

# A Classification for Medical and Veterinary Libraries

Third Edition

Cyril C. Barnard  
Revised by Eloise Carpenter



Press

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Published by  
LSHTM Press  
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine  
Keppel Street  
London  
WC1E 7HT  
UK  
[press.lshtm.ac.uk](http://press.lshtm.ac.uk)

Text © London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine 2024

First published 2024

Cover design by Tom Grady

ISBN (Hardback): 978-1-0687853-0-6

ISBN (PDF): 978-1-0687853-1-3

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56920/lshtmp-1>

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Suggested citation:

Barnard, CC 2024, *A classification for medical and veterinary libraries*, rev. E Carpenter, LSHTM Press, London.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56920/lshtmp-1>.

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## FOREWORD

I was honoured to have been asked to write a few words by way of a foreword to this, the long-anticipated third edition of *A Classification for Medical and Veterinary Libraries* by Cyril C. Barnard, revised by Eloise Carpenter. I am the fifth professional librarian to have been entrusted with the care and ongoing development of the Library at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) – the Library that between 1921 and 1959 Barnard organised, nurtured and grew into one of the most comprehensive collections in public and global health and infectious disease anywhere. Barnard and his classification scheme have long been a part of my professional life, and for the greater part of the Library's history the scheme has been an essential tool in how we as a service describe, organise and enable our users to discover and use our library collections. A revision of the Barnard scheme has been an aspiration of a succession of library directors at LSHTM, so I am delighted that it has finally come to fruition.

When Cyril Barnard, our first professional librarian at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, initially set out his scheme in 1936 it was in response to a real need for a classification scheme that met the needs of specialist health libraries. The second edition published in 1955 was designed to encompass new and emerging areas of health research and education that could not accurately be described within the original. This third edition fulfils the same need, but also addresses head-on some deeply embedded inequities resulting from the context in which the first two editions were written. Examining the scheme from our 21st Century perspective, it is clear that the legacy of colonialism, the dominance of Western thought and the social structures of the time heavily influenced the language used and the hierarchies inferred within the original scheme. Decolonising Barnard's classification scheme was therefore essential as part of the revision process.

When Eloise Carpenter, Collection Services Manager, first came to me with the proposal to revise the scheme I was both enthusiastic and a little concerned. Enthusiastic, as a revision was long overdue and would be of immense practical use, and as mentioned above had been a project long-dreamed of by myself and my predecessors. A little concerned, as I knew this was not going to be a small undertaking and, not least in honour of Barnard, we had to be sure we got it right. The essence of Barnard's scheme had stood the test of time, but new subjects and approaches had to be incorporated, some existing subjects re-classified in the light of greater scientific understanding over time, and as described above the language and structure of the original reinterpreted through a decolonising lens. Such an undertaking would also, I understood, be all-absorbing. It would require meticulous research, professional knowledge of classification, an understanding of Barnard's thinking as he compiled his original scheme, the ability to grasp the subjects described and how they interrelate, and fine analytical skills to tease apart, reconstruct and augment the scheme where necessary, without losing sight of the integrity of the whole. As evidenced here, Eloise was more than capable of rising to the challenge, and I congratulate her on her achievement.

During his lifetime Barnard championed the sharing of knowledge and resources, and proactively encouraged collaboration between librarians, libraries and the organisations and communities they served, both nationally and internationally. Barnard's scheme was adopted by libraries around the world, including the World Health Organization, and he spent time assisting these libraries with its implementation. It is fitting therefore that we publish the third edition of Barnard's scheme through LSHTM's online open access press, so that it can be freely read and used by as wide an international audience as possible. We would be delighted to hear from any individuals and libraries with an interest in this revised edition, and hope that it may be a springboard for future collaboration and innovation. I believe that Barnard would approve.

David Archer  
Director of Library, Archive & Open Research Services  
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine  
August 2024

## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

In 1936, Cyril Cuthbert Barnard (1894-1959) published the first edition of his Classification for Medical and Veterinary Libraries. Barnard was the first professional librarian at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), in post between 1921-1959. While selecting resources, it had soon become apparent to Barnard that the classification schemes available at the time were not suitable for the specialist focus of LSHTM. Barnard devised his own classification scheme focusing on tropical medicine and public health, revising it in 1955 to accommodate new and emerging subjects. The LSHTM Library, together with other academic libraries and health organisations, has used the scheme ever since.

During the summer of 2019, the Library decided to embark on a project to review and update Barnard's classification scheme. There were several motivations for this long overdue revision. Classifying twenty first century resources with a scheme based in the 1950s was proving a frustrating experience for Library staff, but also more importantly for readers trying to locate resources. Advances in science and medical knowledge meant some classifications placed subjects in classes they no longer belonged in. This was not only inaccurate but unhelpful for readers browsing the Library shelves or trying to find similar items in a catalogue search. Many subjects being taught and researched today had no class mark in the schedules so local amendments abounded. Several subjects displayed the prominence that they had enjoyed in the post-war years with lengthy lists of class marks no longer relevant for contemporary research. The resulting medley of class marks was increasingly unsatisfactory and brought into sharp focus with the introduction of an annual collection evaluation exercise and periodic mapping exercise. Correct and meaningful reporting on subjects contained in the Library's collections and mapping them to research priorities and teaching interests of LSHTM relies on effective analysis of metadata contained in catalogue records. Accurate placing of subjects within the schedules is fundamental for enabling access to resources and for ensuring productive collection management.

When Barnard amended his scheme in the 1950s Britain was experiencing unprecedented social and political change. In addition to initiatives in health, welfare and education provision, Britain was faced with the 'end of Empire' and the shifting balance of power from colonialism to independence. However, the withdrawal of colonial power did not lead to a decolonisation of thought and practice. The legacy of colonial and imperial history remained embedded in British society, including universities and their libraries. The coloniality of knowledge and prominence given to Western thought reproduced itself in the content of library collections and library practices. Traditionally the nature of library collections has been to control and classify resources resulting in cataloguing and classification conventions which promote Western thought and knowledge structures: subject headings rooted in a racist and sexist past, colonial taxonomies, language that appropriates or ignores the 'other' so perpetuating ideas of inferiority and superiority, and the geo-politicisation of knowledge. The bias inherent in the language and structure of the scheme is repeated in the search hierarchies and language of library discovery tools. Decolonising Barnard's classification scheme was therefore essential as part of the revision process, and in supporting the aim of LSHTM in decolonising its curriculum and pedagogy.

This revised edition provides a classification scheme which meets modern library and information services collections requirements and reflects current research and teaching priorities in public and global health. The 1950s language of inequality, oppression and societal power relations has been replaced by one which promotes equality, diversity and inclusion. This edition is also the first one to be published as open access. Barnard believed no library could be self-sufficient and strongly advocated for the sharing of knowledge and resources. Throughout his career, Barnard supported national and international collaboration between libraries and librarians. In our modern global society, libraries and open access publishing are recognised as key players for achieving the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals by providing improved access to information and knowledge. The Barnard classification scheme supports these objectives. Open access publication enables the scheme to be freely available to as many libraries and organisations as possible, and ultimately contribute to a more sustainable future.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Revising and updating a classification scheme is an exciting but daunting project. For months I immersed myself in the scheme, learning how Barnard had thought and structured schedules and tables, deciphering decades of additions and notes from cataloguers jotted in margins, delving into unfamiliar scientific worlds, trying to balance the needs of librarians with those of readers, and unintentionally memorising far too many classifications. As an intellectual activity it was challenging, stimulating, and energising. It was also at times difficult, exhausting, and lonely. Revising a classification scheme requires a certain focus and singular vision. I gained an insight and deep appreciation for what Barnard achieved in creating a classification scheme that still works today, and with this edition should continue to meet the needs of those working in public and global health research and education collections for many years to come.

Although it is not possible to mention everyone individually, this work would not have been possible without the Library, Archive & Open Research Services (LAORS) team at LSHTM. I would like to express particular thanks to David Archer (Director of Library, Archive & Open Research Services) for his support and encouragement, his commitment to driving LAORS forward, and for believing I could do the work and letting me run with it. I also extend thanks to Chris Manning (Collections & Open Research Services Librarian), whose help and advice throughout this project has been much appreciated. Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to the Collection Services team who provided invaluable assistance in classification queries, proof-reading, and being understanding when I became absorbed in schedules instead of collections work.

Eloise Carpenter  
Collection Services Manager  
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine  
May 2024



## CONTENTS

Foreword	i
Preface	iii
Acknowledgements	v
Table of contents	vi
Introduction	1
Main classes	15
Synopsis of the scheme	16
Main schedules	25
Auxiliary schedules (Tables 1-11)	190
Register of changed class marks	283
Index of parasites	288
General index	292

## INTRODUCTION

This introduction is intended to serve only as an explanation of the schedules that follow. No attempt is made to deal with the general theory and practice of library classification: the reader is assumed to have at least an elementary knowledge of the subject.

**Theoretical.** The principle underlying this scheme is that of specific entry, i.e. one place for each topic under which are grouped all its aspects. Such classes as Anatomy, Physiology, General Medicine, Pathology, Therapeutics and Surgery are only general in character and are not used for works on the anatomy, physiology, etc., of a special organ or for the pathology, treatment, etc., of a specific disease. In a few places there is some deviation from this rule. Instances of this will be discussed later when the individual classes are explained. One of the chief difficulties of medical classification is the arrangement of diseases. Many characters may be chosen as criteria for division, but only two are generally useful: (1) the nature of the disease, and (2) the organ or part of the body affected by it. Owing to the way in which many books and resources are written, it is necessary in practice to adopt both these characters, thereby committing the logical fallacy of cross-division. Although perhaps arguably unsuitable for a library classification, some use of it has been made in Tables 7 and 10. In the present scheme, diseases in Classes F-N are arranged according to their causation. In the divisions UE-UV they are arranged anatomically according to the organs or systems of the body affected. With the great majority of diseases there is no difficulty, but with others there is a certain amount of over-lapping, for some of the diseases in F-N may occur locally, and some local diseases in UE-UV may be due to specific causes that appear in F-N. Each classifier should make and record at the outset a decision as to which character, in those instances, is to be the predominant one. Even where an alternative is not explicitly mentioned, it can usually be provided by a careful use of the appropriate auxiliary schedule.

The nomenclature of human diseases adopted is in the main that of the Royal College of Physicians (RCP London), but many additional terms and synonyms in common use have been added. For veterinary diseases names chosen are those which are most commonly in use.

**Notation.** The system of notation is a pure alphabetical one, excepting Table 2 which uses Arabic numerals. To avoid confusion, the following terms are used throughout this introduction to denote various stages of division. The first letter in a class mark is called the Class, the second the Division, the third the Subdivision, the fourth the Section. Thus, the several letters in the class mark SQRK would be called Class S, Division Q, Subdivision R, Section K.

The third edition of this classification scheme no longer includes the Alternative Notation. The Alternative Notation was intended for use in general medical libraries. Evidence indicates that these libraries have found other classification schemes more suitable for their purpose. The Original Notation was designed for libraries with a public health and parasitological, rather than a clinical bias. It is this Notation that is now the only one used by this classification scheme.

**General Index.** This is of the specific rather than the relative type. Although it lists most subjects included in the scheme, it is not exhaustive. With the third edition being available online, searching the whole scheme is now achievable and no longer dependent on an index. The index is an aid to classification and not a substitute for it. Resources should always be classified by reference to the main schedules. Allotting class marks by the index alone without reference to the main schedules may lead to errors and inconsistencies in classification of subjects.

**Arrangement of Classes.** While for practical purposes the order of the classes may be of little importance, it is of interest to explain the logical sequence underlying the arrangement, as this will help the user to grasp the scheme in its entirety. After the usual General Class A, which includes a few specific subjects, such as Librarianship, Information Management, and Education, that do not fit easily elsewhere, we begin with Natural Sciences, Class B. This provides places for the basic sciences upon which medicine is built, starting with theoretical and mathematical sciences, and passing through physical, chemical, and biological sciences to those most closely allied to medicine, including anatomy, histology, and physiology. As acknowledged in the second edition, the placing of radiology and nuclear energy is not entirely logical but amending this would have been disruptive to class marks BD to BQ, and to library collections requiring re-classification. Then follows C General Medicine. After this come specific aspects of medicine, D History of Medicine, and E Epidemiology, Medical Statistics and Medical Geography.

The next ten classes, F to O, are closely connected and logically form one main class dealing with the specific diseases and their causative agents. In accordance with the fundamental principle of specific entry mentioned above, all works on any aspect of a disease are placed here along with works on its causative agent. The arrangement follows the evolutionary order of physical, chemical, and biological, vegetable, protozoan and metazoan disease agents.

In the next seven classes we come to the special departments into which the study of medicine is divided, beginning with those of general application and proceeding to the more specialised ones. P Pathology and Haematology, and Q Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine, although special departments of medicine, are applicable to all diseases. The pathological, haematological, diagnostic, and clinical sides of a specific disease should be placed not here but with the disease in classes I-N or with the organ or system affected in Class U. The same is true of the next two classes R and S, which deal with treatment and prevention respectively.

We now come to the application of all the foregoing departments of medical knowledge to specially restricted fields: in Class T we have their application to the service of the legal profession, and in Class U to the 'specialties' of medicine, i.e. the subjects to which 'specialists', as distinguished from 'general practitioners', devote themselves. The first four divisions of this class may be regarded as general medicine applied to special circumstances: in UA to aviation, in UB to the tropics, in UC to the armed forces, and in UD to industrial and workplace conditions. The next eighteen divisions, UE-UV, form a classification of specialties according to systems of the body, and the last three, UW, UX and UY, to patients at different stages of life: pregnancy and labour, infancy and childhood, middle and old age. Class

V, Surgery, is another specialty devoted to a distinctive mode of treatment and should logically be included in Class U, but for practical convenience as well as recognition of the surgeon status among other specialists, it has been allocated a main class to itself. Only general works, however, go here; the surgical treatment of a disease or the surgery of an organ should be placed with the disease in the division of classes F-N or with the organ in UE-UV.

The next two classes W Dentistry, and X Veterinary Science, are also logically specialties of medicine, but as they are distinct professions are each given a main class. Finally, in classes Y and Z there are subjects outside of medicine, but medical libraries will have books on some of these topics, and it is better practice to provide definite places for them, instead of relegating them to a disordered 'Miscellaneous' class. Many of these subjects have close relations with various departments of medicine, and numerous alternatives and cross-references will be found.

**Auxiliary Schedules.** Tables 1 to 11 form a series of auxiliary schedules, the symbols of which are used to provide further subdivision of a class mark when this is desirable. These symbols are marked off from the main part of the class mark by a point, thus history of anaesthesia is placed in VG.D. Tables 1 and 2 provide common subdivisions that are of general application, i.e. they can be used, if required, with almost any class, division, or subdivision throughout the scheme. Tables 3 to 11 are more restricted in their application to the subjects indicated in their titles. Table 2 uses Arabic numerals, with the others using letters of the Roman alphabet in the same way as the main schedules. In practice it is unlikely that any confusion will arise between tables 1 and 3-9. In the case of tables 10 and 11 confusion with the other tables is possible unless the instructions at the head of each are carefully observed. If a library decides to use either of these tables in places other than those specifically mentioned, the letters taken from them must be enclosed in parentheses, or some other device such as prefixing an additional letter must be employed. The use of auxiliary schedules allows much more freedom to the classifier in building class marks to suit the individual needs of their own library. They also relieve the main schedules of a great deal of unnecessary repetition. Strictly speaking it was not necessary to insert in the main schedules any topic for which the class mark is constructed with the use of an auxiliary schedule. Nevertheless a few such topics have been so inserted to provide examples of how the auxiliary schedules can be used. It must not be assumed that these are exhaustive, they are only a few examples of the great many that could be used.

(1) Table 1. General Subdivisions. These are partly 'form divisions' such as are provided by the 0 in the Dewey Decimal Classification, and partly 'aspects' that may occur in most subjects. Any of the items in the table can of course be expanded, if need be, by the addition of a second or third letter. Tables 5 and 7 are examples of such expansions. Other items, e.g. .Q, .S, .V can in suitable cases be expanded by using the divisions of classes Q, S and V. Therefore, by using the main schedules and Table 1, the subject 'public health aspects of forestry' would be marked YI.S. This could be further divided by using the divisions of Class S to provide places, e.g. for 'effects of forestry upon the composition of air', YI.SCB, or 'the relation

of forestry to surface waters', YI.SEM. This is only one method in which Table 1 can be expanded. In many cases other methods will be found more useful.

(2) Table 2. Local List. Any topic can be divided geographically by using this table, but its most frequent use will be in conjunction with .E of Table 1 (e.g. NO.E.176, 'the mosquitoes of Uganda'), and in such divisions as AC Government Reports, or DU National Histories of Medicine. As this table only uses numerals there is no possibility of confusion with the letters of the other auxiliary schedules, with which it can be combined in any order, e.g. X.AR.36, 'Veterinary Education in France', or X.36.AR, 'Veterinary Medicine in France – Education'. In each case the classifier should decide on the most suitable order and record this decision for future use. Table 2a lists subdivisions from the second edition no longer included in Table 2, but potentially still useful for classifying older material.

(3) Table 3. Common Subdivisions Under a Disease. This table is a special adaptation of Table 1 for use with a disease and it follows that table so closely that in most cases it is of little consequence which table is used. When the two are used simultaneously, Table 3 will generally come before Table 1, e.g. JC.RP.AX, 'recent advances in the surgical treatment of tuberculosis', where .RP is from Table 3 and .AX from Table 1.

(4) Table 4. Common Subdivisions Under an Organ, Region, etc. of the Body. This, as with Table 3, is a special adaptation of Table 1 for a particular purpose and the same guidance applies. The only discrepancy with Table 1 is in .E which is here used for Anatomy and Biology. It is unlikely that a topic such as an organ of the body would ever need a subdivision for Geographic Distribution, etc.

(5) Table 5. Pathological Processes and Conditions. This is an expansion of .P in Tables 3 and 4 and is also used in class P for the divisions PB-PX, in which case the point is omitted. Therefore, 'Thrombosis' as a main topic is simply PV.

(6) Table 6. Tumours. This in its turn is an expansion of .PM and .PN in Table 5. It is used by adding the required letters to .PM or .PN without any further point, e.g. .PNBC, 'Lipoma'. When 'Lipoma' is a main topic it will have the class mark PMBC. This table has been significantly revised in its organisation and content updated from that of the second edition, providing considerably more detail on benign and malignant tumours, and tissues affected.

(7) Table 7. Therapeutic and Surgical Procedures. This too is an expansion, in this case of .R in tables 3 and 4, and one division of it, .RM, is used for dividing RP in the main schedules in the same way as Table 5 is used for dividing PB-PX. In so doing, the first two letters as well as the point (.RM) are omitted, e.g. Physiotherapy as a main topic is marked RPC, the C being taken from .RMC in this table. Certain surgical procedures, marked \*, can be further subdivided by using Table 7a.

(8) Table 8. Common Subdivisions under a Microorganism or Parasite. This is an expansion of .J in Table 3, or of .I.-M in Table 4. In many cases, as set out in the heading to the table, the initial J can be omitted. The J is only necessary when, without it, the symbols would be confused with those from other tables. If

this table is used to divide the class mark for an organism, insect, etc. e.g. LK Amoebae, or NU House Fly, the initial J is unnecessary, but if it be used with the class mark for a disease, e.g. LF, Malaria, then the initial J is necessary as otherwise the symbols of this table would be confused with those of Table 3. The examples quoted, with the symbol for 'bionomics', would therefore be:

- LK.L Bionomics of amoebae.
- NU.L Bionomics of the house fly.
- LF.JL Bionomics of the malaria parasite.

(9) Table 9. Common Subdivisions under a Drug, Poison, Mineral or Other Chemical Substance such as a Foodstuff. This table is not to be confused with Table 11, which is a *classification* of chemical substances (drugs, poisons, etc.), whereas this is only an auxiliary schedule for subdividing an individual drug, etc., or group of drugs, etc. Care should also be taken to avoid any confusion between this table and Table 1.

(10) Table 10. Anatomical Headings. This table provides a complete *anatomical classification of the human body* and can be adapted with a few necessary modifications for most domestic animals. It is not to be confused with Table 4, which is a schedule of *subdivisions under an individual organ* or other anatomical entity. The chief use of Table 10 will be for subdividing a disease or a parasite according to its localisation in the body (.M of Table 3 or .JM of Table 8), e.g. JC.ML, Tuberculosis of the bones, or LF.JMSX, Malarial parasites of the liver (note that in this case no point is used between the .M and the letters of Table 10). In a few places in the main schedules (e.g. BMK, Regional anatomy) the direction is given 'Divided by Table 10'; in these cases, the letters of this table can be added directly to the class marks, e.g. BMK.QA, anatomy of the heart, but the normal procedure for such subjects is to use the main schedule (in this case UHO, Heart) with Table 4 (.E, Anatomy), thus UHO.E. In other cases, however, it may be necessary for the symbols of Table 10 to be distinguished by placing them in parentheses or by inserting an additional letter before or after a point. If the letter is inserted after the point it is convenient to use M as this will agree with tables 3 and 8 and does not occur in Table 1, e.g. UHG.MGW, Ischaemia of the foot. If the additional letter is inserted before the point it may be any letter that is convenient and is not already in use for another purpose, e.g. in URU, Pigment, the letters B, F, M, V are already in use for sections; in this case the most convenient letters to use would be either A or W, X, Y, Z, e.g. URUA.AN, Pigmentation of the face. Such decisions should be recorded by the classifier for future use.

(11) Table 11. Drugs, Poisons, Minerals, etc. This table, which is primarily based on the Chemistry class of the Bliss Classification system is a complete *chemical classification of all substances* likely to be of interest to the medical sciences. The plant products of this table are based on the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group system. It is not to be confused with Table 9, which is a schedule of subdivisions for *use under an individual substance* or group of substances. Both tables will therefore quite often be used at the same time, Table 11 coming first, followed by Table 9, e.g. RD.PE.KQ, Toxicity of aminoglycosides. As with the preceding table, this one must be used only where the direction 'Divided by Table 11' occurs in the main schedules,

unless some distinguishing device is employed as with Table 10. There is little likelihood of confusion between tables 10 and 11.

### **Explanatory Notes on the Main Classes**

(A) Class A. Generalia. Many medical libraries have decided to keep such publications as periodicals, transactions, and reports in separate sequences apart from the textbooks, often in different rooms. Although most of these publications are now acquisitioned in online format, for the print runs it may still be useful to place them in Class A. For libraries wishing to classify periodicals, they can be placed in AB, where they may be arranged in any way desired according to the needs of the library, e.g. alphabetical by titles, by subjects in the main schedules (e.g. ABC, general medical periodicals; ABJ, bacteriological journals, etc.), by country of origin (using Table 2), by language, etc.. For libraries wishing to keep periodicals on a subject with the other books on that subject, .AB from Table 1 is added to the class mark for the subject. The same remarks apply to some of the other divisions in this class, e.g. AC, governmental reports; AD, congresses, conferences, symposiums; AE, society reports; AHR, bibliographies (librarianship collection); AI, directories, yearbooks, and some others. AH-AHQ and AHX-AHZ focus on librarianship, records and data management, information management, and archives management. These books will often be kept separate to the main collection, forming a professional library for staff.

(B) Class B. Natural Sciences. This class is intended for books on pure science, not for those on the practical application of science to various branches of medicine. For example, Chemical Methods of Diagnosis should go in QH rather than in BE; Clinical Drug Trials in RJ.AW rather than BBQ; Botanical Description of Medicinal Plants in RE rather than BK; Poisonous Snakes in GI not BLSL; and so on. However, if the special circumstances of a library make it desirable, these other placings can be adopted. Some are provided for in the schedules, e.g. BEQU, Clinical Biochemistry. Such alternatives are particularly provided for in the divisions on Radiology and Nuclear Energy, BR-BY, where, if the library chooses, all the practical applications in medicine can be brought together.

(C) Class C. General Medicine. The somewhat miscellaneous nature of this class should be noted. Besides general treatises, textbooks, etc., on the theory and practice of medicine, it includes works on the medical profession, on medical service schemes and health insurance, on special theories and alternative practices of medicine, and early works (antiquity to early modern period) of a general nature are placed here purely for their historical interest. The class finishes with miscellaneous aspects of the profession, such as its relation to art, literature, religion, astrology, magic, traditional medicine, and folk medicine.

(D) Class D. History of Medicine. Note that the divisions in this class correspond with those devoted to Early Works in CE-CR, which are intended only for original works, reprints, or translations and commentaries, etc., of them, whereas DE-DR are for books *about* the early works, i.e. the history of which these early works form the raw material. This edition also includes the late modern period and contemporary history, encompassing the twentieth century onwards. Medical biographies, collective, national, and individual go in DW-DY. See, however, the note to Class D in the main schedules.

(E) Class E. Epidemiology, Medical Statistics and Medical Geography. This, as its title indicates, is three related subjects assigned to one letter for the sake of convenience. Their scope is clear from the schedules. There may be some doubt as to whether a book on the diseases of a tropical country should go here in ET or in UB, Tropical Medicine. Each case must be decided on its own merits, but generally if the book solely deals with a circumscribed region or if the geographical, climatological, anthropological, etc., elements in the book are prominent, then it should go in ET, but if it deals with a large number of countries in different parts of the tropics, or if the medical elements predominate almost to the exclusion of the local interest, then the book should go in UB. Note also the many cross-references under EV-EZ.

(F) Class F. Aetiology, Unclassified Diseases and Effects of Physical Agents. This, like Class E, is really three classes in one. The first, Aetiology, is very general in character and is likely to contain few books, often of a conjectural or philosophical kind. The second contains those diseases whose causation is at present still doubtful or unknown. This too will contain few books and with the progress of knowledge has been reduced since the previous edition, with several diseases having been transferred to other parts of the scheme. The classifier should check current medical knowledge before assuming FH-FO are still applicable when deciding where a book should be placed. The third class contains pathological conditions due to the action of physical causes such as heat, cold, barometric pressure, electricity, radiation, and mechanical irritants. Here there is considerable overlapping both with BR-BY and with Industrial and Workplace Medicine. Alternatives and cross-references are indicated in the schedules. This will require consideration by the classifier at the outset and any decisions recorded in the main schedules to ensure consistency of practice.

(G) Class G. Toxicology and Nutritional Toxicology. This class falls naturally into three groups, pathological conditions due to the chemical action of poisons, diseases caused by nutritional toxicology (avitaminosis), and disorders of the metabolism due to deficiency or nutrition. Toxicology is often associated with Medical Jurisprudence and is included in Class T, but with a focus on forensic and microchemical aspects. The subject of drug use is found in several classes, but on the whole if a book is predominantly on drug addiction and toxicological aspects it should be placed in GF, whereas if it is about the pharmacological aspects then it should be placed in Pharmacology, RJ. For works on the drugs themselves (pharmacognosy, botany, chemistry, etc.) having no reference either to therapeutic or toxic properties a decision will need to be made in each case according to the predominant interest of the library concerned.

(H-O) Classes H-O. These classes are united in the theme of diseases caused by living organisms or parasites. Class H deals with infection, immunity, hypersensitivities, and infectious diseases in general. Classes I and J include the biological kingdoms of Bacteria and Fungi respectively. In Class K are placed viruses and the infections they cause. In the 1950s the nature of the Rickettsia was uncertain, but scientific development now places them as a genus of bacteria, and this group has been moved from Class K to Class J. Classes L, M, and N deal with animal parasites and parasitic diseases of humans and domestic animals. The types of parasite included in classes I-N are endoparasite and epiparasite: protozoa, helminth and ectoparasite. The titles of books in these classes can be ambiguous, with titles such as



'Parasitology' sometimes including both animal and plant parasites or containing only a selection of parasite types. Likewise, books titled 'Microbiology' or 'Pathogenic Microorganisms' will often deal with bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi, but so do many books entitled 'Bacteriology'. A strictly logical classification of such books is very difficult and in practice there needs to be compromise.

Parasites and parasitic infections are often referred to by common names, however these can vary depending on country and date of publication of a resource. To help with this potentially problematic situation, a formal system of binomial nomenclature assigns a scientific name consisting of the genus and species to living organisms, forming part of a classification system that indicates the relationship between parasite species. Classes J and K detail the phylum, family, and genus of each disease and infection listed in the schedules. The Index of Parasites is confined to the taxonomic rank of genus and to the Latinised scientific nomenclature. The Index does not aim to be an exhaustive list but does include all the major disease-causing parasites of humans and domestic animals. Only current terms have been used. The purpose of the Index is to help the classifier, faced with a publication on a parasite that they cannot identify, to allocate it to the correct place in the classification. This is a rare occurrence, and obsolete terms can be looked up in various online resources instead of making the Index confusing and unwieldy in length.

(H) Class H. Immunology and Infectious Diseases. This class includes both the theoretical and practical aspects of infection, resistance to infection, and immunity from it. Vaccine and serum therapy are placed here rather than in RO, also serodiagnosis rather than in QH, as it can be difficult to separate books on these subjects from others on vaccines and sera. Works on infectious diseases and fevers in general also go here. Any diseases that are almost certainly infectious, but whose causative agents have not yet been isolated, can also be temporarily placed here. Hypersensitivities such as allergy and autoimmunity are included in this class due to them being a reaction produced by the immune system.

(I) Class I. Mycology and Mycoses. Due to many fungal diseases having multiple causation and the difficulties in assigning them to any one causative agent, this class is divided into two parts, the first concerned with fungi and the second with the diseases. Unlike with other classes in this scheme ((J-N) disease and organism are not placed under one class mark. The taxonomy of fungi is constantly changing and therefore it was decided to keep with the class structure set down in the second edition.

(J) Class J. Bacteriology and Bacterial Diseases. The classification follows in the main that of Topley and Wilson's 'Microbiology and Microbial Infections', but with some modifications to suit library use. A significant change from the scheme's second edition is the inclusion of the typhus group of fevers, previously placed in Class K. A peculiarity in this class, and to a lesser extent, the following three classes should be noted: the allocation of only one class mark to both a genus of organisms and a single specific disease, e.g. JC stands for the genus Mycobacterium as well as for Tuberculosis, JT for both the genus Shigella and Dysentery, and so on. Although perhaps logically questionable, it is practically convenient, for it is likely that there will be little literature on the Mycobacterium that is not devoted mainly to the disease of tuberculosis, etc. To have given such groups separate class marks would have been

uneconomical of notation. Classes J and K also now have a table at the beginning noting the diseases included in each class, together with the bacterial or virus genus, family, and phylum. The class marks are grouped under the taxonomic rank of family. It is hoped this will aid classifiers who may be unfamiliar with bacterial and virus taxonomy to quickly find the relevant class mark in the schedules.

(K) Class K. Virology. This class has been considerably reviewed and developed for the third edition. Since 1955 virology has rapidly advanced, particularly in animal virology. The class is organised in the same way as Class J, under the taxonomic rank of family. To minimise the need to reclassify resources, many of the class marks from the second edition have been retained, with new viruses and their diseases added into the schedules around them. Class marks KA-KX deal with viruses that attack animals, KY with plant viruses, and KZ with bacterial viruses.

(L) Class L. Parasitology and Protistology. Research on the evolution of eukaryotes has led to the term protozoology to be regarded as dated, and this scheme now refers to the study of protozoa, or protists, as protistology. The arrangement of the class is still based mainly on Charles Wenyon's 'Protozoology: A Manual for Medical Men, Veterinarians and Zoologists', but has been updated with current taxonomic classification and with more details on the parasite species causing a specific disease.

(M) Class M. Helminthology. As with the first and second editions, the classification follows that compiled with the help of Robert Thomson Leiper, a former professor of helminthology at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. Only minor alterations have been made for this edition, including additional helminth infections and helminthic therapy.

(N) Class N. Medical Entomology. The scope of this class covers insects and arthropods that have an impact on human health, including public health aspects and veterinary entomology. The control and destruction of arthropods is placed at NA-NDY, with the rest of the class divided into three groups: crustaceans, arachnids, and insects. This class focuses on parasitic arthropods, and therefore excludes myriapods. Some of the divisions could logically go in other classes, e.g. poisonous arthropods at NF and NX could also go in GL, many in the order diptera (NL-NW) could go in Class O, etc. However, this class is the most convenient place for all entomological works likely to be found in a medical or veterinary library.

(O) Class O. Transmission of Communicable Diseases. This class deals with the methods by which diseases are spread, one of which is by animal carriers, or vermin. It therefore provides a logical conclusion to the group of classes devoted to Medical Zoology, here defined as zoonotic diseases caused by pathogens reservoired in animal populations but transmitted to humans. For reasons already stated above, insect and arthropod disease-carriers are excluded from this class and placed in N. Molluscs (OK) and rodents (OX) could alternatively be placed in BLK and BLTR respectively, but general works on these subjects are more suitably placed here. Besides works on the propagation mechanisms of disease, those on groups of diseases spread by modes of transmission are also included here, e.g. works on waterborne diseases in general in OE, the zoonoses in OJ. Such groups do not easily fit in elsewhere in the scheme. With the last division of this class OZ, Human carriers of disease, we have turned full circle and come back to the topics

with which this group of classes (H-O) on diseases caused by living organisms or parasites began, namely Infection and the carrier state, see HAC.

(P) Class P. Pathology and Haematology. As already mentioned, this is a general class: the pathology or haematology of a specific disease should go with that disease, not here. To this there may be two exceptions: tumours, and specific blood diseases. Works on tumours may be placed together here in PM-PN or in the divisions UI-UV according to the organ affected. If the former alternative is adopted there is again a choice for their arrangement by the nature of the tumours, using Table 6, or by anatomical site using Table 10. If the latter method be used Table 10 should be regarded as an expansion of .M in Table 3, localisation of the disease. The presence of the point will then indicate that Table 10 and not Table 6 has been used. Thus, using Table 6, PMIA = myoma; using Table 10, PM.MM = tumours of the joints. The division on haematology, PY, has been updated but the basic arrangement of anaemias remains the same as in previous editions.

(Q) Class Q. Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine. This too is a general class and is not intended for works on the diagnostic or clinical aspects of a specific disease. Some of the subjects in this class, depending on the specificity of the work, may be placed elsewhere in the scheme. A practical laboratory textbook may be placed at QH or AT.AT or other more specialised class marks such as BEQU or J.AT. Similar difficulty may be experienced with books on radiology, QR or BX or RR, and electrotherapy, QS or RPJ.

(R) Class R. Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics. This class comprises of four distinct but closely related subjects (materia medica; pharmacy; pharmacology; therapeutics, including a division on nursing). There are various notes in the schedules, and classifiers should familiarise themselves with these before starting to place any books. Attention should be drawn to the alternative methods of dealing with individual drugs, RD, and special classes of drugs according to their action, RJG-RJX, also the use of Table 7 with RP.

(S) Class S. Hygiene, Public Health and Social Medicine. This is by far the largest class and it overlaps with almost every other class due to its aspect being the preventive point of view, rather than a separate subject. There is a vast body of literature on it, however, and this necessitates a separate class, enabling a practical scheme of classification. Inevitably there are many alternatives and cross-references throughout the class. The class is divided into six main parts: environmental hygiene (SB-SJZ), personal hygiene (SK-SKT), public health and administrative medicine (SM-SPT), social medicine (SQ-SQZZ, medical sociology, child welfare, industrial and workplace hygiene), special applications (SR-SXW, urban and rural areas, travel and exploration, tropical hygiene, armed forces), and hospitals (SY-SYQZ). Two sections have been significantly revised for this edition: industrial and workplace hygiene, and hospitals. The list of occupations included in SQZA-SQZZ has been modified and is now based on the ISCO-08 Structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The division for hospitals was of a size and level of detail that was not practical for classification purposes and no longer reflected the organisation and management of a modern hospital. This section has been substantially edited and updated. The inclusion of hospitals under hygiene, not therapeutics and nursing, is due to their close connection with public

health administration. This class has many examples of subjects that could be placed elsewhere, and alternative placings are given throughout. Decisions will need to be made by the classifier, e.g. Foodstuffs, BEW or SF; Child Welfare, UX or SQH-SQN; Aviation Hygiene, UA.S or SX; Industrial and Workplace Hygiene, UD or SQR-SQZZ; Armed Forces Hygiene, UC or SV, etc.. In the sections on Public Health and Hospitals, several divisions, SOFG and SYB, are specially designed for conditions in Great Britain. Libraries in other countries may prefer to use these sections for their own country and make necessary alterations in the details.

(T) Class T. Medical Jurisprudence. This is a general class, and any medico-legal aspects of a special subject should go with it and not here. As already discussed in the paragraph on Class G, toxicology is included in this class but with a focus on forensic aspects and its use in legal medicine. Class marks TT-TTU have been expanded to reflect current research and works concerning sexual health and human rights, gender identity, and gender-based violence.

(U) Class U. Specialties of Medicine. The general arrangement of this class has already been explained above. UA-UD are devoted to general medicine in special circumstances (aviation, tropics, armed forces, workplace). There is considerable overlap between UD and SQR-SQZ, and libraries should decide how much material will be placed in each. Some libraries may prefer to adopt one to the exclusion of the other. The anatomical specialties UE-UV are arranged according to regions of the body and follow a uniform pattern, except for UJ and UT. Psychology (UJ) and Sexology (UT) focus on disorders, physiology, schools of thought, socio-cultural aspects, research, and treatment. The remaining anatomical specialties have general topics followed by anatomical subdivisions with related diseases and conditions. The last three divisions, UW-UY deal with patients at different life stages: obstetrics, paediatrics, and gerontology. Paediatrics does have some overlap with Child Welfare, SQH-SQN, however the focus here is on medical care rather than public health aspects. Any decisions made by the classifier on how much to include in each class will need to be recorded to ensure consistency in the placing of works.

(V) Class V. Surgery. This class falls into three groups: general surgery, anaesthetics and analgesia, operative surgery. For classification purposes, 'general surgery' (V-VFD) refers to the wide range of knowledge and skills required to undertake all kinds of surgery, not the emphasis on abdominal surgery that general surgeons are often required to carry out. Operative surgical procedures are detailed in VL-VW and include surgical specialties, techniques, and emergency surgery. This class has various notes for the classifier, with many class marks requiring division by other classes or the auxiliary schedules.

(W) Class W. Dentistry. This class was remodelled for the second edition on the stock of the library at the British Dental Association. No such visit was undertaken for this edition, but the organisation of the class remains the same. The class is divided into five groups: oral medicine (replacing the term 'stomatology'), dental profession, the teeth, operative dentistry, prosthodontics (replacing the narrower term 'prosthetic dentistry').

(X) Class X. Veterinary Medicine. Like Class W, Class X was greatly influenced by other library collections: Royal Veterinary College, London, and Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. This class contains considerable overlap with both subjects relating to human medicine and those included in classes F-R. To avoid confusion, it is advisable to use Class X for purely veterinary subjects. Options for the classification of subjects relating to veterinary medicine are detailed in the introduction to the class. To clarify the rationale of animals listed under Special Animals, XX, this has been defined as animals which can undergo the process of domestication.

(Y) Class Y. Agriculture. This class has been expanded to reflect research interests in soil science, climate change, environment, different methods of farming, crops, and habitats. The selection of subjects is based on those with direct links to public health, nutrition, foodborne disease, and diseases of livestock. It is not intended to be detailed enough for libraries having special collections in agriculture.

(Z) Class Z. Geography, Anthropology and Sociology. Public health is an interdisciplinary research field that crosses many different subjects and requires collaboration with other disciplines. This class has been significantly updated, particularly in the divisions relating to anthropology and sociology. Revisions are largely based on a detailed analysis of research and teaching interests of LSHTM academic-related staff for a collection evaluation and mapping project undertaken by the School's Library. These interests and closely related subjects are now reflected in the schedules. Like Class Y, Class Z is not intended for a library with a specialist collection in these subjects, but it does support the classification of social sciences which impact on public health.

**Practical Hints on the Use of the Scheme.** Study both main and auxiliary schedules before beginning to classify a collection by the scheme, so that you have a clear idea of the scope of each main class and the use of tables 1 to 11. It is also advisable to have a detailed knowledge of the collection to be classified and as far as can be foreseen, the probable tendencies of its future growth and needs of its readers. These two considerations will help govern the decisions to be made in subdividing various subjects. In this, the scheme follows more the concept of 'alternative location' of the Bliss Classification than the complex structural approach of Dewey Decimal Classification with its resulting limited scope for development. Decisions on where to place a book should be based on academic expertise and as concise a notation as possible.

To allow for flexibility in use to meet the various needs of different kinds of libraries many alternatives have been provided in this scheme. Although this edition no longer includes the Alternative Notation, there remains many decisions to be taken at an early stage for several subjects, e.g. between BBM and EHM for Mathematical and General Statistics; BF and BQ for Physiology; BV-BY or QR and RR for such subjects as isotopes, radium, X-rays, ultraviolet rays, etc.; C.C and CE-CR for Early Works; RJG-RJW and UG-RB-UW.RB for groups of drugs acting on systems of the body; SQH-SQN and UX for Child Welfare; SQR-SQZZ and UD for Industrial and Workplace Hygiene. Decisions between numerous other alternatives will need to be taken as they arise in practice. All such decisions should be made carefully after due consideration of the specific needs of each library, and once made be recorded in the schedules and

adhered to thereafter. The presence of so many alternatives has the potential to make the work of classification more difficult for those new to the scheme, but this is outweighed by the advantages of making the scheme more flexible and adaptable to various kinds of libraries.

The auxiliary schedules enable a high degree of subdivision to be made under any topic, but they should be used sparingly and with caution. It is quite practicable, when such a course seems indicated, to use two or even more of these tables simultaneously. However, this raises the question of priority. The scheme has no rules of priority, allowing each classifier complete freedom in this respect. If the tables are used as directed it is unlikely any confusion will arise in practice. As discussed earlier, no confusion is possible between Table 2 and any other because this table uses numerals and all the others use letters. It does not matter therefore at which stage it is inserted in building the class mark. Tables 3 and 4 are special adaptations of Table 1 and do not conflict with it. Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 are expansions of places in tables 3 and 4, so that here too no confusion can arise. Theoretically some places in Table 9 can conflict with the corresponding places in tables 3 and 4, but as the fields of application of the three are so different, it is highly unlikely to do so in practice. Tables 10 and 11 could prove more troublesome with all the options for use, but the instructions given should help mitigate against this. Excluding Table 2, the usual pattern of composite class marks will be:

1. Using only one auxiliary schedule:  
(Main Schedule) (Tables 1, 3 or 4, according to subject)
2. Using two auxiliary schedules:  
(Main Schedule) (Tables 3 or 4 + 5, 6, 7 or 8)
3. Using three auxiliary schedules:  
(Main Schedule) (Tables 3 or 4 + 5, 6, 7 or 8) (Table 1)

The following are examples of the above patterns:

- |    |             |   |
|----|-------------|---|
| 1. | BE.D        | History of Chemistry                                  |
|    | JS.H        | Immunology of Typhoid Fever                           |
|    | UIT.EM      | Morphology of the Brain                               |
| 2. | JS.PZ       | Pathology of the Faeces in Typhoid Fever              |
|    | UEXL.RQV    | Amputation of the Leg                                 |
| 3. | UEXL.RQV.AT | Operative Technique for Amputation of the Leg         |
|    | BE.D.AV     | Trade catalogues of Works on the History of Chemistry |

In placing a new topic, first make sure that it cannot be adequately accommodated by using the appropriate auxiliary schedule. The absence of a topic from the general index does not mean that there is no place for it in the scheme. For example, the operation of sclerocorneal tunnel incision is not mentioned in the general index, but it can be placed by using Table 7 in conjunction with the main schedules, at UKM.RQQ. If there really is no place for a topic, or because of its special importance it is desirable to give it a short class mark, find in the main schedules the most appropriate place for it and

enter it there. In many cases an unused letter will be available (e.g. a new variety of pasteurellosis could be marked JOQ); if not, an additional letter must be added to the class mark of the most nearby related topic (e.g. a new kind of tissue nematode would need to be given a three-letter class mark by adding a third letter to one of the four existing ones: MS, MT, MU, or MV). Be mindful to add any new topic to the general index to ensure that it does not get allocated a different class mark on a subsequent occasion.

