VACCINATION
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
VAGINAL FISTULA
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

VAGINAL NEOPLASMS
C4 C13 Tumours or cancer of the VAGINA. See related GENITAL NEOPLASMS, FEMALE

Vaginal prolapse see UTERINE PROLAPSE

VAGINAL SMEARS
E1 Collection of pooled secretions of the posterior vaginal fornix for cytologic examination.

Vaginal suppositories see SUPPOSITORIES

Vaginal vault prolapse see PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE

VAGINISMUS
C13 F3 Recurrent or persistent involuntary SPASM of the outer muscles of the VAGINA, occurring during vaginal penetration.

VAGINITIS
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

VAGINOSIS, BACTERIAL
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
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 REPRODUCABILITY OF RESULTS

Valium see DIAZEPAM

Valproate see VALPROIC ACID

Valproate sodium see VALPROIC ACID
VALPROIC ACID
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
K1 The intrinsic moral worth ascribed to a living being. See related QUALITY OF LIFE; SOCIAL VALUES
Value orientation see SOCIAL VALUES
Values, social see SOCIAL VALUES
Valve incompetence, pulmonary see PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY
Valve regurgitation, pulmonary see PULMONARY VALVE INSUFFICIENCY
Valve, pulmonary see PULMONARY VALVE
Valves, heart see HEART VALVES
Valvular heart diseases see HEART VALVE DISEASES

VANCOMYCIN
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
Vaporisation, laser see LASER THERAPY
Variance analysis see ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
Variation analysis, small-area see SMALL-AREA ANALYSIS
Variations, clinical practice see PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE PATTERNS
Varicella see CHICKENPOX
Varices see VARICEOUS VEINS

VARICOSE ULCER
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
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
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 CONSTRUCTION, 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 WH630

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
VASCULAR SURGICAL PROCEDURES

E4 Prefer specific blood vessel / surgery. See related BLOOD VESSELS

Vascular tissue neoplasms see NEOPLASMS, VASCULAR TISSUE

Vascular trauma, brain see CEREBROVASCULAR TRAUMA

VASCULITIS

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

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

Vasoconstrictor agents, nasal see NASAL DECONGESTANTS

VASOMOTOR SYSTEM

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

VASOVASOSTOMY

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

VDUs see COMPUTER TERMINALS

Vector electrocardiography see VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY

VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY

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

Vegetable oils see PLANT OILS

VEGETABLE PROTEINS

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

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
Vegetarianism see DIET, VEGETARIAN

Vegetative state, persistent see PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE

**VEHICLE EMISSIONS**

D20 Gases, fumes, vapours, and odours escaping from the cylinders of a gasoline or diesel internal-combustion engine.

Vehicles, pharmaceutical see PHARMACEUTICAL VEHICLES

Vehicles, motor see MOTOR VEHICLES

Veiled cells see DENDRITIC CELLS

**VEINS**

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

Velocimetry see RHEOLOGY

Velocimetry, laser-Doppler see LASER-DOPPLER FLOWMETRY

Velum palatinum see PALATE, SOFT

**VENAE CAVAE**

A7 The inferior and superior venae cavae.

Vendors see COMMERCE

Venereal diseases see SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Venereal warts see CONDYLOMATA ACUMINATA

**VENEREOLOGY**

H2 Specialty. A branch of medicine which deals with sexually transmitted disease. Do not use for the diseases. See related SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Venesction see PHLEBOTOMY

Venipuncture see PLEBOTOMY

Venography see PHLEBOGRAPHY

Veno-occlusive disease, pulmonary see PULMONARY VENO-OCLUSICE DISEASE

Venous catheterisation, central see CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERISATION

Venous catheterisation, peripheral see CATHETERISATION, PERIPHERAL

**VENOUS INSUFFICIENCY**

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.
VENOUS PRESSURE
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

Venous pressure, central see CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE

VENOUS THROMBOSIS
C14 The formation or presence of a blood clot (THROMBUS) within a vein.

Venous ulcer see VARICOSE ULCER

VENTILATION
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
Of libraries

See related ENVIRONMENT, CONTROLLED

Ventilation, high-frequency see HIGH-FREQUENCY VENTILATION

Ventilation, mechanical see RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL

Ventilation, middle ear see MIDDLE EAR VENTILATION

VENTILATION-PERFUSION RATIO
E1 G9 The ratio of alveolar ventilation to simultaneous alveolar capillary blood flow in any part of the lung. A respiratory function test.

Biochemistry

Ventilation, pulmonary see PULMONARY VENTILATION

Ventilation tests see PULMONARY VENTILATION

VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL
E7 Mechanical devices used to produce or assist pulmonary ventilation. See related RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL

VENTILATORS, NEGATIVE PRESSURE
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

Ventilatory depression see RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY

Ventral striatum see BASAL GANGLIA

Ventricle-assist device see HEART-ASSIST DEVICES

VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION
C14 A condition in which HEART VENTRICLES exhibit impaired function.
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT

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

Ventricular neoplasms, brain see CEREBRAL VENTRICAL NEOPLASMS

VENTRICULAR OUTFLOW OBSTRUCTION

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

Ventricular septal defects see HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, VENTRICULAR

Ventriculography, cerebral see CEREBRAL VENTRICULOGRAPHY

VERBAL BEHAVIOUR

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

VERBAL LEARNING

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

Verbal tests see NEUROLOGIC EXAMINATION

Vermiform appendix see APPENDIX

Vermifuges see ANTHELMINTICS

Verruca see WARTS

Vertebrae see SPINE

Vertebral column see SPINE

Vertebrate viruses see VIRUSES

VERTEBRATES

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

VERTEBROPLASTY

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
Vertical nystagmus see NYSTAGMUS, PATHOLOGIC

