

MeSH 2023 - New Headings with Scope Notes

Mn	Tree Category	MeSH Heading	Scope Note
A02	Musculoskeletal System	Myotendinous Junction	A specialized interface between muscle and tendon through which most contractile force is transmitted. It consists of elaborate surface folding called interdigitations involving EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX and terminal SARCOMERES.
A06	Endocrine System	Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Gonadal Axis	A collection of NEURONS, tracts of NERVE FIBERS, endocrine tissue, and blood vessels in the HYPOTHALAMUS, the PITUITARY GLAND and the GONADS. It plays a central role in endocrine regulation of gonadal function including release of hormones: GNRH; LUTEINIZING HORMONE; FOLLICLE-STIMULATING HORMONE and TESTOSTERONE.
A08	Nervous System	Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Gonadal Axis	A collection of NEURONS, tracts of NERVE FIBERS, endocrine tissue, and blood vessels in the HYPOTHALAMUS, the PITUITARY GLAND and the GONADS. It plays a central role in endocrine regulation of gonadal function including release of hormones: GNRH; LUTEINIZING HORMONE; FOLLICLE-STIMULATING HORMONE and TESTOSTERONE.
A08	Nervous System	Medium Spiny Neurons	Medium sized, inhibitory GABAergic neurons in the CORPUS STRIATUM with highly developed dendritic trees. They are divided into neurons expressing DOPAMINE D1 RECEPTORS which project preferentially to the SUBSTANTIA NIGRA PARS RETICULATA and neurons expressing DOPAMINE D2 RECEPTORS which project preferentially to the lateral part of the GLOBUS PALLIDUS. Medium spiny neurons are preferentially lost in HUNTINGTON DISEASE.
A08	Nervous System	Schaffer Collaterals	The main axon connection from the CA3 PYRAMIDAL CELL AREA to the CA1 PYRAMIDAL CELL AREA in the HIPPOCAMPUS. Schaffer collaterals are important in memory, learning and activity-related NEURONAL PLASTICITY.
A09	Sense Organs	Schlemm's Canal	A circular vascular-like structure in the anterior chamber of the eye bounded anterolaterally by the internal scleral sulcus and posteriorly by the trabecular meshwork. It is a part of a pathway where the AQUEOUS HUMOR from the ANTERIOR CHAMBER of the eye passes through the TRABECULAR MESHWORK, drains into the lumen of Schlemm's canal, and subsequently returns to blood circulation into the veins of the SCLERA.
A10	Tissues	M Cells	A distinct lineage of epithelial cells, present in MUCOSAL TISSUE, that is responsible for the immune sensing and capture of luminal bacteria and other microparticles. They deliver these microparticles, via TRANSCYTOSIS, to lymphoid tissue for efficient mucosal as well as systemic immune responses.
A10	Tissues	Microphysiological Systems	Inflammation-induced M cells arising in response to inflammatory conditions may provide microbial access to tissues without normal M cell-associated immune surveillance tissue.
A11	Cells	Limbal Stem Cells	Devices designed to recapitulate tissue or organ-level physiology and architect by combining MICROFLUIDICS; MICROFABRICATION; and 3D CELL CULTURE. Microphysiological systems mimic interconnections important in physiological or pathophysiological states of organ(s) and are often used for instance in HIGH THROUGHPUT SCREENING of drugs and factors important in disease modeling.
A11	Cells	M Cells	Adult somatic stem cells found in the basal epithelial layer of the LIMBUS CORNEAE.
A11	Cells	MDA-MB-231 Cells	A distinct lineage of epithelial cells, present in MUCOSAL TISSUE, that is responsible for the immune sensing and capture of luminal bacteria and other microparticles. They deliver these microparticles, via TRANSCYTOSIS, to lymphoid tissue for efficient mucosal as well as systemic immune responses.
			Inflammation-induced M cells arising in response to inflammatory conditions may provide microbial access to tissues without normal M cell-associated immune surveillance tissue.
			A human breast cancer cell line that was derived in 1973 from the MALIGNANT PLEURAL EFFUSION of a patient with stage III BREAST CARCINOMA and was characterized as being of breast cancer origin.

A11	Cells	Medium Spiny Neurons	Medium sized, inhibitory GABAergic neurons in the CORPUS STRIATUM with highly developed dendritic trees. They are divided into neurons expressing DOPAMINE D1 RECEPTORS which project preferentially to the SUBSTANTIA NIGRA PARS RETICULATA and neurons expressing DOPAMINE D2 RECEPTORS which project preferentially to the lateral part of the GLOBUS PALLIDUS. Medium spiny neurons are preferentially lost in HUNTINGTON DISEASE. The main axon connection from the CA3 PYRAMIDAL CELL AREA to the CA1 PYRAMIDAL CELL AREA in the HIPPOCAMPUS. Schaffer collaterals are important in memory, learning and activity-related NEURONAL PLASTICITY.
A11	Cells	Schaffer Collaterals	A plant genus of the family PRIMULACEAE. Lysimachia are used for herbal medicinal purposes. Common name loosestrife refers to members of Lysimachia (e.g., yellow loosestrife) and another plant family Lythrum (purple loosestrife).
B01	Eukaryota	Lysimachia	A plant genus of the family ANACARDIACEAE.
B01	Eukaryota	Schinus	A plant genus of the family ASTERACEAE. It has been used in traditional herbal medicine and commonly referred to as St. Paul's wort. It produces an unpleasant smell and is sometimes referred to as pig pungent weed.
B01	Eukaryota	Sigesbeckia	A Sophora species commonly used as medicinal herb and is main source of quinolizidine alkaloid MATRINES. It is a perennial with yellow flowers.
B01	Eukaryota	Sophora flavescens	A member of the family FABACEAE, native to the FAR EAST and used in traditional medicine. Sophora japonica yellow flower bud and dried fruit extracts are rich in FLAVONOIDS, e.g., SOPHORICOSIDE and RUTIN.
B01	Eukaryota	Sophora japonica	
B03	Bacteria	Lactaseibacillus	A genus of gram-positive, non-motile, homofermentative, oxidase negative, rod-shaped bacteria occurring widely in nature. Its species previously were referred to as Lactobacillus casei group. The genus harbors several species that are used as starter cultures in dairy fermentations and as probiotics.
B04	Viruses	Human Papillomavirus Viruses	A large group of viruses that cause HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION, e.g., GENITAL WARTS and cancer of the CERVIX; VAGINA; VULVA; ANUS; or OROPHARYNX. Most common clinically important human papilloma viruses are taxonomically members of ALPHAPAPILLOMAVIRUS and GAMMAPAPILLOMAVIRUS.
C01	Infections	Allergic Fungal Sinusitis	Fungal infection in the PARANASAL SINUSES characterized by common allergy respiratory symptoms, recurrent NASAL POLYPS and/or ASTHMA with buildup of allergic MUCIN.
C01	Infections	Breakthrough Infections	Infections by the same infectious agent (e.g., virus, fungus) occurring during exposure to prophylaxis, vaccine and treatment.
C01	Infections	Post-Acute COVID-19 Syndrome	Post acute stage of COVID-19 virus infection. Persistent symptoms may include FATIGUE; DYSPNEA; and MEMORY LOSS.
C01	Infections	Tuberculosis, Extrapulmonary	MYCOBACTERIUM infections of organs other than the lung.
C04	Neoplasms	Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Neoplasms	A urothelial carcinoma found in the tissue that lines the inner surface of the bladder. The bladder muscle is not involved.
C05	Musculoskeletal Diseases	Dropped Head Syndrome	Condition characterized by sagging of the head due to severe NECK MUSCLES weakness in the back of the neck. It may result in severe cervical KYPHOSIS called chin-on-chest deformity. Dropped head syndrome is most often associated with other diseases, e.g., PARKINSON'S DISEASE; STROKES; HEAD AND NECK CANCER; and ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS.
C06	Digestive System Diseases	Idiopathic Noncirrhotic Portal Hypertension	Portal hypertension without known risk factors for hypertension, e.g., HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS and SCHISTOSOMIASIS. Idiopathic Noncirrhotic Portal Hypertension is most often associated with pathology in the PORTAL SYSTEM vasculature.
C06	Digestive System Diseases	Low Anterior Resection Syndrome	Postoperative complication after removal of the RECTUM (low anterior resection surgery or resection surgery to the lower part of the COLON). It includes disordered rectum function, e.g., frequent BOWEL MOVEMENT; FECAL INCONTINENCE; and CONSTIPATION.

C06	Digestive System Diseases	Pancreas Divisum	Anatomic variants in PANCREATIC DUCTS characterized by failure of fusion of the ventral and dorsal endodermal buds. Pancreas divisum results in inadequate or no communication between dorsal and ventral ducts. While most cases are asymptomatic, it may be associated with recurrent PANCREATITIS. Portal hypertension of the SPLENIC VEIN due to occlusion caused by pancreatic pathology such as PANCREATIC PSEUDOCYST and PANCRATIC CANCER. Sinistral portal hypertension is associated with GASTRIC VARICES and acute HEMATEMESIS.
C06	Digestive System Diseases	Sinistral Portal Hypertension	Reduced mineralization disorder of the DENTAL ENAMEL during development resulting in qualitative defects, e.g., discolored or chalky (soft) enamel.
C07	Stomatognathic Diseases	Dental Enamel Hypomineralization	Defects in normal AMELOGENESIS caused by any local, systemic, environmental, or genetic factors. Enamel defects resulting from demineralization of normally developed DENTAL ENAMEL is referred to as TOOTH DEMINERALIZATION.
C07	Stomatognathic Diseases	Developmental Defects of Enamel	A type of developmental disturbance of AMELOGENESIS involving MOLARS of any type (obligatory) plus other teeth sometimes. It is characterized by demarcated enamel opacities with unknown systemic causation (idiopathic).
C07	Stomatognathic Diseases	Molar Hypomineralization	Fungal infection in the PARANASAL SINUSES characterized by common allergy respiratory symptoms, recurrent NASAL POLYPS and/or ASTHMA with buildup of allergic MUCIN.
C08	Respiratory Tract Diseases	Allergic Fungal Sinusitis	Bronchiolitis obliterans complication from allogenic HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION and LUNG TRANSPLANTATION.
C08	Respiratory Tract Diseases	Bronchiolitis Obliterans Syndrome	Allergic rhinitis due to HOUSE DUST MITE ALLERGENS (e.g., Der p 1 of HOUSE DUST MITES) that is triggered by the immune system.
C08	Respiratory Tract Diseases	Dust Mite Allergy	Any obstructive lung disease characterized by consolidated formation of GRANULATION TISSUE polyps within ALVEOLAR DUCTS AND ALVEOLI. It is classified as either primary (cryptogenic organizing pneumonia) or secondary organizing pneumonia. Secondary organizing pneumonia after transplantation is called bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome.
C08	Respiratory Tract Diseases	Organizing Pneumonia	Orthostatic dyspnea and fall of oxygen blood saturation when standing up which regress by assuming lying position.
C08	Respiratory Tract Diseases	Platypnea Orthodeoxia Syndrome	Post acute stage of COVID-19 virus infection. Persistent symptoms may include FATIGUE; DYSPNEA; and MEMORY LOSS.
C08	Respiratory Tract Diseases	Post-Acute COVID-19 Syndrome	Fungal infection in the PARANASAL SINUSES characterized by common allergy respiratory symptoms, recurrent NASAL POLYPS and/or ASTHMA with buildup of allergic MUCIN.
C09	Otorhinolaryngologic Diseases	Allergic Fungal Sinusitis	Allergic rhinitis due to HOUSE DUST MITE ALLERGENS (e.g., Der p 1 of HOUSE DUST MITES) that is triggered by the immune system.
C09	Otorhinolaryngologic Diseases	Dust Mite Allergy	Calcification of the TYMPANIC MEMBRANE and MIDDLE EAR most often associated with chronic OTITIS MEDIA.
C09	Otorhinolaryngologic Diseases	Tympanosclerosis	Congenital neurodevelopmental diseases characterized by abnormal eye, eyelid, and facial movements. Congenital cranial dysinnervation disorders (CCDDs) are caused by abnormal innervation of CRANIAL NERVES (e.g., CNs III, IV and VI) resulting in aplasia or hypoplasia of the ocular and facial musculature involved in EYE MOVEMENTS.
C10	Nervous System Diseases	Congenital Cranial Dysinnervation Disorders	Condition characterized by sagging of the head due to severe NECK MUSCLES weakness in the back of the neck. It may result in severe cervical KYPHOSIS called chin-on-chest deformity. Dropped head syndrome is most often associated with other diseases, e.g., PARKINSON'S DISEASE; STROKES; HEAD AND NECK CANCER; and ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS.
C10	Nervous System Diseases	Dropped Head Syndrome	
C10	Nervous System Diseases	Focal Cortical Dysplasia	Abnormal, non-neoplastic cell proliferation of the CEREBRAL CORTEX confined to an area in any lobe. Focal cortical dysplasia in the temporal lobe is associated with TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY.