The Collection Services team at the LSHTM Library would be happy to hear from any library that is currently using or adopts the scheme with this edition, particularly if there are any difficulties encountered in its use or there are any suggestions for additions or amendments.

Eloise Carpenter (2020)  
Cyril C. Barnard (1954)

## MAIN CLASSES

A	Generalia.
B	Natural Sciences.
C	General Medicine.
D	History of Medicine.
E	Epidemiology, Medical Statistics and Medical Geography.
F	Aetiology, Unclassified Diseases and Effects of Physical Agents.
G	Toxicology and Nutritional Toxicology.
H	Immunology and Infectious Diseases (in general).
I	Mycology and Mycoses.
J	Bacteriology.
K	Virology.
L	Parasitology. Protistology.
M	Helminthology.
N	Medical Entomology.
O	Transmission of Communicable Diseases. Vermin.
P	Pathology and Haematology.
Q	Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.
R	Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.
S	Hygiene, Public Health and Social Medicine.
T	Medical Jurisprudence.
U	Specialties of Medicine.
V	Surgery.
W	Dentistry.
X	Veterinary Medicine.
Y	Agriculture.
Z	Geography, Anthropology and Sociology.



## SYNOPSIS OF THE SCHEME

### A GENERALIA

AB	Periodicals.	AN	Atlases.
AC	Government reports.	AO	Photography.
AD	Congresses.	AP	Patents.
AE	Society reports.	AR	Education.
AF	Collected papers.	AS	Societies, institutions, etc.
AG	Collected works of single authors.	AT	Laboratories.
AH	Bibliography, librarianship, etc.	AU	Apparatus, instruments.
AI	Directories, etc.	AV	Commercial publications.
AJ	Encyclopaedias.	AW	Museums, exhibitions.
AK	Foreign dictionaries.	AX	Tables, formulae, etc.
AL	English dictionaries.	AY	General works of other kinds.
AM	Expeditions.	AZ	Literary works.

### B NATURAL SCIENCE

BA	Philosophy, logic.	BJ	Biology.
BB	Mathematics, astronomy.	BK	Botany.
BC	Physics.	BL	Zoology.
BD	Meteorology, climatology.	BM	Anatomy.
BE	Chemistry.	BN	Histology.
BF	Physiology (alternative BQ).	BO	Embryology.
BG	Geology.	BP	Teratology.
BH	Natural history.	BQ	Physiology (alternative BF).
BI	Microscopy.	BR-BY	Radiology, nuclear energy.

### C GENERAL MEDICINE

CA	Medical literature, journalism.	CE-CR	Early works.
CB	Medical profession.	CT-CX	Relation of medicine to art, etc.
CC	Medical service schemes.	CY	Medical astrology.
CD	Theories, principles of medicine.	CZ	Traditional medicine.

### D HISTORY OF MEDICINE

DC	Prehistoric medicine.	DW	Medical biographies, collective.
DD-DS	Historical time periods.	DX	Medical biographies, national.
DU	National history of medicine.	DY	Medical biographies, individual.
DV	History of special subjects.		

## E EPIDEMIOLOGY, MEDICAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY

EB	Epidemiology.	ER-EU	Medical geography.
ED-EG	History of epidemics.	EV-EZ	Physiological climatology, human ecology.
EH-EQ	Medical and vital statistics.		

## F AETIOLOGY, UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES AND EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL AGENTS

FB-FG	Causation of disease.	FT-FU	Barometric pressure.
FH-FO	Unclassified diseases.	FV	Light and other radiations.
FP-FY	Effects of physical agents.	FW	Electricity.
FP	General and miscellaneous.	FX	Movement, vibration, sound, etc.
FQ-FR	Heat.		
FS	Cold.	FY	Mechanical irritants.

## G TOXICOLOGY AND NUTRITIONAL TOXICOLOGY

GA	Toxicology.	GK	Agricultural, biological poisoning.
GB	Individual poisons.	GL	Venomous animals.
GC	Inorganic poisons.	GM	Intoxications of unknown nature.
GD	Organic poisons.	GN	Nutritional toxicology.
GE	Gas poisoning.	GO	Fat soluble vitamin deficiencies.
GF	Stimulant, sedative, narcotic poisons.	GP-GQ	Water soluble vitamin deficiencies.
GH	Ordeal poisoning.		
GI	Weapon poisons.	GR	Vitamin C deficiencies.
GJ	Industrial poisoning.	GS-GZ	Disorders of metabolism.

## H IMMUNOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES (IN GENERAL)

HA	Infection.	HG	Serology.
HB-HC	Immunity.	HH	Complement system, fixation.
HD	Antibodies, antigens.	HI-HJ	Immunisation.
HE	Toxins, antitoxins.	HK-HU	Hypersensitivities, allergy.
HF	Agglutination.	HW-HZ	Infectious diseases (in general).

## I MYCOLOGY AND MYCOSES

I	General mycology.	IO	Medical mycology.
IB-IF	Fungi imperfecti.	IP	Internal and systemic mycoses.
IG-IJ	Basidiomycotes.	IT	Dermatomycoses.
IK-IM	Ascomycotes.	IY	Fungus spores as allergens.
IN	Phycomycetes.	IZ	Applied mycology.

## J BACTERIOLOGY

JA	Rickettsiaceae.	JN	Yersiniaceae. Plague.
JAB	Typhus.	JO	Pasteurellaceae.
JB	Actinomycetaceae. Actinomycosis.	JP	Brucellaceae. Brucellosis.
JBL	Leptotrichiaceae.	JQ	Francisellaceae.
JBP	Erysipelotrichaceae.	JQP	Alcaligenaceae.
JBU	Listeriaceae.	JR	Enterobacteriaceae.
JC	Mycobacteriaceae. Tuberculosis.	JS	Typhoid fever.
JD	Leprosy.	JSF-JSW	Salmonella.
JE	Corynebacteriaceae. Diphtheria.	JT	Dysentery.
JF	Burkholderiaceae. Glanders.	JU	Miscellaneous bacteria.
JFN	Fusobacteriaceae. Necrobacillosis.	JUL	Coxiellaceae.
JG	Micrococcaceae.	JUM	Moraxellaceae.
JGB	Staphylococcaceae.	JUP	Veillonellaceae.
JGD	Leuconostocaceae.	JUQ	Unclassified bacteria.
JGF	Streptococcae.	JVB	Bartonellaceae.
JGS	Scarlet fever.	JVF	Dermabacteraceae.
JGT	Rheumatoid arthritis.	JVL	Mycoplasmataceae.
JH	Pneumonia. Pneumococcal infections.	JVS	Chlamydiaceae. Chlamydia.
JHA	Legionellaceae. Legionella.	JVT	Psittacosis.
JI	Neisseriaceae. Gonorrhoea.	JVX	Trachoma.
JJ	Meningococcus.	JW	Spirochaetaceae.
JK	Vibrionaceae. Cholera.	JX	Syphilis.
JKD	Spirillaceae.	JXK	Yaws.
JL	Bacillaceae. Anthrax.	JXP	Pinta.
JM	Clostridiaceae. Tetanus.	JY	Relapsing fever.
JMP	Botulism.	JYG	Lyme disease.
		JZ	Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica.

## K VIROLOGY

KA	Adenoviridae. Adenovirus.	KO	Hepeviridae. Hepatitis E.
KB	Polyomaviridae. Polyomavirus.	KP	Flaviviridae. Yellow fever.
KC	Parvoviridae. Parvoviruses.	KPD	Dengue fever.
KD	Caliciviridae. Noroviruses.	KPE	Zika virus.
KE	Filoviridae. Ebola virus.	KPH	Hepatitis C.
KEA	Marburg virus.	KQ	Bunyaviridae. Hantaviruses.
KF	Coronaviridae. Coronaviruses.	KQO	Arenaviridae.
KG	Astroviridae. Astrovirus.	KRE	Bornaviridae.
KH	Phenuiviridae.	KS	Hepadnaviridae. Hepatitis B.
KI	Poxviridae. Smallpox.	KSA	Hepatitis D.
KJ	Herpesviridae. Herpesviruses.	KT	Picornaviridae. Polio.
KK	Rhabdoviridae. Rabies.	KU	Foot-and-mouth disease.
KL	Orthomyxoviridae. Influenza.	KV	Papillomaviridae. HPV.
KLQ	Pneumoviridae.	KW	Reoviridae. Reoviruses.
KM	Retroviridae. HIV.	KX	Pathogenic insect viruses.
KN	Paramyxoviridae. Mumps.	KY	Plant viruses.
KNM	Measles.	KZ	Bacteriophages.
KNV	Matonaviridae. Rubella.		
KNW	Togaviridae.		

## L PARASITOLOGY, PROTISTOLOGY

LA	Protistology.	LK-LL	Amoebozoa.
LB	Special groups of protozoa.	LM	Mastigophora.
LC	Apicomplexa.	LN-LP	Trypanosomes.
LD	Coccidiosis.	LO	African trypanosomiasis.
LE	Toxoplasmosis.	LP	Chagas disease.
LF	Plasmodium. Malaria.	LQ-LU	Leishmaniasis.
LG	Blackwater fever.	LV	Intestinal flagellates.
LH	Cnidaria.	LW	Trichomoniasis.
LJ	Rhizaria.	LX	Ciliophora.
		LY	Balantidiosis.

## M HELMINTHOLOGY

MC	Trematodes. Flukes.	MQS	Strongyloidiasis.
MD-MF	Distomiasis.	MR	Ancylostomiasis.
MG	Amphistomiasis.	MS	Filariasis.
MH	Schistosomiasis.	MT	Dracunculiasis.
MI-ML	Cestodes. Tapeworms.	MU	Onchocerciasis.
MM	Nematomorpha.	MV	Trichinosis.
MN	Nematodes.	MW	Other nematodes.
MO	Trichuriasis.	MX	Acanthocephalans.
MP	Pinworm infection.	MZ	Hirudinea. Leeches.
MQ	Ascariasis.		

## N MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY

NA	Insect pests.	NO	Culicidae (mosquitoes).
NB	Ectoparasites.	NP	Simuliidae.
NC	Arthropod vectors.	NQ	Chironomidae, Ceratopogonidae (midges).
ND	Insect control.		Tabanidae, Asilidae.
NE	Crustacea.	NR	Biting Muscidae.
NF	Arachnida.	NS	Glossinidae (tsetse flies).
NG	Acarina (mites, ticks).	NT	Non-biting flies.
NI	Insecta.	NU	Oestridae, Sarcophagidae.
NJ	Orthoptera, coleoptera, etc.	NV	Myiasis.
NK	Hemiptera (true bugs).		Hippoboscoidea, etc.
NL	Diptera (flies).	NW	Hymenoptera (ants, bees).
NM	Blood-sucking flies.	NX	Siphonaptera (fleas).
NN	Psychodidae.	NY	Phthiraptera, Anoplura (lice).
		NZ	

## O TRANSMISSION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. VERMIN.

OB	Indirect contact.	OK	Molluscs.
OC	Direct contact.	OL	Fish.
OD	Airborne transmission.	OP	Birds.
OE	Foodborne and waterborne infection.	OW	Bats.
OF	Insect-borne infection.	OX	Rodents.
OG	Animal carriers. Vermin.	OY	Domestic animals.
OJ	Zoonoses in general.	OZ	Human carriers.

## P PATHOLOGY AND HAEMATOLOGY

PA	Pathologic anatomy.	PYB	Blood groups.
PB-PX	Pathological processes and diseases.	PYF-PYZ	Diseases of the blood.
PM	Cancer.	PYI-PYS	Anaemias.
PY	Haematology.	PZ	Pathology of urine, sputum, etc.

## Q DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

QB	Clinical practice.	QI	Laboratory infections, accidents.
QD	Diagnosis, semiology.	QP	Physical, instrumental diagnosis.
QE	Special symptoms. Prognosis.	QR	Radioscopic diagnosis.
QF	Pulse. Heart rate.	QS	Electrodiagnosis.
QG	Temperature.	QT	Ultrasound.
QH	Laboratory diagnosis.	QU	Laboratory safety.

## R MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS

RB	Materia medica.	RL	Prescriptions.
	Pharmacognosy.	RM	Medicament administration.
RC	Patent medicines.	RN	Chemotherapy.
RD	Individual drugs.	RO	Biotherapy.
RE	Medical botany.	RP	General therapeutics.
RF	Organic animal materia medica.	RR	Radiotherapy.
		RU	Occupational therapy.
RG	Geographical distribution.	RV	Psychotherapy.
RH	Pharmacy.	RW	Dietotherapy.
RI	Pharmacopoeias.	RX	Nursing.
RJ	Pharmacology.	RY	Aftercare, rehabilitation.
RK-RW	Therapeutics.	RZ	Accidents and emergencies.

## S HYGIENE, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

SB	Environmental hygiene.	SQE	Transport and public health.
SC	Air.	SQG	Domestic health and safety.
SD	Light.	SQH-SQN	Child welfare.
SE	Water.	SQO	Student health services.
SF	Food.	SQR-SQZZ	Industrial and workplace hygiene (alternative UD).
SG	Soil, sites, buildings.		
SH	Sewerage.	SQZ	Occupations, trades, etc.
SI	Disposal of the dead.	SR-SX	Special applications if hygiene.
SJ	Public health engineering.	SR	Rural hygiene.
SK	Personal hygiene.	SS	Travel hygiene.
SL	Eugenics.	ST	Tropical hygiene.
SM	State regulation of medicine.	SU	Urban hygiene.
SO	Public health, administrative medicine.	SV	Armed forces hygiene.
		SW	Naval hygiene.
SOFG	Public health service.	SX	Aviation hygiene.
SON	Minority health.	SY	Hospitals.
SOZ	Adults with disabilities.	SYE	Hospital buildings.
SP	Prevention of disease.	SYH	Hospital organisation.
SPT	Prison healthcare.	SYP	The patient.
SQ	Social medicine.	SYQ	Special departments, services.
SQD	Humanitarian work.		

## T MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

TB	Laws.	TJ-TK	Causes of death.
TC	Cases, statistics, trials.	TL	Capital punishment.
TD	Malpractice, quackery.	TN	Medico-legal aspects of insurance.
TE	Medical evidence.	TP	Forensic chemistry, toxicology.
TG	Medico-legal examination of the living.	TQ	Digital forensics, evidence.
TH	Medico-legal autopsy.	TT	Sexual health, human rights and the law.
TI	Euthanasia.		

## U SPECIALTIES OF MEDICINE

UA	Aviation medicine.	UL-UN	Otorhinolaryngology.
UB	Tropical medicine.	UL	Otology.
UBZ	Polar medicine.	UM	Rhinology.
UC	Military and naval medicine.	UN	Laryngology.
UD	Industrial and workplace medicine (alternative SQR- SQZZ).	UO	Respiratory system.
		UP	Digestive system.
UE-UV	Regions of the body.	UQ	Endocrine system.
UE-UG	Musculoskeletal system.	UR	Integumentary system.
UED	Orthopaedics.	US	Urology.
UEJ	Osteology.	UT	Human sexuality (sexology).
UF	Arthrology.	UU	Male reproductive system.
UG	Myology.	UV	Female reproductive system.
UH	Cardiovascular and lymphatic systems.	UW	Gynaecology.
UI	Nervous system.	UX	Obstetrics.
UJ	Psychology and psychiatry.	UY	Paediatrics.
UK	Ophthalmology.		Geriatrics. Medical gerontology.

## V SURGERY

V	General surgery.	VO	Surgery (anatomical regions).
VA	Surgical procedure, equipment.	VP	Manipulative surgery.
VB	Minor surgery.	VQ	Emergency, traumatic surgery.
VC	Surgical therapeutics.	VR	Industrial surgery.
VD	Pre- and post-operative care.	VS	Sports traumatology.
VE	Wound management.	VT	Accidents, wounds, etc.
VF	Electrosurgery.	VU	Emergency surgery.
VG-VK	Anaesthesia, analgesia.	VV	Asphyxia, drowning, etc.
VL	Operative surgery.	VW	Foreign bodies.
VM	Special techniques.	VX	Tropical surgery.
VN	Plastic, restorative surgery.	VY	Military and naval surgery.



## W DENTISTRY

WA	Oral medicine.	WP	Dental injuries.
WB	Dental profession.	WQ	Dental restoration.
WC-WE	The teeth.	WR	Dental anaesthesia.
WF-WH	Periodontology.	WS	Prosthodontics.
WI-WK	Diseases of the teeth.	WT	Chemistry of dentistry.
WL	Operative dentistry.	WU	Prosthetic dentistry.
WM	Exodontia.	WV	Artificial teeth.
WN	Orthodontics.	WW	Crown and bridge work.
WO	Tooth transplants, implants.		

## X VETERINARY MEDICINE

XA	Veterinary profession.	XT	Veterinary jurisprudence.
XE	Epizootiology.	XU	Special organs and systems.
XS	Veterinary hygiene.	XV	Veterinary surgery.
XSA	Livestock hygiene.	XW	Animal husbandry.
XSO	Public health measures.	XX	Special animals.
XSY	Animal hospitals.		

## Y AGRICULTURE

YA	Basic problems.	YI	Forestry.
YB	Principles of agriculture.	YJ	Livestock.
YC	General plant culture.	YL	Dairying.
YD	Economic botany.	YW	Aquaculture, fish farming.
YE	Field crops, vegetables.	YX	Angling.
YF	Fructiculture.	YY	Hunting.
YG	Floriculture. Gardening.	YZ	Rural camping, farm campsites.
YH	Pests and diseases.		

## Z GEOGRAPHY, ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

ZB-ZH	Geography and history.	ZU	History of culture in society.
ZH	Human geography.	ZV	Sociology.
ZHP	Physical geography.	ZVK	Applied sociology.
ZI	Anthropology.	ZVP	Political sociology.
ZJ	Physical anthropology.	ZVR	Socioeconomics.
ZQ	Sociocultural anthropology.	ZW	Social pathology.
ZR	Ethnography.	ZX	Insurance.
ZS	Anthropological archaeology.	ZY	Population problems, policies.
ZT	Archaeology.		

## A. GENERALIA

- A **Generalia.**
- AB Periodicals, journals, transactions, proceedings. *Arranged alphabetically by title or in any other preferred order.*
- AC Reports of governmental bodies, central and local (*can be arranged by Table 2*).  
This section is best reserved for official reports issued annually or at other regular intervals.  
Occasional reports on special subjects go with the subject, marked if necessary .AC from Table 1.
- AD Congresses, conferences, conventions, symposiums, workshops: reports, proceedings, programmes, and other publications.  
This section is best reserved for reports issued annually or at other regular intervals.  
Occasional reports can be placed with the subject and marked .AD from Table 1.
- AE Reports of societies, institutions, foundations, etc.
- AF Collected papers, pamphlets, theses, reprints, Festschriften, etc.
- AG Collected works of single authors.  
*See also* CE-CR Early works.
- AH **Bibliography, librarianship, and information professionals – in the widest sense**
- AHA The Book: history, transmission, varieties. “Bibliography” in the broad sense.
- AHAZ Preparation of papers. Technical writing.
- AHB Manuscripts. Calligraphy.
- AHC Archives.
- AHD Printing. Preparation of MS. For the printer, proof-reading, etc.
- AHE Publishing.
- AHF Book illustration.
- AHG Bookbinding.
- AHH Bookselling. The book trade.
- AHI Exchange of publication.
- AHJ Censorship, freedom of the press, copyright, data protection etc.
- AHJL Reproduction: photocopying.
- AHK Reading: psychology (*alternative* UJCC), sociology and statistics.
- AHL Selection and care of books. Special collections.
- AHLB Aids to readers: reference works.
- AHLQ Computer systems in libraries.
- AHM Book collecting. Bookplates.
- AHN Documentation. Bibliographical citation.
- AHO Bibliography in the narrow sense. Bibliographical description.
- AHOB Bibliometrics: statistical methods, scientometrics, impact factors, altmetrics, etc.
- AHP Cataloguing.
- AHPB Cataloguing codes.
- AHPI Indexing.

- AHPS Subject heading lists: authority lists.
- AHQ Classification, bibliographical (divide by main notation) e.g.
- AHQA Universal schemes e.g. Dewey
  - AHQC Classification scheme for medical literature
- AHR Bibliographies: general, national, and of special kinds of books, e.g. anonymous authors and authors using a pseudonym, theses, MSS. (manuscripts), auction prices, etc. To be used only with librarianship collection. For reference collections use AY or subject notation (see AY).  
*Bibliographies of an author go in DY.*  
Subject bibliographies. *Divided by main schedules.*
- Alternatively these can be placed with the subject and marked .B from Table 1.
- AHS Medical bibliography.
- AHT Lists of periodicals and of abbreviations of titles.
- AHU Indexes (not confined to one periodical). Abstract journals.
- AHV Catalogues of publishers and booksellers.
- AHW Catalogues of libraries (not LSHTM).
- AHX Librarianship: organisation, roles, buildings, administration, services, promotion etc. *Divided by Table 1, e.g.*
- AHX.AQ Profession.
  - AHX.AR Education and training
  - AHX.AS Library schools.
  - AHX.Y Medical librarianship.
- AHXA Archivist: administration, management, arrangement, roles, buildings, services, outreach, conservation, etc. *Divided by Table 1 as appropriate.*
- AHXB Records management. Data management.
- AHY Libraries. *Divided by Table 2.*  
*See also SYPF Hospital libraries.*
- AHYA Archives. *Divided by Table 2.*
- AHZ Information management: systems, software, finding aids, online resources, Open Access, repositories, digital preservation, security management etc.

## Reference resources

- AI Directories, registers, almanacs, yearbooks, "Who's Who" and kindred publications. *Divided by Table 2.*
- Great Britain and United States of America further subdivided by subject, using main class letters of this scheme, e.g. AI.41 "Who's Who", AI.41.C "Medical Directory of Great Britain".
- If necessary can be divided by subject, using the main class letters of the scheme, e.g.
- AIB Directories, etc., of scientific societies.
  - AIC Medical directories.  
*University calendars go in AS.*

- AJ Encyclopaedias, gazetteers. General, or pervasive works e.g. Holy Bible.
- AK Foreign dictionaries, language and terminology. *Follow by first three letters of language other than English, or less known language.*
- Use form AK (FRE) French dictionaries, etc.  
But use AK alone for polyglot dictionaries.
- AL English and American language dictionaries.
- ALA English grammars, slang, quotations, etc.
- ALB- English terminology and subject dictionaries divided by main classes e.g. ALC Medical  
ALZ dictionary.
- AM Expeditions, medical and scientific. Voyages: reports, accounts, diaries, etc.  
*See also* ZE Voyages and travels.
- AN Atlases and maps.
- AO Photography and cinematography, general and medical.
- Special applications go with the subject.
- AP Patents. *Alternatively these can be placed with the subject and marked .AP from Table 1.*
- AR Education, study, teaching. Collections of examination papers, curricula, etc.  
*See also* UJCB Learning (psychology).
- AR.AT Film catalogues
- AS Societies, institutions, universities, colleges, schools, laboratories etc.: publications (other than periodicals, transactions, etc., which go in AB). *Divided by Table 2.*
- Place here university calendars (*Amer.* "catalogues"). Government reports go in AC.
- AT Laboratories: design organisation, etc. *alternative* SGN.
- AU Apparatus, instruments, and other equipment.
- AV Commercial publications: trade catalogues, price lists, advertising material, etc.
- Book catalogues go in AHV.
- AW Museums and exhibitions.
- AX Collections of tables, formulae, useful data, constants, etc. "Pocket-books" and "diaries".
- AY General works of other kinds not specified elsewhere.
- AY.B Bibliographies of universal subjects or national coverage.
- AYB.B Lists of periodicals.
- AYC.B Lists of reports.
- AYD.B Lists of congresses.
- AZ Literary works, anecdotes, poetry, plays, novels, etc.

## B. NATURAL SCIENCE

### B-BA. NATURAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC

#### B **Natural science.**

Science in general. *Divided by Table 1, e.g.*

B.AM Theory and principles of science. Methodology.

B.AW Scientific research in general. *Research in special subjects goes with the subject, adding .AW from Table 1.*

B.D History of science.

#### BA **Philosophy and logic.**

## BB. MATHEMATICS AND GEODESY

- BB **Mathematics, astronomy, and geodesy.** Weights and measures.
- BBE General mathematics.
- BBF Pure mathematics.
- BBG Applied mathematics. Mathematical modelling.
- BBH Biomathematics: information in general, *see also* C.AWB Evidence-based medicine.
- BBJ Numerical analysis.
- BBK Computers. Machine learning. Artificial intelligence (AI).
- BBL Computer programming.
- BBM General statistics.
- BBM.AJ Statistical tables (include all collections of tables).
- BBM.B Sources of statistical data; bibliographies.
- BBM.D History of statistics.
- BBN Theory of statistics.
- BBO Operational research.
- BBP Probability; distribution functions. Significance. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. Bayesian analysis. Decision analysis.
- BBQ Design of experiments and trials. Random numbers.  
*See also* RJ.AW for clinical works.  
*See also note to* BBU.
- BBS Sampling techniques: survey techniques.
- BBT Stochastic processes.
- BBU Applied statistics. Biostatistics.  
*See also* scientific subjects e.g.
- BJT.AWB Genetics: mathematical and statistical aspects.
- EHB Clinical and medical trials – statistical aspects.
- EPA Statistical evaluation of public health measures.
- RHO Biological standardisation and assay.
- RJ.AW Clinical trials. Drug trials.
- SOA Evaluation of public health.
- BBV Data science.

## BC. PHYSICS

BC	<b>Physics.</b> <i>For Biophysics see BEQB.</i>
BCB	Mechanics.
BCF	Matter, energy and radiation. Statics and dynamics. Motion. <i>See also</i> BR-BY Radiology and atomic energy.
BCH	Heat (thermotics). Thermodynamics. <i>See also</i> BEEN Chemical thermodynamics. Mechanical engineering.
BCL	Light (optics).
BCS	Sound (acoustics).
BCU	Electricity and Magnetism. Electrical engineering.
BCV	Electronics in general.
BCW	Hydraulics.
BCY	Pneumatics.

## BD. METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

- BD     **Meteorology and climatology.** Climate science.  
          *See also* EV Physiological climatology.  
          RPS Climatotherapy.
- BDE     Climate engineering.
- BDG     Biogeochemistry.
- BDM     Climate models.
- BDR     Regional climatology. *Divided by Table 2.*
- BDS     Planetary health.
- BDU     Urban climatology.



## BE. CHEMISTRY, VITAMINS, NUTRITION

- BE     **Chemistry.**  
BEB         Microchemistry.  
              *See also* BEGG Microanalysis.
- BEC     **Physical and theoretical chemistry.**  
BECD        Chemical constitution, atomic structure, electrons.  
BECE        Relation of specific properties to constitution.  
BECG        Stereochemistry.  
BECEJ        Chemical combination, laws, and theories of.  
BECL        Adsorption.  
BECM        Polarisation.  
BECN        Applied physical chemistry.  
BECO        Stoichiometry.  
BECQ        Atomic weights, molecular weights.  
BECECR        Specific gravities.  
BECT        Solubilities.  
BECECU        Classification of the elements.  
BECECX        Classification of compounds.  
BED     Electrochemistry.  
              *See also* BEQE Electrochemistry in biochemistry.  
BEDE        Electrolysis.  
BEDI        Ionisation.  
BEDM        Hydrogen ions. Acid-base equilibrium.  
              *See also* GT Disturbances of acid-base equilibrium.  
BEDO        Hydrolysis.  
BEE     Chemical dynamics.  
BEEG        Oxidation and reduction.  
              *See also* BEQD Oxidations and reductions in biochemistry.  
BEEI        Catalysis.  
BEEK        Piezochemistry. Reactions under high pressure.  
BEEM        Valency.  
BEEN        Thermodynamics, chemical.  
BEEP        Thermochemistry.  
BEET        Colloids.  
              *See also* BEQP Colloids and gels in biochemistry.  
BEEU        Surface chemistry.  
BEEV        Solutions, chemistry of. Solubility.  
BEF     Radiochemistry and photochemistry.  
BEFH        Photosynthesis.  
BEFM        Colour.

- BEFP Photosensitisation.
- BEG Analytical chemistry, general and inorganic.  
*See also* BEOG Organic analysis.  
 BEQG Biochemical analysis.
- BEGE Reactions and reagents. Solvents, precipitants, oxidisers, reducers.
- BEGG Microchemical analysis.  
*See also* BEB Microchemistry.
- BEGH Crystallochemical analysis.
- BEGI Crystal analysis by X-rays.  
*See also* BX X-rays.
- BEGJ Analysis of special compounds. *Divided by Table 11.*
- BEGK Gas analysis.  
*See also* SCC Air examination.
- BEGL Qualitative analysis.
- BEGP Spectrum analysis.
- BEGQ Quantitative analysis.
- BEGS Volumetric analysis.
- BEGT Gravimetric analysis.
- BEGU Photometric analysis (colorimetry, chromatography, nephelometry, turbidimetry, X-ray diffraction, fluorescence).
- BEGV Electroanalysis. Potentiometric titrations. Electrophoresis.
- BEGX Chemical synthesis in general.  
*See also* BEOM Organic synthesis.
- BEH **Applied chemistry**, chemical technology, chemical engineering.  
*See also* YBE Agricultural chemistry.
- BEHB Chemical technology.
- BEHE Chemical engineering.
- BEHM Industrial chemistry.
- BEHN Special chemical industries.
- BEHP Special processes.
- BEI **Inorganic chemistry.**
- BEJ Special Inorganic Chemistry. Elements and their compounds and preparations. *Divided by appropriate sections of Table 11.*
- BEO **Organic chemistry.**
- BEOC Physico-chemical aspects. Physical organic chemistry.
- BEOD Classification of organic compounds.
- BEOG Organic analysis, reactions and reagents.  
*See also* BEGE General and inorganic reactions.  
 BEEK Reactions under high pressure.

BEOK	Operations.
BEOM	Organic synthesis. <i>See also</i> BEGX Synthesis in general.
BEOP	Preparations in general.
BEP	Special organic compounds. <i>Divided by appropriate sections of Table 11.</i>
BEQ	<b>Biochemistry.</b> Biological chemistry in general; in particular static or dynamic biochemistry.
BEQB	Biophysics.
BEQC	Biocatalysis.
BEQD	Oxidations and reductions in biochemistry. Hydroxylation. <i>See also</i> BEEG Oxidation and reduction in general.
BEQE	Electrochemistry in biochemistry. <i>See also</i> BED Electrochemistry in general.
BEQF	Chemical constituents and compounds of cells and tissues. <i>See also</i> BN.G Histochemistry and cytochemistry.
BEQG	Biochemical analysis.
BEQM	Biosynthesis.
BEQP	Colloids and gels in biochemistry. <i>See also</i> NDV, RMD and SCI Aerosols.
BEQU	Applied biochemistry. Clinical and human biochemistry. <i>See also</i> QH Laboratory diagnosis.
BER	Physiological chemistry. Dynamic biochemistry. General composition of the animal body. Protoplasm. Chemical constitution of biological activity.
BES	Biochemistry of muscle and nerve. <i>See also</i> BQM Physiology of muscle and nerve.
BET	Special compounds. <i>Divided by appropriate sections of Table 11.</i>

The following may be used if special compound not found in Table 11:

BETD	Proteins and derivatives thereof, including proteins and amino acids together.
BETH	Amino acids.
BETI	Nucleic acids.
BETJ	Purines and pyrimidines.
BETK	Nitrogen bases.
BETM	Sulphur compounds.
BETN	Phosphorous compounds.
BETP	Enzymes and ferments. Humoral integration. <i>See also</i> BEV Vitamins. <i>Protective ferments. See</i> HGF.
BETR	Carbohydrates and glucosides.
BETT	Lipins, lipoids, lipids, fats.
BETU	Steroids, sterols.
BETY	Special subjects, incl. alkylating agents.

**BEV Vitamins, micronutrients, and growth factors. Divided by Table 11.**

Place here books dealing with vitamins, hormones and enzymes together.

*See also* BETP, GN, UQA.

Vitamins have been allotted a special subdivision here, for the sake of convenience and to provide a shorter notation, owing to the great amount of literature on the subject. The sections in this subdivision follow those for vitamins in .K of Table 11.

- BEV.H Relation of vitamins to resistance to infection.
- BEVA Antivitamins.
- BEVB Fat-soluble vitamins.
  - BEVC Carotene. Vitamins A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub>. The Carotenoids.
  - BEVD Vitamin D. Calciferol (D<sub>2</sub>) and Dimethyldihydrocalciferol (D<sub>3</sub>).
  - BEVE Vitamin E. The Tocopherols.
  - BEVF Vitamin K. The Phylloquinones.
  - BEVG Other fat-soluble vitamins.
- BEVH Water-soluble vitamins. The Vitamin B-complex in general.
  - BEVI Thiamin (aneurin). Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. Antineuritic factor (antiberiberi factor).
  - BEVJ Riboflavin (lactoflavin). Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> or Vitamin G. Anti-pellagra factor.
  - BEVK Niacin (nicotine acid). P-P factor.
  - BEVL Pyridoxine (adermin). Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>. Factor F.
  - BEVM Pantothenic acid. Anti-grey hair vitamin.
  - BEVN Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Anti-pernicious anaemia factor.
  - BEVO Folic acid.
  - BEVP Para-aminobenzoic acid. Vitamin B<sub>x</sub>. Vitamin H<sup>1</sup>.
  - BEVQ Biotin. Vitamin H. Protective factor X.
  - BEVR Inositol.
  - BEVS Choline.
  - BEVT Vitamin L. Lactation factor.
  - BEVU Other vitamins of the B-complex.
- BEVW Ascorbic acid. Vitamin C.
  - BEVX Vitamin C<sub>2</sub> or P. Hesperidin. The Flavones.
  - BEVY P-active compounds.
- BEVZ Other vitamins and growth factors, e.g. T-complex (torutilin).

**BEW Food substances in general: chemistry, composition, analysis, etc.**

Particular food substances go in the appropriate places in BET-BEV.

*See also* BEXJ Nutritional requirements. Use for nutritional or chemical aspects.

SF Food, drink, condiments, sweetmeats, etc. Use for sanitary, contamination or hygiene aspects.

There is considerable overlap between this subdivision and SF. Each library must decide for itself how much material is to be placed in each. Some may prefer to adopt one to the exclusion of the other. If the latter plan is adopted and this subdivision is chosen, the subdivision SF may be used as sections here, e.g.

BEWK Confectionery and sweetmeats.

BEWO Condiments, spices, sauces.

BEWP Beverages in general.  
BEWT Tinned and bottled foods.  
BEWU Dehydrated foods.

BEWC Nutritional aspects of food processing.  
BEWE Trace elements in food.  
BEWW Food production, supply and management: policies, planning, rationing, food industry, catering.  
*Food resources of various countries divided by Table 2.*  
*See also* SQRP Catering and canteens.  
SVF Rations.  
YA Basic problems relating to food production.

**BEX Nutrition and metabolism.**

BEXB Absorption and assimilation of food. Physiology of digestion.  
*See also* UP.F Digestion.  
BEXD Metabolism. (Chemical transformations in the animal body.)  
*See also* GS Disorders of the metabolism.  
BEXE Metabolism of particular substances. *Divided by Table 11.*  
  
Alternatively can be placed with the substances, using .G from Table 1 or in the case of minerals, drugs, etc.,  
.KJ from Table 9.  
BEXF Basal metabolism (basal metabolic rate, B.M.R.).  
BEXG Fluid balance. *Surgical aspects see* VD.  
BEXH Energy metabolism. Calorimetry.  
BEXJ Nutritional requirements. Biological value of foods. Tables of food values.  
*See also* BEW Food substances in general.  
BEXL Dietetics.  
*Therapeutic use of diet in disease. See* RW Dietotherapy *and* SYK Hospital dietetics.  
BEXM Special systems of diet. Vegetarianism, etc.  
BEXN Cooking and preparation of food.  
*See also* SFB Home economics (food, drink, etc.).  
SYK Cooking (hospital catering).  
BEXP Dietetic geography. Food habits, ethnic and geographic. Diet and food consumption surveys. Family budgets. *Divided by Table 2.*  
BEXQ Nutrition in relation to climate.  
BEXR Tropical nutrition and dietetics.  
BEXS Clinical nutrition and dietetics. Assessment of nutritional status. Dietetic disease in general.  
*See also* RW Dietotherapy.  
BEXT Over-eating.  
BEXU Malnutrition. For specific deficiency diseases see GN-GR.  
BEXV Fasting. Effects of hunger and famine. Starvation.  
BEXW Nutrition in relief work. Technical assistance.

- BEXY Nutrition in relation to the health of the community. Influence of diet upon race, culture, civilisation, etc. *Divided by Table 2.*
- BF Physiology. *Alternative BQ.*

## BG-BH. GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY

- BG **Geology.** Petrology. Mineralogy. Crystallography. Palaeontology.  
*See also* SGC Geology in relation to hygiene.
- BGO Oceanography.
- BH **Natural history.** Fauna and flora.

## BI. MICROSCOPY

- BI **Microscopy** and microtomy.  
*See also* BN Histology.  
J Bacteriology. Microbiology.
- BIE Electron microscope.
- BIP Optical microscope.
- BIS Scanning probe microscope.
- BIX X-ray microscope.

## BJ. BIOLOGY

- BJ **Biology.**
- BJB Biomedical research.
- BJC Experimental biology. Empirical experiments on biological phenomena, tissue culture, laboratory animal research, etc.  
Place here all controversial publications on “vivisection”.  
*See also* BQ.AW Experimental physiology.  
C.AW Experimental medicine.  
P.AW Experimental pathology.  
XXQ Laboratory animals.
- BJC.AT Biotechnology. Biometrics.
- BJM Morphology. Organography. Growth and form.
- BJR Hybridisation.
- BJS Evolution. Theory of Descent.
- BJT Genetics. Genomics. Heredity. Chromosomes. Molecular genetics. Phylogenetics. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Evolutionary biology.  
*See also* SL Eugenics.
- BJT.E Genetic epidemiology. Molecular epidemiology.
- BJU Animal breeding and genetic improvement. *Alternative* XWB.
- BJV Variation, genetic and phenotypic. Mutation.
- BJW Degeneracy. Morbid genes. *See also* FC Congenital diseases.
- BJX Ecology. Environment.
- BJY Cytology. The Cell. Molecular biology. Macrophage.  
*See also* BN Histology.
- BJY.JH Interferons and lysosomes.
- BJZ Bioinformatics.
- BJZA Systems biology.



## BK. BOTANY

BK	<b>Botany.</b> <i>See also</i> RE Medical botany.
BKD	Geographic distribution. <i>Divided by Table 2.</i>
BKG	Cryptograms.
BKH	Thallophytes.
BKI	Algae and Characeae. Seaweeds, etc. <i>For Fungi, see I Mycology.</i>
BKK	Lichens.
BKL	Bryophyta (Hepaticae and Musci). Mosses, liverworts etc.
BKM	Pteridophyta. Ferns, etc.
BKN	Phanerogams (Spermatophytes).
BKO	Magnoliophyta, angiosperms, flowering plants.
BKP	Ginkgophyta, ginkgo.
BKQ	Pinophyta, conifers.
BKR	Cycadophyta, cycads.
BKS	Gnetophyta, gnetophytes.
BKT	Botanical anatomy and histology.
BKU	Botanical physiology.

## BL. ZOOLOGY

### BL Zoology.

*See also* L, M, N Medical zoology.  
X Veterinary science.

There is considerable overlap between this subdivision and others in this scheme. Each library must decide for itself how much material is to be placed in each. Some may prefer to adopt one to the exclusion of the other, e.g.

*For* Protozoa, *see* LA Protozoology.

*For* Helminths, *see* M Helminthology.

- BLC Invertebrata.
- BLD Protozoa. *Alternative* LA Protozoology.
- BLE Porifera. Sponges.
- BLF Coelenterata, Cnidaria and Ctenophora.
- BLG Echinodermata.
- BLH Helminths. *Alternative* M Helminthology.
- BLI Brachiopoda.
- BLJ Bryozoa or Polyzoa.
- BLK Mollusca. Conchology and Malacology. *Alternative* OK Molluscs as intermediate hosts.
- BLL Arthropoda. *Alternative* N Medical entomology.
- BLN Crustacea (lobsters, crabs, prawns, etc.).
- BLO Prototracheata. Peripatus.
- BLP Myriapoda (centipedes and millipedes).
- BLQ Arachnida (scorpions, spiders, ticks, mites, etc.). *Alternative* NF Arachnida.
- BLR Insecta. *Alternative* NI Insecta.
- BLS Chordata. Vertebrata.
- BLSB Pisces (fishes). *See also* OL Fish as carriers of disease *and* XXW Fish (veterinary science).
- BLSH Amphibia. *See also* XXV Amphibia (veterinary science).
- BLSL Reptilia. *See also* GL Venomous animals.
- BLSP Aves (birds). *See also* OP Birds as carriers of disease *and* XXU Birds (veterinary science).
- BLT Mammalia. *See also* OY Domestic animals as sources of infection *and* XX Special domestic animals.
- BLTA Monotremata, etc.
- BLTC Marsupialia.
- BLTE Xenarthra.
- BLTG Ungulata.
- BLTK Cetacea and Sirenia.
- BLTM Carnivora. *See also* XXR Canines (veterinary science) *and* XXS Felines (veterinary science).
- BLTR Rodentia. *See also* OX Rodents as carriers of disease *and* XXT Rodents (veterinary science).

BLTT Insectivora.  
BLTU Chiroptera (bats). *See also* OW Bats as carriers of disease.  
BLTW Primates (monkeys and apes).  
BLTZ Anthropoid apes.  
BLU Taxonomic or zoological anthropology. *Alternative* ZJD Anthrozoology.  
BLV Ethology. Animal behaviour.