VERTIGO

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

Very high frequency waves see RADIO WAVES

Vesical calculi see URINARY BLADDER CALCULI

Vesicants, see IRRITANTS

Vescication see BLISTER

Vescicostomy see CYSTOSTOMY

Vesicular skin diseases see SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS

Vesicular disorders see SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS

Vesiculobullous dermatoses see SKIN DISEASES, VESICULOBULLOUS

Vestibular apparatus see VESTIBULE, Labyrinth

VESTIBULAR DISEASES

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

See related DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OTOLOGICAL

VESTIBULAR NERVE

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

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.
Vestibule oris see MOUTH

VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE

VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE
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
M1 Former members of the armed services. See related MILITARY PERSONNEL; PENSIONERS

VETERINARY MEDICINE

VETERINARY MEDICINE
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

VIBRATION
G1 A continuing periodic change in displacement with respect to a fixed reference.
As an aetiological agent
In occupational health

VIBRIO CHOLERAE

VIBRIO CHOLERAE
B3 The aetiologic agent of CHOLERA

VIBRIO INFECTIONS

VIBRIO INFECTIONS
C1 Infections with bacteria of the genus VIBRIO. See related CHOLERA; VIBRIO CHOLERAE

VIBRIONACEAE

VIBRIONACEAE
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

VIDARABINE

VIDARABINE
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

Video display units see COMPUTER TERMINALS

VIDEO GAMES

VIDEO GAMES
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.
VIDEO RECORDING
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  

Videokeratography see CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY

VIDEOTAPE RECORDING
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

VIETNAM

VIETNAM CONFLICT
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  

See related COMBAT DISORDER; WARFARE

VIGABATRIN
D2  D12  An analogue of GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID. It is an irreversible inhibitor of 4-AMINOBUTYRATE TRANSAMINASE, the enzyme responsible for the catabolism of GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID.

As an anticonvulsant  

Village health worker see COMMUNITY HEALTH AIDES

Vilyuisk human encephalomyelitis virus see THEILOVIRUS

VINBLASTINE
D3  Antitumor alkaloid isolated from Vinca rosea.

VINCA ALKALOIDS
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
D3  Antitumour alkaloid isolated from Vinca Rosea.

Vinorelbine see VINBLASINE / analogues & derivatives

VIOLENCE
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  

In learning disabled people  

In mentally ill people  

Patients
Psychiatric aspects
Psychology
To physically disabled and chronically ill
To social workers by clients
Violent crime
Violent offenders
Violent patient

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
Violent patient see VIOLENCE

VIPER VENOMS
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
Viral antigens see ANTIGENS, VIRAL
Viral drug sensitivity tests see MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS
Viral encephalitis see ENCEPHALITIS, VIRAL
Viral haemorrhagic fever see HAEMORRHAGIC FEVERS, VIRAL
Viral hepatitis, human see HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN

VIRAL HEPATITIS VACCINES
D20 Any vaccine raised against any virus or viral derivative that causes hepatitis. See related HEPATITIS A VACCINE

Viral infections see VIRUS DISEASES

VIRAL INTERFERENCE
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
Viral meningoencephalitic Parkinsonism see PARKINSON DISEASE, POSTENCEPHALITIC

VIRGINIA
Z1 A southern state of the United States.

Virginity see SEXUAL ABSTINENCE
VIROLOGY

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

Virtual colonoscopy see COLONOGRAPHY, COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC

Virtual systems see USER-COMPUTER INTERFACE

VIRTUES

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

VIRULENCE

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

E5 See related TISSUE CULTURE

VIRUS DISEASES

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

In cancer

Of nervous system

Of skin

See related ANTIVIRAL AGENTS

Virus, human immunodeficiency see HIV

Virus inhibitors see ANTIVIRAL AGENTS

VIRUS REPLICATION

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

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

Genetics of viruses

Morphology of viruses

Variability of viruses

See related ANTIVIRAL AGENTS; MICROBIOLOGY
Viruses, oncolytic see ONCOLYTIC VIRUSES

VISCERA
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

VISIBLE HUMAN PROJECTS
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

Vision and hearing loss see DEAF-BLIND DISORDERS

VISION, BINOCULAR
F2 The blending of separate images seen by each eye into one composite image.

Vision, diminished see VISION, LOW

VISION DISORDERS
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
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
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

VISION SCREENING
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

VISION TESTS
E1 For an individual, differentiate from VISION SCREENING which is for a given population. See related DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGIC
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
VITAL SIGNS
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
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
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 B COMPLEX
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
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 D
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.
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY
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

VITAMIN E
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
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

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

Vitamin M see FOLIC ACID

VITAMIN U
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
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
disease term / drug therapy not / diet therapy.

Assay
Biochemistry
Fat soluble
Water soluble

See related MICRONUTRIENTS

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

VLAP see TRANSCURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE

VOCABULARY
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

VOCABULARY, CONTROLLED
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

VOCAL CORD PARALYSIS
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
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 tic disorders **see** TIC DISORDERS

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

I2  Education for specific trades or occupations. Refers to pre-professional education.
   For administrative and clerical staff
   In nursing

**VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE**

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

Vocations **see** OCCUPATIONS

**VOICE**

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**

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

Voice prosthesis **see** LARYNX, ARTIFICIAL

**VOICE QUALITY**

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**

E2  **See related** SPEECH THERAPY

Voices, hallucinatory **see** PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

**VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS**

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

**VOLITION**

F2  Voluntary activity without external compulsion.

Volkmann contracture **see** COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES

Voltage, radiographic **see** RADIOGRAPHY

Voluntary admission **see** PATIENT ADMISSION
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 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.
VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR
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

Voting right see CIVIL RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

Vvedenskii inhibition see NEURAL CONDUCTION

vWF ag see VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR