VACCINES

QZ730

VACCINES, CONTRACEPTIVE

HQ169

D20 Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent conception. **See related** CONTRACEPTION, IMMUNOLOGIC

Vaccines, neoplasm **see** CANCER VACCINES

QZ730

Vacuum aspiration **see** VACUUM CURETTAGE

VACUUM CURETTAGE

WP550

E4 Aspiration of the contents of the uterus with a vacuum curette.
In abortion

WQ440

VACUUM EXTRACTION, OBSTETRICAL

WQ314

E4 Removal of the foetus from the uterus or vagina at or near the end of pregnancy with a metal traction cup that is attached to the foetus' head. Negative pressure is applied and traction is made on a chain passed through the suction tube.

Vacuum pump **see** VACUUM CURETTAGE

VAGINA

WP250-90

A5 The genital canal in the female, extending from the UTERUS to the VULVA. Consider also terms at COLPO-. For vaginal bleeding consider UTERINE HAEMORRHAGE. For vaginal discharge use LEUKORRHOEA. For inflammation use VAGINITIS. **See related** COLPOSCOPY

VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CAESAREAN

WQ330

E4 Delivery of an infant through the vagina in a female who has had a prior Caesarean section.

VAGINAL DISEASES

WP252-90

C13 Pathological processes of the VAGINA. For inflammatory disease use VAGINITIS

V

- VAGINAL FISTULA** **WP252**
C13 C23 An abnormal anatomical passage that connects the VAGINA to other organs, such as the bladder (VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA) or the rectum (RECTOVAGINAL FISTULA).
- Vaginal injury **see** VAGINA / injuries WP280
- VAGINAL NEOPLASMS** **WP290**
C4 C13 Tumours or cancer of the VAGINA. **See related** GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE
- Vaginal prolapse **see** UTERINE PROLAPSE WP430
- VAGINAL SMEARS** **WP510**
E1 Collection of pooled secretions of the posterior vaginal fornix for cytologic examination.
- Vaginal suppositories **see** SUPPOSITORIES WB344
- Vaginal vault prolapse **see** PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE WP430
- VAGINISMUS** **HQ200**
C13 F3 Recurrent or persistent involuntary SPASM of the outer muscles of the VAGINA, occurring during vaginal penetration.
- VAGINITIS** **WP255**
C13 Inflammation of the vagina characterised by pain and a purulent discharge. For bacterial disease use VAGINOSIS BACTERIAL. For monilial disease use CANDIDIASIS, VULVOVAGINAL. TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS is also available.
- Vaginitis, monilial **see** CANDIDIASIS, VULVOVAGINAL WP257
- VAGINOSIS, BACTERIAL** **WP254**
C1 C13 Polymicrobial, nonspecific vaginitis associated with positive cultures of Gardnerella vaginalis and other anaerobic organisms and a decrease in lactobacilli. It remains unclear whether the initial pathogenic event is caused by the growth of anaerobes or a primary decrease in lactobacilli. Coordinate with specific bacterium or infection.
- VAGUS NERVE** **WL195**
A8 The 10th cranial nerve. The vagus is a mixed nerve which contains somatic afferents (from skin in back of the ear and the external auditory meatus), visceral afferents (from the pharynx, larynx, thorax, and abdomen), parasympathetic efferents (to the thorax and abdomen), and efferents to striated muscle (of the larynx and pharynx). For disease coordinate with CRANIAL NERVE DISEASES or CRANIAL NERVE NEOPLASMS. / surgery is probably VAGOTOMY.
- VALIDATION STUDIES**
V3 This heading is used as a publication type. Works consisting of research using processes by which the reliability and relevance of a procedure for a specific purpose are established.
- Validity (epidemiology) **see** REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESULTS
- Valium **see** DIAZEPAM QV85
- Valproate **see** VALPROIC ACID QV85
- Valproate sodium **see** VALPROIC ACID QV85

V

VALPROIC ACID	QV85
D2 D10 A fatty acid with anticonvulsant properties used in the treatment of epilepsy. The mechanisms of its therapeutic actions are not well understood. It may act by increasing GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID levels in the brain or by altering the properties of voltage dependent sodium channels.	
VALUE OF LIFE	W270
K1 The intrinsic moral worth ascribed to a living being. See related QUALITY OF LIFE; SOCIAL VALUES	
Value orientation see SOCIAL VALUES	HM275
Values,social see SOCIAL VALUES	HM275
Valve incompetence, pulmonary see PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY	WG269
Valve regurgitation, pulmonary see PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY	WG269
Valve, pulmonary see PULMONARY VALVE	WG269
Valves, heart see HEART VALVES	WG260-9
Valvular heart diseases see HEART VALVE DISEASES	WG260
VANCOMYCIN	QU68
D9 D12 Antibacterial obtained from Streptomyces orientalis. It is a glycopeptide related to RISTOCETIN that inhibits bacterial cell wall assembly and is toxic to kidneys and the inner ear.	
Vandalism see SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS	HM440
Vaporisation, laser see LASER THERAPY	WO225
Variance analysis see ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	QA28
Variation analysis, small-area see SMALL-AREA ANALYSIS	QA28
Variations, clinical practice see PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE PATTERNS	WB100
Varicella see CHICKENPOX	WC572
Varices see VARICOSE VEINS	WG620
VARICOSE ULCER	WG620
C14 C17 Skin breakdown or ulceration caused by varicose veins in which there is too much hydrostatic pressure in the superficial venous system of the leg. Venous hypertension leads to increased pressure in the capillary bed, transudation of fluid and proteins into the interstitial space, altering blood flow and supply of nutrients to the skin and subcutaneous tissues, and eventual ulceration. Assume to be of the leg and do not coordinate with LEG ULCER. See related LEG ULCER	
VARICOSE VEINS	WG620
C14 Enlarged and tortuous VEINS. Assume to be of the leg so do not coordinate with LEG. For other sites co-ordinate VARICOSE VEINS with organ / blood supply, not organ/disease, as orbit varix use VARICOSE VEINS with ORBIT / blood supply, not ORBITAL DISEASES. See related SCLEROTHERAPY	
Variola see SMALLPOX WC585-8	