## BM-BN. ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY

- BM     **Anatomy**, including works on anatomy and physiology together.
- BM.AT     Practical anatomy. Dissection.
- BMD     Comparative and veterinary anatomy.
- BME     Human anatomy, including biological anthropology (*unless the latter is preferred in ZK*).
- BMF     Applied anatomy, medical.  
*Radioanatomy. See BXC or QRC.*  
*Anatomical pathology. See PA.*
- BMH     Artistic anatomy.
- BMI     Topographical anatomy. Surface anatomy.
- BMK     Regional anatomy. *Divided by Table 10, using an initial point, or the following broad subdivisions BML-BMQ may be used. See also UE-UV Systems of the body.*
- BML     Head and neck. *Alternative UEO.E.*
- BMO     Chest. *Alternative UO.E.*
- BMQ     Abdomen and pelvis. *Alternative UP.E.*  
*Extremities. See UEU.*
- BMW     Anatomical variations. Constitution type.
- 
- BN     **Histology**. Biological tissues.  
*See also BJJ Cytology and BKT Botanical histology.*
- Special tissues go with the organ or system, adding .EH from Table 4, e.g. Liver tissue UPW.EH.*  
*Blood. See PY.*  
*Cerebrospinal fluid. See UI.QY.*  
*Urine. See QN.*  
*Other special body fluids go with the organ or system, adding .G from Table 4, e.g. Lymph, UHV.G.*
- BN.EJ     Microscopic anatomy. Organology.
- BN.EM     Histomorphology.
- BN.F     Histophysiology.
- BN.G     Histochemistry, cytochemistry, and immunocytochemistry.  
*See also BEQF Chemical constituents of cells and tissues.*

## BO-BP. EMBRYOLOGY AND TERATOLOGY

- BO     **Embryology.** Developmental biology.  
          *See also* UWM Antenatal and neonatal physiology.
- BO.AW     Experimental embryology. Causal and analytical embryology.
- BO.G     Chemical embryology. Physiological and biochemical embryology.
- 
- BP     **Teratology.** Abnormalities of physical development.
- BPA     Non-birth developmental stages.
- BPB     Congenital abnormalities.
- BPC     Developmental toxicity.

## BQ. PHYSIOLOGY

- BQ     **Physiology.** *Alternative* BF.  
          *Chemical physiology. See* BER.
- BQ.AW    Experimental physiology.  
          *See also* RJ.AW Experimental pharmacology.  
          *See also* BJC Vivisection.
- BQD       Comparative and veterinary physiology.  
          *See also* BJ Biology *and* BKU Botanical physiology.
- BQE       Human physiology.  
          *See also* ZM Physiological anthropology.  
          *Circulation. See* UH.F.  
          *Respiration. See* UO.F.  
          *Digestion. See* UP.F.
- BQF       Applied physiology.
- BQG       General phenomena of life and energy. Growth. Fatigue. Death.  
          *See also* PJ Death (pathology).  
          SQRW *or* UDDW Industrial fatigue.
- BQGQ      Physiologic periodicity. Circadian rhythm. Diurnal rhythm.
- BQGR      Rest.  
          *See also* RPW Rest cure *and* SKH Rest (personal hygiene).
- BQGS      Sleep and its disorders. Insomnia. Somnambulism.  
          *See also* SKH Sleep (personal hygiene).  
          Insomnia. *Alternative* UJKS.  
          Somnambulism. *Alternative* UJCH.  
          Dreams. *Alternative* UJCH.
- BQH       Physiology of work. Industrial physiology. *Alternative* SQRT *or* UDD Industrial physiology.
- BQI       Physiology of exercise and posture.  
          *See also* SQWB *or* UDK Industrial health hazard due to posture, etc.
- BQM       Physiology of muscle and nerve. Electrophysiology. Special motor mechanisms.  
          *See also* BES Biochemistry of muscle and nerve.  
          UE.F Locomotion.  
          UG Muscles.  
          UI Nervous system.
- BQS       Excretion.
- BQV       Physiology of reproduction.  
          *See also* UT.F Physiology of sex.  
          UW Obstetrics.
- BQX       Animal heat and regulation. Body temperature. Calorimetry. Comfort sensations.  
          *See also* BEXH Energy metabolism.  
          PQ Fever.  
          QG Thermometry (clinical).  
          SKN Clothing.

## BR-BY. RADIOLOGY AND NUCLEAR ENERGY

### BR-BY Radiology and nuclear energy.

- BR Nuclear science. Nuclear physics, physics of radiations and radioactive substances in general.
- BRM Sources of high-energy radiations. Uranium, thorium, radium, radon, plutonium, strontium etc. Cosmic, terrestrial, internal.
- BRT Radioactive fallout deposition. *Divided by Table 11.*
- BRT.BI Radioactivity in food.
- BS Biological and chemical effects of high-energy radiations.
- BSB On chemical compounds.
- BSI-BSN On microorganisms. *Divided like Classes I-N.*
- BSP On cells.
- BSR On heredity and mutations.
- BST On physiology.
- BSV On growth and development.
- BSW On organs and systems of the body. *Divided by Table 10.*
- BSY On plants (botany and agriculture).  
*On water supply. See SEZW.*
- BT Medical aspects of high-energy radiations. Nuclear medicine. Radiation sickness.
- BTH Radiation hazards.
- BTS Methods of protection; dosage measurements.
- BTW Effects of nuclear weapons e.g. atomic bomb, nuclear warhead, etc.
- BU Isotopes. Isotopic tracers. Nuclides.
- BUL Applications in non-medical sciences, industry, etc.
- BV Isotopes in medicine, toxicology, physiology, biochemistry, biology, etc.
- BVD Tracer studies of phenomena in disease.
- BVG Uptake and action of poisons, drugs, antigens, and pathogens.
- BVK Effects of isotopes due to their physical properties.
- BVL Stable isotopes.
- BVP Radioactive isotopes.
- BVS Use in diagnosis. Positron emission tomography (PET) scan.
- BVW Use in treatment.
- BW Radium and radon.
- BWB Radioactive salts and other substances.
- BWE Radium therapy. Iodo-radium therapy.
- BWF-BWP Of specific diseases. *Divided by main schedules.*
- This is an alternative to the more usual practice of putting the radiation therapy of a disease with the disease, adding .RN from Table 7.
- BWU Of organs and systems. *Divided by Table 10, or like Class U.*
- BX X-rays (Röntgen rays). Grenz rays. Gamma rays.  
*See also BEGI Crystal analysis by X-rays.*

	BEGU Photometric analysis.
BXA	X-rays in treatment. Röntgenotherapy. Radiation therapy, particle therapy.
BXB	X-rays in diagnosis, and in biological research (the study of diseased and normal organisms). Radiography, radioscopy, radiodiagnosis, tomography, computerised tomography (CT) scans.
BXC	Radiological anatomy. Radioanatomy. <i>Divided by Table 10.</i>
BXD	Localisation of foreign bodies.
BXE	Fluoroscopy.
BXF-BXP	Of specific diseases. <i>Divided by main schedules.</i>
	Alternative to placing radiography of a disease with the disease, adding .N or .Q from Table 3.
BXU-BXX	In special classes of patient or departments of medicine (paediatrics, industrial medicine, dentistry, etc.). <i>Divided by main schedules.</i>
	Alternative to placing in the respective classes, adding .Q from Table 1.
BY	Microwaves.
BYB	Ultraviolet rays. Actinotherapy. Photosensitivity.
BYB.AU	Sources of artificial rays. Mercury-vapor lamps, tanning lamps, black lights.
BYF	Visible light. Photosensitisation. Phototherapy. Chromotherapy.
BYH	Heliotherapy. Solar radiations.
BYL	Infrared radiation.
BYP	Short-wavelength infrared.
BYS	Long-wavelength infrared.
BYW	Heat therapy. Thermotherapy.
BYX	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).



## C. GENERAL MEDICINE

C **General medicine.** Theory and practice of medicine. Medicine as distinguished from surgery (investigation or treatment of a pathological condition) and internal medicine (prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases).

Table 1 is applicable almost in its entirety. A few special examples are given here:

- C.AN Abuses and errors in medicine. Medical controversies.  
*See also* TD Malpractice and quackery.
- C.AQ Medical registration and licensing. Electronic health records.
- C.AR Medical education. *See also* CBL.
- C.AS Medical schools, research institutions, etc.
- C.AW Experimental medicine. Medical research. Clinical research, clinical trials.
- C.AWB Evidence-based medicine.
- C.AU Mobile technology, mobile health, digital healthcare and telemedicine.
- C.AX Medical progress. Recent advances.
- C.AY Popular or domestic medicine.
- C.B Systematic reviews in health care.
- C.C Early works. *Alternative for libraries with large collections, CE-CR.*
- C.E Medical missions for promoting medical knowledge and service.  
*See also* CX religious medical missions.
- C.S Preventive aspect of medical practice. *See notes to* SO and SP.
- C.T State regulation of medicine. Medical legislation, etc. Sometimes called state medicine, but this is oftener a synonym for public health. *Alternative* SM.

CA Medical literature and journalism. Technique of medical and scientific writing. Types of medical publications. Guidance to contributors to medical journal.

CB The medical profession.

Special applications of Table 1 are:

- CB.T Medical defence, medical aid, life insurance and pensions for physicians.
- CB.U Social interactions of the physician (with patients, public, societies, etc.).
- CB.W Female physicians.
- CB.Y Spouses of physicians.
- CB.Z Ethnic profile of physicians.

CBB Medical societies. *Divided by Table 2.*

CBE Medical ethics and etiquette (deontology). Duties and obligations of physicians. Medical responsibility. Medical certificates.

CBF Medical confidentiality.

CBG Economic aspects. Dichotomy (fee-splitting, bribery, commissioning).

*See also* CBV Income of physicians.

CBH Advertising.

CBK Types of medical practice.

CBL Teaching and administrative work.

- CBM Governmental services in general. *Use for general discussion of topic, not for specific countries.*  
 Public Health Services. *See* SOF.  
 School Medical Services. *See* SQL.  
 Colonial Medical Services. *See* UBS.  
 Military Medical Services. *See* UCR.  
 Naval Medical Services. *See* UCS.  
 Air Force Medical Services. *See* UCT or UAS.
- CBN General practice. General practitioners. Family medicine. Primary health care (*see also* RH Pharmacy, UKE Opticians, WB Dentists).
- CBO Rural practice. The rural doctor.
- CBP Group practice.
- CBQ Specialisation. *Alternative U.*
- CBR Clinical practice. Multi-professional teams. *Use for general discussion of topic.*
- CBS Private healthcare sector.
- CBT Medical and health economics. Business and financial aspects of medical practice.  
 CBT.AQ Medical secretaries, receptionists, etc.  
 CBT.AS Consulting rooms: planning, equipment, etc.
- CBTE Economics of private medicine.
- CBTG Economics of the National Health Service.
- CBTZ Health economics of other countries. *Divided by Table 2.*
- CBU Supply and distribution of physicians and medical care. Surveys of the cost of medical care. *See also* CC Medical service schemes.
- CBV Income of physicians. Fees. *See also* CBG Economic aspects of medical ethics.
- CBW Medical engineering.
- CBX Medical auxiliaries in general. Supplementary health services.  
 Special auxiliaries go in the appropriate part of the scheme as follows:  
 Apothecaries, RH.AQ.  
 Chiropodists, URED.AQ.  
 Dieticians, RW.AQ.  
 Dispensers, RH.AQ.  
 Food inspectors, SF.AQ.  
 Health inspectors, SB.AQ.  
 Laboratory technicians, AT.AQ.  
 Massage therapists, RPV.AQ.  
 Midwives, UWB.  
 Nurses, RX.  
 Auxiliary nurses, RXZ.  
 Occupational therapists, RU.AQ.  
 Operating theatre technicians, VA.AS.AQ.  
 Opticians, UKE.AQ.  
 Optometrists, UKE.AQ.  
 Orthopaedics, UED.AQ.  
 Orthoptists, UKW.AQ.  
 Pharmacists, RH.AQ.

Physiotherapists, RP.AQ.  
 Psychiatric social workers, UJ.U.  
 Public health inspectors, SB.AQ.  
 Radiographers, diagnostic, QR.AQ.  
 Radiographers, therapeutic, RR.AQ.  
 Remedial gymnasts, RPU.AQ.  
 Sanitary inspectors, SB.AQ.  
 Speech therapists, UITF.AQ.  
 Surgical appliance makers, VA.AQ.

- CC Medical service schemes (use for schemes other than state schemes). Health or sickness insurance, including social insurance in general. *Divided by Table 2.*  
     *See also* Q.T Insurance medicine.
- CCD Medical care for the poor.
- CCF Voluntary pre-payment schemes.
- CCG Compulsory pre-payment schemes (other than state schemes).  
     *See also* CBM Governmental medical services.  
     SOF *and* SOFZ Public health services.
- CD Theories, principles, and essentials of medicine. *Alternative C.AM.*
- CDB Medical logic and philosophy.  
 Special theories of medicine:  
     *See also* C.AY Popular medicine.  
     CE-CR Early works.  
     D History of medicine.
- CDE Animism.
- CDF Broussaisism.
- CDG Bruonian system of medicine.
- CDH Holopathy.
- CDI Humorism, humoralism.
- CDJ Iatrochemistry.
- CDK Materialism.
- CDM Solidism, organicism, etc.
- CDN Other theories of medicine.
- CDO Special and alternative practices of medicine and systems of treatment. Healing cults.
- CDP Chiropractic. Manual therapy.
- CDQ Mental and spiritual healing. Christian Science. Wellbeing.  
     *See also* CW Pastoral medicine *and* RV Psychotherapy.
- CDR Chronothermal medicine.
- CDS Alkaloidal-dosimetric-medication.
- CDT Eclectic medicine.
- CDU Electrical healing. Electronic Reactions of Abrams.
- CDV Homeopathy. Isopathy.
- CDW Electrohomeopathy.
- CDX Reflexology. Spinal reflexology (Spondylotherapy).

CDY	Osteopathy.
CDZ	Other practices of medicine and systems of treatment.
CDZC	Baunscheidtism (exanthematic method).
CDZF	Biochemic system. Tissue salts.
CDZH	Botanical medicine. Herbal medicine. "Thomsonian Medicine".
CDZK	Magnetic therapy.
CDZN	Metals. Metallotherapy. Metallic tractors.
CDZQ	Naturopathy. Nature cure.
CDZT	Phrenology (medical aspects).
CDZW	Physiatry. Physical medicine and rehabilitation.

## CE-CR **Early works**

Note: Only original works, or translations, and commentaries go here. Books about them go in Class D, but see note to Class D. Libraries that prefer it may mark all early works CE and arrange by period and/or alphabetically by author. Alternative for very small collections, C.C.

### Ancient History

CE	Ancient Egyptian.
CF	Sumerian and Oriental.
CFC	Mesopotamia. Babylonian.
CFF	Syro-Hittite states. Phoenician, Syriac, Hittite.
CFH	Israel. Biblical Hebrew, Mishnaic Hebrew (Talmud).
CFP	Iran. Persian.
CFS	India. Hindu, Charaka, Sushruta.
CFW	Chinese.
CG	Other ancient civilisations. Aztec, Maya, etc.
CH	Greek and Roman writers. Ancient Greece. Roman Empire. Collections of several authors.
CI	Pre-Hippocratic schools. Cyrene, Croton, Rhodes, Elaia and Knidos.
CJ	The Hippocratic collection.
CK	Other writers of the Classical period (Ancient Greece and Rome, c.450-200 B.C.). Dogmatic school. Thessalus, Polybus, Praxagoras, etc. Peripatetic school. Aristotle, Theophrastus, Meno, Alexander of Aphrodisias, etc. Alexandrian school. "The Anatomists". Herophilos, Erasistratus, etc. Empiric school. Serapion, Philinus, etc.
CL	Writers of the Graeco-Roman and Byzantine periods (c.200 B.C. to A.D. 700).
CLB	Methodic school. Asclepiades, Themison, Soranus.
CLC	Celsus.
CLF	Pneumatic school. Athenaeus.
CLG	Dioscorides.
CLK	Eclectic school and the Compilers. Musa, Antyllus, Rufus, Oribasius, Caelius Aurelianus, Aetius, Alexander of Tralles, Theophilus Protospatharius, Paulus Aegineta, etc.
CLW	Galen.

## Post-Classical History

- CM Arab, Persian, Islamic Golden Age (c. A.D. 700-1100). Mesue, Serapion the Younger, Isaac Judaeus, Geber, Rhazes, Albucasis, Haly Abbas, Avicenna, Mansur, Avenzoar, Averroes, Maimonides (*Note: Latinised names are used in this subdivision*).
- CN Medieval writers (c. A.D. 700-1400), excluding those in CM.
- CNC School of Salerno (Schola Medica Salernitana). Constantine Africanus, Nicolo Salernitano, Mercuriade, Trota, Calenda, etc.
- CNM Others. Arnaldus de Villa Nova, Joannes Actuarius, Guy de Chauliac, Lanfranc of Milan, Peter of Abano, Henri de Mondeville, Mondino de Luzzi, John of Gaddesden, John Arderne, etc.
- CNY Anonymous writings of the period in various countries (*arranged by Table 2*), e.g. CNY.42 Saxon leechdoms.
- CO Fifteenth-century writers (alphabetically).
- Modern History: Early Modern Period
- CP Sixteenth-century writers (alphabetically).
- CQ Seventeenth-century writers (alphabetically).
- CR Eighteenth-century writers (alphabetically).
- CT-CZ **Relations of medicine to art, religion, literature, magic, etc.**
- CT Physicians as artists, musicians, writers, etc.
- CU Medicine and physicians in literature.
- CV Medicine and physicians in art.
- CW Medicine and religion. Pastoral or ecclesiastical medicine. Faith healing.  
*See also* CDQ Spiritual healing *and* RV Psychotherapy.
- CX Medical missions and missionaries, religious groups.  
*See also* C.E Missions for promoting medical knowledge.
- CY Medical astrology, astrological medicine. Alchemy, spagyric medicine, Hermeticism, magic.
- CZ Traditional medicine, ethnomedicine, folk medicine.

## D. HISTORY OF MEDICINE

### D History of medicine.

Note: If preferred, works about individual writers, schools of writers, or writers of a particular period may be placed along with the original works in CE-CR, leaving only quite general works on the history of medicine in class D. In most libraries with a large number of early works, however, these will be kept apart as special collections, so that the arrangement suggested in the note to CE will be preferable.

- DC Prehistoric medicine. Paleopathology.
  - DD Medicine in antiquity.
  - DE Egyptian.
  - DF Sumerian and Oriental.
  - DFC Mesopotamia. Babylonian.
  - DFF Phoenician, Syriac, Hittite.
  - DFH Biblical Hebrew, Mishnaic Hebrew (Talmud).
  - DFP Persian.
  - DFS Hindu, Ayurvedic, Charaka, Sushrata, etc.
  - DFW Chinese.
  - DG Medicine of other ancient civilisations.
    - Aztec, Maya, etc.
  - DH Greek medicine.
  - DI Pre-Hippocratic.
  - DJ Classic period (c.450-200 B.C.).
  - DK Graeco-Roman period (c.200 B.C. to A.D. 500).
  - DL Byzantine period (c. A.D. 500-700).
  - DM Arab, Persian, Islamic Golden Age (c. A.D. 700-1100).
  - DN Medieval period (c.1100-1450).
  - DO Renaissance and Reformation period (c.1450-1600).
  - DQ Seventeenth century.
  - DR Late modern period. Eighteenth century. Nineteenth century.
  - DS Contemporary history. Twentieth century. Twenty-first century.
  - DU National history of medicine. *Divided by Table 2.*
  - DV History of special subjects. *Divided by main schedules, e.g. DVBM History of Anatomy; DVL History of Parasitology.*
- This is an alternative to the more usual placing of the history of a subject with the subject, using .D from Table 1, thus: BM.D History of Anatomy.
- DW Medical biographies. Collective biographies.
  - DX National. *Divided by Table 2.*
  - DY Individual (alphabetically). Autobiographies.

To distinguish subjects of biographies, libraries may add the first three initials of the subject's surname after the subdivision, e.g. DY (FLE).

## E. EPIDEMIOLOGY, MEDICAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY

- E       **Epidemiology, medical statistics, and medical geography**  
EB       **Epidemiology.**  
          General principles of the causation, distribution, and risk factors of health, disease and epidemics in defined populations. Field epidemiology.  
EB.U     Social epidemiology.  
          *See also* O Transmission of communicable diseases.  
ED       History and description of disease and epidemics.  
          By localities. *Divided by Table 2.*  
EF       By time periods.  
EG       By diseases or classes of diseases.  
  
          Epidemics of specific diseases go with the disease, using, if necessary, .E from Table 3, e.g. JZ.E Epidemics of cholera.  
  
EH       **Medical and vital statistics.** Registration of births, marriages, and deaths. Census.  
EHA     Statistical methods in medicine (general works).  
EHB     Clinical and medical trials. Experimental epidemiology. Randomised control trials, field trials, community trials.  
          *See also* SOA Statistical evaluation of public health measures.  
          RJ.AW Drug trials.  
EHC     Vital statistics (general works).  
EHD     Demography: population studies. Applied field epidemiology. Occupational epidemiology. *See also* ZY Population problems.  
EHF     Actuarial methods.  
EHM     Mathematical and general statistics. *See also* BBM *for non-medical statistics.*  
EHN     Theory.  
EHP     Probability.  
EHR     Distribution functions.  
EHS     Study design and data collection. Case series, case-controlled studies, cohort studies, outbreaks.  
EHT     Stochastic processes.  
EHU     Applied statistics.  
EHV     Actuarial statistics.  
EHW     Biomathematics. *See also* BBH.  
EI       Natality, births, and birth-rates.  
EJ       Marriages and divorces. Fertility rates.  
EK       Mortality: deaths and death-rates.  
EL       Infantile mortality. Stillbirths and neonatal mortality (perinatal mortality).  
          Abortions. Including infantile morbidity and mortality together.  
ELP     Child mortality in general (0-18 years, 54approx.).  
EM       Maternal mortality.

- EN Mortality at various ages, by sex, or by groups or other kinds.  
*See also* SVN Morbidity and mortality on military service.
- EO Mortality from various causes. Medical certification of cause of death.  
*See also* TJ Causes of death.
- EP Morbidity. Disease statistics, including morbidity and mortality together. Disease burden. Invaliding. Incidence of disease according to age, sex, occupation, etc.
- EPA Epidemiological statistics. Statistical evaluation of public health measures, treatment, etc.  
*See also* SOA Evaluation of public health measures.  
 SOE Health and sickness surveys in special countries.  
 SQRE Industrial morbidity and mortality.  
 UDB Vital statistics of workers.  
 SVN Morbidity and mortality on military service.
- EPO Occupational morbidity (and mortality).
- EQ Longevity (statistical aspects only).  
*See also* SKE Prolongation of life.  
 UYC Old age. Longevity.
- ER **Medical geography** or geographical pathology. Distribution of diseases.  
*See also* SOE Health and sickness surveys.
- ES By people and cultures. *See also* ZN Forensic anthropology.
- ET By localities. *Divided by Table 2.*
- EU By diseases or classes of diseases.

Distribution of specific diseases goes with the disease.

Examples of other possible placings:

- JC.E Tuberculosis: epidemiology and statistics.  
 PM.E Cancer: epidemiology and statistics.  
 SO Public health.  
 SOE Health and sickness surveys in special localities.  
 SOF Public health administration.  
 SOFG National health service.  
 SQRC Industrial health surveys.  
 SQRE Industrial morbidity and mortality.  
 ZX Insurance.  
 ZY Population problems and policies.

- EV **Climatology and meteorology.** Bioclimatology. Meteorobiology.  
 Human ecology and adaptation to environment. Influence of climate and weather upon the human organism. Environmental epidemiology.  
*See also* RPS Climatotherapy.  
 SC Air (hygiene).  
 SD Light (hygiene).  
 SKT Personal hygiene in the tropics.



ST Tropical hygiene.  
UB Tropical medicine.  
ZH Human geography.

- EW Acclimatisation.
- EX Tropical climatology in relation to humans.  
Settlement in the tropics.  
*See also* SKT Personal hygiene in the tropics.  
Sunlight exposure. *Alternative* FV Biological effects of light.
- EY Dry climates in relation to humans. Deserts and steppes.
- EYD Humid climates in relation to humans.
- EYH High altitudes and mountain climates in relation to humans.  
*See also* FU Biological effects of altitude.
- EZ Cold climates in relation to humans.  
*See also* FS Biological effects of cold.

## F. AETIOLOGY, UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES AND EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL AGENTS

### F **Aetiology, diseases of doubtful causation and effects of physical agents.**

This subdivision works best for general works. Specific diseases and conditions should go in the appropriate part of the scheme.

FB Causation of disease. Early theories: miasma, etc.

*See also* HA Infection and immunity.

P.AM Nature of disease.

FC Congenital. Present from birth. Disease due to abnormal development.

*See also* BJW Degeneracy. Morbid genes.

FD Postnatal acquirement.

FE Bodily states. Overwork, overstrain, etc.

*See also* BEXV Starvation.

UJBM Stress.

UJL Post-traumatic stress disorder.

FF Predisposition. Combined effects of medical and environmental factors.

FG Mechanical causes. Iatrogenic disease.

### **Diseases of doubtful or unknown causation.** Unclassified diseases. Idiopathic diseases.

FH General and miscellaneous, e.g. Chiufa.

FH.X Veterinary diseases of doubtful causation, e.g. periodic ophthalmia (equine recurrent uveitis) in horses etc.

FI Ainhum.

FJ Chappa.

FK Kubisagari. Gerlier's disease. Vestibular neuronitis.

FM Sarcoidosis (Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann's disease).

FN Tropical sprue.

*See also* PYM Tropical macrocytic anaemia.

FO Malabsorption syndrome.

### **Biological effects of physical agents.**

FP General and miscellaneous.

Deprivation of water, excessive humidity, etc.

*See also* VT Wounds and injuries.

VV Asphyxia. Drowning.

PQ Shock.

FQ Effects of heat.

Heatstroke, sunstroke, thermic fever, heat hyperpyrexia. Insolation.

FR Other effects of heat. Heat exhaustion.

*See also* URBB Skin diseases due to heat.

*Burns and scalds. See VTC.*

- FS Effects of cold.  
 Chilblain (pernio). Frostbite. Trench foot (immersion foot).  
*See also* EZ Cold climates in relation to people.  
 UBZ Polar medicine.  
 URBC Skin diseases due to cold.
- FT Effects of high barometric pressure. Decompression sickness (arterial gas embolism).  
 Diver's disease, the bends, aerobullosis, caisson disease.  
*Alternative* SQWF or UDM.
- FU Effects of low barometric pressure, altitude, etc.  
 Altitude sickness. Anoxaemia.  
*See also* EYH High altitude in relation to people.  
 UAH High altitude in aviation.
- FV Effects of light and other radiations, e.g. electromagnetic radiation (x-rays, ultraviolet, infrared),  
 photosensitisation, radioactive substances, nuclear energy, etc.  
*Alternative* BX-BY.  
*See also* EX Tropical climatology in relation to people.  
 UAN Light and darkness (aviation).  
 URBD Sunlight, x-rays, radium, etc. (dermatology).  
 VTK Electric and radioactive wounds (surgery).
- FW Effects of electricity. Lightening. Electrical accidents, etc.  
*See also* SQWL or UDP Industrial diseases due to electricity.  
 VTK Electric and radioactive wounds (surgery).
- FX Effects of acoustic radiation. Movement, vibration, sound, ultrasound, infrasound, seismic  
 waves, etc. Motion sickness.  
*See also* SCV Movement, velocity, currents, draughts (air hygiene).  
 SCZ Noise (hygiene).  
 SQWN or UDQ Industrial diseases due to sound, vibration.  
 UAL-UAM Vibration, motion, and sound in aviation.
- FY Effects of mechanical irritants. Silica dust, sand dust etc.  
 Pneumoconiosis, anthracosis, miners' phthisis. Occupational silicosis. Desert lung disease.  
 Asbestosis. *Alternative* SQYN.

## G. TOXICOLOGY AND NUTRITIONAL TOXICOLOGY

(Poisoning, Avitaminoses and Disorders of the metabolism)

### GA **Toxicology.**

GA.Z Chemical warfare. (Biological warfare, see J.Z).

GB Individual poisons and groups of poisons.

*See also* R Materia medical and pharmacology.

T Medical jurisprudence. (Books on medical jurisprudence often include a section on toxicology).

Poisons administered criminally, in warfare, or accidentally (including accidental poisoning from drugs administered therapeutically).

The whole of this subject can be divided by using Table 11 in conjunction with GB. Alternatively, the following divisions GC-GK, can be used.

GC Inorganic poisons. *Alternative* GB.

GD Organic poisons (*Alternative* GB). Organic plant poisons.

*See also* GK.X Plants poisonous to livestock.

GKE Vegetable food poisoning.

*Venomous animals. See* GL.

GE Gas poisoning. *See also* SCM.

GF Stimulant, sedative, and narcotic poisons. Drug addiction (toxicomania).

*See also* RJI Drugs acting on the nervous system.

GFD Alcohol and alcoholism. Alcohol misuse. Abstinence.

GFD.PX Delirium tremens (DTs). *Alternative* UJVD.

GFG Barbiturates. Oxybarbiturates. Veronal, Medinal, Luminal (Phenobarbital).

GFH Benzodiazepines. Lorazepam, Diazepam, Clonazepam.

GFK Cocaine and allied drugs.

GFN Cannabis, marijuana, kief, hashish, etc.

GFO Other plant stimulants e.g. betel, coca, pituri, etc.

GFQ Opium, morphine, heroin, laudanum, codeine, etc.

GFT Caffeine. Tea, coffee, energy drinks, caffeine tablets, etc.

GFW Tobacco. Nicotine.

GH Calabar bean, ordeal bean (ordeal poisoning).

GI Weapon poisons.

GJ Industrial poisoning.

*See also* URI, SQWY.H, UDW.H Occupational diseases of the skin.

GJD Individual poisons and groups of poisons used in industry. *Divided by Table 11.*

GK Agricultural and biological poisoning.

*See also* SF Food hygiene.

GK.X Plants poisonous to livestock.

GKB Chemical.

GKC Individual poisons and groups of poisons. *Divided by Table 11.*

- GKE Vegetable food poisoning.  
Ackee, atropicism, epidemic dropsy, ergotism, fabism, lathyrism, loliism, paspalism, senecism, poisonous fungi (*See also* IJ), etc.
- GKF Individual plants. *Divided by Table 11.*
- GKN Bacterial poisoning. General works only. *See also* J Bacteriology and JSU Salmonella.
- GKO Botulism. *Alternative* JMP.
- GKP Bacterium aertycke ("Mouse typhoid"). *See also* JSV.
- GKQ Gartner's bacillus. *See also* JSW.
- GKR Animal food poisoning. Meat, fish, shellfish, etc.
- GL Venomous animals.  
Medical ophiology or herpetology. Snakebite and its treatment (including bites of non-poisonous animals).  
*See also* VTF Bites of animals, etc.  
Scorpions and spiders. *See* NF.  
Bees and wasps. *See* NX.
- GL.H Venoms and antivenoms (venom antiserum, antivenom immunoglobulin).
- GM Intoxications of unknown nature. Onyalai, etc.
- GN **Nutritional toxicology** in general. The Avitaminoses.  
*See also* BEV Vitamins.  
*Malnutrition. See* BEXU.
- GNM Mineral deficiencies.  
*See also* PYL Anaemias due to iron deficiencies.
- GNP Protein and amino acid deficiencies, e.g. hunger oedema.
- GNR Essential fatty acid deficiencies.
- GNU Endogenous nutritional deficiencies.
- GO Rickets, including works on fat-soluble vitamin deficiencies in general.
- GOC Osteomalacia (soft bones) and allied disorders.
- GOF Deficiencies of carotene (vitamin A). Xerophthalmia, blindness, alopecia, hyperkeratosis, etc.  
Hemeralopia and nyctalopia. *Alternative* UKDH.
- GOJ Deficiencies of the tocopherols (vitamin E).
- GOK Deficiencies of the phylloquinones (vitamin K). Hypoprothrombinemia.
- GOY Deficiencies of other fat-soluble vitamins.
- GP Dry beriberi and polyneuritis, including works on water-soluble vitamin deficiencies and nutritional neuropathies in general.  
*Epidemic dropsy. See* GKE.
- GPH Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome. Wernicke encephalopathy. Korsakoff syndrome.
- GPY Other nutritional neuropathies.
- GQ Pellagra. Pellagra sine pellagra. Ariboflavinosis in general.
- GQB Kwashiorkor.
- GQC Cheilosis (angular cheilitis).
- GQG Other ariboflavinosis.

- GQH Black tongue in dogs.
- GQK Pernicious anaemia due to vitamin deficiencies. *Alternative* PYM.
- GQY Deficiencies of other water-soluble vitamins. Nutritional melalgia.
- GR Scurvy. Infantile scurvy (Barlow's disease). Vitamin C deficiencies.  
*See also* PYN Anaemia due to deficiency of vitamin C.
- GS **Disorders of the metabolism** due to deficiency or nutrition.  
*See also* BEXD Metabolism.
- GT Acidosis (metabolic acidosis) and alkalosis (metabolic alkalosis). Disturbances of acid-base equilibrium.  
*See also* BEDM Acid-base equilibrium.
- GX Gout. Podagra.
- GY Obesity-initiated metabolic syndrome. Obesity. Lipodystrophy.
- GZ Others.

## H. IMMUNOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES (IN GENERAL)

### HA **Infection.**

HAB Mechanism and types of infection. Virulence. Invasiveness.

HAC Virus latency. Chronicity. The carrier state.

*See also* OZ Human carriers of disease.

HAF Tissue susceptibility.

HAH Herd infection.

### HB **Immunity** and resistance to infection.

HB.E Immunoepidemiology.

HB.F Immunogenetics.

HB.G Immuno-chemistry. Immuno-catalysts.

HB.P Immunopathology.

HBL Host-parasite relations.

HBM Mechanism of immunity. Inflammation, phagocytosis. Opsonins. Aggressins.

HBP Innate immunity.

HBR Adaptive immunity: antibody mediated immunity, cell immunity. T cell immunology.

HBT Physical factors affecting infection and immunity (including radiation).

HBU Immunosuppression.

HBX Autoimmune diseases (in general).

HBY Immunodeficiency, primary and acquired.

HC Local immunity.

HD Antibodies and antigens. Immunoglobulins.

HE Toxins and antitoxins. Toxoids (anatoxins).

HF Agglutination and agglutinins. Precipitation and precipitins.

*Iso-agglutination. Blood groups. See* PYB.

### HG **Serology.** Antigen-antibody interaction. Vaccines and sera. Conglutination.

Specific vaccines and sera go with the disease.

HG.Q Serodiagnosis.

HG.R Vaccine and serum therapy.

HGF Protease reaction. Protease inhibitors.

*Venoms and antivenins. See* GL.H.

HH Complement system and complement fixation. Haemolysins and bacteriolysins.

### HI **Immunisation.** Practical applications of immunity. Preventive inoculation. Vaccination.

*See also* KIC Vaccination against smallpox.

SPE Administrative aspects of immunisation and preventive inoculation.

Immunisation in specific diseases goes with the disease, adding .H from Table 3.

HJ Test of immunity. Skin reactions in general.

Specific reactions go with the disease e.g. JE.H Schick test, JGS.H Dick test.

- HIB Immunotherapies, activation, and suppression.  
Specific immunotherapies go with the disease.
- HK **Hypersensitivities.**
- HN Immune complex. Serum sickness. Rheumatoid arthritis. Arthus reaction. Lupus.  
*See also* JC.MH Lupus.  
JGT Rheumatoid arthritis.
- HO Allergy and anaphylactic. Asthma. Hay fever. Pollen sensitivity. Insect bites.  
*Fungus spores. Alternative IY.*  
*Insect bites. Alternative N.*
- HP Antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. Rheumatic fever, Graves' disease, Myasthenia gravis.  
*See also* JGU Rheumatic fever.  
UG.PX Myasthenia gravis.  
UQPG Graves' disease.
- HQ Cell-mediated immunity. Coeliac disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, chronic transplant rejection, Multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis.  
*See also* UIEF Multiple sclerosis.  
UPS Small intestine.  
UQO Thyroid gland.  
UR Dermatology.
- HR Animal emanation hypersensitivity: hair, feathers, etc.
- HS Allergic specificity in relation to foods, beverages, etc.
- HT Allergic conditions of special systems of the body. *Divided by Table 10, using an initial point.*  
*See also* URCH Allergic conditions of the skin.  
URHE Eczema group.  
URHU Urticaria group.
- HW **Infectious Diseases** in general. Communicable or contagious diseases. Emerging infectious diseases, pandemic diseases, vector-borne diseases. Infectious disease policy. Outbreaks.  
*See also* O Transmission of communicable diseases.  
SP Prevention of disease by administrative measures.
- Specific infectious diseases go in the appropriate places in classes I-M, except those of unknown or doubtful causation which are placed provisionally below in HZ. This division is reserved for works dealing with these diseases as a whole or with several of them that cannot be brought together under any one class or division.
- HW.AW Human infection studies.
- HW.RX Isolation hospitals. *See also* SPD Quarantine.
- HW.S Disease control.
- HX Fevers.
- HY Tropical fevers.
- HZM Miliary fever (sweating sickness). *Outdated medical term, use specific disease subdivision.*



## I. MYCOLOGY AND MYCOSES

- I       **General mycology.**
- I.R       Fungicides.
- IB       Fungi imperfecti. Deuteromycota.
- IC       Hyphomycetes.
- ID       Dimorphic fungi.
- IE       Imperfect yeasts. Yeasts in general.
- IF       *Rhinosporidium seeberi*.
- IG       Basidiomycota. Mushrooms, etc.
- IH       Edible fungi. *Alternative* BET.QB.
- IJ       Poisonous fungi.
- IK       Ascomycota.
- IL       Aspergillales (or Eurotiales).
- IM       Saccharomycetales.
- IN       Phycomycetes.
- Note: Obsolete term. May be used for the following classes as a whole: Zygomycetes, Chytridiomycetes, Plasmodiophoromycetes, Hyphochytridiomycetes, Trichomycetes and Oomycetes.
- IO       **Medical mycology.** Mycoses or fungus diseases. Pathogenic fungi (*Microsporium*, etc.).
- IP       Internal and systemic mycoses.
- IPC       Coccidioidomycosis (Valley Fever).
- IPD       Cryptococcosis. Torulosis. European blastomycosis.
- IPE       Sporotrichosis ("rose gardener's disease").
- IPF       North American blastomycosis (Gilchrist's disease).
- IPH       Histoplasmosis. *Farcy*. See JBF.
- IPJ       Paracoccidioidomycosis. South American blastomycosis.
- IPL       Geotrichosis.
- IPM       Candida albicans (formerly Moniliasis), thrush.
- IPN       Aspergillosis.
- IPO       Otomycosis. Myringomycosis. Fungal ear infections.
- IPP       Talaromycosis (formerly Penicilloles).
- IPR       Rhinosporidiosis.
- IPU       Mucormycosis.
- IPV       Pathogenic fungal disease in animals. Microsporidia. Nosema disease in bees, pebrine in silkworms, etc.
- IT       Dermatomycoses or fungal diseases of the skin. Tinea (the ringworms).  
*Alternative* URBN.
- ITA       Tinea capitis (tinea tonsurans). Ringworm of the scalp.
- ITB       Tinea barbae (tinea sycosis, Barber's itch). Ringworm of the beard.
- ITC       Tinea corporis. Ringworm of the body.
- ITD       Tinea cruris (eczema marginatum, dhobi itch).

ITI	Tinea imbricate. Tokelau. Kaskado.
ITO	Tinea unguium (onychomycosis).
ITP	Tinea pedis (athlete's foot).
ITR	Tinea favosa (Favus).
ITV	Pityriasis versicolor (tinea versicolor).
ITW	Piedra, black and white (tinea nodosa).
ITY	Chromoblastomycosis.
IY	Fungus spores as allergens. <i>Alternative</i> HO.
IZ	<b>Applied Mycology</b> (other than medical). Industrial mycology.

### Bacteria included in Class J

Phylum	Family	Genus	Disease	
Actinomycetota	Actinomycetaceae	Actinomyces	Actinomycosis Dermatophilosis Mycetoma	
	Bifidobacteriaceae	Bifidobacterium		
	Corynebacteriaceae	Corynebacterium	Diphtheria	
	Dermabacteraceae	Brachybacterium		
	Micrococcaceae	Micrococcus		
	Mycobacteriaceae	Mycobacterium	Leprosy Tuberculosis	
		Mycobacteroides	Mycobacteroides abscessus	
		Nocardia	Bovine farcy	
		Nocardia		
	Bacillota	Peptostreptococcaceae	Clostridioides	Clostridium difficile
Chlamydiae		Chlamydia	Chlamydia Psittacosis Trachoma	
	Firmicutes	Bacillaceae	Bacillus	Anthrax
		Clostridiaceae	Clostridium	Botulism Gas gangrene Tetanus
Erysipelothrix			Erysipeloid Swine erysipelas	
Leuconostoc			Listeriosis	
Listeriaceae		Listeria		
Planococcaceae		Zopfius		
Staphylococcaceae		Staphylococcus	Botryomycosis Sepsis (MRSA) Endocarditis Erysipelas Joint-ill Puerperal fever Scarlet fever Strangles	
		Dialister		
		Fusobacteriaceae	Fusobacterium	Lemierre's syndrome
			Leptotrichia	
Fusobacteria	Streptobacillus	Haverhill fever		
	Lactobacillus			
Lactobacillales	Lactobacillaceae	Lactobacillus		
	Pseudomonadota (Proteobacteria)	Alcaligenes		
		Bordetella	Whooping cough	
	Achromobacter			

	Bartonellaceae	Bartonella	Oroya fever Carrion's disease
	Brucellaceae	Brucella	Brucellosis Contagious abortion
	Burkholderiaceae	Burkholderia	Glanders
	Coxiellaceae	Coxiella	Q fever
	Ehrlichiaeae	Wolbachia	
	Enterobacteriaceae	Escherichia	E. coli
		Klebsiella	Atrophic rhinitis Klebsiella pneumoniae
		Proteus	
		Salmonella	Salmonellosis Typhoid
		Serratia	
		Shigella	Dysentery
	Francisellaceae	Francisella	Tularaemia
	Legionellaceae	Legionella	Legionella
	Moraxellaceae	Acinetobacter	
		Moraxella	Angular conjunctivitis
	Neisseriaceae	Chromobacterium	
		Neisseria	Gonorrhoea
	Pasteurellaceae	Actinobacillus	Actinobacillosis
		Haemophilus	Chancroid Conjunctivitis Haemophilus influenzae Pasteurellosis
		Pasteurella	
	Pseudomonadaceae	Pseudomonas	
	Rickettsiaceae	Rickettsia	Spotted fever Tick bite fever Typhus Scrub typhus
		Orienta	
	Spirillaceae	Spirillum	Sodoku
	Vibrionaceae	Vibrio	Cholera
	Xanthomonadaceae	Xanthomonas	
	Yersiniaceae	Yersinia	Plague
Spirochaetes	Sarpulinaceae	Serpulina	Swine dysentery
	Spirochaetaceae	Borrelia	Relapsing fever
		Cristispira	
		Leptospira	Leptospirosis
		Treponema	Pinta Syphilis Yaws

Tenericutes

Mycoplasmataceae

Spirochaeta  
Mycoplasma

Mycoplasma suis  
Pleuropneumonia

## J. BACTERIOLOGY

- J        **Bacteriology** and bacterial diseases, including works on microorganisms in general, and bacterial flora in animal tissues. Microbiology.
- J.Y        Special applications of bacteriology.  
              *See also* SEZC Water bacteriology.  
  SFGD Dairy bacteriology.
- J.Z        Biological warfare. Germ warfare.