C10	Nervous System Diseases	Hippocampal Sclerosis	Neuronal loss in the hippocampal regions of CA1 and CA4 and less severely CA2 and CA3. Additional loss of hippocampal stratum radiatum, hippocampal atrophy and ASTROGLIOSIS are common. Hippocampal sclerosis is associated with intractable TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY.
C10	Nervous System Diseases	Mixed Dementias	Dementias caused by multiple etiologies, e.g., ALZHEIMER DISEASE, and VASCULAR DEMENTIA and/or LEWY BODY DISEASE.
C11	Eye Diseases	Congenital Cranial Dysinnervation Disorders	Congenital neurodevelopmental diseases characterized by abnormal eye, eyelid, and facial movements.
C11	Eye Diseases	Lagophthalmos	Congenital cranial dysinnervation disorders (CCDDs) are caused by abnormal innervation of CRANIAL NERVES (e.g., CNs III, IV and VI) resulting in aplasia or hypoplasia of the ocular and facial musculature involved in EYE MOVEMENTS.
C11	Eye Diseases	Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency	Inability to close eyelids completely.
C11	Eye Diseases	Meibomitis	Loss or disturbance of limbal STEM CELL function in the CORNEAL LIMBUS resulting in inability to self-renew CORNEAL EPITHELIUM and conjunctivalized corneal surface.
C11	Eye Diseases	Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy	An inflammation of MEIBOMIAN GLANDS.
C12	Urogenital Diseases	Bicornuate Uterus	A CHOROID neovascularization characterized by serosanguineous retinal pigment epithelial detachment and leakage of serous exudate sometimes associated with aneurysmal polypoidal lesions.
C12	Urogenital Diseases	Chronic Kidney Diseases of Uncertain Etiology	A congenital uterine anomaly in which the UTERUS is divided into two uterine horns with a significant cleft at the uterine fundus due to partial fusion of the MULLERIAN DUCTS. Bicornuate uterus is sometimes associated with a longitudinal vaginal septum and abnormal development of renal tracts.
C12	Urogenital Diseases	Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Neoplasms	Chronic kidney diseases not associated with traditional RISK FACTORS, e.g., TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS and HYPERTENSION, but rather with infectious diseases, exposure to environmental toxins, or other unknown factors. They are most prevalent in agricultural communities of DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.
C12	Urogenital Diseases	Septate Uterus	A urothelial carcinoma found in the tissue that lines the inner surface of the bladder. The bladder muscle is not involved.
C12	Urogenital Diseases	Uterine Didelphys	A congenital duplication of the UTERUS in which a septum is formed separating the uterus. The partitioning septum can also separate the CERVIX and VAGINA.
C12	Urogenital Diseases	Uterine Duplication Anomalies	An abnormality in which the MULLARIAN DUCTS do not properly join to form a single uterus during embryological development instead resulting in complete duplication of uterine horns and duplication of the cervix. Double uterus is associated with double cervix and vagina and sometimes renal agenesis.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Ventricular Outflow Obstruction, Left	A group of anomalies in which the UTERUS is duplicated due to abnormal fusion of the MULLERIAN DUCT during embryonic development.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Acute Aortic Syndrome	Occlusion of the outflow tract in the LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Aneurysm, Aortic Arch	A group of aortic diseases presented with acute chest pain. It commonly includes AORTIC DISSECTION; AORTIC INTRAMURAL HEMATOMA; PENETRATING ATHEROSCLEROTIC ULCER and sometimes aortic aneurysms.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Aneurysm, Ascending Aorta	An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of the AORTIC ARCH.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Aortic Aneurysm, Thoracoabdominal	An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of the ASCENDING AORTA.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Aortic Intramural Hematoma	An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of ABDOMINAL AORTA at the aortic hiatus.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Aortic Root Aneurysm	An atypical form of AORTIC DISSECTION in which subintimal dissection of the aortic TUNICA MEDIA without initial laceration of the aortic TUNICA INTIMA. It may begin from a rupture of the VASA VASORUM feeding aortic media.
			An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of the AORTIC ROOT.

C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Apical Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy	A hypertrophic cardiomyopathy characterized by apical hypertrophy, typically LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY (described as “ace of spades” sign), and deep T-wave inversions in EKG. Clinical symptoms include minor symptoms such as CHEST PAIN; DYSPNEA; and SYNCOPES to more complex symptoms such as ATRIAL FIBRILLATION; VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION; MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION and CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE. A transient left ventricular apical hypertrophy is sometimes associated with TAKOTSUBO CARDIOMYOPATHY.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Descending Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm	An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of the DESCENDING THORACIC AORTA. Dissection or a tear of the ABDOMINAL AORTA. It includes thoracoabdominal aortic dissection at the aortic hiatus.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Dissection, Abdominal Aorta	
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Dissection, Ascending Aorta	
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Dissection, Blood Vessel	A tear or separation of the layers by a blood vessel typically involving vessels under pressure, i.e., ARTERIES, e.g., AORTA. Tearing of the TUNICA INTIMA layer of a blood vessel may lead to interstitial HEMORRHAGE. Dissection between the tunica intima and TUNICA MEDIA causes luminal occlusion. Dissection at the media, or between the media and the outer ADVENTITIA causes aneurismal dilation. Dissection or a tear of the THORACIC AORTA. It includes aortic root dissection, ascending aortic dissection, aortic arch dissection and descending thoracic aortic dissection.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Dissection, Thoracic Aorta	A subtype of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) characterized by vascular pathologies, e.g., AORTIC DISSECTION in addition to common EDS findings, e.g., hyperextensible skin and joints, skin fragility and reduced wound healing capability. It is associated with mutations in collagen type III alpha 1 chain gene (COLLAGEN TYPE III).
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type IV	
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Isolated Systolic Hypertension	Hypertension with elevated systolic and normal diastolic blood pressure. It is the most common subtype in the elderly and is related to VASCULAR STIFFNESS and ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE buildup. Ulceration of the AORTA by an ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE by penetrating through and disrupting the internal elastic lamina of the TUNICA INTIMA.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Penetrating Atherosclerotic Ulcer	An abnormal balloon- or sac-like dilatation in the wall of the POPLITEAL ARTERY located behind the KNEE JOINT.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Popliteal Artery Aneurysm	Occlusion of the outflow tract in the RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart.
C14	Cardiovascular Diseases	Ventricular Outflow Obstruction, Right	A subtype of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) characterized by vascular pathologies, e.g., AORTIC DISSECTION in addition to common EDS findings, e.g., hyperextensible skin and joints, skin fragility and reduced wound healing capability. It is associated with mutations in collagen type III alpha 1 chain gene (COLLAGEN TYPE III).
C15	Hemic and Lymphatic Diseases	Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type IV	Congenital neurodevelopmental diseases characterized by abnormal eye, eyelid, and facial movements. Congenital cranial dysinnervation disorders (CCDDs) are caused by abnormal innervation of CRANIAL NERVES (e.g., CNs III, IV and VI) resulting in aplasia or hypoplasia of the ocular and facial musculature involved in EYE MOVEMENTS.
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Congenital Cranial Dysinnervation Disorders	Reduced mineralization disorder of the DENTAL ENAMEL during development resulting in qualitative defects, e.g., discolored or chalky (soft) enamel.
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Dental Enamel Hypomineralization	Defects in normal AMELOGENESIS caused by any local, systemic, environmental, or genetic factors. Enamel defects resulting from demineralization of normally developed DENTAL ENAMEL is referred to as TOOTH DEMINERALIZATION.
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Developmental Defects of Enamel	A subtype of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) characterized by vascular pathologies, e.g., AORTIC DISSECTION in addition to common EDS findings, e.g., hyperextensible skin and joints, skin fragility and reduced wound healing capability. It is associated with mutations in collagen type III alpha 1 chain gene (COLLAGEN TYPE III).
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type IV	