V

Variola minor see SMALLPOX	WC585-8
VARIOLA VIRUS	WC585-8
B4 A species of ORTHOPOXVIRUS causing infections in humans. No infections have been reported since 1977 and the virus is now believed to be virtually extinct.	
Varix see VARICOSE VEINS	WG620
VAS DEFERENS	WJ780
A5 The excretory duct of the testes that carries SPERMATOZOA. It rises from the SCROTUM and joins the SEMINAL VESICLES to form the ejaculatory duct. For / surgery consider also VASECTOMY. See related VASECTOMY	
Vas deferens reanastomosis see STERILISATION REVERSAL	WJ780
Vas ligation see VASECTOMY	WJ780
Vascular access ports see CATHETERS, INDWELLING	WB250
Vascular dementia see DEMENTIA, VASCULAR	WM221
VASCULAR DISEASES	WG500-700
C14 Pathological processes involving any of the BLOOD VESSELS in the cardiac or peripheral circulation. They include diseases of ARTERIES; VEINS; and rest of the vasculature system in the body. For inflammatory disease use VASCULITIS. For / surgery use VASCULAR SURGERY. For vascular compression syndromes coordinate PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES with CONSTRICTION, PATHOLOGIC + specific blood vessel if pertinent.	
Of the eye	WW185
See related CARDIOLOGY; CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES; PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES	
Vascular diseases, intracranial see CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS	WL405-35
Vascular diseases, peripheral see PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES	WG500
Vascular graft occlusion see GRAFT OCCLUSION, VASCULAR	WG630
Vascular graft restenosis see GRAFT OCCLUSION, VASCULAR	WG630
Vascular haemophilia see VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE	WH312
Vascular haemostatic disorders see HAEMOSTATIC DISORDERS	WH322
VASCULAR HEADACHE	WL840
C10 C14 Secondary headache disorders attributed to a variety of cranial or cervical vascular disorders, such as BRAIN ISCHAEMIA; INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGES; and CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM VASCULAR MALFORMATIONS.	
Vascular injury, brain see CEREBROVASCULAR TRAUMA	WL405
Vascular origin tinnitus see TINNITUS	WV579
Vascular smooth muscle see MUSCLE, SMOOTH, VASCULAR	WE300
Vascular surgery see VASCULAR SURGICAL PROCEDURES	WG630

V

- VASCULAR SURGICAL PROCEDURES** **WG630**
E4 Prefer specific blood vessel / surgery. **See related** BLOOD VESSELS
- Vascular tissue neoplasms **see** NEOPLASMS, VASCULAR TISSUE QZ340
- Vascular trauma, brain **see** CEREBROVASCULAR TRAUMA WL405
- VASCULITIS** **WD770**
C14 Inflammation of any one of the blood vessels, including the ARTERIES; VEINS; and rest of the vasculature system in the body. Consider ARTERITIS or PHLEBITIS. For haemorrhagic vasculitis, PURPURA, SCHOENLEIN-HENOCH is also available.
- VASECTOMY** **WJ780**
E4 Surgical removal of the ductus deferens, or a portion of it. It is done in association with prostatectomy, or to induce infertility. **See related** STERILISATION REVERSAL
- Vasectomy reversal **see** VASOVASOSTOMY WJ780
Vasoconstrictor agents, nasal **see** NASAL DECONGESTANTS QV150
- VASOMOTOR SYSTEM** **WG560**
A8 The neural systems which act on VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE to control blood vessel diameter. The major neural control is through the sympathetic nervous system. For / drug effects consider also VASOCONSTRICTOR AGENTS and VASODILATOR AGENTS. **See related** BLOOD VESSELS
- Vasostomy **see** VASOVASOSTOMY WJ780
- VASOVASOSTOMY** **WJ780**
E4 Surgical anastomosis or fistulisation of the spermatic ducts to restore fertility in a previously vasectomised male. **See related** STERILISATION REVERSAL; VASECTOMY
- Vater's ampulla **see** AMPULLA OF VATER WI750
- VDUs **see** COMPUTER TERMINALS QA170
- Vector electrocardiography **see** VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY WG140
- VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY** **WG140**
E1 Recording of the moment-to moment electromotive forces of the heart on a plane of the body surface delineated as a vector function of time.
- Vegan diet **see** DIET, VEGETARIAN WD158
- Vegetable oils **see** PLANT OILS
- VEGETABLE PROTEINS** **WD42**
D12 J2 Proteins which are present in or isolated from vegetables or vegetable products used as food. The concept is distinguished from PLANT PROTEINS which refers to non-dietary proteins from plants. Restrict to proteins from vegetables. For fruit proteins index under FRUITS + DIETARY PROTEINS + PLANT PROTEINS. For proteins in non-dietary plants index under PLANT PROTEINS. Coordinate with specific vegetable if appropriate.
- VEGETABLES** **WD90**
B1 J2 As a plant and in food. For health effects or therapeutic use of vegetables, use VEGETABLES + specific plant if pertinent + disease / diet therapy; PHYTOTHERAPY is also available.
- In diets **WD150-60**

V

Vegetarianism see DIET, VEGETARIAN	WD154
Vegetative state, persistent see PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE	WL732
VEHICLE EMISSIONS	W44
D20 Gases, fumes, vapours, and odours escaping from the cylinders of a gasoline or diesel internal-combustion engine.	
Vehicles, pharmaceutical see PHARMACEUTICAL VEHICLES	QV500
Vehicles, motor see MOTOR VEHICLES	W440
Veiled cells see DENDRITIC CELLS	QS532
VEINS	WG600-35
A7 The vessels carrying blood away from the capillary beds. Consider also terms at PHLEB-. For venous pressure use VENOUS PRESSURE or CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE. For inflammation use PHLEBITIS. For / radiography use PHLEBOGRAPHY. See related PHLEBOGRAPHY; VARICOSE VEINS	
Veins, pulmonary see PULMONARY VEINS	WF610
Velocimetry see RHEOLOGY	QC
Velocimetry,laser-Doppler see LASER-DOPPLER FLOWMETRY	WG104
Velum palatinum see PALATE, SOFT	WV410
VENAE CAVAE	WG600
A7 The inferior and superior venae cavae.	
Vendors see COMMERCE	WX214
Venereal diseases see SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	WC140-90
Venereal warts see CONDYLOMATA ACUMINATA	WC140
VENEREOLOGY	WC140
H2 Specialty. A branch of medicine which deals with sexually transmitted disease. Do not use for the diseases. See related SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	
Venesection see PHLEBOTOMY	WB290
Venipuncture see PLEBOTOMY	WB290
Venography see PHLEBOGRAPHY	WG600
Veno-occlusive disease, pulmonary see PULMONARY VENO-OCCLUSIVE DISEASE	WG610
Venous catheterisation, central see CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERISATION	WB250
Venous catheterisation, peripheral see CATHETERISATION, PERIPHERAL	WG500
VENOUS INSUFFICIENCY	WG600
C14 Impaired venous blood flow or venous return (venous stasis), usually caused by inadequate venous valves. Venous insufficiency often occurs in the legs, and is associated with OEDEMA and sometimes with VENOUS STASIS ULCERS at the ankle.	

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VENOUS PRESSURE	WG340
G9 The blood pressure in the VEINS. It is usually measured to assess the filling PRESSURE to the HEART VENTRICLE. For venous hypertension do not coordinate with HYPERTENSION. For pressure within a specific vessel; CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE & PORTAL PRESSURE are also available.	
Measurement	WB280
Venous pressure, central see CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE	WG106
VENOUS THROMBOSIS	WG610
C14 The formation or presence of a blood clot (THROMBUS) within a vein.	
Venous ulcer see VARICOSE ULCER	WG620
VENTILATION	W44
N6 Supplying a building or house, their rooms and corridors, with fresh air. The controlling of the environment thus may be in public or domestic sites and in medical or non-medical locales. For lungs use PULMONARY VENTILATION.	
In health care premises	WX470
Of libraries	Z134
See related ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED	
Ventilation, high-frequency see HIGH-FREQUENCY VENTILATION	WF496
Ventilation, mechanical see RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL	WF496
Ventilation, middle ear see MIDDLE EAR VENTILATION	WV532
VENTILATION-PERFUSION RATIO	WF102
E1 G9 The ratio of alveolar ventilation to simultaneous alveolar capillary blood flow in any part of the lung. A respiratory function test.	
Biochemistry	WF110
Ventilation, pulmonary see PULMONARY VENTILATION	WF102
Ventilation tests see PULMONARY VENTILATION	WF102
VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL	WF496
E7 Mechanical devices used to produce or assist pulmonary ventilation. See related RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL	
VENTILATORS, NEGATIVE PRESSURE	WF170
E7 Body ventilators that assist ventilation by applying intermittent sub-atmospheric pressure around the thorax, abdomen or airway and periodically expand the chest wall and inflate the lungs. They are relatively simple to operate and do not require tracheostomy. These devices include the tank ventilators ("iron lung"), Portalung, Pneumowrap, and chest cuirass ("tortoise shell").	
Ventilators, pulmonary see VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL	WF496
Ventilatory depression see RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY	WF160
Ventral striatum see BASAL GANGLIA	WL132
Ventricle-assist device see HEART-ASSIST DEVICES	WG440
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION	WG230
C14 A condition in which HEART VENTRICLES exhibit impaired function.	

V

VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT

WG230

C14 A condition in which the LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart was functionally impaired. This condition usually leads to HEART FAILURE; MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION; and other cardiovascular complications. Diagnosis is made by measuring the diminished ejection fraction and a depressed level of motility of the left ventricular wall.

Ventricular hypertrophy, left **see** HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR WG210

Ventricular neoplasms, brain **see** CEREBRAL VENTRICAL NEOPLASMS WL350

VENTRICULAR OUTFLOW OBSTRUCTION

WG230

C14 Occlusion of the outflow tract in either the LEFT VENTRICLE or the RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart. This may result from CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS, predisposing heart diseases, complications of surgery, or HEART NEOPLASMS.

Ventricular punctures **see** PUNCTURES WB377

Ventricular septal defects **see** HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, VENTRICULAR WG230

Ventriculography, cerebral **see** CEREBRAL VENTRICULOGRAPHY WL252

VERBAL BEHAVIOUR

WLM870-2

F1 Includes both producing and responding to words, either written or spoken. **See related** LANGUAGE; LANGUAGE DISORDERS; SPEECH; SPEECH DISORDERS

Verbal fluency disorders **see** SPEECH DISORDERS WL752

VERBAL LEARNING

WLM470

F2 Learning to respond verbally to a verbal stimulus cue. **See related** LANGUAGE DISORDERS

Verbal tests **see** NEUROLOGIC EXAMINATION WL258

Vermiform appendix **see** APPENDIX WI535

Vermifuges **see** ANTHELMINTICS QV253

Verruca **see** WARTS WR325

Vertebrae **see** SPINE WE460-90

Vertebral column **see** SPINE WE460-90

Vertebrate viruses **see** VIRUSES QW160-170

VERTEBRATES

QL30

B1 Animals having a vertebral column, members of the phylum Chordata, subphylum Craniata comprising mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. Very general term. Prefer specific classes, orders, families and genera.

Vertebrogenic pain syndrome **see** BACK PAIN WE458

VERTEBROPLASTY

WE485

E2 E4 Procedures to repair or stabilise vertebral fractures, especially compression fractures by injecting BONE CEMENTS into the fractured VERTEBRAE.

Vertical disease transmission **see** INFECTIOUS DISEASE TRANSMISSION, VERTICAL W110

V

Vertical nystagmus **see** NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC WW387

VERTIGO

WV555

C9 C10 C23 An illusion of movement, either of the external world revolving around the patient or of the patient themselves revolving in space. Vertigo may be associated with disorders of the inner ear (EAR, INNER); VESTIBULAR NERVE; BRAINSTEM; or CEREBRAL CORTEX. Lesions in the TEMPORAL LOBE and PARIETAL LOBE may be associated with FOCAL SEIZURES that may feature vertigo as an ictal manifestation. Vertigo is not the same as DIZZINESS, which is a sensation of unsteadiness or lightheadedness. **See related** DIZZINESS

Vertigo, aural **see** MENIERE DISEASE WV558

Very high frequency waves **see** RADIO WAVES

Vesical calculi **see** URINARY BLADDER CALCULI WJ500

Vesicants, **see** IRRITANTS QV65

Vesication **see** BLISTER WR230

Vesicostomy **see** CYSTOSTOMY WJ500

Vesicular skin diseases **see** SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS WR230

Vesicular disorders **see** SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS WR230

Vesiculobullous dermatoses **see** SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS WR230

Vestibular apparatus **see** VESTIBULE, LABYRINTH WV555

VESTIBULAR DISEASES

WV555

C9 Pathological processes of the VESTIBULAR LABYRINTH which contains part of the balancing apparatus. Patients with vestibular diseases show instability and are at risk of frequent falls. **See related** LABYRINTH DISEASES

VESTIBULAR FUNCTION TESTS

WV555

E1 **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OTOLOGICAL

VESTIBULAR NERVE

WV555

A8 The vestibular part of the 8th cranial nerve (VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE). The vestibular nerve fibres arise from neurons of Scarpa's ganglion and project peripherally to vestibular hair cells and centrally to the VESTIBULAR NUCLEI of the BRAIN STEM. These fibres mediate the sense of balance and head position. For neoplasms, co-ordinate with VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE DISEASES + CRANIAL NERVE NEOPLASMS + histological type of neoplasm.

VESTIBULE, LABYRINTH

WV555

A9 An oval, bony chamber of the inner ear, part of the bony labyrinth. It is continuous with bony COCHLEA anteriorly, and SEMICIRCULAR CANALS posteriorly. The vestibule contains two communicating sacs (utricle and saccule) of the balancing apparatus. The oval window on its lateral wall is occupied by the base of the STAPES of the MIDDLE EAR. For disease use VESTIBULAR DISEASES.

/ veterinary Subheading.(C1-21,C23,E1,E3,E4,E6-7) Used for naturally occurring diseases in animals, (pets, domestic, wild or zoo) or for diagnostic, preventive or therapeutic procedures used in veterinary medicine. Do not use for laboratory animals unless veterinary procedures are specifically discussed.

V

- Vestibule oris **see** MOUTH WI200
- VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE** **WV501**
A8 The 8th cranial nerve. The vestibulocochlear nerve has a cochlear part (COCHLEAR NERVE) which is concerned with hearing and a vestibular part (VESTIBULAR NERVE) which mediates the sense of balance and head position. The fibres of the cochlear nerve originate from neurons of the SPIRAL GANGLION and project to the cochlear nuclei (COCHLEAR NUCLEUS). The fibres of the vestibular nerve arise from neurons of Scarpa's ganglion and project to the VESTIBULAR NUCLEI. For neoplasms, co-ordinate VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE DISEASES with CRANIAL NERVE NEOPLASMS + histological type of neoplasm but note that NEUROMA, ACOUSTIC is also available.
- VETERANS** **JD10**
M1 Former members of the armed services. **See related** MILITARY PERSONNEL; PENSIONERS
- VETERINARY MEDICINE** **SF**
H2 The medical science concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases in animals. Specialty. Prefer / veterinary with diseases and techniques. For / legislation use LEGISLATION, VETERINARY
- VIBRATION** **QC4**
G1 A continuing periodic change in displacement with respect to a fixed reference.
As an aetiological agent **QZ57**
In occupational health **W358**
- VIBRIO CHOLERAE** **WC200**
B3 The aetiologic agent of CHOLERA
- VIBRIO INFECTIONS** **WC200**
C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus VIBRIO. **See related** CHOLERA; VIBRIO CHOLERAE
- VIBRIONACEAE** **QW141**
B3 A family of gram-negative bacteria whose members predominate in the bacterial flora of PLANKTON; FISHES; and SEAWATER. Some members are important pathogens for humans and animals.
- Victims of crime **see** CRIME VICTIMS HM426
- Victims **see** SURVIVAL; PRISONERS; VIOLENCE; STRESS DISORDERS, POST-TRAUMATIC; DISASTERS; NATURAL DISASTERS
- Victimisation **see** CRIME VICTIMS HM426
- VIDARABINE** **QU57**
D3 D13 A nucleoside antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces antibioticus. It has some antineoplastic properties and has broad spectrum activity against DNA viruses in cell cultures and significant antiviral activity against infections caused by a variety of viruses such as the herpes viruses, the VACCINIA VIRUS and varicella zoster virus.
As an anti-viral agent **QV268.5**
- Video display units **see** COMPUTER TERMINALS QA200
- VIDEO GAMES** **QA139**
I3 L1 A form of interactive entertainment in which the player controls electronically generated images that appear on a video display screen. This includes video games played in the home on special machines or home computers, and those played in arcades.

V

VIDEO RECORDING	L77
L1 The storing or preserving of video signals for television to be played back later via a transmitter or receiver. Recordings may be made on magnetic tape or discs (VIDEODISC RECORDING).	
In nursing education	WY53
Videokeratography see CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY	WW330
VIDEOTAPE RECORDING	L77
J1 L1 Recording of visual and sometimes sound signals on magnetic tape. Do not confuse with VIDEO RECORDING nor VIDEODISC RECORDING.	
Videotapes see VIDEOTAPE RECORDING	L77
VIETNAM	G
Z1	
VIETNAM CONFLICT	JD10
K1 A conflict occurring from 1954 through 1975 within the Republic of Vietnam. It involved neighbouring nations and the United States and other members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.	
Psychological effects	WLM165
See related COMBAT DISORDER; WARFARE	
VIGABATRIN	
D2 D12 An analogue of GAMMA-AMINO BUTYRIC ACID. It is an irreversible inhibitor of 4-AMINO BUTYRATE TRANSAMINASE, the enzyme responsible for the catabolism of GAMMA-AMINO BUTYRIC ACID.	
As an anticonvulsant	QV85
Village health worker see COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDES	W146
Vilyuisk human encephalomyelitis virus see THEILOVIRUS	QW168
VINBLASTINE	QV269
D3 Antitumor alkaloid isolated from Vinca rosea.	
VINCA ALKALOIDS	QV269
D3 A group of indole-indoline dimers which are ALKALOIDS obtained from the VINCA genus of plants. They inhibit polymerization of TUBULIN into MICROTUBULES thus blocking spindle formation and arresting cells in METAPHASE. They are some of the most useful ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS.	
Antineoplastics.	
VINCRISTINE	QV269
D3 Antitumour alkaloid isolated from Vinca Rosea.	
Vinorelbine see VINBLASINE / analogues & derivatives	QV269
VIOLENCE	HM430
I1 Individual or group aggressive behaviour which is socially non-acceptable, turbulent and often destructive. It is precipitated by frustrations, hostility, prejudices etc. Hostages go under PRISONERS and add VIOLENCE only if specifically discussed.	
Abuse of adults/ vulnerable adults	HM430
In learning disabled people	WM837
In mentally ill people	WM38
Patients	WA60

V

Psychiatric aspects	WM196
Psychology	WLM230
To physically disabled and chronically ill	WB621
To social workers by clients	HV118
Violent crime	HM430-6
Violent offenders	WM761
Violent patient	WA6
See related AGGRESSION; ANGER; WORKPLACE VIOLENCE; BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME; BATTERED WOMEN; SPOUSE ABUSE; ABUSE; DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; ELDER ABUSE; BIOLOGICAL WARFARE; BIOTERRORISM; CHEMICAL WARFARE; CHILD RIOTS; TERRORISM; WARFARE	
Violent criminals see OFFENDERS, MENTALLY DISORDERED	WM761
Violent patient see VIOLENCE	WA60
VIPER VENOMS	WD565
D20 D23 Venoms from SNAKES of the viperid family. They tend to be less toxic than elapid or hydrophid venoms and act mainly on the vascular system, interfering with coagulation and capillary membrane integrity and are highly cytotoxic. They contain large amounts of several enzymes, other factors, and some toxins. / antagonists & inhibitors permitted but consider also ANTIVENINS; / enzymology permitted; includes adder venoms & viperotoxin.	
Viperotoxin see VIPER VENOMS	WD565
Viral antigens see ANTIGENS, VIRAL	QW570
Viral drug sensitivity tests see MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS	QW25
Viral encephalitis see ENCEPALITIS, VIRAL	WC540
Viral haemorrhagic fever see HAEMORRHAGIC FEVERS, VIRAL	WC534
Viral hepatitis, human see HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN	WC536
VIRAL HEPATITIS VACCINES	WC536
D20 Any vaccine raised against any virus or viral derivative that causes hepatitis. See related HEPATITIS A VACCINE	
Viral infections see VIRUS DISEASES	WC500-93
VIRAL INTERFERENCE	QW160
G6 A phenomenon in which infection by a first virus results in resistance of cells or tissues to infection by a second, unrelated virus. See related INTERFERONS	
Viral meningitis see MENINGITIS, VIRAL	WL332
Viral meningoencephalitic Parkinsonism see PARKINSON DISEASE, POSTENCEPHALITIC	WL315-8
VIRGINIA	G
Z1 A southern state of the United States.	
Virginity see SEXUAL ABSTINENCE	HQ430

V

VIROLOGY

QW160

H1 The study of the structure, growth, function, genetics, and reproduction of viruses, and VIRUS DISEASES. Specialty. Do not confuse with VIRUS DISEASES. Prefer / virology with specific organ, higher animal and disease. **See related** INFECTIOUS DISEASE MEDICINE

/ virology Subheading.(A,B1-3,B6,C,F3,) Used with organs, animals and higher plants and with diseases for virologic studies. For bacteria, rickettsia and fungi / microbiology is used. For parasites / parasitology is used.

Virotherapy, oncolytic **see** ONCOLYTIC VIROTHERAPY **QZ730**

Virtual colonoscopy **see** COLONOGRAPHY, COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC **WI520**

Virtual systems **see** USER-COMPUTER INTERFACE **QA125**

VIRTUES

HM275

F1 K1 Character traits that are considered to be morally praiseworthy.

VIRULENCE

QW730

G6 The degree of pathogenicity within a group or species of microorganisms or viruses as indicated by case fatality rates and/or the ability of the organism to invade the tissues of the host. The pathogenic capacity of an organism is determined by its VIRULENCE FACTORS. Coordinate with micro-organism or parasite / pathogenicity.

/ virulence **see** / pathogenicity

VIRUS CULTIVATION

QW25

E5 **See related** TISSUE CULTURE

VIRUS DISEASES

WC500-93

C2 A general term for diseases produced by viruses. Prefer specifics. For / drug therapy consider also ANTIVIRAL AGENTS.

In cancer

QZ530

Of nervous system

WL338

Of skin

WR320

See related ANTIVIRAL AGENTS

Virus, human immunodeficiency **see** HIV **QW168**

Virus inhibitors **see** ANTIVIRAL AGENTS **QW160**

VIRUS REPLICATION

QW160

G6 The process of intracellular viral multiplication, consisting of the synthesis of PROTEINS; NUCLEIC ACIDS; and sometimes LIPIDS, and their assembly into a new infectious particle.

VIRUSES

QW160-70

B4 Minute infectious agents whose genomes are composed of DNA or RNA, but not both. They are characterised by a lack of independent metabolism and the inability to replicate outside living host cells. For / drug effects consider also ANTIVIRAL AGENTS. Do not confuse "slow viruses" with "latent viruses". Slow viruses cause disease with very long preclinical course and very slow progression, latent are non-infective but able to be activated. For presence of viruses in blood use VIRAEMIA.

As aetiological agents

QZ65

Genetics of viruses

QW51

Morphology of viruses

QW51

Variability of viruses

QW51

See related ANTIVIRAL AGENTS; MICROBIOLOGY

V

- Viruses, oncolytic **see** ONCOLYTIC VIRUSES QW160
- VISCERA** **WI100**
A1 Any of the large interior organs in any one of the three great cavities of the body, especially in the abdomen. Consider also terms at SPLANCHN-. Prefer specific organ term.
- Visceral peritoneum **see** PERITONEUM WI575
- VISIBLE HUMAN PROJECTS** **QS4**
H1 J1 L1 Digital image data sets, consisting of complete, anatomically detailed, three-dimensional representations of the normal male and female human bodies.
- Visible radiation **see** LIGHT; LIGHTING
- Vision **see** VISION, OCULAR WW105
- Vision and hearing loss **see** DEAF-BLIND DISORDERS
- VISION, BINOCULAR** **WW125**
F2 The blending of separate images seen by each eye into one composite image.
- Vision, diminished **see** VISION, LOW WW430
- VISION DISORDERS** **WW160-90**
C10 C11 C23 Visual impairments limiting one or more of the basic functions of the eye: visual acuity, dark adaptation, colour vision, or peripheral vision. These may result from EYE DISEASES; OPTIC NERVE DISEASES; VISUAL PATHWAY diseases; OCCIPITAL LOBE diseases; OCULAR MOTILITY DISORDERS; and other conditions. Visual disability refers to inability of the individual to perform specific visual tasks, such as reading, writing, orientation, or travelling unaided. Use for disorders of vision, not disorders of the eye which is EYE DISEASES. For / diagnosis consider also DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICL. **See related** VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS
- VISION, LOW** **WW430**
C10 C11 C23 Vision considered to be inferior to normal vision as represented by accepted standards of acuity, field of vision, or motility. Low vision generally refers to visual disorders that are caused by diseases that cannot be corrected by refraction (e.g., MACULAR DEGENERATION; RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA; DIABETIC RETINOPATHY, etc.).
- VISION, OCULAR** **WW105**
F2 G2 G4 G11 G14 The process in which light signals are transformed by the PHOTORECEPTOR CELLS into electrical signals which can then be transmitted to the brain. Differentiate from VISUAL PERCEPTION which takes place in the brain, vision takes place in the eye. Visual stimulation is probably PHOTIC STIMULATION but stimulation is possible without light. **See related** EYE; OPHTHALMOLOGY; OPTICS AND PHOTONICS; VISUAL PERCEPTION
Vision, reduced **see** VISION, LOW WW430
- VISION SCREENING** **WW141**
E1 E5 N5 N6 Application of tests and examinations to identify visual defects or vision disorders occurring in specific populations, e.g. school children, the elderly etc. It is differentiated from VISION TESTS which are given to evaluate individual visual performance.
- Vision, subnormal **see** VISION, LOW WW430
- VISION TESTS** **WW141-50**
E1 For an individual, differentiate from VISION SCREENING which is for a given population. **See related** DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGIC

V

- Visitors, overseas as patients **see** TRANSIENTS AND MIGRANTS WA4
- VISITORS TO PATIENTS** WA30
- M1 Patients' guests and rules for visiting.
- VISUAL ACUITY** WW150
- E1 F2 G14 Clarity or sharpness of OCULAR VISION or the ability of the eye to see fine details. Visual acuity depends on the functions of RETINA, neuronal transmission, and the interpretative ability of the brain. Normal visual acuity is expressed as 20/20 indicating that one can see at 20 feet what should normally be seen at that distance. Visual acuity can also be influenced by brightness, colour, and contrast. **See related** REFRACTION, OCULAR; REFRACTIVE ERRORS
- Visual aids **see** AUDIOVISUAL AIDS L77
- Visual analogue pain scale **see** PAIN MEASUREMENT WL800
- VISUAL CORTEX** WW105
- A8 Area of the occipital lobe concerned with vision. Do not confuse striate cortex with corpus striatum.
- Visual display units **see** COMPUTER TERMINALS QA170
- Visual fatigue **see** ASTHENOPIA WW190
- VISUAL FIELDS** WW152
- E1 F2 G14 The total area or space visible in a person's peripheral vision with the eye looking straightforward. The average extent is about 65 degree upward, 75 degree downward, 60 degree inward, and 95 degree outward. Visual fields can be measured by VISUAL FIELD TESTS.
- VISUAL FIELD TESTS** WW152
- E1 Determination of the extent of the visual field for various types and intensities of stimuli. **See related** VISUAL FIELDS
- Visual motor co-ordination **see** PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE WE60
- VISUAL PATHWAYS** WW105
- A8 Set of cell bodies and nerve fibres conducting impulses from the eyes to the cerebral cortex. It includes the RETINA; OPTIC NERVE; optic tract; and geniculocalcarine tract.
- VISUAL PERCEPTION** WW110
- F2 The selecting and organising of visual stimuli based on the individual's past experience. Do not confuse with VISION which takes place in the eye while VISUAL PERCEPTION takes place in the brain. **See related** VISION, OCULAR
- Visual physiology **see** OCULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA WW101
- Visual verbal agnosia **see** ALEXIA, PURE WL760
- VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS** WW800
- M1 Persons with loss of vision such that there is an impact on activities of daily living. **See related** BLINDNESS; DEAF-BLIND DISORDERS
- VITAL CAPACITY** WF102
- E1 G9 The volume of air that is exhaled by a maximal expiration following a maximal inspiration.
- Vital capacity, timed **see** FORCED EXPIRATORY VOLUME WF141

V

VITAL SIGNS

WB200

E1 The signs of life that may be monitored or measured, namely pulse rate, respiratory rate, body temperature, and blood pressure.

VITAL STATISTICS

E5 L1 N1 N6 Used for general items concerning statistics of births, deaths, marriages etc.

International

HA110

UK

HA130

See related BIRTH RATE; DEMOGRAPHY; LIFE EXPECTANCY; MORTALITY; PREGNANCY RATE

VITAMIN A

WD64

D2 D23 Retinol and derivatives of retinol that play an essential role in metabolic functioning of the retina, the growth of and differentiation of epithelial tissue, the growth of bone, reproduction, and the immune response. Dietary vitamin A is derived from a variety of CAROTENOIDS found in plants. It is enriched in the liver, egg yolks, and the fat component of dairy products. For / deficiency use VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY. For / poisoning use HYPERVITAMINOSIS A. For / therapeutic use coordinate with disease term / drug therapy not / diet therapy.

VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY

WD215

C18 A nutritional condition produced by a deficiency of VITAMIN A in the diet, characterised by NIGHT BLINDNESS and other ocular manifestations such as dryness of the conjunctiva and later of the cornea (XEROPHTHALMIA). Vitamin A deficiency is a very common problem worldwide, particularly in developing countries as a consequence of famine or shortages of vitamin A-rich foods. In developed countries it is found among the urban poor, the elderly, alcoholics, and patients with malabsorption. **See related** XEROPHTHALMIA; NIGHT BLINDNESS

Vitamin A1 **see** VITAMIN A

WD64

Vitamin B 1 **see** THIAMINE

WD74

Vitamin B 2 **see** RIBOFLAVIN

WD70

VITAMIN B COMPLEX

WD70

D27 A group of water-soluble vitamins, some of which are COENZYMES. Prefer specific vitamin B. For / deficiency use VITAMIN B DEFICIENCY or PELLAGRA. For /therapeutic use coordinate with disease term / drug therapy not / diet therapy.

VITAMIN B DEFICIENCY

WD218-227

C18 A condition due to deficiency in any member of the VITAMIN B COMPLEX. These B vitamins are water-soluble and must be obtained from the diet because they are easily lost in the urine. Unlike the lipid-soluble vitamins, they cannot be stored in the body fat. **See related** PELLAGRA.

Vitamin C **see** ASCORBIC ACID

WD75

Vitamin C deficiency **see** ASCORBIC ACID DEFICIENCY

WD230

VITAMIN D

WD77

D4 A vitamin that includes both CHOLECALCIFEROLS and ERGOCALCIFEROLS, which have the common effect of preventing or curing RICKETS in animals. It can also be viewed as a hormone since it can be formed in SKIN by action of ULTRAVIOLET RAYS upon the precursors, 7-dehydrocholesterol and ERGOSTEROL, and acts on VITAMIN D RECEPTORS to regulate CALCIUM in opposition to PARATHYROID HORMONE .For / deficiency use VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY or RICKETS.

V

VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY

WD234

C18 A nutritional condition produced by a deficiency of VITAMIN D in the diet, insufficient production of vitamin D in the skin, inadequate absorption of vitamin D from the diet, or abnormal conversion of vitamin D to its bioactive metabolites. It is manifested clinically as RICKETS in children and OSTEOMALACIA in adults. **See related** OSTEOMALACIA; RICKETS

Vitamin deficiency **see** AVITAMINOSIS

WD207-44

VITAMIN E

WD77

D3 A generic descriptor for all TOCOPHEROLS and TOCOTRIENOLS that exhibit ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL activity. By virtue of the phenolic hydrogen on the 2H-1-benzopyran-6-ol nucleus, these compounds exhibit varying degree of antioxidant activity, depending on the site and number of methyl groups and the type of ISOPRENOIDS. For / therapeutic use coordinate with disease term / drug therapy not / diet therapy. For / deficiency use VITAMIN E DEFICIENCY.

VITAMIN E DEFICIENCY

WD238

C18 A nutritional condition produced by a deficiency of VITAMIN E in the diet, characterised by posterior column and spinocerebellar tract abnormalities, areflexia, ophthalmoplegia, and disturbances of gait, proprioception, and vibration. In premature infants vitamin E deficiency is associated with haemolytic anaemia, thrombocytosis, oedema, intraventricular haemorrhage, and increasing risk of retrolental fibroplasia and bronchopulmonary dysplasia. An apparent inborn error of vitamin E metabolism, named familial isolated vitamin E deficiency, has recently been identified.

Vitamin G **see** RIBOFLAVIN

WD70

VITAMIN K

WD77

D2 D4 A lipid cofactor that is required for normal blood clotting. Several forms of vitamin K have been identified: VITAMIN K 1 (phytomenadione) derived from plants, VITAMIN K 2 (menaquinone) from bacteria, and synthetic naphthoquinone provitamins, VITAMIN K 3 (menadione). Vitamin K 3 provitamins, after being alkylated in vivo, exhibit the antifibrinolytic activity of vitamin K. Green leafy vegetables, liver, cheese, butter, and egg yolk are good sources of vitamin K. For / therapeutic use coordinate with disease term / drug therapy not / diet therapy.

VITAMIN K DEFICIENCY

WD244

C15 C18 A nutritional condition produced by a deficiency of VITAMIN K in the diet, characterised by an increased tendency to haemorrhage (HAEMORRHAGIC DISORDERS). Such bleeding episodes may be particularly severe in newborn infants.

VITAMIN K DEFICIENCY BLEEDING

WS804

C15 C16 C18 Haemorrhage caused by vitamin K deficiency. **See related** HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE OF NEWBORN

Vitamin M **see** FOLIC ACID

WD73

VITAMIN U

WD77

D2 D12 A vitamin found in green vegetables. It is used in the treatment of peptic ulcers, colitis, and gastritis and has an effect on secretory, acid-forming, and enzymatic functions of the intestinal tract.

VITAMINS

WD60-80

D27 J2 Organic substances that are required in small amounts for maintenance and growth, but which cannot be manufactured by the human body. Prefer specific vitamin. For / deficiency use AVITAMINOSIS except when specific vitamin is mentioned. For / therapeutic use coordinate with

V

disease term / drug therapy not / diet therapy.

Assay

QY350

Biochemistry

QU145

Fat soluble

WD64

Water soluble

WD70

See related MICRONUTRIENTS

VITILIGO

WR265

C17 A disorder consisting of areas of macular depigmentation, commonly on extensor aspects of extremities, on the face or neck, and in skin folds. Age of onset is often in young adulthood and the condition tends to progress gradually with lesions enlarging and extending until a quiescent state is reached.

VITRECTOMY

WW250

E4 Removal of the whole or part of the vitreous body in treating endophthalmitis, diabetic retinopathy, retinal detachment, intraocular foreign bodies, and some types of glaucoma.

VITREOUS BODY

WW370

A9 The transparent, semigelatinous substance that fills the cavity behind the crystalline lens of the EYE and in front of the RETINA. It is contained in a thin hyoid membrane and forms about four fifths of the optic globe. For / surgery consider also VITRECTOMY. For diseases coordinate with EYE DISEASES.

VIVISECTION

QY58

E5 The cutting of or surgical operation on a living animal, usually for physiological or pathological investigation. **See related ANIMAL WELFARE**

VLAP **see** TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE

WJ768

VOCABULARY

P

L1 The sum or the stock of words used by a language, a group, or an individual. Do not use for NOMENCLATURE nor for thesaurus which is VOCABULARY, CONTROLLED.

In language disorders

WL758

VOCABULARY, CONTROLLED

Z392

L1 A specified list of terms with a fixed and unalterable meaning, and from which a selection is made when CATALOGUING; ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING; or searching BOOKS; JOURNALS AS TOPIC; and other documents. The control is intended to avoid the scattering of related subjects under different headings (SUBJECT HEADINGS). The list may be altered or extended only by the publisher or issuing agency. **See related DOCUMENTATION**

Vocabulary tests **see** LANGUAGE TESTS

WLM870

VOCAL CORD PARALYSIS

WV235

C8 C9 C10 C23 Congenital or acquired paralysis of one or both VOCAL CORDS. This condition is caused by defects in the CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, the VAGUS NERVE and branches of LARYNGEAL NERVES. Common symptoms are VOICE DISORDERS including HOARSENESS or APHONIA.

VOCAL CORDS

WV230-5

A4 A pair of cone-shaped elastic mucous membrane projecting from the laryngeal wall and forming a narrow slit between them. Each contains a thickened free edge (vocal ligament) extending from the THYROID CARTILAGE to the ARYTENOID CARTILAGE, and a VOCAL MUSCLE that shortens or relaxes the vocal cord to control sound production. For inflammation use LARYNGITIS.