### **Family: Rickettsiaceae.**

- JA        Genus *Rickettsia*. Typhus group of fevers.
- JA.H        Weil-Felix test.  
              Louse-borne group:
- JAB        **Typhus** (typhus fever, epidemic typhus, jail fever, putrid fever, etc.).
- JAC        Brill-Zinsser disease. *Rickettsia prowazekii*.
- JAD        Trench fever (Wolhynia fever, shin bone fever, Meuse fever, etc.).  
              Flea-borne group:
- JAE        Endemic typhus (murine typhus). *Rickettsia typhi* or *Rickettsia felis*.  
              Mite-borne group:
- JAF        Scrub typhus (bush typhus, "Hatsuka fever"). Genus *Orientea*.
- JAG        Rickettsialpox.  
              Tick-borne group:
- JAH        Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Brazilian spotted fever, etc.
- JAI        Kenya fever (Kenya typhus, Kenya tick fever, Kenya tick typhus).
- JAJ        African tick bite fever. *Rickettsia africae*.
- JAK        Indian tick typhus. *Rickettsia conorii*.
- JAL        Heartwater disease (cowdriosis, nintax, ehrlichiosis).
- JAM        Anaplasmosis in cattle.

### **Family: Actinomycetaceae.**

- JB        Genus *Actinomyces*. Actinomycetes.  
              **Actinomycosis** in humans.
- JBC        Actinomycosis in cattle ("lumpy jaw"), swine, horses, etc.
- JBD        Mycetoma (Madura foot).
- JBE        Dermatophilosis ("mud fever").
- JBF        Bovine farcy. Genus *Nocardia*.
- JBH        Genus *Streptomyces*.
- JBJ        Other diseases due to Genera *Actinomyces* and *Nocardia* (Family: *Nocardiaceae*), e.g. erythrasma, Trichobacteriosis axillaris (Ilepothrix).

**Family: Leptotrichiaceae.**

JBL Genus *Leptotrichia*.

JBM Genus *Streptobacillus*. Haverhill fever ("rat-bite fever").

**Family: Erysipelotrichaceae.**

JBP Genus *Erysipelothrix*. Swine erysipelas (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*) and related diseases.

JBQ Erysipeloid in humans.

JBR Mouse septicaemia.

JBS Other diseases in animals due to *Erysipelothrix*.

**Family: Listeriaceae.**

JBU Genus *Listeria*. Listeriosis (*Listeria monocytogenes*).

**Family: Mycobacteriaceae.**

JC Genus *Mycobacterium*. Acid-fast bacilli. *Mycobacterium ulcerans* (*Buruli ulcer*).

**Tuberculosis.** *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

JC.H Tuberculin, BCG, *M. tuberculosis* var. *muris* (vole bacillus).

JC.MH Lupus vulgaris (tuberculosis luposa).

*Tuberculosis in relation to the teeth. See WIBC.*

JCA Pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis).

JCA.N Mass miniature radiography (abreugraphy), chest photofluorography.

JCA.RRS Collapse therapies (pneumothorax, phrenic paralysis, and thoracoplasties).

JCB Tuberculosis of human origin.

JCE Tuberculosis of bovine origin. *Mycobacterium bovis*.

JCG Tuberculosis in mammals.

JCK Avian tuberculosis. *Mycobacterium avium*.

JD **Leprosy** (Hansen's disease, lepra). Genus *Mycobacterium*. *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Mycobacterium lepromatosis*.

JDB Nodular leprosy. Lepromatous leprosy.

JDE Pure neural leprosy, neuritic leprosy. Anaesthetic leprosy (Danielssen disease).

JDK Rat leprosy.

JDP Paratuberculosis enteritis in ruminants (Johne's disease).

JDS Genus *Mycobacteroides*. *Mycobacteroides abscessus*.

**Family: Corynebacteriaceae.**

JE **Diphtheria** and other diseases due to genus *Corynebacterium*. "Croup" in older literature, see also UOT.PR.

Ulcerative lymphangitis in cattle and solipeds. *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*.

Contagious acne in horses.

Caseous lymphadenitis in sheep and goats.

**Family: Ehrlichiaaceae.**

JEP Genus *Wolbachia*.

**Family: Burkholderiaceae.**

JF **Glanders.** Malleus. Genus *Burkholderia*.

JFF Farcy.

JFM Melioidosis (“Whitmore’s disease”).

**Family: Fusobacteriaceae.**

JFN Necrobacillosis. Genus *Fusobacterium*.

*Vincent’s infection. See JXR.*

**Family: Micrococcaceae.**

JG The Micrococcaceae. Genera *Micrococcus*, *Rothia*, etc.

**Family: Staphylococcaceae.**

JGB Botryomycosis. Genus *Staphylococcus*.

JGC Pyogenic infections.

JGCA Pyaemia. *Alternative* PYG.

JGCB Sepsis. Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). *Due to multiple organisms often present, libraries may prefer to use PYG.*

JGCD Pyococcal dermatitis, boils, carbuncles, furuncles etc.

**Family: Leuconostocaceae.**

JGD Genus *Leuconostoc*.

**Family: Streptococcaeae.**

JGF Genus *Streptococci*.

JGG Infective endocarditis.

JGH Subacute bacterial endocarditis.

JGJ Joint-ill in calves.

JGK Mastitis in animals.

JGL Strangles in horses. Equine distemper.

JGM Haemolytic streptococci.

JGN Erysipelas. *Alternative* URBS.

JGP Impetigo. *Alternative* URBU.

JGQ Strep throat.

JGR Puerperal fever. *Alternative* UWY.

JGS **Scarlet fever.** Scarletina.



- JGT     **Rheumatoid arthritis** caused by bacterial infection. Infectious arthritis.  
           *See also* HN Rheumatoid arthritis (hypersensitivities).  
           *Gout. See GX.*
- JGTC     Non-articular rheumatism, “regional pain syndrome” (polymyalgia rheumatica, fibrositis, tendonitis, epicondylitis and fasciitis, tenosynovitis and bursitis).  
           *See also* UEP.
- JGU     Rheumatic fever (acute rheumatic fever).  
           *Sydenham chorea. See UIEK.*
- JH     **Pneumonia** and other pneumococcal infections. Lobar pneumonia.  
           *See also* UOW Lungs.

**Family: Legionellaceae.**

- JHA     Legionella.

**Family: Neisseriaceae.**

- JJ     Genus *Neisseria*.  
           **Gonorrhoea** and other gonococcal infections. *See also* UKB Ophthalmia neonatorum.
- JJ     **Meningococcus** (*Neisseria meningitidis* infection). Including other forms of meningitis.

**Family: Vibrionaceae.**

- JK     **Cholera** (Asiatic cholera, malignant cholera). *Vibrio cholerae*.  
 JKA     Vibrio cholera in fowls.  
 JKB     Other vibrionic diseases in animals.

**Family: Sarpulinaceae.**

- JKD     Swine dysentery. Genus *Serpulina*.

**Family: Spirillaceae.**

- JKS     Genus *Spirillum*.  
           Rat-bite fever (sodoku). Infection with *Spirillum minus*.  
           *See also* JBM Haverhill fever.

**Family: Bacillaceae.**

- JL     **Anthrax**. Genus *Bacillus*. *Bacillus anthracis*.  
           Woolsorter’s disease. *Alternative* SQWV or UDU.
- JLB     Malignant pustule.
- JLC     Visceral anthrax.
- JLF     Splenic fever in cattle and sheep.

**Family: Clostridiaceae.**

- JM     **Tetanus** (lockjaw). *Clostridium tetani*.  
JMB    Gas gangrene (clostridial myonecrosis, myonecrosis).  
JMC    Clostridial myositis.  
JMD    Malignant oedema in animals.  
JME    Braxy in sheep. *Clostridium septicum*.  
JMF    Blackleg (black quarter, quarter evil). *Clostridium chauvoei*.  
JMG    Clostridial infection of sheep. Lamb dysentery.  
JMN    Other clostridial infections in animals.  
JMP    **Botulism.**  
          Lamsiekte in cattle.  
          Limberneck in poultry.  
          Grass sickness in horses.

**Family: Peptostreptococcaceae.**

- JMS    *Clostridium difficile* (C-diff). *Clostridioides*.

**Family: Yersiniaceae.**

- JN     **Plague** (pestis). Genus *Yersinia*. *Yersinia pestis*.  
JNB            Bubonic plague.  
JND            Pneumonic plague.  
JNF            Septicaemic plague.  
JNP    Pseudotuberculosis in animals.

**Family: Pasteurellaceae.**

- JO     Genus *Pasteurella*. Pasteurelloses. Haemorrhagic septicaemia.  
JOC            Fowl cholera (avian cholera, avian pasteurellosis, avian hemorrhagic septicaemia).  
JOE            Pasteurellosis in rabbits (snuffles).  
JOG            Bovine haemorrhagic septicaemia in cattle and buffalo.  
JOL            Enzootic pneumonia of sheep and goats.  
JOP            Enzootic pneumonia and atrophic rhinitis of pigs.  
JOR    Genus *Actinobacillus*. Actinobacillosis. "Wooden tongue" and other diseases in cattle, swine, horses, etc.  
JOS    Genus *Haemophilus*.  
JOT            Chancroid. *Haemophilus ducreyi*. Ducrey's bacillus.  
JOU            Acute bacterial conjunctivitis. Koch-Weeks bacillus (*Haemophilus aegyptius*).  
JOV            Haemophilus influenzae.

**Family: Brucellaceae.**

- JP **Brucellosis** (undulant fever, Malta fever, Mediterranean fever). Genus *Brucella*.  
JPB Contagious abortion in cows and ewes. *Brucella abortus*.  
JPE *Brucella suis* (swine brucellosis).  
JPF *B. canis*.

**Family: Francisellaceae.**

- JQ Tularaemia. *Francisella tularensis*.

**Family: Alcaligenaceae.**

- JQP Whooping cough (pertussis, 100-day cough). Genus *Bordetella*.  
JQR Canine bronchopneumonia.  
JQS Genus *Alcaligenes*.

**Family: Enterobacteriaceae.**

- JR Enterobacteriaceae in general. Coliform bacilli (intestinal tract). Gut microbiota.  
Genera *Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Hafnia*, *Escherichia*, etc.  
JRC Colibacillosis. *Escherichia coli* (*E-coli*).  
JRD White scour in calves (bacterial cause).  
JRF Genus *Klebsiella*. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, Friedlander's bacillum.  
JRG Granuloma inguinale (Donovanosis, granuloma venereum, ulcerating granuloma).  
JRH Rhinoscleroma.  
JRJ Ozaena. Atrophic rhinitis.  
JRO Genus *Serratia*.  
JRP Genus *Proteus*.  
JRS Paracolon group.  
JS Genus *Salmonella*. *Salmonella enterica*.  
**Typhoid fever** (typhoid, slow fever, enteric fever). Eberth bacillus.  
JS.HAC Typhoid carriers.  
JSC Paratyphoid fever. Serotypes Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, Paratyphi C.  
JSD Salmonellosis (other than typhoid and paratyphoid).  
JSF *Salmonella* infections in mammals.  
JSG Abortion in mares. *Salmonella abortusequi* infection.  
JSH Calf paratyphoid.  
JSJ Abortion in ewes.  
JSK Intestinal Salmonellosis in pigs.  
JSO *Salmonella* infection in birds.  
JSP Pullorum disease ("Bacillary white diarrhoea").  
JSQ Fowl typhoid.  
JSR Keel disease in ducklings.  
JSU *Salmonella* food poisoning.

- JSV Mouse typhoid.  
 JSW Gartner's bacillus. *Salmonella enteritidis*.  
 JT **Dysentery.** Genus *Shigella*.  
 Place here works on bacillary dysentery in particular and on dysentery in general. For *amoebic dysentery* see LL, for *flagellate dysentery* see LV.
- JTG Infectious colitis.  
 JTH Summer diarrhoea (cholera infantum).
- JU Miscellaneous bacteria. *Campylobacter*.  
 JUA *Helicobacter pylori*.  
 JUB Other bacteria. Genera *Zopfius (Firmicutes)*, *Chromobacterium (Neisseriaceae)*,  
*Achromobacter (Alcaligenaceae)*.  
 JUF Genus *Lactobacillus*.  
 JUG Genus *Bifidobacterium*.  
 JUH Phylum *Proteobacteria*, Genera *Pseudomonas*, *Xanthomonas* etc.  
 JUK Nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Soil metabolism.  
*Alternative YBF.*

**Family: Coxiellaceae.**

- JUL Q fever. Genus *Coxiella*.

**Family: Moraxellaceae.**

- JUM Angular conjunctivitis. Genus *Moraxella*. Morax-Axenfeld diplobacilli.  
 JUN *Acinetobacter baumannii*. Genus *Acinetobacter*.

**Family: Veillonellaceae.**

- JUP *Dialister pneumosintes*.

Unclassified bacteria:

- JUQ *Bact. Granulosis*. *Noguchia granulosis*.

- JV Microorganisms of doubtful nature.

**Family: Bartonellaceae.**

- JVB Oroya fever. Carrion's disease. Genus *Bartonella*.  
 JVC *Bartonella talpae* (formerly *Grahamella* genus).

**Family: Dermabacteraceae.**

- JVF *B. muris*. Genus *Brachybacterium*.

**Family: Mycoplasmataceae.**

- JVL Eperythrozoonosis. *Mycoplasma suis*.  
JVM Feline pneumonia (bacterial pneumonia).  
JVN Genus *Mycoplasma*.  
JVP Pleuropneumonia group.  
JVQ Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (lung plague).  
JVR Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia of goats.

**Family: Chlamydiaceae.**

- JVS Chlamydia. *Chlamydia trachomatis*.  
JVT **Psittacosis** (parrot fever, ornithosis). *Chlamydophila psittaci*.  
JVW Inclusion conjunctivitis.  
JVX **Trachoma**. *Chlamydia trachomatis*.  
JVY Lymphogranuloma venereum (climatic bubo, strumous bubo, etc.).

**Family: Spirochaetaceae.**

- JW Spirochaetes in general. Non-pathogenic spirochaetes in particular.  
Genera *Cristispira*, *Spirochaeta*.  
JX **Syphilis**. Genus *Treponema*.  
Place here also works on tissue spirochaetes in general, on the treponematoses in general and on the genus *Treponema*.  
JXB Early syphilis (primary and secondary).  
JXC Late syphilis (tertiary) of various organs. Syphilides. *Divided by Table 10, without an initial point*.  
JXD Neurosyphilis. (*Alternative for general paresis, UJU*).  
JXE Tabes dorsalis.  
JXF Congenital (hereditary) syphilis.  
JXG Syphilis in relationships and in pregnancy.  
JXJ Bejel (endemic syphilis).  
JXK **Yaws** (*Frambesia tropica*, thymosis, polypapilloma tropicum, parangi, boubu, etc.). *Treponema pallidum pertenue*.  
JXL Gangosa.  
JXM Goundou.  
JXN Juxta-articular nodules.  
JXP **Pinta**. *Treponema carateum*.  
JXQ Rabbit syphilis. *Treponema cuniculi*.  
JXR Vincent's infection (Vincent gingivitis). *Borrelia vincentii*.  
JXS Vincent's angina. Vincent's laryngitis and ulcerative bronchitis.  
JXT Acute necrotising ulcerative gingivitis, cancrum oris (noma).  
JXV Erosive and gangrenous balanitis (fourth venereal disease).  
JXW Ulcus tropicum. Spirochaetes in ulcers.

- JXX Spirochetal bronchitis.
- JXY Other tissue spirochaetes.
- JY **Relapsing fever.** Genus *Borrelia*.  
Place here also works on blood spirochaetes in general and on genus *Borrelia*.
- JYB Louse-borne.
- JYC Tick-borne (tick fever of Africa, Spain, America, etc.).
- JYF *Borellia anserine* infections. Avian spirochaetosis.
- JYG Lyme disease.
- JYX Other blood spirochaetes in animals.
- JZ **Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica** (Weil's disease). Genus *Leptospira*.  
Place here also works on leptospiroses in general and on genus *Leptospira*.
- JZE Swamp fever. *L. grippo-typhosa*.
- JZF Autumnal or harvest fever. *L. akiyami*.
- JZJ Seven-day fever of Japan. *L. hebdomadis*.
- JZK Seven-day fever of Queensland. *L. 77apona*.
- JZX *Canicola* infection (Stuttgart disease) in dogs and occasionally humans.
- JZY Other leptospiroses.
- JZZ Bacterial diseases of plants.

### Viruses included in Class K

<b>Phylum</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Genus</b>	<b>Disease/Fever</b>	
Artverviricota	Hepadnaviridae	Orthohepadnavirus	Hepatitis B	
	Retroviridae	Deltaretrovirus	HTLV-1	
Cossaviricota	Papillomaviridae	Lentivirus	HIV	
		Papillomavirus	HPV	
		Erythroparvovirus	Fifth disease	
Duplornaviricota	Polyomaviridae	Alphapolyomavirus	Human polyomavirus	
			Merkel cell polyomavirus	
			Colorado tick fever	
Kitrinoviricota	Reoviridae	Orbivirus	Bluetongue	
		Flavivirus	Dengue	
Negarnaviricota	Flaviviridae		Japanese encephalitis	
			Yellow fever	
			Zika virus	
		Hepacivirus	Hepatitis C	
		Pestivirus	Hog cholera	
		Orthohepevirus	Hepatitis E	
		Rubivirus	Rubella	
		Alphavirus	Chikungunya virus	
			Equine encephalomyelitis	
			Lassa fever	
Negarnaviricota	Arenaviridae	Mammarenavirus	Borna disease	
		Orthobornavirus	California encephalitis	
		Orthobunyavirus	Oropouche fever	
	Bornaviridae	Orthohantavirus	Hantaviruses	
		Orthonaïrovirus	Nairobi sheep disease	
		Filoviridae	Ebolavirus	Ebola virus
	Bunyaviridae	Marburgvirus	Marburg virus	
		Orthomyxoviridae	Influenza virus	Influenza
		Paramyxoviridae	Avulavirus	Newcastle disease
	Negarnaviricota	Paramyxoviridae	Morbillivirus	Measles
			Rubulavirus	Mumps
			Phlebovirus	Rift Valley fever
			Orthopneumovirus	Human orthopneumovirus
Rhabdoviridae			Lyssavirus	Rabies
Nucleocytoviricota	Rhabdoviridae	Vesiculovirus	Vesicular stomatitis	
		Leporipoxvirus	Myxomatosis	
		Molluscipoxvirus	Molluscum contagiosum	
		Orthopoxvirus	Cowpox	
			Mpox	

Peploviricota	Herpesviridae	Macavirus	Smallpox	
		Simplexvirus	Malignant catarrhal fever	
		Varicellovirus	Herpes simplex	
Pisuviricota	Astroviridae	Avastrovirus	Chickenpox	
		Mamastrovirus	Pseudorabies	
	Caliciviridae	Norovirus	Shingles	
		Coronaviridae	Betacoronavirus	Avian nephritis
				Human astrovirus
			Bovine astrovirus	
	Picornaviridae			Noroviruses
				COVID-19
				MERS
			Aphthovirus	SARS
		Cardiovirus	Foot-and-mouth disease	
		Enterovirus	Theiler's encephalomyelitis	
Preplasmiviricota	Adenoviridae	Teschovirus	Common cold	
		Mastadenovirus	Coxsackievirus	
			Encephalitis lethargica	
		Polio		
		Teschen disease		



## K. VIROLOGY

### K **Virology.**

Including works on viruses, virus-like agents, and viral diseases in general. Subdivide by Tables as necessary.

#### **Family: Adenoviridae.**

KA Adenovirus infections of the upper respiratory tract. Genus *Mastadenovirus*.

#### **Family: Polyomaviridae.**

KB Genus *Alphapolyomavirus*. Human polyomavirus. Trichodysplasia spinulosa polyomavirus. STL polyomavirus. New Jersey polyomavirus. Merkel cell polyomavirus.

#### **Family: Parvoviridae.**

KC Parvoviruses in general.

KCA *Parvovirinae* in humans. Parvovirus B19 (fifth disease). Bufaviruses.

KCB *Parvoviridae* in rodents, dogs, cats, pigs, etc. Feline distemper.

KCC Dependoparvoviruses.

KCD *Densovirinae* in insects.

#### **Family: Caliciviridae.**

KD Genus *Norovirus*. Norwalk virus. Noroviruses (NoV) in general.

#### **Family: Filoviridae.**

KE Genus *Ebolavirus*. Ebola virus (EBOV). Ebola haemorrhagic fever.

KEA Genus *Marburgvirus*. Marburg virus disease. Marburg haemorrhagic fever.

#### **Family: Coronaviridae.**

KF Coronaviruses in general.

KFA Coronaviruses in humans.

KFB SARS coronavirus (SARS CoV).

KFC MERS coronavirus (MERS CoV).

KFD SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19).

KFF Coronaviruses in fowl, pigs, cattle, dogs, cats, etc.

#### **Family: Astroviridae.**

KG Genus *Mamastrovirus*. Human astrovirus, bovine astrovirus, etc.

KGA Genus *Avastrovirus*. Avian nephritis in chickens.

#### **Family: Phenuiviridae.**

KH Rift Valley fever. Genus *Phlebovirus*.

KHA Pappataci fever (Phlebotomus fever, sandfly fever, three-day fever).

**Family: Poxviridae.**

- KI **Smallpox** (*Variola major*).
- KI.H Variolation (“inoculation” of the eighteenth century).  
*For vaccination see KIC.*
- KIB *Variola minor* (alastrim).
- KIC *Vaccinia virus*. Cowpox. Genus *Orthopoxvirus*. Smallpox vaccine.
- KIC.M Post-vaccinal encephalitis. *Alternative* UIP.PR.
- KID *Molluscum contagiosum* (water warts). Genus *Molluscipoxvirus*.
- KIE Animal poxes.  
Can be divided like XX, e.g. KIEM Horse-pox.
- KIF Fowlpox.
- KIK Myxomatosis of rabbits. Myxoma virus, Shope fibroma virus.
- KIP Mousepox. Ectromelia virus.
- KIT Monkeypox virus. Mpox.

**Family: Herpesviridae.**

- KJ Herpesviruses in general.
- KJB Herpes simplex viruses (HSV-1, HSV-2) and other diseases caused by them. Genus *Simplexvirus*.
- KJE Herpes zoster (shingles). Genus *Varicellovirus*.
- KJG Varicella (chickenpox). Genus *Varicellovirus*.
- KJH Epstein-Barr virus. Genus *Lymphocryptovirus*. Glandular fever. Epstein–Barr virus-associated lymphoproliferative diseases.
- KJM Bovine malignant catarrhal fever. Genus *Macavirus*.
- KJR Herpes virus in rabbits.
- KJX Pseudorabies (Aujeszky’s disease) in pigs, cattle, sheep, dogs, etc.
- KJY Genus *Cytomegalovirus*.
- KJZ Laryngotracheitis of poultry.

**Family: Rhabdoviridae.**

- KK **Rabies**. Genus *Lyssavirus*.
- KKA Australian bat lyssavirus.
- KKB Bovine ephemeral fever (three-day sickness). Genus *Ephemerovirus*.
- KKC Vesicular stomatitis of horses. Genus *Vesiculovirus*.

**Family: Orthomyxoviridae.**

- KL **Influenza** in humans. Influenza virus A, B and C.
- KLC Swine influenza. Influenza virus D.
- KLE Equine influenza.
- KLP Avian influenza.

**Family: Pneumoviridae.**

KLQ Human orthopneumovirus. Genus *Orthopneumovirus*.

**Family: Retroviridae.**

KM **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**. HIV-1, HIV-2. Genus *Lentivirus*.

KMA Lentivirus in animals (cattle, sheep, cats, etc.).

KMB Equine infectious anaemia (swamp fever).

KMC Human T-lymphotropic virus 1 (HTLV-1). Genus *Deltaretrovirus*.

**Family: Paramyxoviridae.**

KN Mumps. Genus *Rubulavirus*.

KNM Measles (morbilli, rubeola, red measles, English measles). Genus *Morbillivirus*.

KNQ Canine distemper (hardpad disease).

KNT Rinderpest (cattle plague, steppe murrain).

KNU Newcastle disease. Genus *Avulavirus*.

**Family: Matonaviridae.**

KNV German measles (rubella, three-day measles). Genus *Rubivirus*.

**Family: Togaviridae**

KNW Equine encephalomyelitis. Genus *Alphavirus*.

KNX Chikungunya virus.

**Family: Hepeviridae.**

KO Hepatitis E. Genus *Orthohepevirus*.

**Family: Flaviviridae.**

KP **Yellow fever** (yellow jack, yellow plague, bronze john). Genus *Flavivirus*.

KPA Jungle yellow fever.

KPB Saint Louis encephalitis.

KPC Louping-ill (primarily of sheep).

KPCA Tick-borne encephalitis virus.

KPD **Dengue** fever. Dengue virus.

KPE Zika virus.

KPF Australian X disease (Murray Valley encephalitis).

KPG Japanese encephalitis (Japanese B encephalitis).

KPH Hepatitis C. Genus *Hepacivirus*. Viral hepatitis.

KPT Acute infectious haemorrhagic fevers of the Soviet Union and Far East.

KPU Classical swine fever (hog cholera). Genus *Pestivirus*.

**Family: Bunyaviridae.**

- KQ Hantaviruses. Genus *Orthohantavirus*.
- KQB California encephalitis. Genus *Orthobunyavirus*.
- KQC Nairobi sheep disease. Genus *Orthonairovirus*.
- KQD Oropouche fever. Genus *Orthobunyavirus*.

**Family: Arenaviridae.**

- KQO Lymphocytic choriomeningitis (la maladie d'Armstrong). Genus *Mammarenavirus*.
- KQP Lassa haemorrhagic fever.

**Family: Bornaviridae.**

- KRE Borna disease of horses. Genus *Orthobornavirus*.

**Family: Hepadnaviridae.**

- KS Hepatitis B virus. Hepatitis B. Genus *Orthohepadnavirus*. Serum hepatitis.
- KSA Hepatitis D.

**Family: Picornaviridae.**

- KT **Polio** (poliomyelitis, infantile paralysis). Genus *Enterovirus*.
- KTA Encephalitis lethargica.
- KTB Common cold. Rhinovirus.
- KTC Coxsackievirus, A and B. Bornholm disease (epidemic pleurodynia, epidemic myalgia).
- KTM Theiler's encephalomyelitis of mice. Genus *Cardiovirus*.
- KTT Teschen disease of swine. Genus *Teschovirus*.
- KU **Foot-and-mouth disease** (hoof-and-mouth disease, Aphthae epizooticae). Genus *Aphthovirus*.

**Family: Papillomaviridae.**

- KV Human papillomaviruses (HPV). *Alternative* UREG.
- KVA Animal papillomaviruses (cattle, rabbits, rodents, birds, etc.).

**Family: Reoviridae.**

- KW Reoviruses in general. Rotavirus.
- KWB Bluetongue disease in sheep, cattle etc. Genus *Orbivirus*.
- KWH African horse sickness.
- KWT Colorado tick fever. Genus *Coltivirus*.
- KX Pathogenic insect viruses. Polyhedral diseases of larvae, sacbrood virus of honey bees, etc.
- KY Plant viruses. Tobacco mosaic virus, etc.
- KZ Bacteriophages (bacterial viruses).

## L. PARASITOLOGY. PROTISTOLOGY.

- L     **Parasitology.**  
Animal parasites and parasitic diseases of humans and domestic animals, including books entitled "Parasitology" that deal with vegetable parasites, bacteria, etc.
- L.AM     Theory. Parasitism, pseudoparasitism, xenoparasitism, etc.
- L.M     Intestinal parasites.
- L.Y     Symbiosis and commensalism.
- L.Z     Saprophytism.
- 
- LA     **Protistology.** *This class and all its divisions are divided by Table 8.*
- LB     Special groups of protozoa (animal-like protists).
- LBH     Blood-inhabiting protozoa.
- LBP     Intestinal protozoa.
- LBU     Coprozoic or Spurious protozoa.
- 
- LC     **Apicomplexa.**  
Haemogregarines.  
Gregarines.  
Babesiosis (Texas cattle fever, redwater, piroplasmosis). Genus *Babesia*.  
Cryptosporidiosis (crypto). Genus *Cryptosporidium*.  
Isosporiasis (cystoisosporiasis). Genus *Cystoisospora*.  
Genus *Sarcocystis*.  
*Anaplasmosis. See JAM.*
- LD     Coccidiosis (Eimeriosis in cattle, etc.).
- LE     Toxoplasmosis.
- 
- LF     **Malaria** (intermittent and remittent fever, "the ague", *Fr.* Paludisme). Genus *Plasmodium*.  
*Antimalarial drugs. See RN.LF.*
- LF.E     Malaria surveys. Splenic index. *Divided by Table 2.*
- LF.J     Malarial parasites in general.
- LF.PH     Congenital malaria. Malaria in the neonate.
- LF.Z     Special topics, e.g. therapeutic malaria (malariotherapy) in the treatment of neurosyphilis, etc. *Alternative UJ.RMP and UJU.*
- LFB     Vivax malaria and *Plasmodium vivax*.
- LFC     Benign tertian malaria and *Plasmodium ovale*.
- LFD     Quartan malaria (quartan fever) and *Plasmodium malariae*.
- LFF     Subtertian malaria and *Plasmodium falciparum*.
- LFH     Simian malaria.
- LFI     Bat malaria.
- LFK     Rodent malaria, *Plasmodium berghei*, *P. Chabaudi*, *P. Vinckei*, *P. Yoelii*.

- LFN Avian malaria, *Plasmodium relictum*, *P. Gallinaceum*, etc.
- LFV Reptilian malaria.
- LFZ Pernicious malaria and *Plasmodium falciparum*.
- LG Blackwater fever (hemoglobinuria).
- LH **Cnidaria.**  
Myxosporidia.  
Polypodiozoa.  
*Microsporidia*. See IO.
- LJ **Rhizaria.**  
Foraminifera. Cercozoa. Radiolaria.
- LK **Amoebozoa.** Amoebae in general. Sarcodina.  
Mycetozoon groups.
- LL Human amoebiasis. Amoebic dysentery.
- LL.M Amoebic abscesses. *Divided by Table 10, without an initial point.*
- LL.MSX Amoebic liver abscess.
- LL.MVM *Naegleria fowleri* ("brain-eating amoeba").
- LM **Mastigophora.** Flagellates.
- LN **Trypanosomes** and allied flagellate protozoa.
- LN.RG Trypanocidal drugs. *Divided by Table 11.*
- LNC Trypanosomes which undergo anterior station development in the insect vector (e.g. tsetse flies) and are transmitted via saliva to blood of vertebrate hosts. Nagana ("Souma") in cattle, baleri in sheep, and other *T. brucei* species.
- LNF Infections with *T. congolense* species, e.g. Gambian horse sickness, nagana in ruminants and horses, etc.
- LNG Infections with *T. simiae* in monkeys.
- LNI Infections with *T. caprae* and *T. uniforme* in goats, sheep, cattle, etc.
- LNK Trypanosomes which undergo anterior station development in the vector and transmitted by *Tabanus* and other biting horseflies e.g. surra, mbori, el debab (*T. soudanense*), murrina, derrengadera, zousfana, etc., in horses, camels, mules, cattle, etc. Mal de Caderas in equines.
- LNO Trypanosomes transmitted directly between vertebrates e.g. dourine (covering sickness) in horses, *T. equiperdum*.
- LNP Trypanosomes of birds, reptiles, amphibia and fish.
- LNR Trypanosomes which undergo posterior station development in vectors and transmitted via faecal contamination of bite site to infect hosts. *T. lewisi* in rodents.
- LNU Other trypanosomes in animals.
- LO African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) in humans. *T. brucei gambiense*, *T. brucei rhodesiense*.
- LP Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis). *T. Cruzi*. Entalação.

- LQ            **Leishmaniasis.** Genus *Leishmania*.
- LR                       Visceral leishmaniasis (kala-azar).
- LS                       Mediterranean visceral leishmaniasis.
- LT                       Cutaneous leishmaniasis (oriental sore, tropical sore, Chiclero ulcer, etc.).
- LU                       Central and South American mucocutaneous leishmaniasis (espundia).
- LV            **Intestinal flagellates.**
- Giardiasis (beaver fever), *Giardia lamblia*. Flagellate enterocolitis. Enterohepatitis or blackhead diseases in birds.
- LW                       Trichomoniasis, *Trichomonas vaginalis*.
- LX            **Ciliophora** (Ciliates and Suctoria). Free-living ciliates found as contaminations of cultures.
- LY                       Balantidiosis.

## M. HELMINTHOLOGY

- M **Helminthology.**  
M.Y Helminths of plants (phytohelminths). *Tylenchida, Dorylaimida*. Economic helminthology.  
*See also* YH Pests and diseases (agriculture).  
MB Special groups of helminths.  
MBH Blood and tissue helminths in general.  
MBP Intestinal helminths in general.  
MBT Helminthic therapy. *See also* HIB Immunotherapies.
- MC **Trematodes.** Flukes.  
MCB Skin invasion by larvae. Tissue flukes.  
(due to digenetic flukes):  
MD Intestinal distomiasis.  
ME Pulmonary distomiasis: paragonimiasis (lung fluke disease).  
MF Hepatic and pancreatic distomiasis: clonorchiasis, fascioliasis, opisthorchiasis.  
MG Amphistomiasis (paramphistomiasis, amphistomosis, paramphistomosis).  
MH Schistosomiasis (bilharzia, snail fever, Katayama fever): pulmonary, intestinal, hepatic, genitourinary, central nervous system. *Divided by Table 10 without an initial point.*  
Swimmer's itch, cercarial dermatitis. Blood flukes.
- MI **Cestodes.** Tapeworms.  
MJ Intestinal cestodes. Taeniasis.  
MK Larval (somatic) cestodes. Somatic taeniasis infection.  
Echinococcosis (hydatid disease). Cysticercosis. Proteocephalata in fish.  
MKE Sparganosis. Cerebral and ocular.  
MKS Coenurosis in ruminants.  
ML Biliary (hepatic) cestode infections.
- Parasitic on arthropods:  
MM Nematomorpha (Gordiaceae). Horsehair worms, Gordian worms.  
MMA Mermithidae e.g. *Reesimermis nielsenii*.
- MN **Nematodes.** Roundworms with tubular digestive systems. (*Nemathelminthes*).  
Gastrointestinal nematodes:  
MO Trichuriasis (whipworm infection). *See also* MV Trichiniasis.  
MOA Capillary worms. Threadworms.  
MOB Anisakis (anisakiasis).  
MP Pinworm infection (enterobiasis, oxyuriasis).  
MQ Ascariasis.  
MQS Strongyloidiasis (Cochin China worm).



- MR Ancylostomiasis, uncinariasis, bunostomiasis (hookworm disease).
- MRS Strongylosis. Oesophagostomum (nodular worms).
- MRW Gastric habronemosis, Gongylonema infection, and other *Spirurida*.
- Tissue nematodes:
- MS Filariasis: lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis, lymphangitis), subcutaneous filariasis, filarial orchitis, chyluria, funiculitis, epididymitis. Kidney worm in swine.
- MSL Loa loa filariasis (loiasis, Calabar swellings, African eyeworm).
- MT Dracunculiasis (Guinea-worm disease).
- MU Onchocerciasis (river blindness). Mazzotti reaction. Nodding disease. Worm nodules in cattle.
- MV Trichinosis (trichinellosis, trichiniasis) in humans, dogs, swine, etc. *See also* MO  
Tichuriasis.
- MW Other nematodes:  
Respiratory nematodes in animals. Gapeworm. Lungworm.  
Cutaneous habronemiasis (summer sores, fly sores, bursati).  
Eyeworm in poultry (Manson's eye worm).  
Giant kidney worm in dogs.
- MX **Acanthocephalans** (spiny- or thorny-headed worms without a digestive tract) in pigs, rats, raccoons, fishes, and humans.
- MZ **Hirudinea**. Leeches.

## N. MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY

Insects and arthropods that impact on human health. Includes public health entomology and veterinary entomology.

- N        **Generalia.** *Divided by Tables 1 and 8.*
- N.E        Insects as indicators of environmental change.
- N.SF        Insects as nutrition.
- N.U        Economic entomology.
- NA        Insect pests. Arthropods causing damage to food, clothing, building materials, etc.
- NB        Ectoparasites in general.
- NC        Arthropods as carriers of disease and as intermediate hosts of parasites.
- NCF        Transport of insects, etc., by aircraft.  
              *See also UA.SB Control of propagation of epidemic diseases by air travel.*
- ND        Destruction of arthropods. Insect control.
- ND.AQ        Organisation of preventive and control measures.
- NDB        Mechanical and physical pest control: cleansing, trapping, barriers, heat, sterilisation, radiation, etc.
- NDC        Cultural control. Tillage, crop rotation, etc.
- NDI        Insecticides.  
              Residual insecticides in general.
- NDI.RW        Insect resistance to insecticides.
- NDI.RZ        Hazards in the use of insecticides.
- NDJ        Individual insecticides. *Divided by Table 11.*
- NDK        Ingestion (stomach) insecticides.
- NDL        Ovicides and larvicides.
- NDP        Contact insecticides.
- NDR                       Organochlorine pesticides. DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, gammaxene, etc.
- NDS                       Organophosphates, carbamates, etc.
- NDT        Pyrroles.
- NDV        Fumigants. Structural fumigation. Microbiological cleanliness.
- NDW        Insect repellents and attractants. Pheromones, oils, etc.
- NDX        Insect growth regulators.
- NDY        Biological control (biocontrol). Importation, inductive, inoculative. Biological control agents.
- NE        **Crustacea.** Marine arthropods.  
              Cladocera. Water fleas.  
              Copepoda.  
              Decapoda.
- NEH        Pentastomida (tongueworm).  
              Pentastomiasis (porocephaliasis, linguatulus, etc.).

- NF     **Arachnida.**  
           Scorpiones (scorpions).  
           Araneae (spiders).  
           Solifugae.
- NG     Acarina (Acari).  
 NGA     Mites in general. Acariasis.  
 NGC     Trombiculidae (chiggers). Trombiculosis.  
 NGE     Tarsonemidae. Acarine disease of bees (Isle of Wight disease).  
 NGG     Acaridae. Cheese mite. Grain itch.  
 NGI     Sarcoptidae. Scabies (seven-year itch). Sarcoptic mange.  
 NGM     Demodecidae (hair-follicle mites).  
           Mange in dogs, sheep scab, etc.
- NGO     Gamasidae.  
 NGT     Ticks (Ixodida). Ixodoidea.  
 NGU     Argasidae (soft ticks). *Antricola*, *Argas*, *Nothoaspis*, *Otobius*.  
 NGV     *Ornithodoros*.  
 NGX     Ixodidae (hard ticks). *Amblyomma*, *Haemaphysalis*, *Hyalomma*, *Ixodes*,  
           *Rhipicephalus*, *Margaropus*, etc.
- NGY     Tick paralysis. *Dermacentor*, *Ixodes*.  
 NGZ     Nuttalliellidae. *Nuttalliella Namaqua*.
- NI     **Insecta.**
- NJ     Orthoptera (grasshoppers, locusts, crickets).  
       Blattodea (cockroaches, termites).  
       Thysanoptera (thrips).  
       Dermaptera (earwigs).  
       Lepidoptera (butterflies, moths).  
       Coleoptera (beetles, Spanish fly).  
       Zygentoma (silverfish).
- NK     **Hemiptera** (true bugs). Cicadas, aphids, planthoppers, leafhoppers, shield bugs, etc.
- NL     **Diptera** (flies).
- NM     Blood-sucking or biting flies in general.
- NN     Psychodidae (drain flies, sink flies, sewer gnats, moth flies).
- NO     Culicidae (mosquitoes, gnats).
- NO.E     Geographical distribution. *Divided by Table 2.*
- NO.J     Life cycle. Larvae, etc.
- NO.L     Ecology. Bionomics.
- NO.P     Mosquito bites and their treatment.
- NO.S     Control and eradication.
- Special kinds:
- NOK     Anophelinae. Anopheles.
- NON     Oriental culicine. Megarhine.

NOP	Culicinae and others.
NOQ	Sabethes genus.
NOR	Aedes genus.
NOT	Culex genus.
NOY	Others.
NP	Simuliidae (buffalo gnats, black flies).
NQ	Chironomidae (non-biting midges, lake flies). Ceratopogonidae (biting midges).
NR	Tabanidae (horseflies, gadflies), Asilidae (robber flies). Dun-flies or clegs.
NS	The biting Muscidae (stable flies, horn flies, etc.).
NT	Glossinidae (tsetse flies).
NU	Non-biting flies in general. House flies, blow flies, (Calliphoridae) etc.
NV	Oestridae (botflies) and Sarcophagidae (flesh flies). Green bottle flies, flystrike in sheep. Sheep bot fly. Myiasis (parasitic dipterous larvae, warble flies). Screwworm in cattle. Mango flies (tumbu flies). Congo floor maggot. Macaw worm.
NW	Hippoboscoidea (louse flies). Hippoboscidae (ked flies). Streblidae, Nycteribiidae (bat flies). Forest flies.
NX	<b>Hymenoptera</b> (sawflies, wasps, bees, ants). Social insects in general.
NY	<b>Siphonaptera</b> (fleas).
NZ	<b>Phthiraptera</b> (lice). Anoplura (sucking lice). Mallophaga (chewing lice, biting lice). Pediculosis. Phthiriasis.

## O. TRANSMISSION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. VERMIN.

(See also EB Epidemiology)

### Transmission of disease.

- OB Indirect contact. Fomites. Contaminated surface or inanimate object.
- OC Direct physical contact. Touch, sexual contact, body lesions, faecal or oral transmission.
- OD Airborne and respiratory transmission. Inhalation of droplets, discharges from mouth and nose, scales of skin, etc., through the respiratory tract.
- OE Foodborne and waterborne infection. Ingestion of contaminated food or drink.  
*See also SEZY Public health aspects of water supply.*
- OF Insect-borne infection. Insect bites. Inoculation transmission (auto-inoculation, self-inoculation). Spread of disease by the inoculation of viruses or parasites.  
*See also NC Arthropods as carriers of disease.*

### Vermin.

- OG Animal carriers of disease. Vermin. Vectors, intermediate hosts, and “reservoirs” of disease.  
*Arthropods. See N Medical entomology.*
- OJ Zoonoses in general. Diseases spread from animals to humans.
- OK Molluscs and molluscicides.
- OL Fish. Aquariums.  
*See also XXW in Veterinary science.*
- OP Birds.  
*See also XXU in Veterinary science.*
- OW Bats.
- OX Rodents: rats, mice, squirrels, etc.  
*See also XXT in Veterinary science.*  
Methods of rodent control:
  - OXT Mechanical: trapping, rat-proofing, etc.
  - OXU Chemical. Rodenticides (rat poison).
  - OXV Gassing. Fumigation.
  - OXW Food poisons. Baits.
  - OXY Biological. Natural predators. Rat-specific pathogens.
- OY Domestic animals as sources of infection.
- OZ Human carriers of disease (asymptomatic, incubatory, convalescent).  
*See also HAC Virus latency.*

## P. PATHOLOGY AND HAEMATOLOGY

- P Pathology.**
- P.AM Nature, development, and progress of disease. Theories of disease.  
Nosology (classification of diseases by cause, pathogenesis, or symptoms).  
*See also* HA-HC Infection and immunity.  
*Causation of disease. See* FB-FG.
- P.AW Experimental pathology. Investigative pathology.  
*Experimental biology. See* BJC.
- P.G Chemical pathology. Clinical biochemistry. Chemistry of bodily fluids.  
*See also* QK-QO Laboratory diagnosis of special substances.
- P.M Regional pathology. *Divided by Table 10, without an initial point.*
- P.O Applied pathology, anatomical and clinical.  
*See also* QH Laboratory diagnosis.  
*Surgical pathology. See* V.P.  
*Aviation pathology. See* UAP.  
*Forensic pathology. See* ZN.  
*Geographic pathology. See* ES.
- P.X Comparative pathology. Veterinary pathology.
- P.Y Plant pathology. *See also* YH.
- P.X Periodicity and periodic diseases.
- PA Pathologic anatomy. Histopathology. Molecular pathology. Cytology.
- PA.AU Moulage. Anatomical models.
- PAP Forensic pathology. Post mortem.  
*See also* TH Medico-legal autopsies.
- PAR Care and disposal of the cadaver.
- PB-PX Pathological processes and conditions. *Arranged like Table 5, omitting the point, e.g. PM Cancer, PR Inflammation, etc.*  
*See also* UED Deformities, malformations, and developmental disturbances.  
UHD-UHJ Local vascular conditions and circulatory disturbances.  
UIF Local nervous affections.  
UWM Antenatal pathology.
- PJ Amyloidosis.
- PM Cancer. *Divided by Table 3 and then Table 10, e.g. PM.MPS cancer of the lung. For further division by tumour type, see Table 6.*
- PY Haematology.** Diagnosis and management of disorders of the blood.  
*See also* UHW Haematopoietic system.  
*Blood transfusion. See* ROT.
- PY.E Blood cytology. Leukocytes, platelets, blood cells, etc.
- PY.F Coagulation.
- PY.G Chemical composition.

- PYB Blood groups. Isoagglutination, etc. Landsteiner (A, B, O, AB) groups.  
*See also* HF Agglutination.  
 ROT Blood transfusion.
- PYC Rhesus (Rh) factor.  
*See also* PYHE Erythroblastosis fetalis.
- PYD Other blood groups (Lutheran, Kell, MNS, P, etc.).
- PYF Diseases of the blood.  
*See also* UHV-UHZ Lymphatic and haematopoietic systems.
- PYG Infections. Blood poisoning. Sepsis, septicaemia, and pyaemia.  
*Alternatives* JGF-JGG.
- PYH Haemolysis and haemolytic anaemias (due to excessive intravascular blood destruction).  
 Cooley's anaemia.  
*See also* JM Tetanus.  
 JVB Oroya fever.  
 LG Blackwater fever.
- PYHE Erythroblastosis fetalis (haemolytic disease of the neonate).
- PHYK Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria.
- PYHP Acholuric jaundice.
- PYHS Sickle-cell disease. Sickle cell anaemia. Haemoglobin C disease. Haemoglobin D disease.
- PYHT Thalassemias.
- PYI Anaemia in general.  
*Local anaemia. See* UHG.
- PYJ Post-haemorrhagic anaemias (due to extravascular blood loss).  
*See also* MR Hookworm disease.
- PYK Haematopoietic dysfunction anaemias (due to insufficient blood production).  
 Nutritional anaemias in general.
- PYL Iron deficiency anaemia: hypochromic anaemias, chlorosis, etc.  
*See also* HQ Coeliac disease.
- PYM Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency anaemia (pernicious anaemia, Addison's anaemia, Biermer's anaemia). Megaloblastic macrocytic anaemias.  
 Tropical macrocytic anaemia.  
*See also* FN Tropical sprue.
- PYN Due to other deficiencies (e.g. vitamin C, vitamin B<sub>9</sub>, riboflavin).  
*See also* GR Scurvy.
- PYO Hormone deficiency anaemias (e.g. thyroxine).  
*See also* UQRN Myxoedema.
- PYP Haemolytic anaemia caused by chemicals and toxins (e.g. radiation, chemotherapy, etc.).
- PYQ Other haematopoietic dysfunction anaemias (aplastic anaemia, Fanconi anaemia, etc.).
- PYR Leucopenia (leukocytopenia). Agranulocytosis (agranulocytic angina). Alimentary toxic aleukia.
- PYS Unclassified anaemias (splenic anaemias, von Jaksch anaemia).

- PYT Haemorrhagic diseases. Purpura haemorrhagica, essential thrombocythemia, onyalaï, etc.
- PYV Haemophilia (including parahaemophilia). Factor V deficiency.
- PYW Polycythaemia (polyglobulia). Erythrocythaemia. Polycythemia vera (Vaquez-Osler disease).
- PYX Haematological neoplasms and malignancies. Leukaemias. Lymphomas.
- PYY Porphyria (hepatic and erythropoietic). Porphobilinogen.
- PYZ Haematopoietic stem cell transplantation.
- 
- PZ Pathology of urine, sputum, faeces, and other bodily substances. *See also* QK-QO Laboratory diagnosis of special substances.



## Q. DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

- Q.AT Clinical examination of patients. Physical, diagnostic examination.
- Q.O Collection of cases. Clinical case reports, case studies, etc.
- Q.T Health insurance exams. Insurance medicine.
- Q.Z Special topics, e.g. relations between clinician and laboratory staff.
- QB Clinical practice. Diagnostic medical devices, medical tests, etc. within health care systems.
- QB.RZ Emergencies in medical practice.  
*See also* RZ Emergencies in treatment.
- QD Diagnosis, semiology, symptomatology. Differential diagnosis.
- QDA Clinical decision support systems. Medical algorithms.
- QDB Medical error. Iatrogenesis.
- QE Special symptoms. Prognosis. Sequela. End-results of treatment.  
Crises and critical days e.g. malaria.  
*See also* UK.Q Eye: semiology.  
UPL.Q Tongue: semiology.  
UR.Q Skin: semiology.  
URN.Q Nails: semiology.
- QEC Asthenia. Cachexia. Fatigability. Collapse.  
*See also* PQ Collapse (pathology).
- QEF Chills. Fever.  
*See also* PQ Fever (pathology).
- QEH Dehydration.
- QEP Pain.
- QES Fainting (syncope). Coma.  
*See also* PQ Fainting. Coma (pathology).
- QF Pulse. Heart rate monitoring. Pulse measurement.  
*See also* UHA Blood pressure.  
UHOH Heartbeat.
- QG Temperature measurement (thermometry). Humidity measurement (hygrometry).  
*See also* BQX Animal heat.  
PQ Fever (pathology).
- QH Laboratory diagnosis: anatomic, clinical.  
*See also* BEQU Applied biochemistry.  
J.AT Bacteriological laboratory methods.  
P.G Chemical pathology.
- QI Laboratory infections and accidents.
- QK Sputum culture test.
- QL Gastric contents. *Alternative* UPQ.G.
- QM Stool test.

- QN Urinalysis.  
*See also* PZ Pathology of urine.  
*Additional medical diagnostics:*  
*Blood. See* PY.  
*Serum. See* HG.  
*Marrow. See* UHZ.  
*Cerebrospinal fluid. See* UI.QY.
- QO Other substances. Wound culture test, synovial fluids, etc.
- QP Physical and instrumental diagnosis.  
Auscultation. Percussion. Palpation. Stethoscope. Sphygmomanometer.  
*See also* UHOH Heartbeat.  
UOW Lungs.  
UOX Pleurae.
- Note: there is considerable overlap between the QR subdivision and BX-BXX. If preferred, libraries may prefer to adopt one to the exclusion of the other.
- QR Radioscopic diagnosis (X-rays, radiography, radiodiagnosis, tomography). *Alternative* BXB.
- QRC Radiological anatomy. Radioanatomy. *Divided by Table 10, without an initial point.*  
*Alternative* BXC.
- QRD Localisation of foreign bodies by means of X-rays. *Alternative* BXD.
- QRE Fluoroscopy. Angiography. *Alternative* BXE.
- QRF-QRP Of specific diseases. *Divided by main schedules. Alternative* BXF-BXP.  
Alternative to placing the radiography of disease with the disease, adding .N or .Q from Table 3.
- QRR Radioactive isotopes in diagnosis. *Alternative* BVS.
- QRU-QRX In special patient classifications (types) or departments of medicine (paediatrics, industrial medicine, dentistry, etc.). *Divided by main schedules. Alternative* BXU-BXX.  
Alternative to placing in the respective classes, adding .Q from Table 1.
- QS Electrodiagnosis. Electrocardiography (ECG), electroencephalography (EEG), electromyography (EMG).  
*See also* RPJ Electrotherapy.  
*Surgical diagnosis. See* V.AQ.
- QT Ultrasound. Diagnostic sonography.
- QU Laboratory safety. Chemical and biological hazards. Physical hazards.

## R. MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS

- RB **Materia medica.** General works concerned with the study of drugs used in the treatment of disease. History of drugs, physical and chemical properties of drugs and medicaments. Pharmacognosy.
- RC Patent, proprietary and commercial medicines. Over-the-counter medicine.  
Secret remedies, nostrums.
- RD Individual drugs and chemical groups of drugs.  
  
These may be divided by Table 11 straight away, or the following groups RE, RF, RN (each divided again by Table 11) may be used. In the latter case, RD may be used for Inorganic Drugs. Each separate drug may be divided by Table 9. Some libraries may prefer to place all drugs under RJ.
- RE Medical botany. Herbal medicines.
- RF Organic animal materia medica.  
*See also* RO Biotherapy.  
*Materia medica of microbial origin. See* HG.
- Note: only use RF for drugs containing entire body of animal (crushed, dried, cooked, etc.). Organic extracts go with the organ, e.g. Adrenaline is UQWL, Insulin in UQJ.
- RG Geographical distribution of materia medica. Natural resources. Native drugs. *Divided by Table 2.*
- RH **Pharmacy.** Preparation, dispensing and reviewing of medicinal drugs.
- RHC Pharmaceutical chemistry and technology.
- RHD Pharmaceutical measurement systems and calculations.
- RHE Pharmaceutical processes.
- RHG Excipients. Anti-adherents, binders, coatings, vehicles etc.
- RHK Incompatibilities. Antagonism.
- RHM Sterilisation.
- RHO Standardisation and assay. Bioassay. Detection methods. Drug regulation.
- RHP Pharmaceutical preparations. Tablets, capsules, ointments, emulsions, collodions, syrups, infusions, decoctions, etc.
- RHQ Pharmacy labels.
- RHR Prescription services.
- RHS Pharmacy therapeutic substitution.
- RHT Placebos.
- RHU Pharmacoinformatics. Pharmacy informatics.
- RI Pharmacopoeias, dispensatories, formularies, codices, etc. Collected prescriptions.

- RJ Pharmacology.** Study of drug or medication interaction with the body in health and disease. Pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, pharmacovigilance.
- The pharmacology of individual drugs goes under the drug in RD-RF and RN. Place here books on “Pharmacology and Therapeutics” whose contents are arranged in order of drugs or classes of drugs. *See also* RK.  
*Experimental pharmacology. See* BQ.AW.
- Particular classes of drugs (grouped according to pharmacological action).
- Individual drugs, or classes of drugs grouped according to chemical constitution, are best placed in RD-RF divided by Table 11.
- RJ.AW Clinical drug trials.
- RJ.E Pharmacoepidemiology.
- RJD Drugs affecting secretions. Astringents, etc.
- RJE Extraneous remedies. Antiseptics, deodorants, detergents, surface-acting agents, etc.  
*See also* V.K Antiseptics in surgery.  
*Disinfectants. See* SPF.  
*Antiparasitics. See* L.R.  
*Anti-helminths, vermicides. See* M.R.  
*Insecticides and larvicides. See* NDI.
- RJF Drugs of general action. Alteratives, antipyretics (febrifuges), antiphlogistics, tonics, etc.
- Note to RJG-RJW:  
Some libraries may prefer to keep all literature on drugs that act specifically on particular systems of the body with the therapeutics of those systems under UG-UW, e.g. Purgatives under Digestive System rather than here under Pharmacology.
- RJG Drugs acting on the muscles. Relaxants, antispasmodics, etc.
- RJH Drugs acting on the circulatory and haematopoietic systems, on the blood cells and on blood coagulation. Cardiac depressants or sedatives, beta blockers, cardiac stimulants, styptics, coagulants, anticoagulants, etc.
- RJI Drugs acting on the nervous system. Neuropharmacology. Analgesics, adrenergics, sedatives, depressants, anti-depressants, hypnotics, narcotics, depresso-motors, stimulants, tranquilisers, etc.  
*See also* GF Drug addiction.  
*Anaesthetics. See* VID.
- RJJ Psychoactive drugs. Psychopharmacology. Medicinal and recreational.  
*See also* TGP Narcoanalysis.
- RJK Drugs acting on the eye. Mydriatics, miotics, prostaglandins, hyperosmotic agents, etc.
- RJO Drugs acting on the respiratory system. Bronchodilators, corticosteroids, stabilisers, antihistamines, etc.
- RJP Drugs acting on the digestive system. Antacids, digestants, appetite stimulants, eliminants, emetics, antiemetics, purgatives, cathartics, aperients, etc.  
*Anti-helminths. See* M.R.
- RJQ Drugs acting on the endocrine system. Thyroid medication, diabetic medication, etc.

- RJR External remedies. Drugs acting on the skin. Emollients, diaphoretics, counter-irritants, demulcents, protectives, antibacterials, etc.
- RJS Drugs acting on the genito-urinary system. Diuretics, antidiuretics, urologicals, etc.
- RJT Drugs influencing the libido. Aphrodisiacs, anaphrodisiacs, anti-libidinal medications, etc.
- RJV Drugs acting on the female reproductive systems. Ecboolics, abortifacients, emmenagogues, uterotonics, etc.
- RJW Drugs influencing lactation. Galactogogues, anti-galactogogues.
- RJX Drugs acting on the immune system. Immunopharmacology. Immunosuppressants, etc.
- RK **Therapeutics.** Pharmacotherapy. The use of drugs and their administration in the treatment of disease. Drug resistance in general.  
Place here books on "Pharmacology and Therapeutics" whose contents are arranged in order of disease. *See also* RJ.  
*Special systems of therapeutics. See* CDZ.
- RL Prescription writing and dosage (posology).
- RM Administration of medicaments: external, internal, hypodermic, etc. *Divided by Table 7, omitting the .R.*
- RN Chemotherapy. Treatment by drugs having a specific chemical action to inhibit mitosis. *Divided by Table 11, omitting the initial point.* Chemotherapeutic agents.
- RN.D History of chemotherapy.
- RN.LF Anti-malarial drugs.
- RNPA Antimicrobial agents. Antibiotics. Antimicrobial chemotherapy. Antimicrobial prophylaxis.
- RO Biotherapy. *See also* BEV Vitamins, hormones, and enzymes.  
*Vaccine and serum therapy. See* HG.R.
- ROB Biotherapeutics.
- ROH Hormonal therapy.
- ROP Shock therapies. Convulsive therapies.
- ROR Organotherapy (opotherapy, organic extracts). *Special extracts go with the organ, adding .R from Table 4, e.g.* UPW.R Liver extract.
- ROT Blood transfusion.  
*See also* PYB Blood groups.  
SYQS Hospital blood transfusion service.  
Blood banks. Plasma substitutes.
- RP "General therapeutics" i.e. treatment by remedies other than drugs. Physical therapy. Physiotherapy. *Divided like .RM of Table 7, omitting the .RM.*  
*See also* SYQD Physiotherapy units in hospitals.
- RP.AQ Physiotherapists.
- RR Radiotherapy. *Alternative* BV-BY.
- RU Occupational therapy.  
*See also* SYQD Occupational therapy units in hospitals.
- RV Psychotherapy. Counselling. Behaviour therapies. *Divided like .RV of Table 7, omitting the .RV.*

- RW Dietotherapy. Artificial feeding (enteral, intravenous, forced, etc.). *Diets for special diseases go with the disease.*  
*See also* BEXL Dietetics.  
 SYKC Hospital dietetics.
- RX **Nursing.** *Divided by Table 1, e.g.:*  
 RX.AQ Nursing profession. Nursing ethics.  
 RX.AR Education and training.  
 RX.AS Schools of nursing.  
 RX.AY Books for nurses on various subjects. *Divided by the main schedules, e.g.:*  
     RX.AYJ Bacteriology for nurses.  
     RX.AYR Material medical for nurses.  
 Alternatively such books may be placed with the subject, adding .AY from Table 1, thus J.AY; R.AY.  
 RX.D History and biography.  
 RX.E Surveys of nursing resources and needs. *Divided by Table 2.*  
 RX.O Clinical aspects of nursing.  
 RX.VL Operating theatre procedure. *See also* VL.AT Operative technique.
- RXA Specialisation in nursing.  
 RXC Executive positions, administration, and teaching.  
 RXF Institutional nursing (hospitals, hospital clinics, prisons, etc.).  
 RXG Clinical nursing.  
 RXH Private duty nursing, home nursing.  
 RXI Home nursing by family, carer, etc. Popular works.  
 RXJ General practice nursing.  
 RXK Public health nursing. District nursing. *Alternative* SOX.  
 RXM Medical missions nursing. Medical mission sisters.  
 RXR Red Cross nursing. Disaster nursing. *Alternative* SQD.  
 RXS School nursing. *Alternative* SQL.  
 RXT Occupational health nursing. *Alternative* SQVX.  
 RXU-RXW Nursing of special types of cases. *Divided like classes U, V, W.*  
*Alternatives are provided by using .RX from Table 7 with the class mark for speciality.*
- RXX Nursing of special diseases. *Divided like classes F-M, e.g.* RXXJC Nursing of tuberculosis.  
 Alternatively such books can be placed with the disease, adding .RX from Table 7, e.g. JC.RX.
- RXY Male nurses and attendants.  
 RXZ Nursing auxiliaries. Healthcare assistants.
- RY Aftercare (intermediate care). Rehabilitation. Convalescent treatment. Medical social work.  
 RZ Accidents and emergencies in treatment.  
*See also* QB.RZ Emergencies in medical practice.

## S. HYGIENE, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

### S-SD. HYGIENE, ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, AIR HYGIENE

- S Hygiene in general. *Divided by Table 1.* Practices that preserve health and prevent the spread of disease.
- SB **Environmental hygiene.** Sanitation in terms of public health conditions. Sanitary inspection.
- SB.AQ Sanitary inspectors. Environmental health inspectors.  
*Insect control. See ND.*  
*Rodent control. See OX.*
- SB.E Environmental epidemiology.
- SB.U Environmental pollution in general.
- SC Air. Air hygiene.
- SCB Composition and analysis. Atmospheric chemistry.
- SCC Air quality testing and assessments. Air and gas analysis.  
*See also BEGK Gas analysis (chemistry).*
- SCE Special influences.
- SCF Ozone.
- SCG Electricity.
- SCI Impurities, pollution, aerosols, offensive trades, and industries. General purification of the air.
- SCJ Dust and dust control.  
*See also FY Diseases due to dust.*  
SQY or UDY Industrial dust.
- SCJD Dust and particulate sampling.
- SCJK Dust removal. Air purification.
- SCK Fog, smog, haze, mist, etc.
- SCL Smoke. Smoke abatement.
- SCM Noxious gases and fumes. Greenhouse gases.  
*See also GE Gas poisoning.*  
SQX or UDX Industrial toxicology.
- SCN Carbonic acid (acid of air, aerial acid, dihydrogen carbonate).
- SCO Sewer gas. *See also SHN Safety measures in sewers.*
- SCP Airborne microorganisms. Bioaerosols. Air disinfection and purification.  
*See also OD Airborne transmission.*
- SCQ Odours. *See also UMC Sense of smell.*
- SCR Physical state.
- SCS Temperature. Kinetic energy. *See also FQ, FR, SQWD or UDL.*
- SCT Atmospheric pressure. *See also FT, FU, SQWF or UDM, SX, UAI.*
- SCU Humidity (absolute, relative, specific).
- SCV Movement, velocity, volume, currents, draughts.

SCX                                   Kata thermometer.

SCY                                   Ventilation and heating. Air conditioning. Thermal insulation.  
*See also* SYFG, UAJ.  
  SQRBCY Industrial ventilation and heating.  
  SQRBD Industrial lighting.

SCZ   Noise. *See also* FX, SQWN or UDQ, UAM.

SD    Light.  
          Sunlight. Natural illumination.  
          Artificial illumination. *See also* SQRBD Industrial lighting.

SDA   Light exposure. Dosimeter. Daysimeter.

SDB   Energy consumption. Control systems.

SDC   Light pollution.



## SE. WATER SUPPLY, WATER POLLUTION AND TREATMENT

- SE **Water supply.** *See also SJ.*  
[Including general works on water supply and treatment.]
- SEA Design and planning of water works.
- SEB Descriptions of water works. *Divided by Table 2.*
- SEC Administration and management of water supply undertakings. Regulations.
- SED Urban water supply and sanitation.
- SEE Rural water supply and sanitation.
- SEF Water conflict.
- SEH Sources of supply.
- SEI Geology of water supply.
- SEJ Rainwater and runoff.
- SEK Gathering grounds. Impounding reservoirs.
- SEL Aqueducts. Tunnels. Canals.
- SEM Rivers, streams, fens, wetlands. River works and intakes. Glacier runoff. Surface water in general.
- SEN Underground water. Springs. Wells. Groundwater in general.  
*Water reclamation from sewage. See SHZS.*
- SEO Sea water. Desalination.
- SEP Geophysical exploration.  
*Water dowsing. See UJY.*
- SEQ Pumps and pumping.
- SER Distribution and storage of water.
- SES Design and planning of distribution systems.
- SET Water mains. Pipes and fittings.
- SEU Service reservoirs. Water towers. Tanks.
- SEV Measurement of flow. Meters. Leakage detection. Water efficiency and conservation.
- SEW Water for fire control. Fire suppression water tanks, sprinklers, etc.
- SEX Plumbing and internal pipes and fittings. Domestic water supply.
- SEY Ice and ice supply.
- SEZ **Water pollution, purification, and treatment.** Special aspects of water supply.
- SEZA Examination and analysis of water, including works on water and sewage together.
- SEZB Chemical and physical examination.
- SEZC Bacteriological examination. Microbial analysis.
- SEZD Biological examination. Bioindicators.
- SEZE Water hardness.
- SEZF Water purification.
- SEZG During storage. Flocculation, UV light, etc.
- SEZH Sedimentation. Coagulation.

SEZI	Sand filtration (rapid and slow).
SEZJ	Other methods of filtration. Gravel, anthracite, etc.
SEZK	Chemical treatment. Chlorine, ozone, disinfectants, etc.
SEZM	Other methods of purification.
SEZO	Water for swimming pools. Purification and treatment.
SEZP	Water treatment.
SEZQ	Water softening.
SEZR	Prevention and removal of colour, taste, and odour. Activated carbon, aeration, etc.
SEZS	Prevention and removal of fungi and algae.
SEZT	Iron and manganese removal.
SEZU	Addition of iodine, fluoride, etc. <i>See also</i> WIG Fluorosis of teeth.
SEZV	Industrial water supply. <i>Alternative</i> SQRBE, UDAE.
SEZW	Nuclear and radioactive aspects of water supply. <i>See also</i> BS Effects of high-energy radiation.
SEZX	Corrosion.
SEZY	Public health aspects of water supply. <i>Water-borne diseases. See</i> OE. <i>Effects of water on teeth. See</i> WC.G.
SEZZ	Other aspects not provided for.

## SF. FOOD HYGIENE

- SF **Food safety and hygiene.** Use for general works on topic.  
*See also note to BEW Food substances.*  
*And BEX Nutrition.*  
GK Food poisoning.
- SFB Home economics. Domestic science. Food science. Food technology.  
*See also SQG Domestic hygiene.*
- SFC Food processing (industrial and general).
- SFD Inspections, markets, etc.
- SFE Preservatives and adulterants. Chemical additives. Colouring agents.
- SFF Preservation. Storage. Refrigeration, smoking, drying, canning, etc.
- SFFB Food labelling and packaging.
- SFG Milk and dairy products in general.  
*See also XSP Dairy inspection.*
- SFGB Milk supply.
- SFGD Dairy bacteriology, chemistry, etc.  
*See also YL Dairying.*
- SFGE Cow's milk.
- SFGF Pasteurisation.
- SFGG Evaporated and condensed milk.
- SFGH Fermented milk (kumis, yoghurt, etc.).
- SFH Special dairy products.
- SFHB Butter. Ghee.
- SFHE Butter substitutes. Margarine.
- SFHG Cream, ice-cream, etc.
- SFHK Cheese.
- SFHP Goat's milk, mare's milk, etc.
- SFI Cereal foods. Bread, flour, pasta, noodles, etc. Bakeries.
- SFJ Vegetables, fruits, nuts.
- SFJM Mushrooms.
- SFK Sugar, honey, confectionery.
- SFL Eggs, poultry, game.
- SFM Meat and meat inspection. Animal foods in general. Meat industry.  
Slaughterhouses (abattoirs). *Alternative XSR.*  
Slaughter. *Alternative XWW.*  
*See also XSQ.*
- SFN Fish, shellfish, molluscs, crustacea.
- SFNO Arthropods.
- SFO Condiments, spices, sauces, etc.
- SFOF Oils, fats, etc.
- SFP Tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate.

SFQ	Carbonated drinks. Soft drinks.
SFR	Alcoholic beverages.
SFT	Canned and bottled foods.
SFU	Dehydrated foods.
SFV	Tobacco leaves, chewing tobacco, tobacco additives.
SFY	Food handlers.
SFZ	Food utensils, drinking cups, etc. Hygiene of restaurants, kitchens, eating houses, public houses, etc. Dishwashing.

## SG. SOIL, SITES, BUILDINGS

- SG **Soil, sites, and buildings.** Surveying.
- SGC Geology in relation to hygiene.
- SGD Condition of soil in relation to health. Soil contamination.
- SGDB Environmental remediation.
- SGE Radioactive contamination (public health aspects).  
*See also* BS Effects of high-energy radiations.
- SGG Architecture in relation to public health. Healthy building.
- SGH Housing. Dwellings and public buildings.  
*See also* STH Tropical housing.
- SGI Flats. Multi-storey buildings.
- SGJ Underground rooms. Basements.
- SGK Air-raid shelters. Security rooms.
- SGL Swimming pools, bathing beaches, public bathing, etc.
- SGN Laboratories: design, equipment, etc. *Alternative* AT.  
*Hospitals. See* SYE.  
*Schools. See* SQL.
- SGS Streets and open spaces. Recreation grounds, playing fields, parks, fairs, carnivals, etc.
- SGT Land use planning. Town and country planning.
- SGTB Urban planning. Mixed-use development. Garden city movement. Greenbelts.  
New towns.
- SGW Open-air institutions: preventoriums (TB), open-air schools, camps, etc.  
*See also* YZ Camping. Open-air life.

## SH-SJ. SANITATION: SEWERAGE, WASTEWATER, PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

- SH-SJ **Sanitation** (in the narrow sense).
- SH Sewerage and sewerage systems. Sanitation and drainage in general. *See also* SJ.  
Place here general works covering sewage treatment and disposal as well.
- SH.T Legislation relating to sewerage and sewage disposal.
- SHB Arrangement of sanitary sewer systems.
- SHC Combined systems.
- SHD Separate systems.
- SHE Surface water drainage.
- SHF Design and construction of sewerage systems. Wastewater engineering.
- SHG Sewers (gravity, vacuum, etc.).
- SHH Special structures: man-holes, overflows, junctions, etc.
- SHI Sewage pumps and pumping.
- SHJ Operation and maintenance of sewerage systems.
- SHK Sewerage and water companies. Areas.
- SHL Administration.
- SHM Maintenance.
- SHN Safety measures. Sewer gas. Explosions.  
*See also* SCO.
- SHO Control of odours.
- SHP Measurement of flow. Meters.
- SHQ Building sanitation.
- SHR Domestic sanitary drainage systems. Sanitary fitments and fittings.
- SHS Wastewater treatment for isolated buildings.
- SHT Septic tanks. Filter schemes. Infiltration systems.
- SHW Public conveniences. Portable toilets. Street toilets. Human waste disposal.
- SHX Land drainage and river control. Water authorities.  
Floods. *For social aspects see* SQC.
- SHZ **Wastewater treatment and disposal.** Industrial wastes.
- SHZB Wastewater (sewage) treatment plants: descriptions.
- SHZC Siting and design.
- SHZD Management and administration.
- SHZE Biology of sewage.
- SHZF Analysis of sewage.  
*See also* SEZA Water analysis.
- SHZG Pre-treatment (screening). Grit removal. Flow equalisation.
- SHZH Separation and treatment of storm water (combined sewers).
- SHZI Sedimentation.
- SHZJ Chemical precipitation.

SHZK	Filtration. Fixed film, biofilm, etc.
SHZL	Activated sludge and other suspended growth-systems.
SHZM	Sludge treatment and disposal. Sludge plants. Aeration.
SHZN	Sludge digestion.
SHZO	Sludge drying and disposal. Composting.
SHZP	Effluents. Effluent standards.
SHZQ	Pollution of inland freshwater and coastal waters.
SHZR	Chlorination.
SHZS	Reclamation of water from wastewater.
SHZT	Industrial wastes: their treatment and disposal. <i>Alternative SQRBHZ or UDAHZ.</i>
SHZU	Textiles, dyes, detergents.
SHZV	Radioactive wastes. <i>See also BR Radioactive substances.</i>
SHZW	Food production wastes.
SHZX	Fuels and lubricants, chemical wastes.
SHZY	Other industrial wastes.
SHZZ	Other subjects not provided for.
SI	<b>Disposal of the dead.</b> Mortuaries. Transport of dead bodies.
SIB	Interment (burial). Burial grounds.
SIC	Cremation.
SIM	Embalming.
SJ	<b>Public health engineering and public cleansing.</b> Water supply, sewerage, and sanitation of buildings together.
SJA	Public health engineering aspects of major catastrophes: earthquakes, floods, storms, war, etc.
SJC	Municipal (urban) engineers: requirements, functions, etc.
SJI	Organisation of a municipal engineer's department.
SJL	Municipal infrastructure in relation to hygiene and sanitation.
SJM	Household waste. Rubbish bins.
SJN	Commercial waste.
SJO	Waste collection.
SJP	Collecting vehicles.
SJQ	Waste treatment and disposal.
SJR	Landfill. Tipping.
SJS	Incinerating.
SJT	Composting and digesting.
SJTB	Recycling.
SJU	Garchey system.
SJV	Other methods.

SJW Street cleaning. Litter collection.  
SJX Cleaning of parks and open spaces.  
SJY Public cleansing in rural areas.  
    *See also* SR Rural hygiene.  
SJZ Other subjects not provided for.



## SK. PERSONAL HYGIENE

- SK **Personal hygiene.** Health habits.
- SKC Mode of life.
- SKD Unemployment and health.
- SKE Prolongation of life.  
*See also* EQ Longevity (statistics).  
UYC Old age.
- SKF Physical fitness. Health assets. Positive health.
- SKG Mental wellbeing.
- SKH Sleep, rest, relaxation.  
*See also* BQGR and BQGS Physiology of rest and sleep.
- SKJ Exercise and posture. Breathing, physical training, athletics, gymnastics, sports, etc.  
Sport medicine.  
*See also* RPU Remedial exercises.  
VS Sports injuries.
- SKK Entertainment and recreation.
- SKL Bodily cleanliness. Washing and bathing.
- SKM Personal care products (cosmetics). Skincare and makeup. Hairdressing. Barber shops.  
Beauty salons.  
*See also* UR.S Care of the skin.  
URN.S Manicure.
- SKN Clothing.  
*See also* BQX Heat regulation.
- SKO Influence of environment: surroundings, occupations, companionship, etc.
- SKQ Health examination.  
*See also* Q.T Health insurance exams.
- SKT Personal hygiene in the tropics.  
*See also* EX Tropical climatology.  
ST Tropical hygiene.

## SL. EUGENICS

- SL **Eugenics.** Dysgenics. New (liberal) eugenics.

## SM-SP. STATE REGULATION OF MEDICINE, PUBLIC HEALTH, ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICINE

SM **State regulation of medicine.** Medicine and the State. *Alternative C.T.*

National government control and administration of medical services provided to the population and paid for by taxation.

*Anatomy laws. See BM.T.*

*Vivisection laws. See BJC.T.*

*Medical education. See C.AR.*

*Medical registration and licensing. See C.AQ.*

*Manufacture, sale and use of drugs. See RH.T.*

*Notification of disease. See SPC.*

*Death certification. See EO.*

SO **Public health or administrative medicine.** Preventive medicine. State medicine. Community medicine. Implementation research. Population health in general.

Administrative medicine: administration and management of medical and clinical knowledge and professionals to affect public health.

Preventive medicine: measures taken to prevent disease. Aspect of medical practice rather than a separate subject. There is no special place in the schedules for preventive medicine in this sense, unless it be placed at C.S. See however the note to SP.

SO.T Legislation. Public Health Acts.

SOA Evaluation of public health measures, including health technology assessment. Complex interventions. Health outcomes. Health indices. *For statistical methods see EP.* Quality of care, quality improvement.

SOB International health organisations: World Health Organization, Médecins Sans Frontières, etc.

SOD Health demonstration programmes and areas. *Divided by Table 2.*

SOE Health and sickness surveys in special countries. *Divided by Table 2.*

*See also EP Disease statistics.*

ER Medical geography.

SOE.ZR Health of immigrants.

SOF Public health administration. Public health and medical services. Health system.

*See also CBM Governmental services.*

SOFZ Public health services.

SOF. AQ Medical Officers of Health.

Sanitary inspectors. *See SB.AQ.*

SOFG-SOFY Public health service of the home country.

The details given below are for the United Kingdom. Libraries in other countries will use these letters with necessary adaptations for their own national schemes.

National Health Service (NHS) of the United Kingdom:

SOFG.T	Law relating to the NHS.
SOFG.U	NHS finance.
SOFH	Community Health Councils.
SOFJ	Terms and conditions of service of NHS employees generally: remuneration, principles, employee relations, etc.
SOFK	Hospitals and specialist services.
SOFL	Hospital boards, board of directors, corporate governance, etc.
SOFM	Terms and conditions of service of hospital employees.
SOFN	Specialist and consultant services.
SOFO	Nurses.
SOFP	Medical auxiliaries treated generally: qualifications, terms and conditions of service, etc.
SOFQ	Ancillary healthcare services.
SOFR	Public health laboratories.
SOFS	Local health authority services treated generally. <i>School health services. See SQL.</i>
SOFT	Health centres.
SOFU	Senior management structure. Executive groups etc.
SOFV	General medical services.
SOFW	General dental services.
SOFX	General ophthalmic services.
SOFY	General pharmaceutical services.
SOFZ	Public health services of other countries. <i>Divided by Table 2.</i> <i>Libraries may choose to divide as necessary like SOFG-SOFY, e.g. SOFZR Health laboratory services.</i>
SOH	Health education of the public. Health promotion. Voluntary (non-governmental) health agencies. <i>See also S.AR Teaching of hygiene to medical students and graduates.</i>
SOH.AT	Special methods and materials: lectures, press, film, radio, etc.
SOI	Health education in schools.
SOJ	Health education in further and higher education.
SOK	Community health education.
SON	Minority health and health equity. <i>Divided by Table 2.</i> <i>See also SOE.ZR Health of immigrants.</i>
SOX	Public health nursing. Health visitors or district nurses. Nursing services funded by the state. <i>Alternative RXK.</i>
SOZ	Public provision for adults with disabilities: blindness, deafness, mobility impairments, war disabled, etc. <i>See also UEFW Persons with disabilities.</i>
SP	Prevention of disease by administrative measures.  Control of specific diseases by these measures does under the disease, adding .S from Table 3, e.g. JN.S Plague control. Note: This subject is sometimes called "Preventive medicine", the term being used in a restricted sense. See note to SO.

SP.U	Compensation for loss of earnings, damage, etc., due to administrative measures for disease control.
SPA	International health regulations. International law and public health.
SPB	Administrative control of epidemics. Cordons sanitaires. Protective sequestration. Social distancing.
SPC	Notification.
SPD	Quarantine and medical isolation. <i>See also</i> HW.RX Fever hospitals. SWP Port hygiene.
SPE	Immunisation and preventive inoculation in general: administrative aspects. <i>See also</i> HG.S.  Inoculation against specific diseases goes under the disease, e.g. JK.H Anti-cholera inoculation; KIC Smallpox vaccine.
SPF	Disinfection and disinfectants. Sterilisation, fumigation, germicides, etc. <i>Rodent control. See OX.</i>
SPG	Individual disinfectants, germicides, etc. <i>Divided by Table 11.</i>
SPS	Public health measures in relation to “diseases of society”: alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, human trafficking, obesity, deprivation, etc.
SPT	Healthcare for offenders. Prison healthcare. Healthcare in other secure settings.

## SQ-SQO. SOCIAL MEDICINE, CHILD WELFARE

- SQ **Social medicine.** Social determinants of health in general, health inequalities.
- SQC Medical sociology. Social security and welfare. The family unit in health and sickness.  
*Public welfare and social service. See ZVL.*
- SQD Humanitarian work. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Relief work in famines, floods, storms, earthquakes, war, etc. The Geneva Conventions. Civil defence.
- SQE Transport and public health (railways, waterways, trams, buses, cycling, etc.).  
*See also SS Hygiene of travel and exploration.*  
SW Naval and maritime hygiene.  
SX or UA.S Aviation hygiene.
- SQF Safety education, prevention of accidents, lifesaving, etc. Road traffic accidents.  
*See also VUF First Aid.*  
VV Asphyxia. Drowning.
- SQG Domestic health and safety. Household arts. Accidents in the home.

### SQH-SQN **Child welfare.**

These subdivisions are intended for the public health, social and administrative aspects of the subject, the public provision made by the community (whether government or voluntary associations) for the care of children. The individual and more strictly medical aspects go in UX Paediatrics. Invariably there is considerable overlap and duplication of topics. Many libraries will probably prefer to place the whole subject either here or in UX.

- SQH Maternity and child welfare. Family welfare. Gouttes de lait. Antenatal clinics. Creches, nurseries, etc.  
*See also UWE Antenatal and postnatal care.*
- SQI Public provision for the care of children in general. Services and support for parents.
- SQJ Children with disabilities. Special schools.  
*See also SQM Education of children with disabilities.*
- SQJB Children with intellectual disabilities. Learning disability and mental retardation.
- SQJC Children with physical disabilities. Blindness, deafness, mobility impairments, etc.
- SQJD Child deprivation i.e. without proper parental care, subsistence, education, etc.  
Children placed in care or for adoption. War victims, refugees, homeless.
- SQJH Children's institutions: orphanages, convalescent homes, reformatory schools, etc.
- SQJK Adoption. Foster care.
- SQK Toddler and pre-school children. Nursery schools, playschools, kindergartens, etc.
- SQL School hygiene (children up to 16yrs).  
*See also SGW Open-air schools.*  
School medical service. School dental service. School meals. Parent-teacher associations.
- SQM Mental wellbeing of children. Education of children with intellectual and physical disabilities. *See also SQJ Special schools.*

SQMC	Child study and psychology. Intelligence and achievement tests.
SQME	Tutoring.
SQMG	Child guidance clinics.
SQMJ	Juvenile delinquency. <i>See also</i> ZWD Delinquency.
SQML	Children's reading and libraries.
SQMN	Cinema, television, radio, etc. in relation to children.
SQMP	Children's games, recreations, and leisure activities.
SQN	Children of post-school age (16-18yrs). Youth services, clubs, etc. Child employment. <i>See also</i> SQR.Y or UD.Y Young persons in industry. UXY Adolescence.
SQO	Student health services. University and college hygiene.

## SQR-SQZZ. INDUSTRIAL AND WORKPLACE HYGIENE

### SQR **Industrial and workplace hygiene, [medicine and surgery].** *Alternative UD.*

Three methods are available for classifying this subject:

1. Place all aspects, both hygienic and medical, here in SQR-SQZ.
2. Place them all in UD.
3. Separate the hygienic aspects, e.g. SQR-SQU, from the medical, e.g. SQV-SQY, placing the former here and the latter in UD. The final subdivision SQZ has an almost equal right in either class.

The following items in Table 1 may be specially applied here:

- .AP Patents.
- .AQ Industrial standards, codes, recommended practices, etc.
- .S Health services in the workplace.
- .T Factory laws and regulations for industrial health and safety.  
Medico-legal aspects.  
*See also* TNF.
- .U Worker's compensation and insurance. Disability evaluation.  
*Alternative* TNC-TNK.
- .UY Older people in the workplace.
- .W Women in the workplace.
- .Y Young persons in work. Child employment, child labour.

- SQRB Hygiene of working environment. Health surveillance. *Divided where appropriate, like SC-SK, omitting the initial S, e.g. SQRBE Industrial water supply, SQRBCY Industrial ventilation and heating, SQRBD Workplace lighting, etc. Alternatively, the whole subject may be transferred to those divisions.*
- SQRC Workplace health surveys.
- SQRE Workplace morbidity and mortality. Vital statistics of workers.  
*Statistics in single occupations or industries go in SQZ.*
- SQRF Non-occupational. Absenteeism. Sick leave.
- SQRG Occupational.
- SQRJ Mortality. *Alternative* EO.
- SQRK Morbidity. *Alternative* EP.
- SQRP Catering and canteens.  
*See also* BEWW Food supply and management.
- SQRS Occupational health in general.
- SQRT Workplace physiology. Work performance. *Alternative* BQH.
- SQRW Workplace fatigue. Hours of work, etc.  
*See also* UAO Fatigue in aviation.
- SQRY Human factors and ergonomics. Design of products, processes, systems.
- SQS Workplace psychology and psychiatry. Mental wellbeing in the workplace.
- SQSF Accident proneness and causation.
- SQSK Occupational neuroses. *Alternative* UJO.  
*See also* UAO Psychiatric aspects of aviation.
- SQSP Time and motion study. Business efficiency study.

SQSR	Training of employees.
SQST	Job analysis and evaluation.
SQSU	Selection of employees. The interview. Job placement. <i>See also</i> UJCF Differential psychology.
SQSV	Aptitude and aptitude testing.
SQSW	Human relations in the workplace. Staff management.
SQT	Workplace management, business administration. Evaluation of problems. Surveys.
SQU	Physical examination of employees. Screening. Medical assessment.
SQV	Workplace accidents and injuries.
SQVB	Fire prevention in the workplace.
SQVD	Safety equipment: masks, protective clothing, hoods, goggles, etc.
SQVE	Health and safety education.
SQVK	First aid. <i>See also</i> VUF Emergency surgery. First aid.
SQVN	Industrial and traumatic surgery. <i>Alternative</i> VR.
SQVX	Industrial nursing.
SQW	Industrial diseases and workplace health hazards in general. <i>In special industries. See</i> SQZ.
SQWB	Due to posture, repeated motion, strain, etc.
SQWD	Due to temperature or humidity. <i>Alternative</i> FR.
SQWF	Due to atmospheric pressure. <i>Alternative</i> FT.
SQWH	Due to poor or inadequate lighting.
SQWJ	Due to radiation. <i>Alternative</i> FV or BS-BY.
SQWL	Due to electricity. <i>Alternative</i> FW.
SQWN	Due to sound, vibration, etc. <i>Alternative</i> FX.
SQWP	Allergic diseases. Occupational asthma. <i>Alternative</i> HK.
SQWS	Infections: fungal, bacterial, viral.
SQWT	Tuberculosis in the workplace. <i>Alternative</i> JC.U.
SQWV	Industrial anthrax. <i>Alternative</i> JL.U.
SQWX	Occupational cancer. <i>Divided by Table 6.</i> Carcinogens in the workplace. <i>Alternative</i> PM.U.
SQWY	Occupational diseases of special organs and systems. <i>Divided by Table 10,</i> e.g. SQWY.H Occupational dermatoses.  Libraries may prefer to place these diseases in Class U, e.g. URI Occupational diseases of the skin.
SQX	Industrial toxicology. <i>Alternative</i> GJ.
SQXD	Individual poisons or groups of poisons. <i>Alternative</i> GJD. <i>Divided by Table 11.</i>
SQY	Industrial dust. Air sampling. Dust control. <i>Alternative</i> SCJ.
SQYN	Pneumoconiosis: silicosis, anthracosis, asbestosis, byssinosis, etc. <i>Alternative</i> FY.



SQZ Occupations, industries, trades, manufactures, etc.  
*See also* ZVG Occupations, professions, etc. (sociology).

See SOF-SPT for *healthcare occupations*.

The list (SQZA-SQZZ) below uses the *ISCO-08 Structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations* as a reference.

SQZA Agricultural, forestry, fisheries, market gardening, animal producers, etc.  
SQZB Stationary plant and machine operators, etc.  
SQZC Mining, minerals, quarrying.  
SQZD Electrical and electronics, telecommunications, web technicians, computer network and systems, etc.  
SQZE Chemical, petroleum, plastics, rubber, etc.  
SQZF Sheet and structural metal working, metal processing and finishing, welders, blacksmiths, toolmakers, etc.  
SQZG Textiles, fur and leather products, tanners, etc.  
SQZH Machinery and mechanics, automotive industry, bicycles, repairs, etc.  
SQZI Tailoring, dressmaking, sewing, embroidery, upholsterers, shoemakers, etc.  
SQZJ Food processing, chefs, preservers, butchers, fishmongers, bakers, etc. Tobacco products.  
SQZK Woodworking, cabinet making, etc.  
SQZL Wood processing, papermaking, paper engineering, etc.  
SQZM Handicrafts: precision instruments, musical instruments, jewellery and precious metals, potters, glass makers, engravers, etc.  
SQZN Architecture, building and construction. Architects, surveyors, builders, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, roofers, plasterers, glaziers, plumbers, painters and decorators, etc.  
SQZO Administrative and commercial management, human resources, policy and planning, sales and marketing, etc.  
SQZP Hospitality and retail. Hotels, bars, salespersons, cashiers, etc.  
SQZQ Transport. Rail, road, water and air. Air traffic control.  
SQZR Business and financial, accountants, valuers, agents, brokers, real estate, sales and purchasing, insurance, etc.  
SQZS Legal profession.  
SQZT Armed forces and protective services (firefighters, police, prison guards, security guards, etc.).  
SQZU Social, religious, and cultural. Fitness and recreation, entertainment, museums and galleries, libraries, creative and performing arts, journalists, etc.  
SQZV Personal services: cleaning and housekeeping, laundry, caretakers, hairdressing, etc.  
SQZW Clerical support, clerks, receptionists, secretaries, mail carriers, etc.

SQZX	Teaching professionals, university and higher education, vocational, secondary and primary, trainers, etc.
SQZY	Science and engineering professionals.
SQZZ	Other occupations not elsewhere specified.

## SR-SX. SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF HYGIENE

- SR-SX **Special applications of hygiene.**
- SR Rural hygiene.  
*See also* SEE Water pollution, purification, and treatment.  
SHS Wastewater treatment for isolated buildings.  
SJY Public cleansing in rural areas.  
STH Housing in the tropics.
- SS Hygiene of travel and exploration. Pilgrimages, Arctic, Antarctic, mountaineering, etc.  
*See also* SQE Hygiene of transport.  
SW Naval and maritime hygiene.  
UB Tropical medicine.  
UBZ Diseases of cold climates.
- ST Tropical hygiene.  
*See also* SKT Personal hygiene in the tropics.  
UB Tropical medicine.
- STH Housing in the tropics. Rural development and settlement. Climatic design.  
*See also* SGH Housing.
- STL Community hygiene.
- SU Urban hygiene.
- SV Armed forces hygiene. Sanitation in warfare.  
*See also* UC Military medicine.  
SQZT Armed forces (occupational hygiene).
- SVF Military rations (field rations).  
*See also* BEWW Food supply and rationing.
- SVG Posts, barracks, quarters, camps.
- SVN Morbidity and mortality on military service. *See also* EO-EP.
- SVV Hygiene of the battlefield.
- SVY Military hospitals. Field hospitals.
- SW Naval and maritime hygiene.  
*See also* SQZT Armed forces (occupational hygiene).  
UCS Naval medical service.
- SWP Port hygiene.  
*See also* SPD Quarantine.
- SWS Hygiene of ships.
- SWV Submarines.
- SWX Hospital ships.
- SWY Naval hospitals and seamen's hospitals.
- SX Aviation hygiene. *Alternative* UA.S.  
*See also* UCT Air Force medical service.
- SXB Control of the spread of epidemics by air travel.
- SXD Quarantine.

SXE	Inoculation and vaccination.
SXF	Disinfection, disinsectization, deratisation.
SXQ	Hygiene of aircraft manufacture and maintenance.
SXW	Hygiene of aerodromes and airports.

## SY. HOSPITALS

SY **Hospitals**, dispensaries, clinics, and medical centres in general.  
*Divided by Table 1.*

For hospitals for special diseases or for special classes of patients, see under disease or class (e.g. children's hospitals).

SY.AM Hospital standardisation.

SY.E Surveys of hospital needs and resources. *Divided by Table 2.*

SYB Hospitals in Great Britain (or the home country).

Libraries in other countries will adapt the section SYB to their own needs.

History of individual hospitals. *Divided by Table 2 and then by initial letter of name of hospital or otherwise.*

SYBA Religious and other early hospitals.

SYBB Poor relief hospitals and infirmaries.

SYBC Private hospitals.

SYBE Nursing homes. *See also* UYT.

SYBG Voluntary hospitals.

SYBH Cottage hospitals.

SYBK Municipal hospitals.

SYBM Regional administration.

SYBN Group administration.

SYBR Teaching hospitals. University hospitals. *For medical schools. See* C.AS.

SYBS General hospitals. *For hospitals under the National Health Service see* SOFK-SOFQ.

SYC Hospitals in other countries. *Divided by Table 2. Divide like* SYB *as appropriate.*

SYE Hospital buildings: siting, design, construction. Selection of site, costs, construction methods and materials.

SYEF Hospital design and planning. Wards, departments, operating theatres, kitchens, etc.

SYEW Design of individual hospitals. *Divided by Table 2.*

SYEY Hospital gardens and grounds.

SYF Equipment. Fittings. Electrics, communications, heating, ventilation, lighting, decoration, sanitary fittings, etc.

SYFR Ward furniture. Beds, lockers, tables, etc.

SYG Safety and prevention of accidents in hospitals. Fire prevention, health and safety.

SYGC Emergencies. Civil defence in the hospital. Emergency evacuation of patients. Mass casualties (external).

SYH Hospital organisation, management, and administration. *See also* SOF.

SYHB Governance.

SYHD Administration.

SYHM Hospital records and statistics.

SYHP	Public relations.
SYI	Hospital finance. Accounts, costings, salaries and wages, endowments, property and investments, etc.
SYJ	Hospital supplies. Purchasing, contracts, orders, stores, stock records, costings, etc.
SYK	Hospital catering, nutrition and dietetics, kitchens, food distribution, hygiene in the kitchen, etc.
SYL	Hospital domestic services. Laundries, cleaning, etc.
SYM	Hospital staff and staff training.
SYMC	Clerical staff. Training.
SYMF	Medical staff. <i>See also</i> CBK Types of medical practice. <i>Nursing staff. See</i> RXF.
SYMH	Domestic staff.
SYMJ	Staff management, relations, welfare.
SYN	Hygiene in hospitals. Inspection ratings.
SYNB	Prevention of cross-infection.
SYP	The patient.
SYPB	Admission, bed allocation, emergency bed service.
SYPE	General welfare of patient: trolley service, libraries, voluntary workers, chaplaincy, other amenities, etc.
SYPN	Private patient units.
SYPO	Chronic care.
SYPP	Social work services.
SYPS	Deceased patients.
SYPT	General practitioners and hospitals.
SYPU	Ambulance service.
SYPW	Home care, support for discharged patients.
SYPX	Convalescent and respite care.
SYQ	Organisation of special departments and services in general hospitals. <i>For special hospitals see under the appropriate subject, as indicated.</i>
SYQA	Critical care unit. ICU.
SYQB	Emergency department. Accident and emergency department.
SYQC	Outpatients department. Outpatient clinic.
SYQD	Physiotherapy unit. Rehabilitation unit.
SYQE	Hospital dental service. <i>Alternative</i> WB.S. <i>See also</i> W.RX.
SYQF	Ear, nose and throat department. <i>See also</i> UN.RX.
SYQG	Ophthalmology department. Eye clinic. <i>See also</i> UK.RX.
SYQH	Obstetrics and gynaecology department. <i>See also</i> UV.RX.
SYQI	General surgery. <i>See also</i> V.RX.
SYQJ	Trauma and orthopaedic unit. <i>See also</i> UED.RX.
SYQK	Radiology department. <i>See also</i> QR Radioscopic diagnosis, <i>and</i> RR Radiotherapy.
SYQL	Maternity and midwifery services. <i>See also</i> UW.RX.

SYQM Paediatrics department. *See also* UX.RX.  
SYQN Mental health units. Psychiatric units. *See also* UJ.RX.  
SYQO Oncology department.  
SYQP Nephrology department. *See also* USK.RX.  
SYQQ Laboratories.  
SYQR Pharmacy and dispensary.  
SYQS Blood transfusion service. *See also* ROT.  
SYQT Sexual health clinic.  
SYQZ Other special departments.

## T. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

- T       **Medical jurisprudence or legal medicine.**
- TB       Laws: text and commentaries. *Divided by Table 2.*
- TC       Cases, statistics, and trials.
- TD       Malpractice and quackery.  
          *See also RC Secret remedies, nostrums.*
- TE       Medical evidence and the medical expert witness. Reviews, case studies, outcomes research, expert opinion, etc.
- TG       Medico-legal examination of the living. History taking, clinical examination.
- TGP      Forensic psychiatry. Expert witness. Competency evaluation.  
          *See also UJ.T and UJQ.*
- TH       Medico-legal autopsy. Forensic pathology. Duties of coroners.  
          *See also PAP Forensic pathology.*
- TI       Euthanasia. Voluntary (assisted suicide), non-voluntary, involuntary. Passive and active.
- TJ       Determination of cause of death.
- TJA      Natural.
- TJB      Accidental death (traffic collision, falls, accidental poisoning, etc.).
- TJC      Trauma (blunt, sharp force, penetrating). Firearms, knife crime, etc.
- TJD      Lack of oxygen (asphyxia, drowning, hanging, etc.).
- TJH      Criminal violence. Homicide.
- TJI      Destruction of dead body.
- TJM      Infanticide. Tests of live birth.
- TK       Suicide.  
          *See also UJXS Suicide (psychiatry).*  
          *Poisoning. See GA.*
- TL       Capital punishment.  
          *See also ZWD Penology.*
- TN       Medico-legal aspects of insurance.  
          *See also SQR.U, UD.U.*  
          Q.T Insurance medicine.  
          ZX Insurance.
- TNC      Workers' compensation. Pension benefits.
- TNF      Trauma and disease. Legal aspects of occupational diseases and injuries.
- TNK      Incapacity and disability. Work capability assessment. *Alternative SQR.U, UD.U.*
- TP       Forensic chemistry. Forensic toxicology. Identification of substances found at crime scene. Microchemistry.
- TPD      DNA profiling.
- TPL      Forensic dentistry. Forensic odontology.
- TPM      Forensic anthropology. *See also ZN.*
- TQ       Digital forensics. Digital evidence.
- TT       Sexual health, human rights and the law.



TTC	Sexual orientation and gender identity.
TTF	Consanguinity, paternity, etc. <i>See also</i> PYB.T Blood groups.
TTK	Marital status.
TTR	Sexual and sexually-related violence. Rape. Gender-based violence. Partner violence. Intimate partner abuse.
TTU	Criminal abortion.

## U. SPECIALITIES OF MEDICINE

U General topics on specialities of medicine.  
*Alternative* CBQ.

### UA. AVIATION MEDICINE

- UA **Aviation medicine.** Flight medicine, aerospace medicine.
- UA.AQ Organisation and profession of aviation medicine. Specialisation.  
Aviation medicine practitioners.  
*See also* UAS Air Force medical services.
- UA.AR Education and training of aviation medicine practitioners.
- UA.AW Research in aviation medicine.
- UA.F Physiology of aviation. Physiological effects of flight in general.  
*Individual factors go in the appropriate subdivisions* UAH-UAO.
- UA.S Public health aspects of air transport. *Alternative* SX.  
.SB Control of the spread of epidemics by air travel.  
.SD Quarantine.  
.SE Inoculation and vaccination.  
.SF Disinfection, disinsectization, deratisation, etc.  
.SQ Hygiene of aircraft manufacture and maintenance.  
.SW Hygiene of aerodromes and airports.
- UA.T Regulation, legislation and guidance for aviation medicine. *Divided by Table 2.*
- UAA General topics relating to aeronautics and aviation: design, construction, operations, navigation, aerodynamics, air safety, etc.
- UAB Flight crew (pilots, cabin crew, etc.): physical requirements, psychometrics, screening, aptitude tests, etc.
- UAC Psychology in aviation. Human factors.
- UAD Aviation training.
- UAE Medical training. Medical supervision.
- UAF Aviation safety.
- UAH- Individual flight factors: physiological and pathological action on humans. Special diseases of  
UAO aviation.
- UAH High altitude and atmospheric depression. Acclimatisation. Anoxaemia.  
*See also* EYH, FU.
- UAI Pressure changes. Cabin pressurisation.  
Decompression sickness. Aeroembolism. *See also* FT.  
Oxygen toxicity. Hypoxia.  
Ear and sinus barotrauma.  
Gastrointestinal issues.
- UAJ Temperature and humidity. Ventilation. Air filters.
- UAK Spatial disorientation. Flying blind.

- UAL Motion, speed, acceleration. Air sickness. Blackout.  
*See also* FX.
- UAM Vibration and noise. Sound barrier. Hearing loss.  
*See also* FX, SCZ.
- UAN Light and darkness. Cosmic radiation.  
Electromagnetic interference.
- UAO Mental health in aviation. Fatigue, stress, depression, etc.  
*See also* UAC Aviation psychology.
- UAP Aviation pathology in general. Diseases and conditions aggravated by flight. Conditions due to aviation not included in subdivisions UAH-UAO.
- UAR Aviation therapeutics. Medication in the aviation environment.
- UARX Flight nursing. *Alternative* RXUA.
- UAS Air Force medical services. *Alternative* UCT.
- UAT Rescue operations. Aeromedical evacuation. Transport of patients by air. Relief of sick and wounded.
- UAU Effects of aviation on different systems of the body.  
Divided like class U, e.g. UAUK Aviation ophthalmology.  
  
Place here only general discussions. Special conditions go in subdivisions UAH-UAP above.
- UAV Clinical aviation medicine. Flight surgeon.
- UAW Aviation emergencies and accidents.
- UAZ Space medicine. Effects of space travel, medicine in flight, etc.

## UB-UC. TROPICAL, MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICINE

- UB **Tropical medicine.** Tropical diseases, including neglected tropical diseases, in general. *Specific tropical diseases go in the appropriate place in the scheme, e.g. LF Malaria, JXK Yaws.*  
    *See also* EX Tropical climatology in relation to people.  
        HY Tropical fevers.  
        URJ Tropical skin diseases.
- UBS Colonial Medical Service. Colonial medicine.  
UBV Tropical surgery. *Alternative* VX.
- UBZ **Polar medicine.** Diseases of cold climates and cold weather.  
    *See also* EZ Cold climates in relation to people.  
        SS Hygiene of travel and exploration.
- UC **Military and naval medicine.** Battlefield medicine.  
    *See also* BTW Effects of nuclear weapons.  
        SV Armed forces hygiene.  
        SW Naval and maritime hygiene.  
        UJ.UC Military psychiatry.  
        UJO Combat stress reaction.
- UCB Wartime emergency medical services and civil defence.  
UCD Medical history of campaigns, expeditions, battles, etc. Memoirs and recollections.  
UCR Army Medical Service.  
UCS Navy Medical Service.  
UCSS Nautical medicine in general.  
UCT Royal Air Force Medical Service. *Alternative* UAS.  
UCU Recruitment and recruits. Standards of medical fitness.  
    *See also* UJCF Selection of staff.
- UCV Armed forces healthcare. Clinical care. *Alternative* VY.

## UD. INDUSTRIAL AND WORKPLACE MEDICINE

### UD **Industrial and workplace medicine, surgery [and hygiene].** *Alternative SQR-SQZ.*

There is considerable overlap between this subdivision and SQR-SQZ. Each library must decide for itself how much material is to be placed in each. Some may prefer to adopt one to the exclusion of the other. Another alternative is to place the hygienic aspects e.g. UDA-UDF in SQR-SQU and the medical aspects here e.g. UDG-UDY in UD.

The following items in Table 1 may be specially applied here:

.AP Patents.

.AQ Industrial standards, codes, recommended practices, etc.

.S Health services in the workplace.

.T Factory laws and regulations for industrial health and safety.

Medico-legal aspects.

*See also* TNF.

.U Worker's compensation and insurance. Disability evaluation.

*Alternative* TNC-TNK.

.W Women in the workplace.

.Y Young persons in work. Child employment.

UDA Hygiene of working environment. *Divided where appropriate like SC-SK, omitting the initial S e.g. UDAE Industrial water supply. Alternatively, the whole subject may be transferred to those divisions.*

UDAC Workplace health surveys.

UDB Workplace morbidity and mortality. Vital statistics of workers.  
*Statistics in single occupations or industries go in UDZ.*

UDBF Non-occupational. Absenteeism. Sick leave.

UDBG Occupational.

UDBJ Mortality. *Alternative* EO.

UDBK Morbidity. *Alternative* EP.

UDC Catering and canteens.

*See also* BEWW Food supply and management.

UDD Workplace physiology. Work performance. *Alternative* BQH.  
*See also* SQRS Occupational health in general.

UDDW Workplace fatigue. Hours of work, etc.  
*See also* UAO Fatigue in aviation.

UDE Workplace psychology and psychiatry. Mental wellbeing in the workplace.

UDEF Accident proneness and causation.

UDEK Occupational neuroses. *Alternative* UJO.  
*See also* UAO Psychiatric aspects of aviation.

UDEP Time and motion study. Business efficiency study.

UDER Training of employees.

UDET Job analysis and evaluation.

UDEU Selection of employees. The interview. Job placement.  
*See also* UJCF Differential psychology.

UDEV Aptitude and aptitude testing.

- UDEW Human relations in the workplace. Staff management.
- UDF Workplace management, business administration. Evaluation of problems. Surveys.
- UDFU Physical examination of employees. Screening. Medical assessment.
- UDG Workplace accidents and injuries.
- UDGB Fire prevention in the workplace.
- UDGD Safety equipment: masks, protective clothing, hoods, goggles, etc.
- UDGE Health and safety education.
- UDGK First aid.  
*See also* VUF Emergency surgery. First aid.
- UDH Industrial and traumatic surgery. *Alternative* VR.
- UDI Industrial nursing. *Alternative* RXT.
- UDJ Industrial diseases and workplace health hazards in general.  
*In special industries. See* UDZ.
- UDK Due to posture, repeated motion, strain, etc. *See also* BQI.
- UDL Due to temperature or humidity. *Alternative* FR.
- UDM Due to atmospheric pressure. *Alternative* FT.
- UDN Due to poor or inadequate lighting.
- UDO Due to radiation. *Alternative* FV or BS-BY.
- UDP Due to electricity. *Alternative* FW.
- UDQ Due to sound, vibration, etc. *Alternative* FX. *See also* SCZ.
- UDR Allergic diseases. Occupational asthma. *Alternative* HK.
- UDS Infections: fungal, bacterial, viral.
- UDT Tuberculosis in the workplace. *Alternative* JC.U.
- UDU Industrial anthrax. *Alternative* JL.U.
- UDV Occupational cancer. *Divided by* Table 6. Carcinogens in the workplace. *Alternative* PM.U.
- UDW Occupational diseases of special organs and systems. *Divided by* Table 10, e.g. UDW.H  
Occupational dermatoses.  
Libraries may prefer to place these diseases in Class U, e.g. URI Occupational diseases of the skin.
- UDX Industrial toxicology. *Alternative* GJ.
- UDXD Individual poisons or groups of poisons. *Alternative* GJD. *Divided by* Table 11.
- UDY Industrial dust. Air sampling. Dust control. *Alternative* SCJ.
- UDYN Pneumoconiosis: silicosis, anthracosis, asbestosis, byssinosis, etc. *Alternative* FY.U.
- UDZ Occupations, industries, trades, manufactures, etc.  
*See also* ZVG Occupations, professions, etc. (sociology).  
*See* SOF-SPT for *healthcare occupations*.

The list (UDZA-UDZZ) below uses the *ISCO-08 Structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations* as a reference.

UDZA	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries, market gardening, animal producers, etc.
UDZB	Stationary plant and machine operators, etc.
UDZC	Mining, minerals, quarrying.
UDZD	Electrical and electronics, telecommunications, web technicians, computer network and systems, etc.
UDZE	Chemical, petroleum, plastics, rubber, etc.
UDZF	Sheet and structural metal working, metal processing and finishing, welders, blacksmiths, toolmakers, etc.
UDZG	Textiles, fur and leather products, tanners, etc.
UDZH	Machinery and mechanics, automotive industry, bicycles, repairs, etc.
UDZI	Tailoring, dressmaking, sewing, embroidery, upholsterers, shoemakers, etc.
UDZJ	Food processing, chefs, preservers, butchers, fishmongers, bakers, etc. Tobacco products.
UDZK	Woodworking, cabinet making, etc.
UDZL	Wood processing, papermaking, paper engineering, etc.
UDZM	Handicrafts: precision instruments, musical instruments, jewellery and precious metals, potters, glass makers, engravers, etc.
UDZN	Architecture, building and construction. Architects, surveyors, builders, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, roofers, plasterers, glaziers, plumbers, painters and decorators, etc.
UDZO	Administrative and commercial management, human resources, policy and planning, sales and marketing, etc.
UDZP	Hospitality and retail. Hotels, bars, salespersons, cashiers, etc.
UDZQ	Transport. Rail, road, water and air. Air traffic control.
UDZR	Business and financial, accountants, valuers, agents, brokers, real estate, sales and purchasing, insurance, etc.
UDZS	Legal profession.
UDZT	Armed forces and protective services (firefighters, police, prison guards, security guards, etc.)
UDZU	Social, religious, and cultural. Fitness and recreation, entertainment, museums and galleries, libraries, creative and performing arts, journalists, etc.
UDZV	Personal services: cleaning and housekeeping, laundry, caretakers, hairdressing, etc.
UDZW	Clerical support, clerks, receptionists, secretaries, mail carriers, etc.
UDZX	Teaching professionals, university and higher education, vocational, secondary and primary, trainers, etc.
UDZY	Science and engineering professionals.
UDZZ	Other occupations not elsewhere specified.

## REGIONS OF THE BODY

Works on the regions of the body are usually specific in nature. It is therefore suggested that any general works be classified as below:

*Head.* See UEO Skull, or UIT Brain.

*Chest.* See UO Respiratory system.

*Abdomen.* See UP Digestive system.

*Female pelvis.* See UVK.

*Extremities.* See UEU.

### UE-UG. MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

UE **Musculoskeletal system.** Bones, muscles, cartilage, tendons, ligaments, joints, and other connective tissue.

*Divided by Table 4, e.g.*

UE.F Mechanism of movement.

UE.P Diseases of the musculoskeletal system in general.

UE.PP Claudication.

UEC Fractures and dislocations. *Divided by Table 10, without a point.*

*For congenital dislocations and fractures. See UEEG.*

UECY Ununited and malunited fractures.

UED **Orthopaedics.** Injuries and diseases of the musculoskeletal system. *Divided by Table 1, e.g.*

UED.AU Apparatus, appliances, splints, etc.

*Prosthesis. See UEU.RSV.*

UED.RX Orthopaedic nursing and hospitals.

UEDY Deformities by region. *Divided by Table 10, using a point.*

Alternatively they may be placed under the region, adding .ET from Table 4 or .PH from Table 5, e.g.

UEO.PH Deformities of the head.

UESC.PH Deformities of the hip.

UEE Congenital deformities. *Divided by Table 10, using a point.*

UEEC Absence of bones and muscles.

UEEG Congenital dislocations, dysplasia, fractures, brittle bones. *See also* UEC.

UEEK Fusion of bones. Ossification.

UEEN Accessory bones and ossicles.

UEEQ Achondroplasia.

UEF Paralytic deformities and contractions.

UEFD Peripheral nerve injuries. Nerve lesions.



UEFH	Spasticity. Hyperreflexia. Spastic cerebral palsy. Spastic diplegia (Little's disease). Care of children with spasticity. <i>Use UITD for neurological aspects of cerebral palsy.</i>
UEFK	Associated with specific diseases. <i>Divided by main scheme, e.g.</i> UEFKKT Poliomyelitis. <i>Alternatively, they may be placed under the disease, adding .M from Table 3, thus KT.M.</i>
UEFN	Static and postural deformities and defects in general.
UEFQ	Neuromuscular disorders.
UEFT	Neurovascular (cerebrovascular) disorders.
UEFW	People with disabilities: care, rehabilitation, sociology, etc. <i>See also SOZ Public provision for adults with disabilities.</i> SQJC Children with physical disabilities.
UEG	Orthopaedic staff.
UEH	Physiotherapy. <i>Alternative RP. Divided like .RM of Table 7, omitting the .R, e.g.:</i>
UEHU	Remedial exercises.
UEHV	Massage.
UEHW	Manipulations.
UEI	Operative orthopaedics. <i>See also VN Plastic surgery.</i>
UEJ	<b>Osteology.</b> Structure and function of the skeleton and bony structures. <i>Divided by Table 4, e.g.:</i> UEJ.E Epiphysis. UEJ.F Bone growth, formation. UEJ.P Generalised diseases of bones. UEJ.PB Bone injuries. <i>Fractures. See UEC.</i>
UEK	Bone tissue. Osseous tissue.
UEK.PR	Osteomyelitis. <i>Bone marrow. See UHZ.</i>
UEL	Bone structure: periosteum, cortex, medullary cavity, cancellous bone.
UEM	Cartilage.
UEN	Perichondrium.
UEO	Skull (cranium). Head in general. <i>See also BML Anatomy of head and neck.</i>
UEO.RQQ	Craniectomy. Trephination. <i>Alternative UIT.RQQ.</i>
UEOK	Neurocranium: temporal, frontal, occipital, sphenoid, ethmoid, parietal.
UEOM	Mastoid process. Mastoiditis. <i>Alternative ULO.</i>
UEOP	Bones of the face and neck.
UEOY	Maxilla and mandible. The jaw. <i>Alternative WAB.</i>
UEP	Spine (vertebral column).

UEP.PE	Spinal cord concussion. Spinal cord injury. <i>Spina bifida. See UEE.LG.</i>
UEP.PG	Spinal curvature. Kyphosis, scoliosis, lordosis, kyphoscoliosis.
UEP.Q	Back pain: sciatica ( <i>Alternative UIVS</i> ), lumbago ( <i>Alternative JGTC</i> ). Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral spine.
UEPI	Intervertebral discs. Spinal disc herniation.
UEPR	Lumbosacral spine.
UEPS	Sacral region (sacrum).
UEPT	Sacrococcygeal region.
UEPU	Coccyx. Coccydynia.
UEQ	Ribs.
UEQP	Clavicle (collar bone).
UEQS	Scapula (shoulder blade).
UER	Sternum (breastbone).
UER.RQR	Sternal puncture.
UES	Pelvis.
UESC	Coxa (hip bone, innominate bone).
UESK	Ilium.
UESM	Ischium.
UESP	Pubis.
UEU	Limbs (extremities) including limbs as a whole, i.e. muscles, joint, etc., as well as bones. <i>Deformities of limbs. See UED et seqq.</i>
UEU.RQV	Amputations. Cineplasty (prosthetics).
UEU.RSV	Prosthetics.
UEU.RY	Treatment and rehabilitation care of amputee.
UEUC	Axes of symmetry. Craniocaudal, dorsoventral, proximodistal.
UEV	Arm (upper extremity).
UEVE	Axillary (armpit).
UEVH	Humerus.
UEVK	Forearm.
UEVM	Radius.
UEVP	Ulna.
UEW	Hands and fingers. Place here works on hands and feet, fingers and toes, together.
UEWC	Carpal bones.
UEWF	Metacarpal bones, phalanges.
UEX	Leg and thigh (lower extremity).
UEXF	Thigh. Femur.
UEXH	Kneecap (patella).
UEXL	Leg.
UEXN	Tibia (shin bone).

UEXP	Fibula.
UEY	Foot and toes.
UEY.PH	Deformities of foot and toes, e.g. clubfoot, flat feet, hammer toe, pes cavus (high arch), hallux valgus and varus, etc.
UEYB	Tarsal bones.
UEYC	Hindfoot: heelbone, ankle bone.
UEYM	Metatarsal bones, phalanges.
UEYQ	Accessory bones of foot.
UF	<b>Arthrology</b> (Syndesmology). Joints and articulations.
UF.PB	Sprains and strains.
UF.PE	Ankylosis.
UF.PR	Arthritis. Osteoarthritis. <i>See also</i> JGT Rheumatoid arthritis. <i>Dislocations. See</i> UEC <i>and</i> UEEG.
UF.RQT	Joint resections.
UF.RSS	Arthroplasty. Joint replacement. Osteotomy.
UF.RSU	Arthrodesis. Artificial ankylosis.
UFB	Special joints. <i>Divided by Table 10, using a point.</i>
UFL	Cartilages, bursae, ligaments. <i>Divided by Table 10, without a point.</i>
UG	<b>Myology.</b> Muscular system: skeletal, smooth, cardiac.  Place here works on muscles and joints together, also, if required, pathological and other works on connective tissue in general. <i>See also</i> BQM Physiology of muscle and nerve.
UG.PH	Hereditary diseases, e.g. myotonia congenita (Thomsen disease), muscular dystrophies, congenital myopathies, familial periodic paralysis, etc.
UG.PP	Ataxia.
UG.PR	Inflammation. Myositis: polymyositis, dermatomyositis. Phlegmon.
UG.PX	Myasthenia gravis.
UGZ	Special muscles, etc. <i>Divided by Table 10, using a point.</i>

## UH. CARDIOVASCULAR AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEMS

UH **Cardiovascular or circulatory system.** *Divided by Table 1 and 4.*

*Blood. See PY.*

UH.F Circulation of the blood.

UH.Q Cyanosis.

UHA Blood pressure.

*See also QF Pulse.*

UHB Hypertension (high blood pressure).

UHC Hypotension (low blood pressure).

Local vascular conditions and circulatory disturbances:

UHD Hyperaemia, congestion, engorgement.

UHE Stasis.

UHF Haemorrhage, ecchymosis.

UHG Local anaemia. Ischaemia.

UHH Thrombosis.

UHI Embolism.

UHJ Oedema (dropsy).

*Anatomical subdivisions:*

UHN Pericardium. Pericardial disease (pericarditis).

UHO Heart.

UHO.PH Congenital heart disease and defects e.g. hypoplastic left heart syndrome, ventricular septal defect, Tetralogy of Fallot, etc.

UHOH Heartbeat, heart rate. Cardiography: phonocardiography, electrocardiography, seismocardiography, etc.

*See also QF Pulse.*

UHOI Arrhythmia. Bradycardia, tachycardia.

UHOK Heart failure.

UHOL Heart attack (myocardial infarction).

UHP Endocardium. Endocarditis.

UHQ Myocardium.

UHQC Angina (angina pectoris). Myocardial ischemia.

UHQK Ventricles.

UHQN Atrioventricular bundle (bundle of His).

UHQR Atria.

UHR Valves.

UHR.P Valvular heart disease. Valvular regurgitation.

UHRM Mitral valve.

UHRT Chorda tendineae (heart strings).

UHS	Arteries (including blood vessels in general). Arterioles.
UHS.P	Ischaemic stroke. <i>See also</i> UITH Haemorrhagic stroke.
UHS.PJ	Arteriosclerosis (atherosclerosis). Ischaemic heart disease.
UHS.PR	Polyarteritis nodosa. Vasculitis.
UHS.PS	Aneurysms.
UHSL	Hepatic artery. Celiac artery.
UHSP	Pulmonary artery.
UHSR	Bronchial artery.
UHSS	Radial artery.
UHST	Femoral artery. Iliac artery.
UHSU	Anterior tibial artery. Popliteal artery.
UHSW	Carotid arteries. Carotid artery stenosis.
UHSX	Coronary arteries.
UHSY	Aorta (root systemic artery).
UHT	Capillaries.
UHTP	Peripheral vascular system.
UHTR	Flushing, blushing.
UHU	Veins. Venous system.
UHU.PR	Phlebitis. Thrombophlebitis.
UHU.PS	Varix. Varicose veins. Haemorrhoids (rectal varices).
UHUT	Thoracic veins.
UHUU	Pulmonary veins.
UHUV	Abdominal veins.
UHUW	Jugular veins.
UHUX	Venae cavae.
UHV	<b>Lymphatic system.</b>
UHVB	Lymphedema. Elephantiasis (podoconiosis).
UHVC	Lymphoma. Hodgkin lymphoma or non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Lymphangiosarcoma. Lymphoid leukaemia. <i>See also</i> PM.
UHVI	Lymphoid organs. <i>See also</i> UHY Spleen.
UHVJ	Thymus.
UHVK	Lymphatic nodes.
UHVL	Lymphadenopathy.
UHVP	Celiac plexus.
UHVR	Lymphoid tissue.
UHVS	Lymphatic vessels. Lymphatics.
UHVT	Thoracic duct.
UHVV	Chyluria.

UHW **Haematopoietic system.** Organs and tissues involved in creation of blood cells.

UHX Reticuloendothelial system. Mononuclear phagocyte system.

UHX.HG Anti-reticular cytotoxic serum.

UHY Spleen.  
*Splenic index. See LF.E.*  
*Splenic anaemias. See PYS.*  
*See also UHVJ Thymus.*  
 UHVK Lymphatic nodes.

UHY.P Splenomegaly.

UHY.PH Asplenia.

UHY.PU Banti's disease.

UHZ Bone marrow. Haematopoietic stem cells. Sternal puncture.

## UI. NERVOUS SYSTEM

- UI      **Nervous system. Neurology.** *Divided by Tables 1 and 4.*  
          *See also* BQM Physiology of muscle and nerve.
- UI.EM      Neurogenetics. Role of genetics in development and function of the nervous system.
- UI.Q      Examination of the nervous system. Neurological diagnosis.  
          *See also* QEP Pain.
- UI.QR      Reflexes.
- UI.QS      Abdominal.
- UI.QT      Tendon reflexes, e.g. patellar (knee-jerk reflex).
- UI.QU      Babinski reflex (plantar reflex).
- UI.QW      Conditioned reflexes (conditioned response).
- UI.QX      Lumbar puncture.
- UI.QY      Cerebrospinal fluid.
- UIB      Sensation. Sensory neurons, receptors.  
          *See also* UJBK Sensation (psychology).  
                  URD Anomalies of sensation (dermatology).
- UIBD      Sense of direction. Spatial cognition.
- UIBE      Sense of balance, equilibrioception.  
          *See also* ULTE Equilibrium (otology).
- UIBH      Sense perception. *Alternative* UJBK Perception (psychology).
- UIBK      External senses: smell, taste, vision, auditory.  
          *See also* UK.F Vision.  
                  UL.F Auditory.  
                  UMC Smell.  
                  UPL.F Taste.
- UIBM      Mechanoreceptors. Sense of touch.
- UIBO      Chemical senses together (chemoreception). Nose and mouth.
- UIE      Diseases and disorders of the nervous system. Neurological diseases.
- UIEC      Neurodevelopmental disorders.
- UIED      Autism spectrum.
- UIEE      Developmental dyslexia. *See also* UITE Acquired dyslexia.
- UIEF      Multiple sclerosis (MS).
- UIEH      Central nervous system toxicity.
- UIEJ      Parkinson's disease.
- UIEK      Dyskinesias, chorea. Sydenham chorea.
- UIEL      Seizures and convulsions. Epilepsy. Catalepsy.  
          *See also* UJT Epilepsy (psychological distress).
- UIEM      Migraine.
- UIEN      Trigeminal neuralgia.
- UIEO      Peripheral neuropathy. Brachial neuritis.
- UIEP      Paralysis.

UIER	Tourette's syndrome.
UIES	Tetany.
UIET	Tics.
UIEU	Vertigo.
UIEV	Disorder of the vasomotor system. Angioneuroses. Raynaud phenomenon. Angioneurotic edema. Quincke's disease. Others.
UIF	Local nervous affections. Atonic seizure, spasm, tremor, etc. <i>Anatomical subdivisions:</i>
UIL	Nerves.
UIM	Axons (nerve fibres).
UIN	Epineurium (nerve sheath). Myelin.
UIP	Central nervous system (brain and spinal cord).
UIP.PJ	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), kuru, etc.
UIP.PR	Post-infectious and related disorders of the central nervous system, e.g. post-vaccinal encephalitis. <i>Alternative</i> KIC.M.
UIQ	Meninges in general. <i>See also</i> UITE Cerebral meninges.
UIR	Dura mater.
UIS	Arachnoid mater, pia mater. Leptomeninges.
UIT	Brain (encephalon).
UIT.Q	Encephalography. Electroencephalography.
UIT.RQQ	Craniectomy. Trephination. <i>See also</i> UEO.RQQ.
UITB	Blood-brain barrier.
UITC	Localisation of function.
UITD	Cerebral palsy (neurological aspects). Spastic diplegia (Little's disease). <i>Alternative</i> UEFH.
UITE	Language disorders. Aphasia, Broca's area, acquired dyslexia, auditory verbal agnosia (pure word deafness), etc. <i>See also</i> UIEE Developmental dyslexia.
UITF	Speech disorders. Apraxia, dysarthria, etc.
UITF.AQ	Speech therapists.
UITG	Agnosia.
UITH	Cerebrovascular disease. Haemorrhagic stroke, aneurysm, etc. <i>See also</i> UHS.P Ischaemic stroke. UHS.PS Aneurysms.
UITI	Encephalomalacia (softening or loss of brain tissue). Prions.
UITL	Hydrocephalus.
UITM	Cerebrum.
UITN	Cerebral cortex.
UITNK	Frontal lobe.



UITNP	Parietal lobe.
UITNT	Temporal lobe.
UITNV	Occipital lobe.
UITO	Medulla oblongata (medulla).
UITP	Pons.
UITQ	Cerebellopontine angle.
UITR	Cerebellum.
UITS	Cisterna magna.
UITT	Midbrain (mesencephalon).
UITU	Meninges, cerebral. <i>See also</i> UIQ Meninges in general.
UITV	Parenchyma, ventricles.
UITW	Thalamus.
UITX	Hypothalamus. <i>See also</i> UQKU Hypothalamic–hypophysial portal system.
UIU	Spinal cord and nerve roots.
UIUD	Progressive muscular atrophy.
UIUK	Pyramidal tracts.
UIV	Peripheral nervous system (peripheral nerves and plexuses).
UIVC	Cranial nerves and ganglia.
UIVE	I. Olfactory nerve. <i>Alternative</i> UMLN.
UIVF	II. Optic nerve. <i>Alternative</i> UKV.
	III. <i>See</i> UIXJ.
UIVG	IV. Trochlear nerve.
UIVH	V. Trigeminal nerve.
UIVI	Trigeminal neuralgia.
UIVJ	Maxillary or mandibular nerve.
UIVK	Nasopalatine nerve (long sphenopalatine nerve).
UIVL	VI. Abducens.
	VII. <i>See</i> UIXK.
UIVM	VIII. Vestibulocochlear nerve. <i>Alternative</i> ULY.
	IX. <i>See</i> UIXL.
	X. <i>See</i> UIXM.
UIVN	XI. Accessory nerve.
UIVO	XII. Hypoglossal nerve.
UIVR	Spinal nerves.
UIVS	Sciatic nerves. <i>Sciatica. Alternatives</i> JGTC, UEP.Q.
UIW	Autonomic nervous system (mostly involuntary functions: respiration, cardiac regulation, vasomotor activity, etc.).
UIX	Parasympathetic nervous system.
UIXH	Cranial nerves.

UIXJ	III. Oculomotor nerve.
UIXK	VII. Facial nerve.
UIXL	IX. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
UIXM	X. Vagus nerve.
UIXS	Sacral plexus.
UIY	Sympathetic nervous system. Fight-flight-or-freeze response.
UIYK	Cephalic.
UIYL	Phrenic nerve.
UIYM	Cervical.
UIYN	Thoracic.
UIYO	Lumbar.
UIYP	Pelvic.
UIYQ	Sympathetic plexuses.
UIYR	Brachial plexus.
UIYS	Ulnar nerve.
UIYT	Radial nerve.
UIYU	Median nerve.
UIYV	Sacral plexus.
UIYW	Celiac plexus (solar plexus).
UIYX	Splanchnic nerves.

## UJ. PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY

- UJ     **Psychiatry.** Diagnosis, management and prevention of mental health problems. *Divided by Table 1.*
- UJ.O     Case histories, including biographies and autobiographies of the mentally ill.
- UJ.Q     Semiology and diagnosis. Symptoms.
- UJ.R     Treatment and care of the mentally ill. *Divided by Table 7, e.g.:*
- UJ.RA     Somatic treatment.
- UJ.RB     Treatment by drugs: sedatives, etc.
- UJ.RK     Electroconvulsive therapy.
- UJ.RM     Physiotherapy.
- UJ.RMP    Pyretotherapy: malarial therapy, etc.  
          *See also LF.Z Therapeutic malaria.*
- UJ.RP     Surgical treatment: neurosurgery, etc.
- UJ.RV     Psychotherapy.
- UJ.RVB    Narcotherapy. Hypnotherapy.  
          *See also UJCH Subconscious mental states.*
- UJ.RVP    Social and group therapy.
- UJ.RW     Occupational therapy.
- UJ.RX     Mental health nursing, mental health hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, etc.
- UJ.S     Mental health. *Divided by Table 1.*  
          *See also SQM or UXN Mental wellbeing of children.*
- UJ.T     Insanity in law. Certification.  
          *Alternative TGP Forensic psychiatry.*
- UJ.U     Psychiatric social work. Social workers in mental health services.
- UJ.UC    Military psychiatry. Psychiatry in warfare.  
          *See also UJO Combat fatigue (“battle neurosis”).*
- UJ.Y     Psychiatry in general practice.
- 
- UJA     **Psychology.** Behaviour and underlying mental processes. *Divided by Table 1.*
- UJA.AW    Experimental psychology.
- UJA.W     Psychology of women. Feminine psychology. *For children, see SQMC or UXF.*
- UJA.X     Animal psychology. *Alternative XUJA.*
- UJB     Physiological psychology.
- UJBF     Elemental and fundamental processes. Brain-behaviour relationships in general.
- UJBH     Psychophysics. Stimuli detection, etc.
- UJBK     Cognitive psychology: attention, memory, perception, etc.  
          *See also UIBH Perception (neurology).*
- UJBM     Social psychology: thoughts, feelings, behaviours, etc. Affective psychology.  
          *See also QEP Pain (symptoms).*
- UJBN     Crowd psychology.
- UJBR     Motor cognition. Motor skills.

UJBT	Habits, habit formation. Motivation (instinct theory of motivation).
UJBV	Voluntary actions. Goals.
UJBW	Handedness (right and left). Ambidexterity. Cross-dominance.
UJC	Higher mental processes. Cognitive processes. Neurodiversity.
UJCA	Imagination, ideation, belief, etc.
UJCB	Educational psychology. Learning. <i>See also</i> AR Education.
	Intelligence, cognitive development, affect, motivation, self-regulation, self-concept.
UJCC	Psycholinguistics. Language. Semantics. Discourse analysis. Reading and writing. <i>Alternative</i> AHK.
UJCD	IQ and achievement tests. Intelligence scales, cognitive abilities.
UJCE	Personality psychology. Personality types. Personality tests. <i>See also</i> UJX Disorders of personality.
UJCF	Differential psychology. Individual differences.
UJCG	Industrial and organisational psychology. Occupational psychology. Recruitment, assessment, health and well-being, motivation, etc.
UJCH	Subconscious. Dreams. Hypnosis. Affirmations. Autosuggestion. <i>See also</i> UJCQ Psychoanalysis. UJ.RVB Hypnotherapy.
UJCI-UJCW	Schools of thought in psychology.
UJCJ	Early schools of thought: Structuralism (Wundt, Titchener, Kulpe, etc.), Functionalism (James, Angell, etc.).
UJCK	Introspective psychology (Muller, etc.).
UJCL	Existentialism (Frankl, Feifel, etc.).
UJCM	Behaviourism (Watson, Pavlov, etc.).
UJCO	Gestalt psychology.
UJCQ	Psychoanalysis (unconscious mind in behaviour). Vienna school: Freud and others.
UJCR	Other schools: Zurich (Jung and others). America (Brill and others).
UJCS	Individual psychology (Adler).
UJCT	Purposivism or hormic psychology (McDougall).
UJCU	Humanistic psychology (Maslow, Rogers, etc.).
UJCV	Cognitive school (Piaget, etc.).
UJCW	Systems psychology (Barker, Bateson, Maturana, etc.).
UJCX	Others.

UJCY	Applied psychology. Business management, product design, ergonomics, advertising, social change, etc. <i>See also</i> ZVS Public opinion. Workplace psychology and psychiatry. <i>See</i> SQS or UDE. Clinical psychology. <i>See</i> UJZ. Psychological anthropology. <i>See</i> ZO.
UJD	<b>Abnormal psychology.</b> Adaptive and maladaptive behaviours. Special forms of mental disorders:
UJE	Congenital mental impairment. Oligophrenia, amentia, etc.
UJEE	Intellectual disability (foetal alcohol syndrome, genetic and chromosomal conditions, etc.). Down syndrome.
UJH	Personal deficiency (moral judgement).
UJI	Non-psychotic disorders. Functional mental disorders.
UJJ	Tropical neuroses. Amok, latah and related conditions.
UJK	Long-term fatigue. Myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME), chronic fatigue syndrome.
UJKS	Sleep disturbances. <i>See also</i> BQGS Sleep.
UJL	Anxiety disorders. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Phobic disorders.
UJLA	Eating disorders. Anorexia, bulimia, etc. <i>See also</i> BEXV Starvation.
UJM	Mood disorders. Depression, Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), self-harm.
UJN	Somatic symptom disorder.
UJO	Mixed and other forms. Occupational neuroses. <i>Alternative</i> SQSK or UDEK. <i>See also</i> UJ.UC Combat fatigue.
UJP-UJW	Psychotic disorders.
UJP	Schizophrenia.
UJPB	Simple.
UJPH	Disorganised (hebephrenic).
UJPK	Catatonic.
UJPP	Paranoid.
UJPY	Other forms.
UJQ	Personality disorders. Paranoid, borderline, histrionic, narcissistic, avoidant, dependent, sadistic, masochistic, etc.
UJR	Affective psychoses.
UJRF	Bipolar disorders, major depressive disorder.
UJRM	Involutional melancholia.
UJS	Confusional states. Delirium.
UJT	Epilepsy (psychological distress). <i>See also</i> UIEL Epilepsy.
UJU	General paresis (general paralysis of the insane). <i>Alternative</i> JXD.

- UJV Other psychoses.
- UJVD Substance-induced or medication-induced psychoses. *Alternative* GFD.PX.
- UJVT Trauma psychoses.
- UJVW Senile and presenile psychoses.
- UJW Dementia. Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, etc.
- UJX Behavioural disorders. Hyperactivity, drug use, criminal activity, impulsivity, etc.  
*See also* GF Drug addiction.  
 ZWD Delinquency.
- UJXS Suicide, suicidal behaviour. *See also* TK Suicide.
- UJY **Psychical research.** Psychic and paranormal phenomena. Mental abilities not explained by science.
- UJZ **Psychosomatic medicine.** Interrelation between mind and body. Social, psychological, and behavioural factors on illness. Illnesses with a psychosomatic component.

## UK. OPHTHALMOLOGY

- UK     **The eye. Ophthalmology.** *Divided by Tables 1 and 4.*
- UK.F     Vision. Eyesight. Visual system.
- UK.FY     Sensation of light.
- UK.FZ     Relation to visual arts.
- UK.PP     Eyestrain. Weak eyesight.
- UK.Q     Eye examination and diagnosis.
- UK.QO     Ophthalmoscopy (funduscopy).  
*Retinoscopy. See UKR.Q.*
- UK.QP     Ocular ultrasound.
- UK.QR     Fluorescein angiogram.
- UK.QS     Ocular tonometry.
- UK.QT     Phorometry.
- UK.QU     Perimetry. Visual field test.
- UK.QV     Biomicroscopy. Optical coherence tomography.
- UK.QW     Slit lamp microscopy.  
*Gonioscopy. See UKSN.*
- UK.R     Ophthalmic materia medica and therapeutics. Mydriatics, miotics, etc.
- UK.RP     Ophthalmic surgery.
- UK.RSS     Oculoplastics. Eye plastic and reconstructive surgery.
- UK.RX     Eye hospitals. Ophthalmic nursing. *Alternative RXUK.*
- UK.U     Occupational ophthalmology.
- UK.Y     Medical ophthalmology. Diagnosis and treatment of eye disease.  
*See also WIBK Eye-tooth connection.*
- UKB     Ophthalmia neonatorum.  
*See also JI Gonococcal infections.*
- UKC     Blindness in general. Support for the blind.  
*See also SOZ Public provision for the blind.*
- Vision disturbances:
- UKD     Glaucoma and hypotonia.
- UKDC     Amblyopia (lazy eye).
- UKDD     Amaurosis fugax.
- UKDF     Scotoma (blind spot).
- UKDH     Hemeralopia (day blindness), nyctalopia (night blindness).  
*Alternative GOF.*
- UKDI     Hemianopia.
- UKDJ     Neurogenic and psychogenic disturbances of vision.
- UKDK     Macular degeneration.
- UKDL     Ocular migraine. Kaleidoscope vision.

UKE	Refraction and accommodation and their errors (ametropia). Eyesight testing. Optometry.
UKE.AQ	Opticians, optometrists.
UKF	Eyeglasses, contact lenses.
UKG	Myopia or near-sightedness (short-sightedness).
UKH	Hyperopia or far-sightedness (long-sightedness). Presbyopia.
UKI	Astigmatism. Amblyopia.
UKJ	Colour perception. Colour vision deficiency, colour blindness.

*Anatomical subdivisions:*

UKK	The eye.
UKK.PG	Exophthalmos.
UKK.RQT	Enucleation.
UKK.RSS	Eye banks.
UKK.RSV	Ocular prosthesis.

Tunics of the eye:

UKL	Sclera.
UKM	Cornea.
UKM.RSS	Corneal transplantation.
UKN	Uvea: choroid, ciliary body, iris.
UKQ	Pupil.
UKR	Retina. Macula, fovea, optic disc.
UKR.PG	Retinal detachment.
UKR.PW	Choked disc (papilloedema).
UKR.Q	Retinoscopy.

Refracting media:

UKS	Vitreous body. Hyaloid fossa, hyaloid membrane, hyaloid canal.
UKSK	Aqueous humour. Anterior and posterior chambers. Angle of anterior chamber.
UKSN	Gonioscopy.
UKT	Crystalline lens and capsule.
UKTC	Cataract.

Accessory organs of the eye:

UKU	Orbit.
UKV	Optic nerve. <i>Alternative</i> UIVF.
UKVA	Disturbances of vision (optic nerve). Optic neuritis, etc.
UKW	Ocular muscles. Neuromuscular mechanism. Orthoptics.
UKW.AQ	Orthoptists.
UKWB	Binocular disparity. Diplopia (double vision).
UKWC	Heterophoria.
UKWD	Exophoria.
UKWF	Strabismus. Squint.
UKWH	Nystagmus.



UKX           Eyelids. Tarsus. Eyelashes.  
UKX.PR           Stye (hordeolum).  
UKXY           Conjunctiva.  
                  *Trachoma. See J VX.*  
UKY           Eyebrows.  
UKZ           Lacrimal apparatus (lacrimal gland, excretory ducts, etc.).

## UL-UN. OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

### UL. OTOLOGY

#### UL **The ear. Otology.**

UL.Q	Examination of the ear. Otoscopy.
ULC	Hearing impairment. Deafness. Audiology.
ULC.PX	Psychogenic and neurogenic deafness. Functional deafness.
ULCA	Presbycusis (age-related hearing loss).
ULCB	Noise-induced.
ULCD	Congenital hearing loss (Stickler syndrome, Pendred syndrome, microtia defect, etc.).
ULCE	Perinatal (foetal alcohol spectrum disorders, premature birth).
ULCF	Ototoxicity.
ULD	Hearing aids.
ULE	Neurotology. Cochlear implants.

#### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

ULK	Outer ear (auris externa). Auricle (pinna).
ULKK	External auditory canal.
ULKK.G	Cerumen (earwax).
ULKL	Muscles, intrinsic and auricular (extrinsic).
ULL	Eardrum (tympanic membrane).
ULM	Middle ear or tympanic cavity.
ULM.PR	Otitis media.
ULN	Mastoid antrum (tympanic antrum).
ULO	Mastoid process. <i>Alternative</i> UEOM.
ULO.PR	Mastoiditis.
ULP	Eustachian tube (auditory tube).
ULQ	Ossicles (malleus, incus, stapes).
ULR	Internal ear (auris interna).
ULS	Bony labyrinth (osseous labyrinth, otic capsule).
ULSD	Otosclerosis.
ULT	Semi-circular canals (ducts).
ULTE	Balance, equilibrioception. <i>Alternative</i> UIBE.
ULTM	Meniere's disease.
ULV	Cochlea.
ULVK	Vestibular system.
ULW	Organ of Corti (spiral organ).
ULX	Membranous labyrinth (vestibular, cochlear).
ULY	Vestibulocochlear nerve (auditory vestibular nerve) and terminals. <i>Alternative</i> UIVM.

## UM-UN. RHINOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY

- UM **Rhinology.** Nose and sinus disease.  
UM.PR Nasal catarrh.  
UM.Q Examination of the nose. Rhinoscopy.  
UM.RSS Rhinoplasty. *Alternative* VNA.PF.  
UMC Sense of smell. Olfaction.  
*See also* SCQ Odours.  
UIBO Chemical senses.  
UMCA Smell disorders. Anosmia, hyposmia, parosmia, phantosmia.  
UME Sneezing (sternutation).

### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

- UMK External nose.  
UMKS Nasal septum.  
UML Nasal cavity. Nasal mucosa.  
UMLN Olfactory nerve. *Alternative* UIVE.  
UMMF Nasal fossae. Turbinates.  
UMN Perichondrium and nasal cartilage.  
UMO Periosteum and nasal bones.  
UMP Accessory sinuses of the nose.  
UMP.PR Sinusitis.  
UMPC Maxillary (cheekbones).  
UMPE Frontal (forehead).  
UMPG Ethmoid (nose).  
UMPK Sphenoid (nose).  
UMQ Nasopharynx.  
*See also* UNS Pharynx.

- UN **Laryngology.** Vocal apparatus, especially the larynx (including Otorhinolaryngology and those few books that deal with the ear, nose and throat together).

*See also* UL Otology.

UM Rhinology.

UO Respiratory system.

- UN.Q Examination of the throat. Laryngoscopy.

### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

- UNM Larynx (voice box). Vocal cords.  
UNN Voice disorders.  
UNO Voice training.  
UNP Laryngopharyngeal region.

UNS Pharynx. *See also* UMQ Nasopharynx.  
*See also* UPN Swallowing disorders.

UNT Tonsils.

UNT.PL Adenoids.

UNT.RQT Tonsillectomy.

UNU Speech organs (articulators). Uvula, glottis, etc.

UNW Epiglottis.

## UO. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- UO     **Respiratory system.** Lower respiratory tract.  
          Including books on lungs and heart together.  
          *See also* BMO Anatomy of the chest.  
          QP Auscultation and percussion.
- UO.F     Respiration (breathing). Gas exchange.
- UO.PE     Clavicular breathing. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- UO.PH     Cystic fibrosis.
- UO.PP     Dyspnea (“air hunger”). Shortness of breath. Cheyne–Stokes respiration.
- UO.Q     Examination of the chest and respiratory system. Pulmonary exam, trachea-  
          bronchoscopy, etc.
- UO.QC     Cough.

### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

- UOT     Trachea (windpipe).
- UOT.PR     Croup.
- UOU     Bronchi and bronchioles.
- UOU.PR     Bronchopneumonia.
- UOV     Alveoli.
- UOW     Lungs.
- UOW.FH     Lung volumes. Pulmonary function. Spirometry.  
          *Lobar pneumonia. See* JH.  
          *Pneumoconiosis. See* FY.
- UOW.PY     Tropical (pulmonary) eosinophilia.
- UOWA     Diaphragm (thoracic).
- UOX     Pleurae.
- UOX.PE     Spontaneous pneumothorax and hydropneumothorax.  
          *See also* JCA.RRS Collapse therapies.
- UOX.PR     Pleural effusion.
- UOY     Mediastinum.

## UP. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- UP     **Digestive system.** Gastrointestinal tract and accessory organs of digestion.  
          *See also* BMQ Anatomy of the abdomen.  
          VO.C Abdominal surgery.
- UP.F            Digestion.
- UP.FX           Chewing. Muscles of mastication.
- UP.G            Gastric secretions.
- UP.PG           Visceroptosis.
- UP.PP           Geophagy. Earth-eating.
- UP.Q            Examination of the digestive system. Abdominal symptoms: colic, etc. Contrast solutions, barium, gastroscopy, sigmoidoscopy, etc.

### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

- UPK            Mouth. *Alternative* WA.
- UPK.P           Stomatitis. *Alternative* WA.P.
- UPL            Tongue. *Alternative* WAN.
- UPL.F           Sense of taste. Appetite.  
                  *Teeth. See* WC.
- UPLP           Palate. *Alternative* WAP.
- UPM            Salivary glands and ducts. Parotid glands. *Alternative* WAT.  
                  *Uvula. See* UNU or WAR.
- UPN            Oesophagus (gullet).
- UPN.P           Swallowing disorders. Dysphagia, etc.
- UPO            Muscular diaphragm. *See also* UOWA Diaphragm (thoracic).
- UPP            Abdominal cavity in general. Peritoneum, mesentery, omenta.
- UPQ            Stomach. Gastrointestinal tract (stomach and intestines together).
- UPQ.PJ           Peptic ulcer (gastric and duodenal ulcers).
- UPQ.PP           Dyspepsia (indigestion). Nausea.
- UPQ.X           Stomach in animals, e.g. ruminants, crop and gizzard in birds, etc.
- UPQK            Gastric glands.
- UPQP            Pylorus.
- UPR            Intestines.
- UPR.PG           Intussusception, diverticulitis, hernia, etc.
- UPR.PR           Enterocolitis.
- UPS            Small intestine.
- UPS.PR           Enteritis.
- UPSN            Duodenum. Brunner's glands.
- UPSO            Jejunum.
- UPSP            Ileum.

UPT	Large intestine. Colon (ascending, transverse, descending).
UPTC	Constipation. Coprostasis.
UPTD	Diarrhoea.
UPTS	Sigmoid flexure. Sigmoid colon.
UPU	Cecum, appendix.
UPU.PR	Appendicitis. Perityphlitis.
UPV	Rectum and anus.
UPV.PZ	Melaena. <i>Haemorrhoids. See UHU.PS.</i>
UPW	Liver (including biliary tract in general: liver, gallbladder, bile ducts).
UPW.PR	Hepatitis. Cirrhosis. Liver abscess. <i>See also LL.MSX Amoebic hepatitis and liver abscess.</i>
UPWJ	Jaundice (icterus).
UPX	Gallbladder.
UPX.G	Bile (gall), bile salts, bilirubin, etc.
UPX.PK	Gallstones (cholelithiasis, cholecystitis, biliary calculus).
UPXK	Bile ducts.
UPXK.PR	Cholangitis.
UPY	Pancreas. Exocrine function (digestive). <i>See also UQH Pancreas (endocrine function). Islets of Langerhans.</i>
UPY.PR	Pancreatitis.

## UQ. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

UQ	<b>Endocrine system.</b> Ductless glands.
UQA	Hormones in general. Hormone therapy. <i>Divided by Table 9.</i> <i>See also</i> BEV and RO.
UQB	Steroid hormones.
UQC	Gastrointestinal hormones (secretin, glucagon, gastrin, etc.).
UQD	Renal hormones.
UQE	Other hormones and endocrine signalling not included in the special endocrine glands in this class.
UQF	Antihormones (tamoxifen, etc.). Antihormone therapy.
UQH	Pancreas (endocrine function). Islets of Langerhans. <i>See also</i> UPY Pancreas. Exocrine function (digestive).
UQI	Blood glucose regulation. Homeostasis. Diabetes mellitus.
UQI.M	Diabetic coma, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic ketoacidosis, etc.
UQJ	Insulin.
UQJ.P	Hyperinsulinism. Hypoglycemia.
UQK	Pituitary gland (hypophysis).
UQKL	Anterior pituitary.
UQKN	Anterior hormones: thyrotropes, lactotropes, somatotropes, corticotropes, gonadotropes.
UQKO	Intermediate pituitary. Intermedins.
UQKP	Posterior pituitary.
UQKR	Posterior hormones: magnocellular neurons.
UQKU	Hypophyseal portal system. <i>See also</i> UITX Hypothalamus.
UQL	Hyperpituitarism. Acromegaly. Cushing's disease, somatotropinoma (gigantism), etc.
UQM	Hypopituitarism.
UQMD	Central diabetes insipidus.
UQMF	Pituitary dwarfism.
UQMK	Adiposogenital dystrophy (Frohlich syndrome).
UQMN	Simmond's disease (pituitary cachexia).
UQN	Pineal gland.
UQO	Thyroid gland.
UQO.G	Iodine metabolism.
UQOH	Thyroid hormones (thyroxine, triiodothyronine, calcitonin).
UQP	Hyperthyroidism. Thyrotoxicosis.
UQPG	Toxic diffuse goiter (Graves' disease).
UQPT	Toxic adenoma.
UQR	Hypothyroidism.
UQRG	Endemic goiter.



UQRM	Congenital iodine deficiency syndrome (cretinism). Congenital hypothyroidism.
UQRN	Myxedema.
UQS	Parathyroid glands.
UQT	Thymus gland (thymosin). Lymphatic.
UQW	Adrenal glands (suprarenal glands).
UQWK	Adrenal medulla.
UQWL	Adrenaline, noradrenaline.
UQWP	Adrenal cortex.
UQWQ	Cortical hormones (aldosterone, cortisol, androgens). <i>See also</i> UQKN Corticotropes.
UQX	Addison's disease (hypoadrenalism).
UQY	Gonads (sex gland, reproductive gland). <i>See also</i> UUL Testes. UVM Ovaries.
UQYP	Placental hormones (endocrine function). Human chorionic gonadotropin hormone, progesterone, oestrogen, human placental lactogen.
UQZ	Ectohormones/pheromones.

## UR. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

### UR The skin. Dermatology.

- UR.PH Congenital skin diseases.  
UR.PJ Degenerative skin disorders.  
UR.PM Malignant tumours of the skin.  
UR.PN Benign tumours of the skin.  
UR.Q Examination and diagnosis of the skin.  
UR.RMG Light therapy (phototherapy) of skin diseases. *Alternative* BYB-BYS or RPG-RPH.  
UR.RN X-ray treatment of skin diseases. *Alternative* BXA or RR.  
UR.S Hygiene and care of the skin. *For Personal care products, see* SKM.  
URA General topics.  
    Adsorption through the skin.  
    The skin in visceral disease.  
URB Skin diseases due to external causes.  
URBB Heat, e.g. miliaria, miliaria rubra (prickly heat), etc.  
    *Alternative* FR.  
URBC Cold, e.g. chilblain (pernio), frostbite, trench foot, etc.  
    *Alternative* FS.  
URBD Sunlight, X-rays, radiation, etc. *See also* FV.  
URBE Electricity. *See also* FW.  
URBG Drug eruptions. Pharmacotoxicology. Hypersensitivity.  
URBL Local irritants.  
    *See also* URI Occupational skin diseases.  
URBN Dermatomycoses e.g. tinea. *Alternative* IT, which see for subdivisions.  
    *Lupus. See* JC.MH.  
URBP Pyodermia. Staphylococcus infections e.g. tropical ulcer, boils, carbuncles, furuncles, etc.  
    *Alternative* JGC.  
URBS Streptococcal infections e.g. cellulitis, erysipelas.  
URBU Impetigo. *Alternative* JGP.  
    *Herpes. See* KJ.  
  
*Parasitic diseases of the skin. See under appropriate divisions of classes I-N.*  
    e.g. JXP Pinta.  
        LT Cutaneous leishmaniasis.  
        NGI Scabies.  
  
URC Skin diseases due to internal illness.  
URCD Malnutrition and deficiencies e.g. scurvy, pellagra, ariboflavinosis, etc.

URCH	Allergic conditions e.g. atopic dermatitis and contact dermatitis. <i>Alternative</i> HT.H. <i>See also</i> URHE Eczema group. URHU Urticaria group.
URD	Anomalies of sensation. Dermato-neuroses.
URDE	Anaesthesia.
URDH	Tactile hyperaesthesia. Dermatalgia.
URDP	Pruritus.
URE	Hypertrophic and dystrophic states.
UREC	Callosities, corns, bunions, keratoses.
URED	Chiropody.
UREG	Warts. Plantar wart (verruca). <i>Alternative</i> KV.
UREH	Ichthyosis condition.
URF	Dermal atrophy. Corticosteroid atrophy.
URG	Erythema group. <i>See also</i> KJ Herpesvirus group. KNM Measles. KNV German measles. URBG Drug eruptions.
URGC	Erythema nodosum.
URGE	Erythema multiforme.
URGL	Systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus).
URH	Hyperaemia and inflammations. Acute dermatitis. <i>See also</i> URBG Drug eruptions. URI Occupational skin diseases.
URHE	Eczema group.
URHF	Rosacea.
URHL	Lichen planus.
URHN	Pityriasis rosea.
URHO	Epidermolysis bullosa group.
URHP	Pemphigus group.
URHQ	Psoriasis and parapsoriasis.
URHU	Urticaria group (hives).
URHV	Prurigo.
URI	Occupational skin diseases. <i>Alternative</i> UDW.H Occupational dermatoses.
URJ	Tropical skin diseases. Rare skin diseases in general (not accounted for elsewhere).

*Anatomical subdivisions:*

URK	Dermis (corium). Papillary, reticular, dermal papillae.
URKD	Subcutaneous tissue (hypodermis).
URKL	Elastic tissue.
URKM	Areolar tissue. <i>Divided by Table 10, using initial point.</i>

URKN	Cutaneous blood vessels and lymphatics.
URL	Epidermis.
URLH	Stratum corneum.
URLI	Melanocytes. Melanin pigment.
URLJ	Melanosis.
URLK	Pigment deficiency. Leucodermia. Vitiligo. Albinism.
URLL	Hyperpigmentation.
URLM	Other disorders of pigmentation e.g. port wine stains, etc.
URM	Appendages of the skin (eccrine sweat gland, sebaceous gland, etc.). <i>Divided by Table 10, using initial point.</i>
URMD	Acne.
URMF	Sebaceous cysts.
URMS	Seborrhoea.
URMT	Perspiration.
URMU	Anomalies of secretion.
URN	Nails. Nail matrix, nail fold, nail bed, etc.
URNF	Fingernails.
URNT	Toenails.
URO	Hair (including hair and scalp together). <i>Divided by Table 10, using initial point.</i>
UROC	Alopecia.
UROF	Hair bulb and follicle.
URY	Topographical and regional dermatology. <i>Divided by Table 10, using initial point.</i>

## US. UROLOGY

US **Urology. Genitourinary system.** Male and female urinary-tract system.

*See* UU-UUW Male reproductive system.

*See* UVW Female urology.

US.Q Examination, symptoms and diagnosis.

*See also* QN Urine.

US.V Genitourinary and retropubic surgery in general.

### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

USK Kidney (including kidney and renal pelvis together).

USK.F Renal function. Filtration, reabsorption, secretion, excretion of urine.

USK.PG Nephroptosis (floating kidney).

USK.PJ Nephrosis. Nephrosclerosis.

USK.PK Renal calculi (kidney stones), including urinary system calculi in general.

USL Inflammation. Nephritis (including acute and chronic). Pyelonephritis. Lupus nephritis.

USLG Excess substances in urine e.g. albuminuria, phosphaturia, glycosuria, oxaluria, etc.

USLK Haemoglobinuria, haematuria.

USLM Uremia.

USM Renal pelvis.

USM.PR Pyelitis.

USM.PW Hydronephrosis.

USN Ureter.

USP Urinary bladder (including ureter, bladder and urethra together).

USP.F Urination and its disorders. Cystitis, anuria, enuresis, incontinence, urinary retention, etc.

USP.PK Vesical calculus (bladder stones).

USP.Q Cystoscopy.

USR Urethra.

USR.PG Urethral stricture. Strangury.

## UT-UV. SEXOLOGY, HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS, GYNAECOLOGY

### UT. SEXOLOGY

- UT **Human sexuality (sexology).** Scientific study of sexuality.
- UT.ET Genital anomalies. Disorders of sex development.
- UT.F Physiology of sex: arousal, intercourse, etc.
- UTB Psychology of sex.
- UTD Sex and relationships education.
- UTE Sexual ethics.
- UTH Fertility and infertility.  
*See also* EJ Fertility rates.  
UTT Contraception.  
UUC Functional disorders (male reproductive system).  
UVC Functional disorders (female reproductive system).
- UTL Socio-cultural aspects of sex. Impact of society on sexuality.  
*See also* UTZ Prostitution.
- UTM Marriage, civil partnerships, cohabitation, etc. Divorce. Relationship counselling. *For statistical aspects see* EJ.
- UTN Sexual orientation.
- UTO Masturbation.
- UTP Sexual pathology. Disorders of sexual preference.
- UTQ Sex determination system. Sexual characteristics.  
*See also* XUT Sex determination in animals.
- UTR Artificial insemination.
- UTS Sexual hygiene.
- UTSY Celibacy. Chastity.
- UTT Contraception. Family planning.
- UTU Venereal disease in general.  
*Place all books on specific diseases under appropriate classes J-K.*
- UTZ Sex work. Sex industry.

## UU. MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

### UU **Male reproductive system.**

- UUC Functional disorders. Impotence, erectile dysfunction, infertility, spermatorrhea, etc.
- UUE Castration (surgical and chemical). Eunuchs.
- UUF Vasectomy.
- UUI Andropause (male menopause, male climacteric).

#### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

- UUK Scrotum. Cremaster muscle, Dartos muscle. Perineum (male).
- UUL Testis. Epididymis. Orchitis. Visceral lamina.
- UUL.G Semen and spermatozoa. Hematospermia.  
*Testicular hormones. See UQY.*
- UUL.PH Undescended testicle (cryptorchidism). Testicular dysgenesis syndrome.
- UUM Tunica vaginalis.
- UUM.PW Hydrocele, hematocele, etc.
- UUN Spermatic cord.
- UUN.PS Varicocele.
- UUO Vas deferens (sperm duct).
- UUQ Ejaculatory duct.
- UUR Penis. Pudendal artery.
- UUV Foreskin (prepuce).
- UUVC Phimosi. Circumcision.
- UUW Accessory glands: seminal vesicles, prostate gland, Cowper glands (bulbourethral glands).

## UV. FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, GYNAECOLOGY

UV	<b>Female reproductive system.</b> Gynaecology.
UV.Q	Examination of the female reproductive system. Speculum, colposcope, etc.
UV.RP	Operative gynaecology. Genitoplasty.
UV.RX	Hospital gynaecology services and nursing. <i>Alternative</i> RXUV.
UVC	Functional disorders. Female infertility.
UVD	Dyspareunia. Female sexual arousal disorder.
UVE	Tubal ligation (sterilisation).
UVG	Menstruation, menstrual disorders.
UVGA	Premenstrual syndrome.
UVGB	Amenorrhoea, oligomenorrhoea, hypomenorrhoea.
UVGC	Irregular menstruation. Metrorrhagia.
UVGD	Dysmenorrhoea.
UVGM	Menorrhagia.
UVH	Ovulation. Ova.
UVHB	Oligoovulation.
UVHC	Anovulation.
UVI	Menopause.
UVJ	Relation of the female reproductive system to other organs.

### *Anatomical subdivisions:*

UVK	Female pelvis.
UVL	Internal female sex organs.
UVM	Ovaries. <i>Ovarian hormones.</i> See UQY.
UVM.PR	Ovarian cysts, polycystic ovary syndrome.
UVMG	Graafian follicle.
UVN	Corpus luteum.
UVO	Fallopian tubes (oviduct, uterine tube).
UVO.PR	Salpingitis.
UVP	Uterus (womb). Endometrium.
UVP.PG	Uterine prolapse. Pelvic organ prolapse in general.
UVP.PR	Uterine fibroids, endometriosis, etc.
UVP.RQT	Hysterectomy.
UVPC	Cervix.
UVQ	Ligaments (peritoneal, broad, cardinal, etc.).
UVR	Vagina.
UVR.PR	Leucorrhoea.
UVRB	Bartholin's glands.
UVV	External female sex organs. Vulva.
UVV.PR	Vaginitis, bacterial vaginosis, yeast infection, etc.



UVVC	Female genital mutilation (FGM).
UVVJ	Labia majora and minora.
UVVK	Clitoris.
UVVM	Hymen.
UVVP	Perineum (female).
UVW	Female urology.
UVX	Breasts.
UVY	Areola, nipples.

## UW. OBSTETRICS

- UW **Obstetrics or midwifery** (including books on gynaecology and obstetrics).
- UW.AU Obstetric instruments. Forceps, clamps, etc.
- UW.Q Pregnancy diagnosis. Examination, laboratory evaluation, ultrasonography, etc.
- UWB Midwives. Obstetrical (perinatal) nursing. *Alternative RXUW.*
- UWC Pregnancy (gestation).
- UWC.G Maternal nutrition.
- UWC.PN Molar pregnancy.
- UWD Conception. Fertilisation. Implantation. Development of ovum.
- UWE Pregnancy care management, including prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum period. Maternal care and prevention of maternal mortality.  
*See also SQH Maternity and child welfare.*  
WIBW The teeth in pregnancy.
- UWF Foetus. Allantois. Chorion. Amnion.
- UWG Placenta (afterbirth). Decidua. Umbilical cord (naval string).
- UWH Pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.
- UWI Abortion and miscarriage.  
*See also EL Infantile mortality (statistics).*  
TTU Criminal abortion.  
UWQ Induction of labour.
- UWJ Systemic and general diseases complicating pregnancy (e.g. vascular disease, renal disease, thrombotic complications, metabolic disorders, etc.).
- UWJ.PX Psychosis in pregnancy.
- UWK Pre-eclampsia. Toxaemia.
- UWL Ectopic pregnancy. Interstitial pregnancy.
- UWM Foetal and neonatal physiology and pathology. Placental infection. Intrauterine infection (chorioamnionitis).  
*See also BO Embryology.*
- UWMT Multiple pregnancy. Twins, triplets, etc.
- UWN Labour (partuition). Normal labour and its management.
- UWO Complications and accidents in labour.
- UWO.M Dystocia. Slow or difficult labour and birth.
- UWO.P Malpresentations.
- UWO.Q Pelvimetry. Contracted pelvis.
- UWP Operative obstetrics.
- UWQ Induction of labour.
- UWR Traction, forceps. Assisted delivery.
- UWS Caesarean section.
- UWT Embryotomy, craniotomy, decapitation, etc.
- UWV Stillbirths.
- UWW Pain management in pregnancy. Anaesthesia, opiates, etc.

UWWM Nitrous oxide.  
UWX Puerperal disorders (postpartum disorders). Maternal complications.  
UWY Puerperal sepsis. *Alternative* JGR.  
UWZ Lactation. Breastfeeding. Lactation failure and suppression. Lactation aids.  
*See also* UXR Feeding of infants.

## UX. PAEDIATRICS

*See also* SQH-SQN Child welfare

- UX **Paediatrics.** Medical care of infants, children, and adolescents.
- UX.E Life course epidemiology.
- UX.F Physiological development of children. Biology, genetic background, constitution, height and weight, etc.
- UX.H Prophylactic immunisation of children. Paediatric allergy and immunology in general.  
Immunisation against specific diseases goes with the disease.
- UX.Q Examination and diagnosis.
- UX.RX Paediatric nursing, children's hospitals and hospices. *Alternative* RXUX.
- UX.RZ Paediatric emergency medicine.
- UX.T Legal aspects of paediatric care e.g. consent, legal responsibility, etc.
- UX.U Social and community paediatrics. Society, environment, school, family, etc. Social determinants of health.
- UXB Neonatology. Newborn infants. Prematurity, growth restrictions, birth defects, birth asphyxia, etc.
- UXC Infancy. First year or two of life.  
*See also* EL Infantile mortality (statistics).
- UXD Toddler and preschool age (1-5 years).  
*See also* SQK.
- UXE School age (6-12 years).  
*See also* SQL.
- UXF Paediatric psychology. Child behaviour and development. Mental, emotional, and social development.
- UXG Cognitive or intellectual development in children.
- UXH Children with intellectual disabilities.  
*See also* UXP Child psychiatry.
- UXI Gifted children.
- UXJ Children with physical disabilities. *Place here books dealing with both physical and intellectual disabilities.*
- UXK Child deprivation. Children without proper parental care, subsistence, etc. War victims, refugees, etc.
- UXL Institutional care of children.
- UXM Adopted children. Children in foster care.
- UXN Mental wellbeing of children. *Alternative* SQM.
- UXP Paediatric psychiatry. Mental disorders in children and adolescents.
- UXR Paediatric nutrition and dietetics.  
*See also* UWZ Breastfeeding.
- UXS Rearing of young children. Training. Puericulture.
- UT Child protection and safeguarding. Child abuse paediatrics. *See also* SQH-SQN.

- UXU Paediatric diseases. *Divided like Class U, so far as applicable.*  
*For Mental disorders, see UXP.*  
*Care of children with spasticity, see UEFH.*
- UXUZ Paediatric infectious disease. *Divided like classes F-M.*  
*Alternative to placing with the disease adding .W from Table 3.*
- UXV Paediatric surgery. *Alternative V.W.*
- UXY Adolescence (13-19 years). Puberty.  
*See also SQN Children of post-school age.*  
SQO Student health services.

## UY. GERIATRICS (MEDICAL GERONTOLOGY)

- UY     **Geriatrics** (geriatric medicine). Diseases and disabilities in older adults.
- UY.F     Physiology of the aged body. Functional abilities.
- UY.P     Aging-associated diseases.  
*Senile and presenile psychoses. See UJVV.*
- UY.Q     Geriatric diagnostics.
- UY.RX    Gerontological nursing and medical services. *Alternative RXUY.*
- UY.T     Legal aspects of geriatric care e.g. consent, competence, legal authority, etc.
- UYB     Process of aging (middle age onwards). Perception of aging.
- UYC     Longevity. Old age.  
*See also EQ Longevity (statistics).*  
          SKE Prolongation of life.
- UYP     Chronic diseases.
- UYQ     Incurable diseases. Palliative and end of life care.
- UYQ.PX    Attitudes towards death.
- UYQ.S    Bereavement. Social aspects of death.
- UYS     Social aspects of old age. Quality of life issues.
- UYT     Home care, assisted living facilities, residential care homes.
- UYU     Mental wellbeing of aging.
- UYV     Geriatric surgery. *Alternative V.Y.*
- UYW     Geriatric anaesthesia. *Alternative VG.WY.*

## V. SURGERY

- V      **General surgery.** *Divided by Table 1, with the following special applications:*
- V.AM      General principles. Discipline of surgery.
- V.AW      Experimental surgery. Surgical research.
- V.H      Surgical anatomy.  
            *See also* BMI Topographical anatomy.
- V.J      Surgical physiology.  
            *See also* PA Pathologic physiology.
- V.K      Prophylaxis of surgical infections. Asepsis and antisepsis. Sterilisation.  
            *See also* RJE and SPF.
- V.O      Clinical surgery. Case reports and statistics.
- V.P      Surgical pathology and postoperative complications.  
            *See also* VD Preoperative and postoperative care.  
            *Divided by appropriate sections of Table 5, e.g.*
- V.PA Surgical infections. Surgical bacteriology.
- V.PE Adhesions.
- V.PG Contractions.
- V.PJ Ulcerations, bedsores, fistulae, fissures.
- V.PQ Surgical shock, collapse.  
                *See also* PQ.
- V.PR Abscesses, phlegmons.
- V.PT Haemorrhage.
- V.PV Postoperative thrombosis and embolism.
- V.Q      Surgical examination and diagnosis of patient.  
            *For Radiography. See* BXB or QR.
- V.RX      Surgical nursing (theatre nursing). *Alternative* RXV.
- V.W      Paediatric surgery. *Alternative* UXV.
- V.X      Veterinary surgery. *Alternative* XV.
- V.Y      Geriatric surgery. *Alternative* UYV.
- VA      Surgical procedure.
- VA.AQ      Surgical appliance and supplies manufacturers.
- VA.AS      Operating theatres: furniture, design, etc. *Alternative* SYEF.
- VA.AS.AQ      Operating theatre technicians.
- VA.AT      Surgical technique: manual, instrumental.  
            *See also* RX.VL Operating theatre procedure.
- VA.AU      Surgical instruments, equipment, apparatus, appliances, etc.
- VB      Minor surgery and procedures. Excisions, suturing, injections. Splints, plaster casts, etc.
- VC      Surgical therapeutics and care of patients.
- VD      Preoperative and postoperative care.  
            *See also* V.P Postoperative complications.
- VE      Wound management. Wound healing.

VED	Wound closure. Drainage.
VEH	Cicatrices. Scars.
VEK	Wound disruption and delayed healing. Wound dehiscence.
VF	Electrosurgery and electrocautery.
VFD	Diathermy.
VG	<b>Anaesthesia</b> and analgesia.
VG.AQ	Anaesthetists.
VG.AU	Apparatus and equipment.
VG.G	Emergencies, accidents, complications, adverse effects. Respiratory obstruction, anoxemia, anaphylaxis, etc. Resuscitation.
	Volatile anaesthetics (gas cylinders, etc.).
VG.W	Anaesthesia applicable to surgical specialities. <i>Divided by class U, omitting the U, e.g.:</i>
	VG.WQI Anaesthesia in Diabetes.
	VG.WV in Obstetrics. <i>Alternative UWW.</i>
	VG.WW in Dentistry. <i>Alternative WR.</i>
	VG.WX in Paediatrics. <i>Alternative UXV.</i>
	VG.WY in Geriatrics. <i>Alternative UYW.</i>
	VG.X in Veterinary surgery. <i>Alternative XVG.</i>
VH	Preparation of patients for anaesthesia. Premedication.
VI	Choice of anaesthetic. Anaesthesia in special circumstances.
VID	Individual anaesthetics.
	This and the following sections VJ-VK may be divided by Table 11, using an initial point, and then, if necessary, by Table 9. Alternatively, individual anaesthetics may be placed in RD.
VJ	General anaesthesia.
	By routes:
VJB	Inhalation.
VJC	Chloroform.
VJE	Ether.
VJG	Nitrous oxide.
VJM	Mixed anaesthesia.
VJP	Secure airway: endotracheal intubation, surgical airway.
VJS	Intravenous. Intraosseous.
VJT	Intramuscular.
VJU	Rectal.
VJV	Subcutaneous.
VJW	Basal.
VK	Conduction, local and regional anaesthesia.
VKA	Nerve block. Regional nerve blockade.
VKC	Anoci-association.
VKE	Spinal. Epidural.



VKG Paravertebral.  
 VKH Caudal.  
 VKJ Infiltration anaesthesia: topical, subcutaneous, intradermal, etc.  
 VKL Refrigeration.  
 VKP Neuromuscular blockade. Muscular paralysis.  
 VKQ Hypnotics (soporifics).  
 VKR Sedatives. Tranquilisers.  
 VKS Reversal agents.  
 VKT Diagnostic and therapeutic anaesthetic procedures.

**VL Operative surgery.**

VL.T Ethics and legal aspects of operations.  
 VL.Y Operations in general practice.  
 VM Special operative techniques and procedures.

Divided by appropriate sections of Table 7, viz., .RQ to .RU, but omitting the initial .R, e.g. VM.QQ Keyhole surgery; VM.QR Paracentesis; VM.QV Amputation; VM.R Tamponade; VM.RV Catheterisation; VM.UQ Control of haemorrhage; VM.UR Artery ligation; but special operations will usually go under the organ or disease divided by Table 7, or alternatively in VO Regional surgery.

VN Plastic, restorative, and reconstructive surgery.

*See also* UEI Operative orthopaedics.

VNA Special regions. *Divided by Table 10, with an initial point.*

VNC Cosmetic surgery.

VNF Prosthetics (plastics, metals, composites, etc.).

VNK Transplantation (organ, tissue).

VNL Organ and tissue banks.

*Eye banks. See* UKK.RSS.

VNM Bone grafting.

VNN Bone banks.

VNO Nerve grafting.

VNS Skin grafting.

VO Surgical specialities (anatomical regions). *Divided by Table 10, with an initial point.*

This section is provided for libraries that prefer to keep all their surgery together and for quite broad regions of the body that do not fit easily into the divisions of class U. The normal practice is to place surgery of an organ, system or structure in the appropriate section of class U and mark it .RP or .V from Table 4.

*Surgical treatment of specific diseases. Place with the disease, adding .RP or .V from Table 3. Orthopaedic surgery. See* UEI.

VP Manipulative surgery. Bone-setting. *Alternatives are* RPW and UEHW.

VQ Emergency and traumatic surgery (accident and emergency medicine).