C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Focal Cortical Dysplasia	Abnormal, non-neoplastic cell proliferation of the CEREBRAL CORTEX confined to an area in any lobe. Focal cortical dysplasia in the temporal lobe is associated with TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY.
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Hippocampal Sclerosis	Neuronal loss in the hippocampal regions of CA1 and CA4 and less severely CA2 and CA3. Additional loss of hippocampal stratum radiatum, hippocampal atrophy and ASTROGLIOSIS are common. Hippocampal sclerosis is associated with intractable TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY.
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Molar Hypomineralization	A type of developmental disturbance of AMELOGENESIS involving MOLARS of any type (obligatory) plus other teeth sometimes. It is characterized by demarcated enamel opacities with unknown systemic causation (idiopathic).
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Pancreas Divisum	Anatomic variants in PANCREATIC DUCTS characterized by failure of fusion of the ventral and dorsal endodermal buds. Pancreas divisum results in inadequate or no communication between dorsal and ventral ducts. While most cases are asymptomatic, it may be associated with recurrent PANCREATITIS.
C16	Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities	Uterine Duplication Anomalies	A group of anomalies in which the UTERUS is duplicated due to abnormal fusion of the MULLERIAN DUCT during embryonic development.
C17	Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	Calcinosis Cutis	Pathological deposition of calcium in the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Excessive calcification of the skin may be associated with underlying diseases that cause tissue damage (e.g., EHLERS-DANLOS SYNDROME; PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM; ROTHMUND-THOMSON SYNDROME; and WERNER SYNDROME) or that cause abnormal calcium and phosphate metabolism (e.g., CALCIPHYLAXIS; CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE; HYPERPARATHYROIDISM; and SARCOIDOSIS).
C17	Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	Chronic Inducible Urticaria	Chronic urticaria with identified triggering factor which is either physical, e.g., vibratory urticaria, or non-physical, e.g., aquagenic urticaria.
C17	Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Type IV	A subtype of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) characterized by vascular pathologies, e.g., AORTIC DISSECTION in addition to common EDS findings, e.g., hyperextensible skin and joints, skin fragility and reduced wound healing capability. It is associated with mutations in collagen type III alpha 1 chain gene (COLLAGEN TYPE III).
C17	Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	Urticaria, Solar	Chromophore-dependent photodermatitis triggered by UV and visible light.
C18	Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	Calcinosis Cutis	Pathological deposition of calcium in the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Excessive calcification of the skin may be associated with underlying diseases that cause tissue damage (e.g., EHLERS-DANLOS SYNDROME; PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM; ROTHMUND-THOMSON SYNDROME; and WERNER SYNDROME) or that cause abnormal calcium and phosphate metabolism (e.g., CALCIPHYLAXIS; CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE; HYPERPARATHYROIDISM; and SARCOIDOSIS).
C20	Immune System Diseases	Allergic Fungal Sinusitis	Fungal infection in the PARANASAL SINUSES characterized by common allergy respiratory symptoms, recurrent NASAL POLYPS and/or ASTHMA with buildup of allergic MUCIN.
C20	Immune System Diseases	Bronchiolitis Obliterans Syndrome	Bronchiolitis obliterans complication from allogenic HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION and LUNG TRANSPLANTATION.
C20	Immune System Diseases	Chronic Inducible Urticaria	Chronic urticaria with identified triggering factor which is either physical, e.g., vibratory urticaria, or non-physical, e.g., aquagenic urticaria.
C20	Immune System Diseases	Drug Fever	Drug-induced fever.
C20	Immune System Diseases	Dust Mite Allergy	Allergic rhinitis due to HOUSE DUST MITE ALLERGENS (e.g., Der p 1 of HOUSE DUST MITES) that is triggered by the immune system.
C20	Immune System Diseases	Exercise-Induced Allergies	Allergic reactions following a period of exercise. Elevated serum HISTAMINE and TRYPTASE levels and cutaneous MAST CELL degranulation are often associated with post-exertional allergic reactions which sometimes are triggered only in combination with prior consumption of a specific food such as wheat. Allergic symptoms produced post-exercise range from skin eruption, asthma, bronchospasm, and anaphylaxis.

C20	Immune System Diseases	Urticaria, Solar	Chromophore-dependent photodermatosis triggered by UV and visible light.
C20	Immune System Diseases	Venom Hypersensitivity	Allergic reaction to venoms in insect bites and stings that is triggered by the immune system (i.e., HISTAMINE RELEASE). An atypical form of AORTIC DISSECTION in which subintimal dissection of the aortic TUNICA MEDIA without initial laceration of the aortic TUNICA INTIMA. It may begin from a rupture of the VASA VASORUM feeding aortic media.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Aortic Intramural Hematoma	Infections by the same infectious agent (e.g., virus, fungus) occurring during exposure to prophylaxis, vaccine and treatment.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Breakthrough Infections	Chronic urticaria with identified triggering factor which is either physical, e.g., vibratory urticaria, or non-physical, e.g., aquagenic urticaria.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Chronic Inducible Urticaria	
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Chronic Kidney Diseases of Uncertain Etiology	Chronic kidney diseases not associated with traditional RISK FACTORS, e.g., TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS and HYPERTENSION, but rather with infectious diseases, exposure to environmental toxins, or other unknown factors. They are most prevalent in agricultural communities of DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. Crystals in the URINE found in urinary sediment analysis. Urinary crystalline may be formed from various metabolites (e.g., CALCIUM OXALATES; CALCIUM PHOSPHATES; URATES) and drugs (e.g., SULPHADIAZINE; ACYCLOVIR; and TRIAMTERENE).
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Crystalluria	Condition characterized by sagging of the head due to severe NECK MUSCLES weakness in the back of the neck. It may result in severe cervical KYPHOSIS called chin-on-chest deformity. Dropped head syndrome is most often associated with other diseases, e.g., PARKINSON'S DISEASE; STROKES; HEAD AND NECK CANCER; and ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Dropped Head Syndrome	Drug-induced fever.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Drug Fever	Postoperative complication after removal of the RECTUM (low anterior resection surgery or resection surgery to the lower part of the COLON). It includes disordered rectum function, e.g., frequent BOWEL MOVEMENT; FECAL INCONTINENCE; and CONSTIPATION.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Low Anterior Resection Syndrome	An accumulation of training and/or non-training stress resulting in short-term decrement in performance capacity with or without related physiological and psychological signs and symptoms of maladaptation in which restoration of performance capacity may take from several weeks to several months.(from Curr Sports Med Rep. May-Jun 2015;14(3):157-8)
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Overtraining Syndrome	Orthostatic dyspnea and fall of oxygen blood saturation when standing up which regress by assuming lying position.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Platypnea Orthodeoxia Syndrome	
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy	A CHOROID neovascularization characterized by serosanguineous retinal pigment epithelial detachment and leakage of serous exudate sometimes associated with aneurysmal polypoidal lesions.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Post-Acute COVID-19 Syndrome	Post acute stage of COVID-19 virus infection. Persistent symptoms may include FATIGUE; DYSPNEA; and MEMORY LOSS.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Post-Infectious Disorders	Debilitating disorder characterized by fatigue and other symptoms related to cognitive, autonomous, and immune dysfunction experienced in the aftermath of infections.
C23	Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms	Urticaria, Solar	Chromophore-dependent photodermatosis triggered by UV and visible light.
C24	Occupational Diseases	Chronic Kidney Diseases of Uncertain Etiology	Chronic kidney diseases not associated with traditional RISK FACTORS, e.g., TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS and HYPERTENSION, but rather with infectious diseases, exposure to environmental toxins, or other unknown factors. They are most prevalent in agricultural communities of DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.
C25	Chemically-Induced Disorders	Drug Fever	Drug-induced fever.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Elbow Fractures	Fractures of the distal HUMERUS and the proximal ULNA and the RADIUS at the ELBOW JOINT, including the head, anatomic and surgical necks, and tuberosities.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Elbow Injuries	Injuries involving the ELBOW and ELBOW JOINT.

C26	Wounds and Injuries	Femoral Fractures, Distal	Fractures of the distal FEMUR from the articular surface in the KNEE to the condylar region of the femur. A subset with a coronal-plane fracture of the distal femur condyle(s) is Hoffa Fracture.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Fibula Fractures	Fractures of the FIBULA.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Hoffa Fracture	Coronal plane fractures of the FEMUR condyle at the KNEE.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Humeral Fractures, Distal	Fractures of the distal HUMERUS at the ELBOW JOINT.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Knee Fractures	Fractures of bones at the KNEE and the KNEE JOINT.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Multiple Amputations, Traumatic	The loss of part of, or all of, more than one limb, or other appendages of the body due to injury or disease.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Olecranon Fracture	Fractures of the OLECRANON PROCESS at the ELBOW JOINT.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Patella Fracture	Fractures of the PATELLA.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Proximal Femoral Fractures	Fractures of the proximal FEMUR at the HIP.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Radial Head and Neck Fractures	Fractures of the proximal head and/or neck of the RADIUS bone near the ELBOW JOINT.
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Tibial Plateau Fractures	Fractures in the proximal portion of the TIBIA which acts as articular surface in the KNEE. They are often associated with knee ligament injuries (e.g., ACL TEARS).
C26	Wounds and Injuries	Wrist Fractures	Fractures of the CARPAL BONES, the distal ULNA and/or RADIUS at the WRIST.
D02	Organic Chemicals	Betulinic Acid	A lupane-type triterpene derivative of betulin which was originally isolated from BETULA or birch tree. It has anti-inflammatory, anti-HIV and antineoplastic activities.
D02	Organic Chemicals	Lupanes	Pentacyclic triterpenes with isopropyl and its derivatives at the C19 position. It is initially biosynthesized by cyclization of oxidosqualene to lupeol.
D02	Organic Chemicals	Synthetic Cathinone	A propiophenone derivative chemically related to cathinone, a substance found in the KHAT plant.
D03	Heterocyclic Compounds	Gemcitabine	A deoxycytidine antimetabolite used as an antineoplastic agent.
D03	Heterocyclic Compounds	Matrines	Tetracyclic bis-quinolizidine alkaloids found in the family LEGUMINOSAE, mainly in the genus SOPHORA.
D03	Heterocyclic Compounds	Quinolizidine Alkaloids	Alkaloids containing QUINOLIZIDINE ring structure. They are found in the genistoid legumes of FABACEAE (formerly Leguminosae) including genera LUPINUS and SOPHORA.
D05	Macromolecular Substances	Polyhydroxybutyrates	A thermostable biopolymer with repeating hydroxybutyryl units. It is typically the most abundant polyhydroxyalkanoate in microbes with PHA granules.
D06	Hormones, Hormone Substitutes, and Hormone Antagonists	Anabolic Androgenic Steroids	Synthetic, or human-made, variations of the male sex hormone testosterone often misused by athletes to enhance performance.
D08	Enzymes and Coenzymes	Axl Receptor Tyrosine Kinase	A member of the Tyro3-Axl-Mer (TAM) RECEPTOR PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES subfamily. Involved in several cellular functions including growth, migration, cell aggregation, and anti-inflammation.
D08	Enzymes and Coenzymes	beta-D-Galactoside alpha 2-6-Sialyltransferase	Sialyltransferases that catalyze the transfer of N-ACETYLNEURAMINIC ACID from CYTIDINE MONOPHOSPHATE N-ACETYLNEURAMINIC ACID to the 6-OH of the GALACTOSE residue of N-GLYCANS.
D08	Enzymes and Coenzymes	beta-Galactoside alpha-2,3-Sialyltransferase	Sialyltransferases that catalyze the transfer of N-ACETYLNEURAMINIC ACID from CYTIDINE MONOPHOSPHATE N-ACETYLNEURAMINIC ACID to the 3-OH of the GALACTOSE residue of N-GLYCANS.
D08	Enzymes and Coenzymes	Cyclin-Dependent Kinase-Activating Kinase	A highly-conserved cyclin-dependent kinase that activates other CYCLIN DEPENDENT KINASES and plays a key role in regulation of the CELL CYCLE.
D08	Enzymes and Coenzymes	DNA Polymerase iota	A highly error-prone DNA polymerase. It is a member of the Y-family of DNA polymerases that are DNA DAMAGE tolerant and involved in translesion DNA synthesis. DNA polymerase iota is an orthologue of yeast Rad30. Its replication fidelity is template dependent and favors Hoogsteen base-pairing at its active site.

D08	Enzymes and Coenzymes	Glutathione Peroxidase GPX1	One of the most abundant isoenzymes of the glutathione peroxidase family. Located in the cytosol and mitochondria, it catalyzes the reduction of HYDROGEN PEROXIDE to water, functioning to limit the accumulation of hydrogen peroxide and modulating processes that utilize hydrogen peroxide; and also the reduction of other organic hydroperoxides to their corresponding alcohols.
D08	Enzymes and Coenzymes	Prorenin Receptor	Single-pass transmembrane receptor protein that plays an important role in ANGIOTENSIN II production and cellular responses to RENIN.
D09	Carbohydrates	Dietary Advanced Glycation End Products	Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) present in food. They are absorbed by the GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM and contribute to the body's total AGEs. The food BROWNING REACTION, such as occurs during food processing or cooking with high heat (frying, broiling, grilling, roasting, etc.) accelerates the formation of AGEs in food.
D09	Carbohydrates	Glycated Proteins	Advanced glycation end products formed from the spontaneous, non-enzymatic reaction of sugars with free amino groups in proteins. In the past, a glycosylated protein sometimes referred to a glycated protein. GLYCOSYLATED PROTEINS is now restricted to proteins glycosylated by GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASES or via specialized organic chemistry reactions.
D09	Carbohydrates	Glycated Serum Albumin	Serum albumin that has undergone, in vivo, spontaneous, non-enzymatic modification with reducing sugars via the MAILLARD REACTION. They are analyzed to measure control of HYPERGLYCEMIA.
D09	Carbohydrates	Glycated Serum Proteins	Proteins in serum that have undergone, in vivo, non-enzymatic modification with reducing sugars via the MAILLARD REACTION. They are analyzed to measure control of HYPERGLYCEMIA.
D10	Lipids	Polyhydroxybutyrates	A thermostable biopolymer with repeating hydroxybutyryl units. It is typically the most abundant polyhydroxyalkanoate in microbes with PHA granules.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Axl Receptor Tyrosine Kinase	A member of the Tyro3-Axl-Mer (TAM) RECEPTOR PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES subfamily. Involved in several cellular functions including growth, migration, cell aggregation, and anti-inflammation.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Bromodomain Containing Proteins	Non-histone chromosomal proteins that regulate GENE EXPRESSION through a variety of mechanisms including recognizing acetylated HISTONE LYSINE residues and through transcriptional machinery regulation.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Combined Antibody Therapeutics	Combinations of monoclonal antibodies used therapeutically to modulate the IMMUNE SYSTEM.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Cyclin-Dependent Kinase-Activating Kinase	A highly-conserved cyclin-dependent kinase that activates other CYCLIN DEPENDENT KINASES and plays a key role in regulation of the CELL CYCLE.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Delta Catenin	A CATENIN protein that plays a critical role in cell adhesion and tissue morphogenesis by regulating the surface stability of C-, E-, and N- CADHERINS.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Gasdermins	A family of pore-forming effector proteins that cause membrane permeabilization and PYROPTOSIS.. Gasdermin-induced pyroptosis plays a prominent role in many HEREDITARY DISEASES and autoinflammatory disorders as well as in CANCER.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Glutathione Peroxidase GPX1	One of the most abundant isoenzymes of the glutathione peroxidase family. Located in the cytosol and mitochondria, it catalyzes the reduction of HYDROGEN PEROXIDE to water, functioning to limit the accumulation of hydrogen peroxide and modulating processes that utilize hydrogen peroxide; and also the reduction of other organic hydroperoxides to their corresponding alcohols.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Glycated Proteins	Advanced glycation end products formed from the spontaneous, non-enzymatic reaction of sugars with free amino groups in proteins. In the past, a glycosylated protein sometimes referred to a glycated protein. GLYCOSYLATED PROTEINS is now restricted to proteins glycosylated by GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASES or via specialized organic chemistry reactions.

D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Glycated Serum Albumin	Serum albumin that has undergone, in vivo, spontaneous, non-enzymatic modification with reducing sugars via the MAILLARD REACTION. They are analyzed to measure control of HYPERGLYCEMIA.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Glycated Serum Proteins	Proteins in serum that have undergone, in vivo, non-enzymatic modification with reducing sugars via the MAILLARD REACTION. They are analyzed to measure control of HYPERGLYCEMIA.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Interferon Lambda	A specific type of interferon that is similar to INTERFERON TYPE I. It primarily functions at barrier epithelial surface, such as the respiratory tract and blood brain barrier
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Lymphocyte Activation Gene 3 Protein	A CD4-related protein with high affinity cell surface binding to MHC class II. It functions in downregulation of T cell proliferation following binding to MHC class II molecules.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Nociceptin Receptor	A member of the opioid subfamily of the G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTORS. It is the receptor for the endogenous neuropeptide nociceptin. It functions in modulating NOCICEPTION and the perception of pain.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Prorenin Receptor	Single-pass transmembrane receptor protein that plays an important role in ANGIOTENSIN II production and cellular responses to RENIN.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Secreted Frizzled-Related Proteins	Soluble and secreted frizzled-related proteins which function as modulators of WNT SIGNALING PATHWAY.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Seminal Proteins	Proteins found in semen. Seminal proteins are composed of SEMINAL PLASMA PROTEINS and SPERM PROTEINS.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Sperm Proteins	Proteins found in sperm. Sperm-specific proteins have important roles in FERTILIZATION including SPERM MOTILITY and SPERM-OVUM INTERACTIONS. Sperm-specific proteins are also important for early EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT.
D12	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	Thymic Stromal Lymphopoietin	A pleiotropic cytokine involved in INFLAMMATION and immunoregulation. Thymic stromal lymphopoietin can activate MAST CELLS; DENDRITIC CELLS; and T-LYMPHOCYTES, and is produced by various cell types, including epithelial and dendritic cells..
D13	Nucleic Acids, Nucleotides, and Nucleosides	Piwi-Interacting RNA	A class of small RNAs that are 24–31 nucleotides in length. They associate with the PIWI SUBFAMILY OF ARGONAUTE PROTEINS to form effector complexes known as piRNA-induced silencing complexes, which repress transposons via transcriptional or posttranscriptional mechanisms and maintain germline genome integrity. In addition to their role in transposon silencing, piRNAs in diverse organisms function in the regulation of cellular genes.
D13	Nucleic Acids, Nucleotides, and Nucleosides	RNA, Guide, CRISPR-Cas Systems	A component of CRISPR-Cas SYSTEMS. Cas endodeoxyribonucleases assemble with a guide RNA complex, a hybrid of CRISPR RNA (crRNA) and transactivating crRNA (tracrRNA) molecules, to form an active complex that cleaves DNA. crRNA and tracrRNA can be synthetically fused into a single RNA molecule, namely single guide RNA. Synthetic sgRNA is used with CRISPR-Cas SYSTEMS for targeted GENE EDITING.
D13	Nucleic Acids, Nucleotides, and Nucleosides	Subgenomic RNA	RNA that results from VIRUS REPLICATION of partial genomic regions. The process may involve specific internal transcriptional initiation and termination sites.
D23	Biological Factors	Dietary Advanced Glycation End Products	Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) present in food. They are absorbed by the GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM and contribute to the body's total AGEs. The food BROWNING REACTION, such as occurs during food processing or cooking with high heat (frying, broiling, grilling, roasting, etc.) accelerates the formation of AGEs in food.
D23	Biological Factors	Glycated Proteins	Advanced glycation end products formed from the spontaneous, non-enzymatic reaction of sugars with free amino groups in proteins. In the past, a glycosylated protein sometimes referred to a glycated protein. GLYCOSYLATED PROTEINS is now restricted to proteins glycosylated by GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASES or via specialized organic chemistry reactions.
D23	Biological Factors	Glycated Serum Albumin	Serum albumin that has undergone, in vivo, spontaneous, non-enzymatic modification with reducing sugars via the MAILLARD REACTION. They are analyzed to measure control of HYPERGLYCEMIA.

D23	Biological Factors	Glycated Serum Proteins	Proteins in serum that have undergone, in vivo, non-enzymatic modification with reducing sugars via the MAILLARD REACTION. They are analyzed to measure control of HYPERGLYCEMIA.
D23	Biological Factors	Interferon Lambda	A specific type of interferon that is similar to INTERFERON TYPE I. It primarily functions at barrier epithelial surface, such as the respiratory tract and blood brain barrier
D23	Biological Factors	Lymphocyte Activation Gene 3 Protein	A CD4-related protein with high affinity cell surface binding to MHC class II. It functions in downregulation of T cell proliferation following binding to MHC class II molecules.
D23	Biological Factors	Phytoalexins	Secondary metabolites produced and accumulated by plants infected with microbial pathogen or otherwise under abiotic stress. Phytoalexins are structurally diverse but in common play a role in triggering PLANT SYSTEMIC ACQUIRED RESISTANCE.
D23	Biological Factors	Thymic Stromal Lymphopoietin	A pleiotropic cytokine involved in INFLAMMATION and immunoregulation. Thymic stromal lymphopoietin can activate MAST CELLS; DENDRITIC CELLS; and T-LYMPHOCYTES, and is produced by various cell types, including epithelial and dendritic cells..
D25	Biomedical and Dental Materials	Phytosomes	Lipid-based vesicular drug delivery systems that are structurally related to LIPOSOMES. Unlike LIPOSOMES, PHYTOSOMES have their active ingredient as a part of their lipid membrane itself.
D26	Pharmaceutical Preparations	Combined Antibody Therapeutics	Combinations of monoclonal antibodies used therapeutically to modulate the IMMUNE SYSTEM.
D26	Pharmaceutical Preparations	Phytosomes	Lipid-based vesicular drug delivery systems that are structurally related to LIPOSOMES. Unlike LIPOSOMES, PHYTOSOMES have their active ingredient as a part of their lipid membrane itself.
D27	Chemical Actions and Uses	Antiglycation Agents	Compounds that reduce the non-enzymatic glycation of proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids AND thus reducing the formation of ADVANCED GLYCATION END-PRODUCTS.
D27	Chemical Actions and Uses	Insulin Secretagogues	Hypoglycemic agents that stimulate INSULIN SECRETION from the PANCREATIC BETA CELL to decrease postprandial BLOOD GLUCOSE.
D27	Chemical Actions and Uses	Interleukin-6 Inhibitors	Immunosuppressive agents which inhibit the action of INTERLEUKIN-6.
D27	Chemical Actions and Uses	PPAR-gamma Agonists	Hypoglycemic agents that specifically target PEROXISOME PROLIFERATOR-ACTIVATED RECEPTOR GAMMA. They increase tissue sensitivity to the insulin action and are used to treat TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS.
D27	Chemical Actions and Uses	Proteolysis Targeting Chimera	Bifunctional molecules that are designed to recruit E3 UBIQUITIN LIGASE to a specific target protein.
D27	Chemical Actions and Uses	Renin Inhibitors	Proteolysis targeting chimera consist of a target protein ligand connected via a linker to an E3 ligand. They promote association of E3 with specific target proteins tagged for degradation via the PROTEASOME.
D27	Chemical Actions and Uses	Tyrosine Protein Kinase Inhibitors	Agents that inhibit the activity of RENIN and cause VASODILATION.
E01	Diagnosis	Clinical Relevance	Protein kinase inhibitors that inhibit TYROSINE PROTEIN KINASES.
E01	Diagnosis	Comprehensive Metabolic Panel	Criteria to determine whether a finding (e.g., clinical examination, lab test, imaging results) requires a medical intervention for meaningful improvement in outcome often to avoid OVERDIAGNOSIS and/or OVERTREATMENT.
E01	Diagnosis	Dopaminergic Imaging	A series of blood tests on one panel that measure the body's chemical balance and metabolism.
E01	Diagnosis	Local Field Potential Measurement	Functional brain imaging techniques that utilize various RADIONUCLIDE TRACERS that bind to different targets in the SYNAPSES of DOPAMINERGIC NEURONS.
E01	Diagnosis	Microphysiological Systems	Recording of brain electrical activities recorded by a small-size electrode in the brain. It measures electric potential in the extracellular medium around neurons generated by small electric currents of local origin.
E01	Diagnosis	Microphysiological Systems	Devices designed to recapitulate tissue or organ-level physiology and architect by combining MICROFLUIDICS; MICROFABRICATION; and 3D CELL CULTURE. Microphysiological systems mimic interconnections important in physiological or pathophysiological states of organ(s) and are often used for instance in HIGH THROUGHPUT SCREENING of drugs and factors important in disease modeling.

E01	Diagnosis	Motion Capture	Technological process of recording the MOTION and MOVEMENT of objects (e.g., surgical instrument in robotic surgery), body parts (e.g., EYE MOVEMENT), animals or people.
E01	Diagnosis	Nerve Conduction Studies	Electrical tests to analyze the function of peripheral nerves by measuring various characteristics of NERVE CONDUCTION such as amplitude, velocity, and latency.
E01	Diagnosis	Rapid Diagnostic Tests	Diagnostic assays designed for use at the point-of-care (POC) that can be adapted for use in low-resource settings. These tests are low-cost, simple to operate and read, sensitive, specific, stable at high temperatures, and works in a short period of time.
E01	Diagnosis	Ultrasonography, Carotid Arteries	Ultrasound imaging of the CAROTID ARTERIES to measure their morphological components such as arterial wall shape and thickness; ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE; and STENOSIS. BLOOD CIRCULATION in the carotid is visualized via DOPPLER ULTRASONOGRAPHY.
E01	Diagnosis	Urinary Sediment Analysis	Microscopic visualization and/or chemical analysis of the sediments in URINE.
E01	Diagnosis	Volume Electron Microscopy	Electron microscopy techniques designed to reconstruct 3-D images at micrometer volume scales at nanometer (nm) level resolutions. Volume electron microscopy uses various techniques to render, segment and reconstruct 3-D images from stacked sequential 2-D images of incremental z-planes.
E02	Therapeutics	Electroporation Therapies	Treatment modalities that use pulsed electrical currents to permeabilize cell membranes and thereby enhance uptake of substances into cells of the body.
E02	Therapeutics	Anticoagulation Bridge	A peri-operative bridge therapy procedure in patients with high risk THROMBOEMBOLIC events and the risk of bleeding.
E02	Therapeutics	Blood Banking	The administrative procedures and methods required for collecting, characterizing and storing blood or plasma in BLOOD BANKS.
E02	Therapeutics	Bridge Therapy	Treatment used in a transition between former and new therapeutic regimens.
E02	Therapeutics	Cognitive Training	A non-pharmacological form of treatment focusing on guided practice on tasks that target specific cognitive functions. These functions include memory, attention, and problem-solving. (from Cochrane.org/CD013069/DEMENTIA_cognitive-training-people-mild-moderate-dementia)
E02	Therapeutics	Corneal Cross-Linking	An ophthalmic treatment used to prevent weakening or bulging of the CORNEA in corneal ECTASIA, e.g., post-LASIK ectasia, KERATOCONUS and pellucid marginal corneal degeneration. It uses UV-A and RIBOFLAVIN to crosslink and strengthen COLLAGEN fibers within the cornea.
E02	Therapeutics	COVID-19 Drug Treatment	The use of DRUGS to treat COVID19 or its symptoms.
E02	Therapeutics	COVID-19 Serotherapy	Transfer of blood plasma derived from patients who have recovered from COVID-19 to non-immune hosts.
E02	Therapeutics	Irreversible Electroporation Therapy	The use of a dose of electricity that causes the pores that are formed in CELL MEMBRANES during ELECTROPORATION to remain open long enough to trigger CELL DEATH. It is sometimes used in conjunction with ELECTROCHEMOTHERAPY.
E02	Therapeutics	Olfactory Training	A non-surgical and non-pharmacological exercise treatment designed to manage OLFACTORY DISORDERS.
E04	Surgical Procedures, Operative	Endovascular Aneurysm Repair	Endovascular surgery used to treat an AORTIC ANEURYSM. It involves implanting an endovascular stent graft around dilated vessel area reinforcing the wall and creating an artificial lumen through which blood can circulate bypassing aneurysm sac.
E04	Surgical Procedures, Operative	Penile Transplantation	Surgical transference of the PENIS (or the PENIS and SCROTUM together) as a complete organ and the composite of many tissue types, from one individual to another.
E04	Surgical Procedures, Operative	Phalloplasty	Surgery to restore, reconstruct, or improve the shape or appearance of a damaged, misshapen, or missing PENIS due to injury, disease, or developmental abnormalities.
E04	Surgical Procedures, Operative	Tattoo Removal	Procedures to remove a tattoo. They may include laser surgery, excisional surgery, dermabrasion, or application of topical agents.
E04	Surgical Procedures, Operative	Transurethral Resection of Bladder	Surgical removal of tumor in the BLADDER with resectoscope inserted through the URETHRA.

E05	Investigative Techniques	Blood Banking	The administrative procedures and methods required for collecting, characterizing and storing blood or plasma in BLOOD BANKS. Isoelectric focusing in capillary gels instead of slab gels. Capillary gel electrophoresis generally allows higher resolution, higher detection sensitivity and easier integration with other separation and detection techniques.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Capillary Isoelectric Focusing	
E05	Investigative Techniques	Comprehensive Metabolic Panel	A series of blood tests on one panel that measure the body's chemical balance and metabolism.
E05	Investigative Techniques	COVID-19 Serotherapy	Transfer of blood plasma derived from patients who have recovered from COVID-19 to non-immune hosts.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Dopaminergic Imaging	Functional brain imaging techniques that utilize various RADIONUCLIDE TRACERS that bind to different targets in the SYNAPSES of DOPAMINERGIC NEURONS.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Electroporation Therapies	Treatment modalities that use pulsed electrical currents to permeabilize cell membranes and thereby enhance uptake of substances into cells of the body.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Information Motivation Behavioral Skills Model	A model for understanding patient behaviors, recognizes three constructs—information, motivation, and behavioral skills—needed to engage in a given health behavior, as specific individual determinants of behavior and behavioral change (Fisher & Fisher; Norton, 2009).
E05	Investigative Techniques	Irreversible Electroporation Therapy	The use of a dose of electricity that causes the pores that are formed in CELL MEMBRANES during ELECTROPORATION to remain open long enough to trigger CELL DEATH. It is sometimes used in conjunction with ELECTROCHEMOTHERAPY.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Microphysiological Systems	Devices designed to recapitulate tissue or organ-level physiology and architect by combining MICROFLUIDICS; MICROFABRICATION; and 3D CELL CULTURE. Microphysiological systems mimic interconnections important in physiological or pathophysiological states of organ(s) and are often used for instance in HIGH THROUGHPUT SCREENING of drugs and factors important in disease modeling.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Motion Capture	Technological process of recording the MOTION and MOVEMENT of objects (e.g., surgical instrument in robotic surgery), body parts (e.g., EYE MOVEMENT), animals or people.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Obesity Paradox	An observation that high BODY MASS INDEX is sometimes associated with lower CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE mortality in certain population, e.g., ELDERLY.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Pharmacophore	A three-dimensional representation of a molecule that is used for modeling recognition of ligands and macromolecular targets.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Rapid Diagnostic Tests	Diagnostic assays designed for use at the point-of-care (POC) that can be adapted for use in low-resource settings. These tests are low-cost, simple to operate and read, sensitive, specific, stable at high temperatures, and works in a short period of time.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Ribosome Profiling	A technique of mRNA sequence analysis that is used to determine which mRNAs are being actively translated. This technique relies on sequencing of RIBOSOME protected mRNA fragments (so-called ribosomal footprints) allowing the indication of the exact positions of ribosomes on transcripts.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Secondary Data Analysis	Analysis or reanalysis of existing data collected by someone else usually for a different purpose.
E05	Investigative Techniques	Single-Cell Gene Expression Analysis	Assaying the products of GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION in individual cells. The construct in which intentions to perform behaviors of different kinds can be predicted with high accuracy from attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control; and these intentions, together with perceptions of behavioral control, account for considerable variance in actual behavior. (from Ajzen, Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, V.50, Issue 2, p.179-211.)
E05	Investigative Techniques	Theory of Planned Behavior	
E05	Investigative Techniques	Urinary Sediment Analysis	Microscopic visualization and/or chemical analysis of the sediments in URINE.

E05	Investigative Techniques	Volume Electron Microscopy	Electron microscopy techniques designed to reconstruct 3-D images at micrometer volume scales at nanometer (nm) level resolutions. Volume electron microscopy uses various techniques to render, segment and reconstruct 3-D images from stacked sequential 2-D images of incremental z-planes.
E07	Equipment and Supplies	Microphysiological Systems	Devices designed to recapitulate tissue or organ-level physiology and architect by combining MICROFLUIDICS; MICROFABRICATION; and 3D CELL CULTURE. Microphysiological systems mimic interconnections important in physiological or pathophysiological states of organ(s) and are often used for instance in HIGH THROUGHPUT SCREENING of drugs and factors important in disease modeling.
E07	Equipment and Supplies	Motorized Mobility Scooter	A device ridden while seated that usually has three or four wheels, is typically propelled by an electric motor, and is used by those with limited or impaired mobility.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Chronotype	The natural inclination or preference of time of day in which an individual or an organism has the most activity, particularly as it relates to sleeping pattern and circadian sleep-wake preferences.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Collective Efficacy	A group belief and perception in its ability to complete a task successfully. It includes shared belief it can control deviant behavior of a member.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Extended Family	A household with members of at least three generations.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Family Structure	Structural nature of relationships among members of a household typically in reference to a MINOR residing in the same home. More broadly any organizational framework that determines family membership, and the functions and hierarchical position of family members (https://eric.ed.gov/?qt=Family+Structure&ti=Family+Structure).
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Family Support	Support systems that provide assistance and encouragement between and among members of a FAMILY.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Group Dynamics	Processes of change in any social group from formation to functioning. It includes various forces that drive relationship among members and interaction with other groups.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Intermittent Fasting	Alternating between fasting for an extended period of time during the day and eating during a restricted time for the day.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Kinesiophobia	Anxiety disorder of persistent and irrational fear of movement following an injury. It is related to perceived disability due to injury and CATASTROPHIZING in fear of (anticipated) PAIN and possibility of REINJURY.
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Psychological Well-Being	Condition of existence, or state of awareness, in which psychological needs are satisfied
F01	Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms	Suicide Prevention	Specific strategies for averting suicides. These include mental HEALTH PROMOTION and monitoring PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING and other intervention programs targeting susceptible individuals.
F02	Psychological Phenomena	Processing Speed	The time it takes to understand and do a mental task. Unlike REACTION TIME processing speed does not necessarily include a motor component in response. Processing speed is tested by most NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS.
F02	Psychological Phenomena	Sleep Duration	Total number of hours of sleep in a day.
F02	Psychological Phenomena	Theory of Planned Behavior	The construct in which intentions to perform behaviors of different kinds can be predicted with high accuracy from attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control; and these intentions, together with perceptions of behavioral control, account for considerable variance in actual behavior. (from Ajzen, Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, V.50, Issue 2, p.179-211.)
F03	Mental Disorders	Kinesiophobia	Anxiety disorder of persistent and irrational fear of movement following an injury. It is related to perceived disability due to injury and CATASTROPHIZING in fear of (anticipated) PAIN and possibility of REINJURY.
F03	Mental Disorders	Military Sexual Trauma	Physical and psychological injuries resulting from SEXUAL VIOLENCE during MILITARY service.
F03	Mental Disorders	Mixed Dementias	Dementias caused by multiple etiologies, e.g., ALZHEIMER DISEASE, and VASCULAR DEMENTIA and/or LEWY BODY DISEASE.