Vocal fold **see** VOCAL CORDS

WV230-5

V

Vocal tic disorders see TIC DISORDERS	WL300
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	WX432
I2 Education for specific trades or occupations. Refers to pre-professional education. For administrative and clerical staff	WX234
In nursing	WY248
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	WX420
F2 I2 Systematic efforts to assist individuals in selecting an occupation or suitable employment on the basis of aptitude, education etc. Consider also APTITUDE and APTITUDE TESTS. See related CAREER CHOICE	
Vocational rehabilitation see REHABILITATION, VOCATIONAL	WB550
Vocations see OCCUPATIONS	HM225
VOICE	WV200
G9 The sounds produced by humans by the passage of air through the LARYNX and over the VOCAL CORDS, and then modified by the resonance organs, the NASOPHARYNX, and the MOUTH. Human only. See related SPEECH	
VOICE DISORDERS	WV230
C8 C9 C10 C23 F3 Pathological processes that affect voice production, usually involving VOCAL CORDS and the LARYNGEAL MUCOSA. Voice disorders can be caused by organic (anatomical), or functional (emotional or psychological) factors leading to DYSPHONIA; APHONIA; and defects in VOICE QUALITY, loudness, and pitch. See related APHONIA	
Voice production, alaryngeal see SPEECH, ALARYNGEAL	WV245
Voice prosthesis see LARYNX, ARTIFICIAL	WV240
VOICE QUALITY	WV200
G9 That component of SPEECH which gives the primary distinction to a given speaker's VOICE when pitch and loudness are excluded. It involves both phonatory and resonatory characteristics. Some of the descriptions of voice quality are harshness, breathiness and nasality.	
VOICE TRAINING	WL750-8
E2 See related SPEECH THERAPY	
Voices, hallucinatory see PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	WM148
VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS	W130
G1 The ash, dust, gases, and lava released by volcanic explosion. The gases are volatile matter composed principally of about 90% water vapor, and carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen. The ash or dust is pyroclastic ejecta and lava is molten extrusive material consisting mainly of magnesium silicate. Specify geographic term if relevant. Disaster relief aspects	HV291
VOLITION	WLM452
F2 Voluntary activity without external compulsion.	
Volkmann contracture see COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES	WE305
Voltage, radiographic see RADIOGRAPHY	WN200
Voluntary admission see PATIENT ADMISSION	WM65

V

Voluntary agencies see CHARITIES	HV160
Voluntary childlessness see REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR	HQ618
Voluntary euthanasia see EUTHANASIA, ACTIVE, VOLUNTARY	WA260
VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES	W650
N3 Non-profit organisations concerned with various aspects of health, e.g. education, promotion, treatment, services etc.	
Economics of welfare agencies	HV165
In learning disability	WM870
In social work	HV160
Nursing	WY266
See related HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS	
Voluntary hospitals see HOSPITALS, VOLUNTARY	WX870
Voluntary organisations see VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES; HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS	
VOLUNTARY PROGRAMMES	
N4 Programmes in which participation is not required.	
Voluntary services in the hospital see HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS	WX590-96
Voluntary sterilisation see STERILISATION, SEXUAL	HQ180
Voluntary Workers see VOLUNTEERS	WX592
VOLUNTEERS	HV160
M1 Persons who donate their services.	
In social work	HV180
See related HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS	
Volvulus see INTESTINAL VOLVULUS	WI460
Vomer see NASAL SEPTUM	WV320
VOMITING	WI146
C23 The forcible expulsion of the contents of the STOMACH through the MOUTH. For / chemically induced consider also EMETICS. For / drug therapy consider also ANTIEMETICS. See related ANTIEMETICS; EMETICS; NAUSEA	
Vomiting, post-operative see POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING	WO590
VON HIPPEL-LINDAU DISEASE	WL300
C10 C14 An autosomal dominant disorder caused by mutations in a tumour suppressor gene. This syndrome is characterised by abnormal growth of small blood vessels leading to a host of neoplasms. They include HAEMANGIOBLASTOMA in the RETINA; CEREBELLUM; and SPINAL CORD; PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA; pancreatic tumours; and see CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL. Common clinical signs include HYPERTENSION and neurological dysfunctions.	
VON WILLEBRAND DISEASES	WH312
C15 C16 Group of haemorrhagic disorders in which the VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR is either quantitatively or qualitatively abnormal. They are usually inherited as an autosomal dominant trait though rare kindreds are autosomal recessive. Symptoms vary depending on severity and disease type but may include prolonged bleeding time, deficiency of factor VIII, and impaired platelet adhesion.	

V

VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR

WH310

D12 D23 A high-molecular-weight plasma protein, produced by endothelial cells and megakaryocytes, that is part of the factor VIII/von Willebrand factor complex. The von Willebrand factor has receptors for collagen, platelets, and ristocetin activity as well as the immunologically distinct antigenic determinants. It functions in adhesion of platelets to collagen and haemostatic plug formation. The prolonged bleeding time in VON WILLEBRAND DISEASES is due to the deficiency of this factor. **See related** COAGULANTS

Voting **see** POLITICS

J4

Voting right **see** CIVIL RIGHTS

J8

VOYEURISM

HQ300

F3 A paraphilia characterised by repetitive looking at unsuspecting people, usually strangers, who are either naked, in the act of disrobing, or engaging in sexual activity, as the method for achieving sexual excitement. **See related** PARAPHILIC DISORDERS

Vulcanite **see** RUBBER

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

HM222

M1 Groups of persons whose range of options is severely limited, who are frequently subjected to COERCION in their DECISION MAKING, or who may be compromised in their ability to give INFORMED CONSENT.

VULVA

WP200-30

A5 The external genitalia of the female. It includes the CLITORIS, the labia, the vestibule, and its glands. For inflammation use VULVITIS.

VULVAR DISEASES

WP210-30

C13 Pathological processes of the VULVA. Inflammatory disease is VULVITIS.

VULVAR NEOPLASMS

WP230

C4 C13 Tumors or cancer of the VULVA. **See related** GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE

VULVITIS

WP215

C13 Inflammation of the VULVA. It is characterised by PRURITUS and painful urination.

Vvedenskii inhibition **see** NEURAL CONDUCTION

WL200

vWF ag **see** VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR

WH310