G01	Physical Phenomena	Partial Weight-Bearing	The state of supporting a body to simulate partial or applied load.
G02	Chemical Phenomena	Carbohydrate Binding Modules	Contiguous amino acid sequences within a carbohydrate-active enzyme with discrete folds having carbohydrate binding activity. They are classified into 43 different families based on AMINO ACID SEQUENCE, binding specificity, and structure.
G02	Chemical Phenomena	Ribosome Shunting	Viral mechanisms of translational programming in which ribosomes reach the start codon bypassing or shunting over large segments of the 5' UTR of VIRAL RNA. Ribosome shunting allows host translational machinery to engage polycistronic transcripts similar to RIBOSOMAL FRAMESHIFTING, and use of INTERNAL RIBOSOME ENTRY SITES.
G02	Chemical Phenomena	RNA Replication	The process by which a VIRAL RNA molecule is duplicated.
G03	Metabolism	Proteotoxic Stress	Stressors and conditions which disturb PROTEOSTASIS. Dysfunctional responses to proteotoxic stress are associated with CELL DEATH; CELL SENESCENCE; CANCER and PROTEINOPATHY.
G03	Metabolism	Ribosome Shunting	Viral mechanisms of translational programming in which ribosomes reach the start codon bypassing or shunting over large segments of the 5' UTR of VIRAL RNA. Ribosome shunting allows host translational machinery to engage polycistronic transcripts similar to RIBOSOMAL FRAMESHIFTING, and use of INTERNAL RIBOSOME ENTRY SITES.
G05	Genetic Phenomena	Epigenetic Memory	Various mechanisms by which a stable propagation of changes in gene expression that is passed from egg and sperm to the embryo persists via epigenetic changes, e.g., DNA METHYLATION pattern changes.
G05	Genetic Phenomena	Ribosome Shunting	Viral mechanisms of translational programming in which ribosomes reach the start codon bypassing or shunting over large segments of the 5' UTR of VIRAL RNA. Ribosome shunting allows host translational machinery to engage polycistronic transcripts similar to RIBOSOMAL FRAMESHIFTING, and use of INTERNAL RIBOSOME ENTRY SITES.
G05	Genetic Phenomena	RNA Replication	The process by which a VIRAL RNA molecule is duplicated.
G06	Microbiological Phenomena	RNA Replication	The process by which a VIRAL RNA molecule is duplicated.
G06	Microbiological Phenomena	Symbiont Induced Cytoplasmic Incompatibility	A naturally occurring reproductive phenomenon of INVERTEBRATES in which only certain combination of crosses result in viable embryos due to incompatibility between sperm and egg cells that is caused by differences in intracellular parasites (symbionts). For example, a maternally inherited symbiont bacteria, e.g., WOLBACHIA, induces changes in sperm of the host, causing mitotic defects in the fertilized embryo only in crosses between symbiotic males and females harboring a different or no symbiont.
G07	Physiological Phenomena	Chronotype	The natural inclination or preference of time of day in which an individual or an organism has the most activity, particularly as it relates to sleeping pattern and circadian sleep-wake preferences.
G07	Physiological Phenomena	Dietary Advanced Glycation End Products	Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) present in food. They are absorbed by the GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM and contribute to the body's total AGEs. The food BROWNING REACTION, such as occurs during food processing or cooking with high heat (frying, broiling, grilling, roasting, etc.) accelerates the formation of AGEs in food.
G07	Physiological Phenomena	Elimination Diets	Temporary dietary restrictions designed to help identify specific foods or FOOD ADDITIVES that trigger ALLERGIC REACTIONS, symptoms of DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DISORDERS, or other adverse food reactions.
G07	Physiological Phenomena	FODMAP Diet	A type of elimination diet restricting from foods with fermentable oligosaccharides, disaccharides, monosaccharides, and polyols, to help determine if specific foods containing these carbohydrates are triggering symptoms of IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME.
G07	Physiological Phenomena	Food, Processed	Any raw agricultural commodity that has been subject to washing, cleaning, milling, cutting, chopping, heating, pasteurizing, blanching, cooking, canning, freezing, drying, dehydrating, mixing, packaging or other procedures that alter the food from its natural state. (from A Guide to Federal Terms and Acronyms. Lanham, MD: Government Institutes.1991)

G07	Physiological Phenomena	Immunonutrition Diet	Diets supplemented with nutrients that beneficially stimulate the IMMUNE RESPONSE and improve control of inflammatory processes.
G07	Physiological Phenomena	Intermittent Fasting	Alternating between fasting for an extended period of time during the day and eating during a restricted time for the day.
G07	Physiological Phenomena	Proteotoxic Stress	Stressors and conditions which disturb PROTEOSTASIS. Dysfunctional responses to proteotoxic stress are associated with CELL DEATH; CELL SENESENCE; CANCER and PROTEINOPATHY.
G09	Circulatory and Respiratory Physiological Phenomena	Global Longitudinal Strain	Global longitudinal strain (GLS) is a measure of ventricular function derived from 2-dimensional echocardiographic images by quantifying the relative length change in myocardial length between end-diastole and end-systole. GLS is used to predict cardiovascular outcomes and has been proposed to be a better measure of cardiac dysfunction than VENTRICULAR EJECTION FRACTION.
G11	Musculoskeletal and Neural Physiological Phenomena	Sleep Duration	Total number of hours of sleep in a day.
G12	Immune System Phenomena	Innate Immunity Recognition	Innate immunity systems which recognize presence of pathogens either through detection of damages associated with pathogen effector, e.g., pathogenic toxins and pore formation (effector triggered immunity) or through detection of molecular patterns common to many types of microbes (PATHOGEN-ASSOCIATED MOLECULAR PATTERN MOLECULES) through PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS.
G12	Immune System Phenomena	Plant Systemic Acquired Resistance	A plant defense mechanism in which a plant pathogen-associated molecular pattern effector is detected through various receptors, e.g., PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS, which in turn induces fortified, primed defense in plant immune reaction. It confers long lasting and long distance plant immune defense against a broad spectrum of pathogens using various plant defense hormones or metabolites, e.g., SALICYLIC ACID and N-HYDROXYPIPECOLIC ACID, as signals to distant leaves for heightened immune state to counteract and limit subsequent infection.
G12	Immune System Phenomena	T-Cell Exhaustion	Progressive deterioration of T-cell function due to chronic antigen stimulation and inflammatory signals, e.g., CHRONIC INFECTION and CANCER. T-cell exhaustion is characterized by weakened immune system, e.g., dysfunctional MEMORY T CELLS differentiation and EPIGENETIC REPRESSION of IMMUNOLOGIC MEMORY effector functions.
G12	Immune System Phenomena	Trained Immunity	Ability of the INNATE IMMUNITY system to form IMMUNOLOGIC MEMORY and provide enhanced defense against subsequent secondary infections. In trained immunity, long-term adaptation of innate immune cells occurs through EPIGENETIC PROCESSES and metabolic CELLULAR REPROGRAMMING to form long term immunologic memory.
G15	Plant Physiological Phenomena	Drought Resistance	The ability of a plant to adapt in a drought environment and tolerate a reduction in available water.
G15	Plant Physiological Phenomena	Plant Systemic Acquired Resistance	A plant defense mechanism in which a plant pathogen-associated molecular pattern effector is detected through various receptors, e.g., PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS, which in turn induces fortified, primed defense in plant immune reaction. It confers long lasting and long distance plant immune defense against a broad spectrum of pathogens using various plant defense hormones or metabolites, e.g., SALICYLIC ACID and N-HYDROXYPIPECOLIC ACID, as signals to distant leaves for heightened immune state to counteract and limit subsequent infection.
G16	Biological Phenomena	Ocean Acidification	Reduction in OCEAN WATER overall pH. Ocean acidification is linked to CORAL BLEACHING and may disturb other marine BIODIVERSITY.

G16	Biological Phenomena	Symbiont Induced Cytoplasmic Incompatibility	A naturally occurring reproductive phenomenon of INVERTEBRATES in which only certain combination of crosses result in viable embryos due to incompatibility between sperm and egg cells that is caused by differences in intracellular parasites (symbionts). For example, a maternally inherited symbiont bacteria, e.g., WOLBACHIA, induces changes in sperm of the host, causing mitotic defects in the fertilized embryo only in crosses between symbiotic males and females harboring a different or no symbiont.
G17	Mathematical Concepts	Random Forest	An algorithm used in decision analysis and MACHINE LEARNING that uses a set of trees to combine output of multiple, randomly generated DECISION TREES. The final class of each tree is aggregated and evaluated by weighted values to construct the final classifier.
H01	Natural Science Disciplines	Artificial Life	Research involving the synthesis of life and life-like phenomena and the application of such techniques toward the enhancement of our theoretical understanding of life and life-like phenomena, studied through the use of computer programs.
H01	Natural Science Disciplines	Cytology	The study of single cell as a unit of living organisms. Cytopathology, a branch of this discipline, studies structural changes of cells in diseases and is used in diagnosing diseases.
H01	Natural Science Disciplines	Document Analysis	A form of qualitative research that uses a systematic procedure to analyze documentary evidence and answer specific research questions.
H01	Natural Science Disciplines	Evidence Gaps	Areas where little or no evidence from impact evaluations and SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS is available and where future research should be focused (from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16941).
H01	Natural Science Disciplines	Multiomics	The study of a variety of omic data (TRANSCRIPTOME; PROTEOME; METABOLOME; etc.) generated from the same biological source such as a cell type or organ during normal versus diseased states.
H01	Natural Science Disciplines	Multiomics	The study of a variety of omic data (TRANSCRIPTOME; PROTEOME; METABOLOME; MICROBIOME, etc.) as the data set generated from the same biological source such as a cell type or organ during normal versus diseased states.
H01	Natural Science Disciplines	Secondary Data Analysis	Analysis or reanalysis of existing data collected by someone else usually for a different purpose.
H02	Health Occupations	Cognitive Training	A non-pharmacological form of treatment focusing on guided practice on tasks that target specific cognitive functions. These functions include memory, attention, and problem-solving. (from Cochrane.org/CD013069/DEMENTIA_cognitive-training-people-mild-moderate-dementia)
H02	Health Occupations	Cytology	The study of single cell as a unit of living organisms. Cytopathology, a branch of this discipline, studies structural changes of cells in diseases and is used in diagnosing diseases.
H02	Health Occupations	Paramedicine	A domain of practice and health profession that specialises across a range of settings including, but not limited to, emergency and primary care. Paramedics work in a variety of clinical settings such as EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, ambulance services, hospitals and clinics as well as non-clinical roles, such as education, leadership, public health and research. PARAMEDICS possess complex knowledge and skills, a broad scope of practice and are an essential part of the healthcare system. Depending on location, paramedics may practice under medical direction or independently, often in unscheduled, unpredictable or dynamic settings. (from J Multidiscip Healthc 2021 Dec 30;14:3561-3570)
I01	Social Sciences	Antiracism	Beliefs, actions or intentions, and policies that oppose RACISM or discrimination based on RACE.
I01	Social Sciences	Collective Efficacy	A group belief and perception in its ability to complete a task successfully. It includes shared belief it can control deviant behavior of a member.

I01	Social Sciences	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion	Developing and ensuring compliance with laws, regulations, and policies that support civil rights, equity, diversity, and inclusion. Executive Order 13985 (Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government), which established that affirmatively advancing equity, civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity is the responsibility of the whole of our Government.
I01	Social Sciences	Extended Family	A household with members of at least three generations.
			Structural nature of relationships among members of a household typically in reference to a MINOR residing in the same home. More broadly any organizational framework that determines family membership, and the functions and hierarchical position of family members
I01	Social Sciences	Family Structure	(https://eric.ed.gov/?qt=Family+Structure&ti=Family+Structure).
I01	Social Sciences	Family Support	Support systems that provide assistance and encouragement between and among members of a FAMILY.
			The scientific discipline dedicated to analyzing evidence from BIOTERRORISM, biocrime, HOAX, or inadvertent microorganism/toxin release for attribution purposes.
I01	Social Sciences	Forensic Microbiology	
I01	Social Sciences	Low Socioeconomic Status	Socioeconomic status with relatively low income and/or assets (POVERTY) and EDUCATIONAL LEVEL.
I01	Social Sciences	Psychological Well-Being	Condition of existence, or state of awareness, in which psychological needs are satisfied
			Spatial separation of HOUSING within a geographic area based on racial, ethnic, nationality and other SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS.
I01	Social Sciences	Residential Segregation	
			A collection of two or more people who share a common identity as defined by beliefs, codes of conduct, CULTURE and SOCIAL NORMS.
I01	Social Sciences	Social Group	
			Differences in health based on socioeconomic status. Socioeconomic-based health disparities often begins early in life due to various SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS, e.g. social, economic and educational statuses that limit potential or realized access to resources for maintaining health.
I01	Social Sciences	Socioeconomic Disparities in Health	
I01	Social Sciences	Suicide Prevention	Specific strategies for averting suicides. These include mental HEALTH PROMOTION and monitoring PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING and other intervention programs targeting susceptible individuals.
			Policies, regulations and programs implemented to encourage SMOKING PREVENTION and reduce TOBACCO USE DISORDER by various measures, e.g., TOBACCO INDUSTRY regulation, SMOKE-FREE POLICY and SMOKE CESSATION programs .
I01	Social Sciences	Tobacco Control	Commerce of non-domesticated WILD ANIMALS or plants. Wildlife trade, particularly illegal trades, threaten ECOSYSTEMS and drives up SPECIES EXTINCTION. It also increases chance of emerging ZONOSSES.
I03	Human Activities	Wildlife Trade	
			Nanostructures fabricated by assembly of ordered layers of known compositions primarily through electro-static interactions. Such nanoparticles can be used for targeted delivery of complex components in ordered release patterns.
J01	Technology, Industry, and Agriculture	Layer-by-Layer Nanoparticles	
			Lipid-based vesicular drug delivery systems that are structurally related to LIPOSOMES. Unlike LIPOSOMES, PHYTOSOMES have their active ingredient as a part of their lipid membrane itself.
J01	Technology, Industry, and Agriculture	Phytosomes	Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) present in food. They are absorbed by the GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM and contribute to the body's total AGEs. The food BROWNING REACTION, such as occurs during food processing or cooking with high heat (frying, broiling, grilling, roasting, etc.) accelerates the formation of AGEs in food.
J02	Food and Beverages	Dietary Advanced Glycation End Products	Any raw agricultural commodity that has been subject to washing, cleaning, milling, cutting, chopping, heating, pasteurizing, blanching, cooking, canning, freezing, drying, dehydrating, mixing, packaging or other procedures that alter the food from its natural state. (from A Guide to Federal Terms and Acronyms. Lanham, MD: Government Institutes.1991)
J02	Food and Beverages	Food, Processed	
K01	Humanities	Antiracism	Beliefs, actions or intentions, and policies that oppose RACISM or discrimination based on RACE.

K01	Humanities	Psychological Well-Being	Condition of existence, or state of awareness, in which psychological needs are satisfied
L01	Information Science	Case Reports as Topic	Clinical presentations that may be followed by evaluative studies that eventually lead to a diagnosis.
L01	Information Science	Information Sources	Various communications media, information centers, information services that are utilized to obtain information.
L01	Information Science	Motion Capture	Technological process of recording the MOTION and MOVEMENT of objects (e.g., surgical instrument in robotic surgery), body parts (e.g., EYE MOVEMENT), animals or people.
L01	Information Science	Multiomics	The study of a variety of omic data (TRANSCRIPTOME; PROTEOME; METABOLOME; etc.) generated from the same biological source such as a cell type or organ during normal versus diseased states.
L01	Information Science	Multiomics	The study of a variety of omic data (TRANSCRIPTOME; PROTEOME; METABOLOME; MICROBIOME, etc.) as the data set generated from the same biological source such as a cell type or organ during normal versus diseased states.
L01	Information Science	Random Forest	An algorithm used in decision analysis and MACHINE LEARNING that uses a set of trees to combine output of multiple, randomly generated DECISION TREES. The final class of each tree is aggregated and evaluated by weighted values to construct the final classifier.
L01	Information Science	Secondary Data Analysis	Analysis or reanalysis of existing data collected by someone else usually for a different purpose.
L01	Information Science	Volume Electron Microscopy	Electron microscopy techniques designed to reconstruct 3-D images at micrometer volume scales at nanometer (nm) level resolutions. Volume electron microscopy uses various techniques to render, segment and reconstruct 3-D images from stacked sequential 2-D images of incremental z-planes.
M01	Persons	African People	People native to or inhabitants of AFRICA.
M01	Persons	Asian American Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	Members of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community.
M01	Persons	Australasian People	People native to or inhabitants of AUSTRALASIA including AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
M01	Persons	Caribbean People	People native to or inhabitants of islands in the Caribbean Sea or CARIBBEAN including ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA; ARUBA; BAHAMAS; BARBADOS; BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS; CARIBBEAN NETHERLANDS; CUBA; CURACAO; DOMINICA; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; GRENADA; GUADELOUPE; HAITI; JAMAICA; MARTINIQUE; PUERTO RICO; SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS; SAINT LUCIA; SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES; SINT MAARTEN; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO; and UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.
M01	Persons	Central African People	People native to or inhabitants of the CENTRAL AFRICA including CAMEROON; CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC; CHAD; CONGO; DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO; EQUATORIAL GUINEA; GABON; and SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE. It includes indigenous peoples in the Congo Basin. Sometimes people native or inhabitants of the country of Central African Republic are referred to as Central Africans.
M01	Persons	Central American People	People native to or inhabitants of CENTRAL AMERICA including BELIZE; COSTA RICA; EL SALVADOR; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; and PANAMA.
M01	Persons	Central Asian People	People native to or inhabitants of CENTRAL ASIA including KAZAKHSTAN; KYRGYZSTAN; TAJIKISTAN; TURKMENISTAN and UZBEKISTAN.
M01	Persons	Combat Medics	Individuals trained to provide medical care in a military operational or combat environment.
M01	Persons	Correctional Facilities Personnel	Persons who work at JAILS; PRISONS; or other CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
M01	Persons	East African People	People native to or inhabitants of EASTERN AFRICA including BURUNDI, DJIBOUTI, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, RWANDA, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN, TANZANIA, and UGANDA and islands COMOROS; MADAGASCAR and SEYCHELLES.
M01	Persons	East Asian People	

M01	Persons	Eastern European People	People native to or inhabitants of EASTERN EUROPE including ALBANIA; BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA; BULGARIA; CROATIA; CZECH REPUBLIC; ESTONIA; HUNGARY; KOSOVO; LATVIA; LITHUANIA; MOLDOVA; MONTENEGRO; POLAND; REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA; REPUBLIC OF BELARUS; ROMANIA; RUSSIA; SERBIA; SLOVAKIA; SLOVENIA; and UKRAINE.
M01	Persons	European People	People native to or inhabitants of EUROPE.
M01	Persons	Gynecologists	Qualified medical professionals who specialize in GYNECOLOGY.
M01	Persons	Infant, Large for Gestational Age	Infants whose BIRTH WEIGHT is larger than the 90th percentile for a given gestational age.
M01	Persons	Middle Eastern and North Africans	People native to or inhabitants of the MIDDLE EAST and NORTH AFRICA.
			People native to or inhabitants of MIDDLE EAST including BAHRAIN; IRAN; IRAQ; ISRAEL; JORDAN; KUWAIT; LEBANON; OMAN; PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; SYRIA; TURKEY; UNITED ARAB EMIRATES; and YEMEN.
M01	Persons	Middle Eastern People	
			Southern Athabaskan-speaking Native American people generally associated with the Southwestern states. Navajo Nation is the largest Native American territory in the United States.
M01	Persons	Navajo People	People native to or inhabitants of NORTH AFRICA including ALGERIA; EGYPT; LIBYA; MOROCCO; TUNISIA and the CANARY ISLANDS.
M01	Persons	North African People	People native to or inhabitants of NORTH AMERICA.
M01	Persons	North American People	People native to or inhabitants of the NORTHERN ASIA including SIBERIA .
M01	Persons	North Asian People	Qualified medical professionals who specialize in OBSTETRICS.
M01	Persons	Obstetricians	People native to or inhabitants of OCEANIA including MICRONESIA; MELANESIA; POLYNESIA; AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
M01	Persons	Oceanians	Persons having origins in any of PACIFIC ISLANDS. Note that OMB category NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER is available for United States population groups. Race and ethnicity terms, as used in the federal government, are self-identified social construct and may include terms outdated and offensive in MeSH to assist users who are interested in retrieving comprehensive search results for studies such as in longitudinal studies.
			Health care workers who perform tasks which must otherwise be performed by a physician or other health professional, in a variety of clinical settings such as EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, ambulance services, hospitals and clinics as well as non-clinical roles, such as education, leadership, public health and research. Paramedics may practice under medical direction or independently, often in unscheduled, unpredictable or dynamic settings.
M01	Persons	Paramedics	O'odham-speaking Native American people generally associated with Southwestern Arizona.
M01	Persons	Pima People	Individuals classified according US federal government used for US federal data on race and ethnicity.
			Race and ethnicity terms are self-identified social construct. MeSH may contain outdated and offensive population terms only to assist users who are interested in retrieving comprehensive search results for studies such as in longitudinal studies.
M01	Persons	Population Groups, US	People native to or inhabitants of the SCANDINAVIAN AND NORDIC COUNTRIES.
M01	Persons	Scandinavians and Nordic People	People native to or inhabitants of SOUTH AMERICA including ARGENTINA; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL; CHILE; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; FRENCH GUIANA; GUYANA; PARAGUAY; PERU; SURINAME; URUGUAY; and VENEZUELA.
M01	Persons	South American People	People native to or inhabitants of SOUTHERN ASIA including AFGHANISTAN; BANGLADESH; BHUTAN; INDIA; MALDIVES; NEPAL; PAKISTAN and SRI LANKA. It includes people native or inhabitants of MEKONG VALLEY.
M01	Persons	South Asian People	
M01	Persons	Southeast Asian People	
			People native to or inhabitants of SOUTHERN AFRICA including ANGOLA; BOTSWANA; EWATINI; LESOTHO; MALAWI; MOZAMBIQUE; NAMIBIA; SOUTH AFRICA; ZAMBIA; and ZIMBABWE.
M01	Persons	Southern African People	

M01	Persons	Sub-Saharan African People	People native to or inhabitants of SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA including ANGOLA; BENIN; BOTSWANA; BURKINA FASO; BURUNDI; CABO VERDE; CAMEROON; CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC; CHAD; CONGO; COTE D'IVOIRE; DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO; DJIBOUTI; EQUATORIAL GUINEA; ERITREA; ESWATINI; ETHIOPIA; GABON; GAMBIA; GHANA; GUINEA; GUINEA-BISSAU; KENYA; LESOTHO; LIBERIA; MALAWI; MALI; MAURITANIA; MOZAMBIQUE; NAMIBIA; NIGER; NIGERIA; RWANDA; SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE; SENEGAL; SIERRA LEONE; SOMALIA; SOUTH AFRICA; SOUTH SUDAN; SUDAN; TANZANIA; TOGO; UGANDA; ZAMBIA; and ZIMBABWE. Health personnel using systems of medicine based on cultural beliefs and practices handed down from generation to generation, including mystical and magical rituals (SPIRITUAL THERAPIES); TRADITIONAL MEDICINE; PHYTOTHERAPY; HERBAL MEDICINE; and other treatments which may not be explained by modern medicine.
M01	Persons	Traditional Medicine Practitioners	
M01	Persons	West African People	People native to or inhabitants of WEST AFRICA (western part of the sub-Saharan Africa) including BENIN; BURKINA FASO; CABO VERDE; IVORY COAST; GAMBIA; GHANA; GUINEA; GUINEA-BISSAU; LIBERIA; MALI; MAURITANIA; NIGER; NIGERIA; SENEGAL; SIERRA LEONE; TOGO and CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.
M01	Persons	West Asian People	People native to or inhabitants of WESTERN ASIA including BANGLADESH; BHUTAN; INDIA; IRAN; IRAQ; ISRAEL; JORDAN; KUWAIT; LEBANON; MALDIVES; NEPAL; OMAN; PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES; PAKISTAN; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; SRI LANKA; SYRIA; TURKEY; UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and YEMEN.
M01	Persons	White	A person having origins in any of the white racial groups of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa (https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/1997/10/30/97-28653/revisions-to-the-standards-for-the-classification-of-federal-data-on-race-and-ethnicity). In the United States it is used for classification of federal government data on race and ethnicity. Race and ethnicity terms are self-identified social construct and may include terms outdated and offensive in MeSH to assist users who are interested in retrieving comprehensive search results for studies such as in longitudinal studies.
N01	Population Characteristics	Collective Efficacy	A group belief and perception in its ability to complete a task successfully. It includes shared belief it can control deviant behavior of a member.
N01	Population Characteristics	Extended Family	A household with members of at least three generations. Structural nature of relationships among members of a household typically in reference to a MINOR residing in the same home. More broadly any organizational framework that determines family membership, and the functions and hierarchical position of family members (https://eric.ed.gov/?qt=Family+Structure&ti=Family+Structure).
N01	Population Characteristics	Family Structure	
N01	Population Characteristics	Low Socioeconomic Status	Socioeconomic status with relatively low income and/or assets (POVERTY) and EDUCATIONAL LEVEL.
N01	Population Characteristics	Residential Segregation	Spatial separation of HOUSING within a geographic area based on racial, ethnic, nationality and other SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS.
N01	Population Characteristics	Working Conditions	Conditions of a WORKPLACE such as weather (e.g., indoor or outdoor), safety (e.g., exposure to hazardous materials), environment and workplace culture and management style.
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Blood Banking	The administrative procedures and methods required for collecting, characterizing and storing blood or plasma in BLOOD BANKS.
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Blood Donation	Voluntary giving of BLOOD.
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Cognitive Training	A non-pharmacological form of treatment focusing on guided practice on tasks that target specific cognitive functions. These functions include memory, attention, and problem-solving. (from Cochrane.org/CD013069/DEMENTIA_cognitive-training-people-mild-moderate-dementia)
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Combat Medics	Individuals trained to provide medical care in a military operational or combat environment.
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Gynecologists	Qualified medical professionals who specialize in GYNECOLOGY.

N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Obstetricians	<p>Qualified medical professionals who specialize in OBSTETRICS.</p> <p>Health care workers who perform tasks which must otherwise be performed by a physician or other health professional, in a variety of clinical settings such as EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, ambulance services, hospitals and clinics as well as non-clinical roles, such as education, leadership, public health and research. Paramedics may practice under medical direction or independently, often in unscheduled, unpredictable or dynamic settings.</p>
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Paramedics	
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Suicide Prevention	<p>Specific strategies for averting suicides. These include mental HEALTH PROMOTION and monitoring PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING and other intervention programs targeting susceptible individuals.</p> <p>Health personnel using systems of medicine based on cultural beliefs and practices handed down from generation to generation, including mystical and magical rituals (SPIRITUAL THERAPIES); TRADITIONAL MEDICINE; PHYTOTHERAPY; HERBAL MEDICINE; and other treatments which may not be explained by modern medicine.</p>
N02	Health Care Facilities, Manpower, and Services	Traditional Medicine Practitioners	
N03	Health Care Economics and Organizations	Antiracism	<p>Beliefs, actions or intentions, and policies that oppose RACISM or discrimination based on RACE.</p> <p>A group belief and perception in its ability to complete a task successfully. It includes shared belief it can control deviant behavior of a member.</p>
N03	Health Care Economics and Organizations	Collective Efficacy	<p>A method of comparing the cost of a program with its expected outcomes that are qualitative in nature.</p> <p>Cost effectiveness compares alternative ways to achieve a specific set of results.</p>
N03	Health Care Economics and Organizations	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis	<p>Areas where little or no evidence from impact evaluations and SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS is available and where future research should be focused (from</p> <p>https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16941).</p>
N03	Health Care Economics and Organizations	Evidence Gaps	
N03	Health Care Economics and Organizations	Resource-Limited Settings	<p>Environments with barriers to quality critical care characterized by lack of epidemiological data and context-specific evidence for medical decision-making, deficiencies in health systems organization and resources, and institutional obstacles to implementation of life-saving interventions.</p>
N03	Health Care Economics and Organizations	Social Group	<p>A collection of two or more people who share a common identity as defined by beliefs, codes of conduct, CULTURE and SOCIAL NORMS.</p>
N03	Health Care Economics and Organizations	Tobacco Control	<p>Policies, regulations and programs implemented to encourage SMOKING PREVENTION and reduce TOBACCO USE DISORDER by various measures, e.g., TOBACCO INDUSTRY regulation, SMOKE-FREE POLICY and SMOKE CESSATION programs .</p>
N04	Health Services Administration	Access to Primary Care	<p>The degree to which individuals are inhibited or facilitated in their ability to gain entry to and to receive PRIMARY CARE.</p>
N04	Health Services Administration	Clinical Relevance	<p>Criteria to determine whether a finding (e.g., clinical examination, lab test, imaging results) requires a medical intervention for meaningful improvement in outcome often to avoid OVERDIAGNOSIS and/or OVERTREATMENT.</p>
N04	Health Services Administration	Dental Care Team	<p>Care of dental patients by a multidisciplinary team usually organized under the leadership of a dentist; each member of the team has specific responsibilities and the whole team contributes to the oral care of the patient.</p>
N04	Health Services Administration	Rapid Diagnostic Tests	<p>Diagnostic assays designed for use at the point-of-care (POC) that can be adapted for use in low-resource settings. These tests are low-cost, simple to operate and read, sensitive, specific, stable at high temperatures, and works in a short period of time.</p>
N04	Health Services Administration	Value-Based Health Care	<p>Health system model designed to maximize value for patients. Value based healthcare often emphasizes better patient outcomes for healthcare cost through best practices (e.g., preventive screening, quality incentives).</p>
N04	Health Services Administration	Working Conditions	<p>Conditions of a WORKPLACE such as weather (e.g., indoor or outdoor), safety (e.g., exposure to hazardous materials), environment and workplace culture and management style.</p>
N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Access to Primary Care	<p>The degree to which individuals are inhibited or facilitated in their ability to gain entry to and to receive PRIMARY CARE.</p>

N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Antiracism	Beliefs, actions or intentions, and policies that oppose RACISM or discrimination based on RACE. Criteria to determine whether a finding (e.g., clinical examination, lab test, imaging results) requires a medical intervention for meaningful improvement in outcome often to avoid OVERDIAGNOSIS and/or OVERTREATMENT.
N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Clinical Relevance	Areas where little or no evidence from impact evaluations and SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS is available and where future research should be focused (from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16941).
N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Evidence Gaps	An observation that high BODY MASS INDEX is sometimes associated with lower CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE mortality in certain population, e.g., ELDERLY.
N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Obesity Paradox	
N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Resource-Limited Settings	Environments with barriers to quality critical care characterized by lack of epidemiological data and context-specific evidence for medical decision-making, deficiencies in health systems organization and resources, and institutional obstacles to implementation of life-saving interventions.
N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Secondary Data Analysis	Analysis or reanalysis of existing data collected by someone else usually for a different purpose. Health system model designed to maximize value for patients. Value based healthcare often emphasizes better patient outcomes for healthcare cost through best practices (e.g., preventive screening, quality incentives).
N05	Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation	Value-Based Health Care	A group belief and perception in its ability to complete a task successfully. It includes shared belief it can control deviant behavior of a member.
N06	Environment and Public Health	Collective Efficacy	A household with members of at least three generations.
N06	Environment and Public Health	Extended Family	Structural nature of relationships among members of a household typically in reference to a MINOR residing in the same home. More broadly any organizational framework that determines family membership, and the functions and hierarchical position of family members (https://eric.ed.gov/?qt=Family+Structure&ti=Family+Structure).
N06	Environment and Public Health	Family Structure	An observation that high BODY MASS INDEX is sometimes associated with lower CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE mortality in certain population, e.g., ELDERLY.
N06	Environment and Public Health	Obesity Paradox	Condition of existence, or state of awareness, in which psychological needs are satisfied
N06	Environment and Public Health	Psychological Well-Being	Spatial separation of HOUSING within a geographic area based on racial, ethnic, nationality and other SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS.
N06	Environment and Public Health	Residential Segregation	
N06	Environment and Public Health	Secondary Data Analysis	Analysis or reanalysis of existing data collected by someone else usually for a different purpose. The geographical designation for the countries of AFGHABUISTAN; BANGLADESH; BHUTAN; INDIA; MALDIVES; NEPAL; PAKISTAN; and SRI LANKA.
Z01	Geographic Locations	Asia, Southern	Country in southern Asia, an island in the Indian Ocean. The capital is city of Male.
Z01	Geographic Locations	Maldives	