VR Industrial and traumatic surgery. *Alternatives* SQVN or UDH.

- VS Sports traumatology. Sports injuries.  
*See also* SKJ Sport medicine.  
 UDZU Fitness and recreation.
- VT Accidents, wounds, injuries.  
*See also* UEC Fractures and dislocations.  
 UF.PB Sprains and strains.
- VTB Wound infections. Sepsis.  
*Wound management. See* VE.
- VTC Burns and scalds.
- VTF Bites of animals, reptiles, insects, etc.  
*See also* GL Venomous animals.
- VTG Lacerations and puncture wounds. Stabbing, cutting, etc.
- VTH Explosions. Blast injuries.  
*See also* VY Military surgery.
- VTK Electrical injuries.  
*See also* FW Effects of electricity.
- VTL Radiation injuries.  
*See also* BT Medical aspects of high-energy radiations.  
 FV Effects of light and other radiations.
- VU Emergency surgery.
- VUF First aid.  
*See also* SQD Red Cross.  
 SQVK or UDGK First aid in the workplace.
- VV Asphyxia (suffocation). Drowning. Resuscitation and artificial respiration (ventilation).  
 Resuscitators (manual, breath powered, pressurised gas).
- VW Foreign bodies. Retained foreign objects after surgery.
- VX **Tropical surgery.** *Alternative* UBV.  
*Surgical treatment of specific diseases. Place with the disease adding .RP or .V from Table 3.*
- VY **Military and naval surgery.** Battlefield medicine, combat casualties. *Alternative* UCV.  
*See also* VTH Blast injuries.

## W. DENTISTRY

W **Dental and oral medicine** in general. *Divided by Table 1, with the following special applications:*

- W.AS Mobile clinics.
- W.AY Surgery for dental students.
- W.W Paediatric dentistry.

WA **Oral medicine. The mouth. *Alternative* UPK.**

Place here works on the mouth and nearby structures, etc., together.  
*Divided by Table 4, e.g.:*

- WA.F Mastication.
- WA.J Bacteriology, mycology, etc. of the mouth.
- WA.N Dental X-rays (radiographs).
- WA.P Oral pathology and diseases. Stomatitis.
- WA.PM Oral cancer.
- WA.S Oral hygiene. Tooth brushing, interdental cleaning, etc.
- WA.V Oral and maxillofacial surgery.

*Anatomical subdivisions each divided by Table 4:*

- WAB Jaws. *Alternative* UEQY.
- WAC Maxillofacial injuries.
- WAF Broken or dislocated jaw.
- WAL Lips. *Alternative* UPKL.
- WAM Cleft lip and palate.
- WAN Tongue. *Alternative* UPL.
- WAP Palate. *Alternative* UPLP.
- WAR Uvula. *Alternative* UNU.
- WAT Salivary glands and ducts. Parotid glands. *Alternative* UPM.

WB **Dental profession. *Divided by Table 1 with the following special applications:***

- WB.AN Dental malpractice.
- WB.AQ Dental assistants.
- WB.P Occupational diseases of dentists. Exposure to infections.
- WB.S Preventive dentistry. Public dental services.
  - School dental services. *Alternative* SQL.
  - Hospital dental services. *Alternative* SYQE.
  - Dental services in the workplace. *Alternative* SQR.S or UD.S.
- WB.T Dental jurisprudence. Licensure and registration of dentists.
- WB.U Dental economics and practice management.

WC **The teeth. *Divided by Table 4, e.g.:***

- WC.E Anatomy of the teeth.
- WC.EH Histology of teeth.
- WC.EJ Microscopy of teeth.
- WC.EM Dentition. Morphology, embryology, development.
- WC.EQ Heredity. Anthropology.

WC.ET	Dental anomalies. Hyperdontia, etc.
WC.G	Diet in relation to the teeth.
WC.Q	Toothache.
WD	Dentin, enamel, cementum.
WE	Pulp chamber.
WEC	Dental pulp testing.
WER	Roots.
WET	Apicoectomy.
WEV	Root canals.
WF	Periodontology. Supporting tissues (periodontium). Periodontal ligament.
WG	Dental alveoli.
WGC	Alveolectomy.
WH	Gums (gingiva). Mucosal tissue.
WHC	Gingivitis.
WHG	Gingivectomy.
WI	Diseases of the teeth and periodontal issues.
WIB	The teeth in general diseases. Dental medicine.
WIBB	Focal infection. Oral sepsis.
WIBC	Oral manifestations of tuberculosis.
WIBJ	Impact of mental health on oral health. Oral anxiety.
WIBK	Eye-tooth connection.
WIBW	Teeth and gums in pregnancy.
WIG	Fluorosis. <i>See also</i> SEZY Public health aspects of water supply.
WIP	Tumours, cysts, odontomes.
WJ	Tooth decay. Dental caries.
WK	Pyrorrhea alveolaris (chronic periodontitis). Periodontoclasia. Parodontosis.
WL	<b>Operative dentistry.</b> Restorative dentistry.
WL.K	Asepsis and antisepsis.
WL.PT	Haemorrhage.
WM	Dental extraction (exodontia). Impacted teeth.
WN	Orthodontics. Malocclusions. Malpositioned teeth and jaws. Dentofacial orthopaedics.
WN.AT	Methods.
WN.AU	Appliances. Braces, headgear, palatal expansion, etc.
WO	Tooth transplants. Replantation. Dental implants.
WP	Dental injuries (fractures, chipped teeth, displacement, etc.).
WQ	Dental restoration. Repairs, fillings, inlays, etc.
WQA	Cosmetic dentistry.
WR	Dental anaesthesia and analgesia. Pain management. <i>Alternative</i> VG.WW.

WS	<b>Prosthodontics.</b>
WT	Chemistry of dentistry.
WU	Prosthetic dentistry.
WU.AQ	Dental technicians.
WUB	Articulators. Impressions, bite.
WUE	Dental metallurgy.
WUH	Dental ceramics. Porcelain, etc.
WUK	Dental castings.
WUM	Dental materials.
WUP	Precious metallic alloys. Gold. Silver. Platinum.
WUPA	Implants (titanium, etc.).
WUQ	Base metallic alloys. Cobalt-chrome, nickel-chrome.
WUR	Historic materials e.g. tin, aluminium, etc.
WUS	Cement. Zinc, resin, etc. Glass ionomer cement.
WUT	Non-metallic denture bases.
WUU	Gutta percha.
WUV	Amalgams.
WUX	Composite resins. Plastics.
WV	Artificial (false) teeth.
WVC	Immediate (temporary) dentures.
WVF	Full (complete) dentures.
WVP	Partial dentures.
WVR	Clasps.
WW	Crown and bridge work.

## X. VETERINARY MEDICINE

Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, conditions and injuries in animals.

There is considerable overlap between subjects relating to human medicine and those relating to veterinary medicine, therefore three methods are available for classifying this subject. Libraries may prefer to adopt one, or a combination depending on their collection.

1. Use class X for purely veterinary subjects.
2. Use classification in main scheme, adding .X from Table 1.  
e.g. GK.X Plants poisonous to livestock.
3. For other aspects, use X and add classification from main scheme, omitting initial point.  
e.g. XEB Veterinary epidemiology, XHW Veterinary modes of infection, XK Veterinary virology.

X      Generalia. *Divided by Table 1, e.g.:*

- X.AQ Veterinary licensure and registration.
- X.AR Veterinary education.
- X.AS Veterinary colleges.
- X.AY Elements of veterinary medicine for stockmen, etc.  
    Home treatment of animals.
- X.T Insurance of animals.
- X.U Veterinary economics.

XA      The veterinary profession. *Divided by Table 1.*

XA.S     Veterinary services.

*Veterinary biology, anatomy, physiology, etc., see Class B.*

XE      Epizootiology. *Alternative to Class E.*

*Divided, so far as appropriate, like Class E.*

*Veterinary diseases, parasitology, pathology, material medica, etc., are included in classes F-R.*

XS      Veterinary hygiene.

XSA     Livestock hygiene.

XSB     Farm buildings.

XSC     Ventilation and lighting.

XSD     Drainage.

XSE     Water supply.

XSF     Disinfection. Dips and dipping tanks.

XSG     Pastures and grazing.

XSH     Feed storage.

XSO     Public health measures.

XSP     Milk hygiene. Milking and milk handling. Dairy inspection.

*See also SFG and YL.*

XSQ     Meat inspection and hygiene.

*See also SFM.*

XSR     Meat industry. Slaughterhouses (abattoirs), etc. *Alternative SFM.*

XST     Carcase disposal and utilisation.

XSU     Control and prevention of epizootics.

XSV	Quarantine.
XSW	Preventive inoculation. <i>See also XWW Culling.</i>
XSX	Rodent control.
XSY	Animal hospitals.
XT	Veterinary jurisprudence and ethics.
XTB	Liability for animals.
XTF	Animal rights.
XTS	Animal crime and welfare.
XU	<i>Special organs and systems. Divided, so far as applicable, like class U. The following are a few special applications:</i>
XUT	Sex determination. <i>Alternative UTQ.</i>
XUTP	Intersex conditions.
XUTR	Artificial insemination.
XUU	Castration (physical, chemical), caaponisation. <i>Alternative XWV.</i> Cryptorchidism.
XUV	Sterility and infertility in animals.
XUW	Pregnancy diagnosis.
XV	Veterinary surgery. <i>Divided, so far as applicable, like class V.</i>
XVZ	Veterinary dentistry.
XW	Animal husbandry and management. Zootechnics. <i>See also YJ Animal industry.</i>
XWB	Breeding. Genetics. <i>Alternative BJU.</i>
XWD	The young of animals.
XWF	Livestock judging and selection. Market requirements.
XWH	Marking and identification.
XWK	Restraint of animals.
XWL	Training and breaking-in of animals.
XWN	Protection of animals.
XWQ	Acclimatisation of animals.
XWR	Transport of animals.
XWS	Farriery, shoeing.
XWT	Dehorning. Disbudding.
XWU	Shearing.
XWV	Castration (physical, chemical), caaponisation. <i>Alternative XUU.</i>
XWW	Slaughter. Culling. Euthanasia. <i>Alternative SFM.</i>
XWX	Hides and skins.

XX Special animals which may undergo the process of domestication.

Everything relating to each kind of animals is collected here and divided by the appropriate main classes of the scheme, e.g. .B for anatomy, physiology, etc., .F-.N for diseases, .P for pathology, etc., .UX for young animals, .W for husbandry and management (subdivided like XW, omitting the initial X). .X is used for special species, varieties and breeds, according to need.

All these letters must be used after a point, e.g. XXKR.B, anatomy of the buffalo, XXM.W, management of horses. The auxiliary schedules, if used, must be preceded by another point, e.g. XXO.W.B, bibliography of the husbandry and management of swine.

XXH	Elephants.
XXI	Camel, llama, alpaca.
XXJ	Farm animals in general.
XXK	Bovines in general. Domestic cattle.
XXK.PX	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).
XXKE	Elk.
XXKM	Moose.
XXKR	Buffalo.
XXKS	Bison.
XXKW	Goat.
XXKY	Yak.
XXL	Ruminants in general.
XXLD	Deer.
XXM	Equines in general. Horses.
XXMT	Donkey or ass.
XXMU	Mule.
XXN	Ovines in general. Sheep.
XXN.PR	Scrapie.
XXO	Swine. Pig, boar, warthog.
XXP	Small animal practice. Small animals and pets in general.
XXPD	Rabbits.
XXQ	Laboratory animals in general. <i>See also</i> BJC Care of laboratory animals.
XXR	Canines in general. Dogs, dingos.
XXS	Felines in general. Cats.
XXSF	Polecats. Ferrets.
XXT	Rodents. <i>See also</i> OX Rodents as carriers of disease.
XXTG	Guinea pigs.
XXTR	Rats and mice.
XXU	Birds in general. <i>See also</i> OP Birds as carriers of disease.
XXUD	Domestic poultry. Chicken, turkey, goose, duck.
XXUE	Emu.



XXUG	Guineafowl.
XXUH	Dove.
XXUL	Peacock.
XXUM	Pigeon.
XXUP	Birds of prey in general.
XXUR	Birds exploited for plumage. Ornamental birds.
XXUS	Ostrich.
XXUT	Swan.
XXUW	Cage and aviary birds in general.
XXUX	Canary, parrot, cockatoo, etc.
XXUY	Game birds. Grouse, pheasant, quail, etc.
XXV	Amphibia.
XXVF	Frog and toad.
XXVR	Reptiles. Alligator, turtle, etc.
XXVS	Snakes. Pythons, etc.
XXW	Fish. <i>See also</i> OL Fish as carriers of disease.
XXWC	Carp.
XXWE	Eel.
XXWG	Goldfish.
XXWK	Koi.
XXWL	Salmon, trout.
XXWM	Molluscs. Snails, etc.
XXWV	Arthropods. Crab, etc.
XXY	Wild animals in and out of captivity.
XXYF	Fur-bearing animals. Fox, skunk, mink, etc.
XXZ	Insects. <i>See also</i> N Medical entomology.
XXZB	Bees.
XXZC	Cricket.
XXZE	Silkworm.
XXZG	Cochineal.

## Y. AGRICULTURE (PLANTS AND LIVESTOCK)

- Y      Generalia.  
          *See also* SQZB or UDZB.  
          *Divided by Table 1, e.g.:*
- Y.AQ     Agricultural shows and societies.  
          Y.AT     Agricultural methods.  
          Y.AU     Agricultural implements and machinery.  
          Y.U      Agricultural economics, cooperation, insurance, etc.
- YA     Basic problems relating to food production and agriculture. Agricultural rehabilitation.  
          *See also* BEWW Food production.
- YB     Principles of agriculture.
- YBC    Agricultural physics. Agrophysics.
- YBE    Agricultural chemistry.
- YBF    Soil chemistry.
- YBL            Soil fertility. Agricultural soil science (soil agronomy).
- YBM            Soil erosion.
- YBN            Soil contamination. Environmental soil science.
- YBP    Climate change and agriculture.
- YBQ    Land reclamation.
- YBR    Irrigation and drainage.
- YBS    Fertilisers, manures, etc.
- YBT    Tropical agriculture.
- YBU    Farm management and economics, buildings, equipment, etc.
- YBUA           Pastoralism.
- YBUB           Shifting cultivation.
- YBUC           Subsistence farming.
- YBUD           Intensive farming.
- YC     General plant culture and horticulture.
- YC.AW         Plant breeding.
- YC.P         Plant pathology (phytopathology).
- YCE         Energy crops (biomass, biodiesel, bioethanol, etc.).
- YCF         Fibre crops (textile, cordage, filling).
- YD         Economic botany.
- YE         Field crops and vegetables.
- YEB            Crop rotation.
- YEC            Grain crops. Cereals (millet, barley, oats, wheat, rice, etc.). Pulses (lentils, pulses, soybeans, etc.). Oilseeds (rapeseed, flax, hemp, etc.).
- YEJ            Root crops (taproots, tubers).
- YEM            Sugar beet and sugar cane.

YEP	Pasture habitats. Grassland, heathland, etc. Grasses, hay, forage, etc.
YEU	Leaf crops (chard, spinach, etc.).
YEV	Vertical farming.
YEX	Market gardening.
YEY	Herb farming.
YF	Fruticulture. Pomology. Fruit trees.
YFV	Viticulture. Winegrowing.
YFW	Hops and beer production.
YG	Flower farming (floriculture). Gardening.
YH	Pests and diseases. Pest control. Weeds and weed control. Pesticides.
YI	Forestry.
YJ	Livestock. <i>Material about special animals goes in XX.</i> <i>See also XW</i> Animal husbandry.
YL	Dairying. <i>See also SFG</i> Hygiene of dairy products. XSP Milk hygiene.
YW	Aquaculture. Fish farming. Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, algae, etc. <i>See also SQZA, UDZA.</i>
YX	Angling.
YY	Hunting (food, recreation, pest control).
YZ	Rural camping. Farm campsites. <i>See also SGW</i> Hygiene of camps, etc.

## Z. GEOGRAPHY, ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

ZB **Geography and history.** General information on special countries. *Divided by Table 2.*

Some libraries may prefer to place everything of a non-medical character about an individual country under ZB rather than under the appropriate division in this class. If the material under any one country becomes extensive, it can be subdivided by the letters of this class omitting the initial Z.

e.g. Republic of Uganda might be subdivided as follows:

ZB.176	General books.
ZB.176.AC	Government reports.
ZB.176.AR	Education.
ZB.176.D	History.
ZB.176.R	Ethnology.
ZB.176.QM	Manners and customs.
ZB.176.UL	Languages.
ZB.176.Y	Population problems.

Etc.

ZE Voyages and travels.

*See also* AM Scientific expeditions.

ZH Human geography (anthropogeography). Cultures, development, economies, health, histories, politics, settlement, etc.

ZH.E Spatial analysis.

ZHP Physical geography. Environmental geography. Climatology.

*See also* EV-EZ Climatology and meteorology.

ZI **Anthropology** in general.

ZJ Physical anthropology (biological anthropology).

ZJA Evolutionary theory and processes. Natural selection, common descent, speciation.

ZJB Human antiquity. Human prehistory.

ZJD Anthrozoology. *Alternative* BLU.

ZK Somatology. Anatomical and physiological study of the entire body. *Alternative* BME.

ZKP Anthropometry. Scientific and pseudoscientific. Craniometry, phrenology, physiognomy, etc.

ZL Human biotypology.

ZM Physiological anthropology. Living environments, lifestyle systems.

*See also* BQE Human physiology.

ZN Forensic anthropology, taphonomy.

*See also* ES Geographical pathology.

ZO Psychological anthropology.

ZP Medical anthropology.

ZQ Sociocultural anthropology. Cultural relativism.

ZQF Religion, folklore, myth, ritual, magic, etc.

ZQG Gender and sexuality. Feminist anthropology.

ZQM	Manners, customs, etiquette.
ZQP	Political and economic anthropology.
ZR	Ethnography. Beliefs, language, behaviours of a cultural group. <i>Divided by Table 2.</i>
ZS	Anthropological archaeology. Prehistoric archaeology.
ZT	Archaeology.
ZU	History and evolution of culture in society. Art, architecture, music, education, etc.
ZUL	Language and literature.
ZV	<b>Social science</b> in general.
ZVB	Sociology. Scientific study of society. Structured relations and institutions. Development studies.
ZVB.AWB	Research methods (qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, realist evaluation). Sampling. Population data. Focus groups, interviews, surveys, case studies, observation, etc.
ZVD	Family structure. Sociology of marriage, divorce, etc. Parenthood. Childhood. Alternate family forms (same-sex parents, single parents, etc.).
ZVDG	Gender identity and sexuality.
ZVE	Tribal societies.
ZVF	Slavery. Social stratification (caste system, etc.).
ZVG	Occupations and professions. Social structure, workplace interaction, lifestyles, career paths, etc. <i>See also</i> SQZ or UDZ Occupations.
ZVH	Rural sociology. Rural life and development. <i>See also</i> SR Rural hygiene.
ZVHA	Sociology of food and agriculture.
ZVI	Urban sociology. Cities, towns, suburbs, etc. <i>See also</i> SU Urban hygiene. SGT Land use planning.
ZVJ	Industrial sociology. Labour organisation, trade unions, employment relations, technological change, globalisation, etc. Unemployment.
ZVK	Applied sociology. Social policy and legislation.
ZVL	Public welfare, housing, and social work. Poverty. Distribution of resources. Social ethics. Philanthropy, charity, etc. <i>See also</i> SQC Medical sociology. SOF Public health care.
ZVM	Social development and change. Social and economic initiatives. Foreign aid.
ZVME	Education. Schooling systems.
ZVN	Communications and media.
ZVNA	Transport and logistics.
ZVO	Industry, manufacture, trade, commerce, banking, finance, etc. <i>See also</i> ZX Insurance.

- ZVP Political sociology. Political science. Citizenship, social movements, etc.  
*Including books on politics and economics combined.*
- ZVR Socioeconomics. Economic activity. Capacity building.
- ZVS Public opinion. Ideologies. Propaganda. Pressure groups.  
*See also UJCY Applied psychology.*
- ZVT Law.
- ZVU Administration. Management. Marketing. Organisational routines. Policy analysis.
- ZVV National government and political institutions.
- ZVW Local government.
- ZVX Social interaction. Social conflict. Intergroup relations (racial, ethnic, social).  
*See also ZYR Race and ethnic relations.*
- ZVY Colonialism. Legacy and impact.  
*See also ZYR Race and ethnic relations.*
- ZVZ Nationality. International relations. Inter-state relations.
- ZVZH Hostility and war.
- ZW Social pathology and disorganisation.
- ZWD Delinquency. Criminology. Penology.  
*See also SQMJ Juvenile delinquency.*  
SPT Prison hygiene.  
TL Capital punishment.  
UJX Criminal activity.
- ZX Insurance. Worker's compensation. *Alternative SQR.U or UD.U.*  
*See also CC Health insurance.*
- ZY Population problems and policies. Overpopulation.  
*See also EH Vital statistics.*
- ZYG Growth and movement of populations. Migrations. Emigrants and immigrants.
- ZYI Refugees. Asylum seekers.
- ZYP Population decline.
- ZYR Race and ethnic relations. Racism, discrimination, segregation, active opposition.  
*See also ZVX and ZVY.*

## AUXILIARY SCHEDULES

For explanation of these schedules see the Introduction.

- Table 1. Systematic schedule of **general subdivisions** for use with any class, division, or section where applicable.
- Table 2. Systematic schedule of **geographical** subdivisions for use with any class, division, or section where applicable.
- Table 3. Auxiliary schedule of common subdivisions for use with any **disease** or groups of diseases where applicable.
- Table 4. Auxiliary schedule of common subdivisions for use with any **organ, structure, system, or region** of the body.
- Table 5. Special auxiliary schedule of **pathological** processes and conditions (histological and physiological) for subdivision under .P in Table 4 and in certain cases in Table 3.
- Table 6. Special auxiliary schedule of **Tumours** for subdivision under .PM and .PN in Table 5.
- Table 7. Special auxiliary schedule of **therapeutic** and **surgical procedures** for subdivision under .R in Tables 3 and 4.
- Table 8. Special auxiliary schedule for subdivision under **microorganisms, parasites**, etc., in Classes I, J, K, L, M, N, under .J in Table 3 and .I-.M in Table 4.
- Table 9. Special auxiliary schedule for subdivision under **drugs, poisons, minerals**, etc.
- Table 10. Special auxiliary schedule of **anatomical headings** for subdivisions under .M of Table 3 and .JM of Table 8.
- Table 11. Auxiliary schedule of **Drugs, Poisons, Foodstuffs** and other **Chemical Compounds** of medical and pharmaceutical interest for subdivision under BEJ, BEP, BET, BEXE, GB, GJD, NDJ, RD, SQXD, UDXD, VID, and in Tables 3 (.G), 4 (.G), 7 (.RB, .RG) and 8 (.JR).

**TABLE 1**

Systematic schedule of **general subdivisions** for use with any class, division, or section where applicable.

General and comprehensive works, textbooks, etc., can usually be left under the simple symbol for the subject without subdivision. An alternative, where desired, is .AZ.

.AB	Periodical publications. Journals, magazines, newspapers, newsletters, transactions, proceedings.	.AQ	Organisation, administrative and professional aspects. Workers, employees, contractors, etc. ( <i>but Nurses go in .RX.</i> ) Registration, employment status, ethics. Associations, societies, councils, committees (but periodical proceedings, transactions, journals, etc. go in .AB, reports in .AS). Publicity. (Can be subdivided by Table 2.)
.AC	Government publications, central and local. Reports, papers, official records. (Can be subdivided by Table 2.)	.AOB	Propaganda, political agendas, deliberate disinformation.
.AD	Congresses, conferences, conventions, symposia, workshops, meetings.	.AR	Education, training, study, teaching. Teaching aids. Curricula, syllabuses, examinations. Fellowships, scholarships. (Can be subdivided by Table 2.)
.AE	Collected papers, series, etc. of associations, societies, organisations, institutions.	.AS	Non-governmental reports. Institutions, schools, colleges, universities, laboratories, libraries, archives, museums, etc. <i>For Hospitals see .RX.</i> (Can be subdivided by Table 2.)
.AF	Miscellanies. Festschriften, memorial publications, etc.	.AT	Technique, methods, practical instruction. Technical and laboratory works.
.AG	Collected works. Collections of pamphlets, theses, dissertations, documents, etc.	.AU	Apparatus, instruments, appliances.
.AH	Essays, addresses, orations, speeches, lectures, etc.	.AV	Commercial publications. Price lists, trade catalogues, advertising, etc.
.AI	Anecdotes, facetiae, curiosa, humour, satire, etc.	.AW	Experimental research, scientific method, evaluation.
.AIB	Fiction, poetry, drama, art. Anthologies.	.AWB	Research methods.
.AJ	Reference books. Directories, calendars, almanacs, annuals, etc. Tables of formulae, constants, etc.	.AX	Yearbooks.
.AK	Dictionaries, glossaries of technical terms.	.AY	Non-technical introductory works. Primers, study books, etc. Books for special-interest groups e.g. nurses, dentists, etc.
.AL	Illustrative and graphic material. Pictorial works, atlases, guidebooks, encyclopaedias, etc. Images, photographs, portraits, plates, charts, etc.	.AZ	General, comprehensive, and systematic works. Manuals, handbooks. Systems, compendiums. (In subjects with not much material, general works can be placed under the subject without subdivision. .AZ is an alternative only for large subjects where preferred.)
.AM	Theory, general principles, philosophy, scope and relations of the subject. Allied and ancillary sciences. "Schools" and systems. Problems, condition and progress, tradition, trends, ideals, prospects, etc. Classification and nomenclature ( <i>but dictionaries of terms go in .AK</i> ).		
.AN	Polemical works. Controversy, criticism, errors, abuses, scandals, quackery, charlatanism, etc.		
.AO	Photography.		
.AP	Patent documentation.		



.B	Bibliography. Databases, indexes, abstracts, summaries, surveys, or reviews of the literature. Enumerative and descriptive.	.PX	Psychological aspects.
.C	Early works (can be subdivided by period and/or alphabetically by author).	.Q	Diagnostic aspects.
.CZ	Folklore, mythology, superstitions.	.R	Therapeutic, pharmacological aspects.
.D	History and biography (can be subdivided if necessary, by period or, for biography, alphabetically). The history of a disease in a particular country is preferably put in .E.	.RX	Hospitals and nursing.
.E	Epidemiology, geographic distribution, surveys. Voyages, expeditions for the study of the subject. Reports of travel fellowships. (Subdivided by Table 2.)	.S	Hygienic, public health aspects.
.F	Biological aspects. Physical anthropology, evolution, physiology, behavioural aspects. ( <i>Alternative .W.</i> )	.T	Jurisprudence. Laws, etc. Legal and insurance aspects.
.G	Chemical aspects.	.U	Social, cultural, political, economic, financial, industrial and workplace aspects.
.O	Clinical aspects.	.V	Surgical aspects.
.P	Pathological aspects.	.W	Special relations of the subject to patient categories e.g. women, men, children, geriatrics, etc. Patient ethnicity <i>Alternative .F.</i>
		.X	Veterinary aspects.
		.Y	Agricultural aspects.
		.Z	Special aspects not provided for elsewhere.

## INDEX TO TABLE 1

- Pamphlets, collections of, [.AG](#)  
 Abstracts, [.B](#)  
 Abuses, [.AN](#)  
 Additions to knowledge, [.AX](#)  
 Addresses, [.AH](#)  
 Administration, [.AQ](#)  
 Advertisements, [.AV](#)  
 Agricultural aspects, [.Y](#)  
 Allied sciences, [.AM](#)  
 Almanacs, [.AJ](#)  
 Ancient works, [.C](#)  
 Ancillary sciences, [.AM](#)  
 Anecdotes, [.AI](#)  
 Annuals, [.AJ](#)  
 Anthologies, [.AIB](#)  
 Anthropological aspects, [.F](#), [.W](#)  
 Apparatus, [.AU](#)  
 Appliances, [.AU](#)  
 Archives, [.AS](#)  
 Art, [.AIB](#)  
 Associations, [.AE](#), [.AQ](#)  
 Atlases, [.AL](#)  
 Auxiliary science, [.AM](#)  
  
 Behavioural aspects, [.F](#)  
 Bibliography, [.B](#)  
 Biography, [.D](#)  
 Biological aspects, [.F](#)  
 Business aspects, [.AQ](#)  
  
 Calendars, [.AJ](#)  
 Caricatures, [.AI](#)  
 Catalogues, trade, [.AV](#)  
 Charlatanism, [.AN](#)  
 Charts, [.AL](#)  
 Chemical aspects, [.G](#)  
 Children, [.W](#)  
 Classification, [.AM](#)  
 Clinical aspects, [.O](#)  
  
 Collected works, [.AG](#)  
 Colleges, [.AS](#)  
 Commercial publications, [.AV](#)  
 Committees, [.AQ](#)  
 Compendiums, [.AZ](#)  
 Comprehensive works, [.AZ](#)  
 Condition and progress, [.AM](#)  
 Conferences, [.AD](#)  
 Congresses, [.AD](#)  
 Constants, tables of, [.AJ](#)  
 Contractors, [.AQ](#)  
 Controversy, [.AN](#)  
 Conventions, [.AD](#)  
 Councils, [.AQ](#)  
 Criticism, [.AN](#)  
 Cultural aspects, [.U](#)  
 Curiosa, [.AI](#)  
 Curricula, [.AR](#)  
  
 Diagnostic aspects, [.Q](#)  
 Dictionaries of terms, [.AK](#)  
 Directories, [.AJ](#)  
 Disinformation, [.AQB](#)  
 Dissertations, [.AG](#)  
 Drama, [.AIB](#)  
  
 Early works, [.C](#)  
 Economics, [.U](#)  
 Education, [.AR](#)  
 Elementary works, [.AY](#)  
 Employees, [.AQ](#)  
 Employment status, [.AQ](#)  
 Encyclopaedias, [.AL](#)  
 Epidemiological aspects, [.E](#)  
 Equipment, [.AU](#)  
 Errors, [.AN](#)  
 Essays, [.AH](#)  
 Establishments, [.AS](#)  
 Ethics, [.AQ](#)  
  
 Ethnicity, [.W](#), [.F](#)  
 Evaluation, [.AW](#)  
 Evolution, [.F](#)  
 Examinations, [.AR](#)  
 Exhibitions, [.AS](#)  
 Expeditions, [.E](#)  
 Experimental research, [.AW](#)  
  
 Facetiae, [.AI](#)  
 Festschriften, [.AF](#)  
 Fiction, [.AIB](#)  
 Financial aspects, [.U](#)  
 Folklore, [.CZ](#)  
 Forensic aspects, [.I](#)  
 Formulae, [.AJ](#)  
 Future prospects, [.AM](#)  
  
 General principles, [.AM](#)  
 General relations, [.AM](#)  
 General works, [.AZ](#)  
 Genetics, [.F](#)  
 Geography, [.E](#)  
 Geriatrics, [.W](#)  
 Glossaries, [.AK](#)  
 Government reports, [.AC](#)  
 Graphic material, [.AL](#)  
 Guidebooks, [.AL](#)  
  
 Handbooks, [.AZ](#)  
 Health aspects, [.S](#)  
 Heredity, [.S](#)  
 History, [.D](#)  
 Hospitals, [.RX](#)  
 Humour, [.AI](#)  
 Hygienic aspects, [.S](#)  
  
 Ideals, [.AM](#)  
 Illustrations, [.AL](#)  
 Images, [.AL](#)

Indexes, [.B](#)  
 Industrial aspects, [.U](#)  
 Institutions, [.AE](#), [.AS](#)  
 Instruction, [.AR](#)  
 Instruments, [.AU](#)  
 Insurance aspects, [.I](#)  
 Introductory works, [.AY](#)  
 Journals, [.AB](#)  
 Jurisprudence, [.I](#)  
  
 Laboratories, [.AS](#)  
 Laboratory technique, [.AT](#)  
 Laws, [.I](#)  
 Lectures, [.AH](#)  
 Legal aspects, [.I](#)  
 Legislation, [.I](#)  
 Libraries, [.AS](#)  
 Literature (bibliog.), [.B](#)  
  
 Magazines, [.AB](#)  
 Manuals, [.AZ](#)  
 Maps, [.AL](#), [.E](#)  
 Medico-legal aspects, [.I](#)  
 Memorial publications, [.AF](#)  
 Men, [.W](#)  
 Methods, [.AT](#)  
 Miscellanies, [.AF](#) to [.AIB](#)  
 Museums, [.AS](#)  
 Mythology, [.CZ](#)  
  
 Newsletters, [.AB](#)  
 Newspapers, [.AB](#)  
 Nomenclature, [.AM](#)  
 Non-government reports, [.AS](#)  
 Non-technical works, [.AY](#)  
 Novels, [.AIB](#)  
 Nursing, [.RX](#)  
  
 Objections, [.AN](#)  
 Official records, [.AC](#)  
 Offprints, collections of, [.AG](#)  
  
 Old works, [.C](#)  
 Opposition, [.AN](#)  
 Orations, [.AH](#)  
 Organisation, [.AQ](#)  
 Organisations, [.AE](#)  
  
 Pamphlets, collections of, [.AG](#)  
 Patents, [.AP](#)  
 Pathological aspects, [.P](#)  
 Patient categories, [.W](#)  
 Periodicals, [.AB](#)  
 Pharmacological aspects, [.R](#)  
 Philosophy, [.AM](#)  
 Photographs, [.AL](#)  
 Photography, [.AQ](#)  
 Physical anthropology, [.F](#)  
 Physiology, [.F](#)  
 Pictorial works, [.AL](#)  
 Plates, [.AL](#)  
 Plays, [.AIB](#)  
 Poetry, [.AI](#)  
 Polemics, [.AN](#)  
 Political agendas, [.AOB](#)  
 Political aspects, [.U](#)  
 Portraits, [.AL](#)  
 Practical instruction, [.AT](#)  
 Practice, professional, [.AQ](#)  
 Price lists, [.AV](#)  
 Primers, [.AY](#), [.CZ](#)  
 Principles, [.AM](#)  
 Problems, [.AM](#)  
 Proceedings, [.AB](#)  
 Processes, [.AT](#)  
 Profession, [.AQ](#)  
 Progress, [.AM](#)  
 Propaganda, [.AOB](#)  
 Prospects, [.AM](#)  
 Psychological aspects, [.PX](#)  
 Public health aspects, [.S](#)  
 Publicity, [.AQ](#)  
  
 Quackery, [.AN](#)  
  
 Rarities (cases, *not* books), [.AI](#)  
 Recent advances, [.AX](#)  
 Reference books, [.AJ](#)  
 Registers, [.AJ](#), [.AQ](#)  
 Registration, [.AQ](#)  
 Regulations, [.AQ](#)  
 Relations to other subjects, [.AM](#)  
 Reports, congresses, [.AD](#)  
 Reports, governmental, [.AC](#)  
 Reports, non-governmental, [.AS](#)  
 Reports, private bodies, [.AS](#)  
 Reprints, collections of, [.AG](#)  
 Research methods, [.AWB](#)  
 Reviews, literature, [.B](#)  
 Rules, [.AQ](#)  
  
 Satire, [.AIB](#)  
 Scandals, [.AN](#)  
 Schools, books for, [.AY](#)  
 Schools for training, [.AS](#)  
 “Schools” of thought, [.AM](#)  
 Scientific method, [.AW](#)  
 Scope, [.AM](#)  
 Seniors, [.W](#)  
 Serials, [.AB](#)  
 Social aspects, [.U](#)  
 Societies, [.AQ](#)  
 Special-interest groups, [.AY](#)  
 Special topics, [.Z](#)  
 Speeches, [.AH](#)  
 Staff, [.AQ](#)  
 Study, [.AR](#)  
 Summaries of the literature, [.B](#)  
 Superstitions, [.CZ](#)  
 Surgical aspects, [.V](#)  
 Surveys of the literature, [.B](#)  
 Syllabuses, [.AR](#)  
 Symposia, [.AD](#)  
 Systematic works, [.AZ](#)

Systems of thought, practice, [.AM](#)

Tables, [.AJ](#)

Teaching, [.AR](#)

Teaching aids, [.AR](#)

Technical terms, [.AK](#)

Technique, [.AT](#)

Terminology, [.AM](#), [.AK](#)

Tests, [.Q](#)

Theory, [.AM](#)

Therapeutic aspects, [.R](#)

Theses, collections of, [.AG](#)

Tools, [.AU](#)

Trade catalogues, [.AV](#)

Trade relations, [.U](#)

Tradition, [.AM](#)

Training, [.AR](#)

Transactions, [.AB](#)

Travels, [.E](#)

Treatises, [.AZ](#)

Trends, [.AM](#), [.AX](#)

Vade-mecums, [.AY](#)

Veterinary aspects, [.X](#)

Voyages, [.E](#)

Women, [.W](#)

Workers, [.AQ](#)

Workers, professionals, [.AQ](#)

Working space, [.AS](#), [.AU](#)

Workplace aspects, [.U](#)

Workshops, [.AD](#)

Yearbooks, [.AX](#)

## TABLE 2

Systematic schedule of **geographical** subdivisions for any class, division or section where appropriate, and particularly under .E of Table 1, 3 and 9.

### *Synopsis*

0	The World. International.
1	Africa.
2	Eurasia. Asia.
3	Europe.
4	British Isles. Commonwealth of Nations.
49	Atlantic Ocean.
5	America. North America.
6	United States.
7	Central and South America.
8	Pacific Ocean.
9	Australasia.

0	The World. International.
01	Northern Hemisphere.
02	Southern Hemisphere.
03	Tropics.
04	Temperate zones.
05	Arctic and Antarctic. Frigid zones. Holarctic Region.
06	Oceans.
07	The Old World.
071	The New World.
08	Overseas possessions, territories, colonies, dependencies, etc. (used also for subdividing individual countries).
09	United Nations (UN).

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Alternative names</b>	<b>Previous names</b>
1	<b>Africa.</b> Ethiopian Region (Afrotropical Region). Africa south of the Sahara.		
11	Egypt.	Arab Republic of Egypt.	
12	Sudan.	Republic of the Sudan.	
13	North Africa.		
131	Libya.	State of Libya.	
1313	Tripoli.		
133	Tunisia.	Republic of Tunisia.	
134	Algeria.		
135	Morocco.	Kingdom of Morocco.	
136	Rif region.		
138	Western Sahara.		
14	West Africa.		
1412	Burkina Faso.	Republic of Burkina Faso.	Republic of Upper Volta.
1414	Guinea.	Republic of Guinea.	
1415	Guinea-Bissau.	Republic of Guinea-Bissau.	Portuguese Guinea.
1416	Mali.	Republic of Mali.	
1417	Mauritania.	Islamic Republic of Mauritania.	
1418	Niger.	Republic of the Niger.	
1419	Senegal.	Republic of Senegal.	
1431	Benin.	Republic of Benin.	Dahomey.
1432	Togo.	Togolese Republic.	French Togoland.
1433	Ivory Coast.	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.	Côte d'Ivoire.
1445	Liberia.	Republic of Liberia.	
146	The Gambia.	Republic of The Gambia.	
147	Sierra Leone.	Republic of Sierra Leone. Salone.	
148	Ghana. Ashanti Region.	Republic of Ghana.	Gold Coast.
149	Nigeria.	Federal Republic of Nigeria.	
1491	Cape Verde.	Republic of Cabo Verde.	
15	Equatorial Africa. Tropical Africa.		
1512	Central Africa.		
1514	Equatorial Guinea.		Spanish Guinea.
1515	Cameroon.	Republic of Cameroon.	Cameroons.
152	Gabon.	Gabonese Republic.	
153	Republic of the Congo.	Congo Republic, Congo-Brazzaville.	French Congo.
154	Chad.	Republic of Chad.	
155	Democratic Republic of the Congo.	DR Congo.	Zaire. Belgian Congo.
156	Sao Tome and Principe.	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.	
158	Angola.	Republic of Angola.	
159	Central African Republic.		
16	Southern Africa.		
161	Namibia.	Republic of Namibia.	South West Africa.

162	South Africa.	Republic of South Africa.	Union of South Africa.
163	Western Cape, Northern Cape.		Cape Province.
164	Free State.		Orange Free State.
165	KwaZulu-Natal.		Natal.
1675	Lesotho.	Kingdom of Lesotho.	Basutoland.
168	Eswatini. Swaziland.	Kingdom of Eswatini.	
169	Botswana.	Republic of Botswana.	Bechuanaland.
17	East Africa.		
171	Zimbabwe.	Republic of Zimbabwe.	Southern Rhodesia.
172	Zambia.	Republic of Zambia.	Northern Rhodesia.
173	Malawi.	Republic of Malawi.	Nyasaland.
174	Mozambique.	Republic of Mozambique.	Portuguese East Africa. Portuguese Mozambique.
1759	Kenya.	Republic of Kenya.	East Africa Protectorate.
176	Uganda.	Republic of Uganda.	
177	Tanzania.	United Republic of Tanzania.	Tanganyika.
178	Zanzibar.		
179	Somalia.	Federal Republic of Somalia.	
1791	Djibouti.	Republic of Djibouti.	
1792	Somaliland.		
1793	Rwanda.	Republic of Rwanda.	Ruanda-Urundi.
1794	Burundi.	Republic of Burundi.	Ruanda-Urundi.
1795	South Sudan.	Republic of South Sudan.	
1796	Eritrea.	State of Eritrea.	
18	Ethiopia.	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.	Abyssinia.
19	Indian Ocean.		
191	Madagascar.	Republic of Madagascar.	
192	Comoros archipelago.	Union of the Comoros. Mayotte. Glorioso Islands.	
193	Réunion.		
194	Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agaléga, St. Brandon.	Republic of Mauritius.	
195	Seychelles.	Republic of Seychelles.	
197	Cocos (Keeling) Islands.		
198	Christmas Island.		
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Alternative names</b>	<b>Previous names</b>
2	<b>Eurasia.</b> Palaeartic Region. Asia.		
21	Far East.		
22	East Indies. South and Southeast Asia.	Indies.	
221	Indonesian Archipelago. Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Timor), Maluku Islands.		Dutch East Indies. Celebes.

2211	East Timor.	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.	
222	Borneo.		
2221	Brunei.	Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace.	
223	New Guinea. Papua New Guinea, Western New Guinea.		
224	Philippines.	Republic of the Philippines.	
2241	Manila.		
2249	Guam.		
225	Malaysia.	Federation of Malaysia.	Malaya.
2251	Sarawak.		
226	Singapore.	Republic of Singapore.	Straits Settlements.
227	Thailand.	Kingdom of Thailand.	Siam.
228	Indochinese Peninsula.		Indo-China.
2282	Vietnam.	Socialist Republic of Vietnam.	
2284	Central Vietnam.	Middle Vietnam.	
2286	Cambodia.	Kingdom of Cambodia.	
2287	Laos.	Lao People's Democratic Republic.	
229	Myanmar.	Republic of the Union of Myanmar.	Burma.
23	India.	Republic of India.	
231	Assam.		
232	West Bengal.		
233	Bihar.		
2331	Chhattisgarh.		
2332	Goa.		
2333	Gujarat.		
2334	Haryana.		
2335	Odisha.		Orissa.
2336	Himachal Pradesh.		
2337	Jharkhand.		
2338	Karnataka.		
2339	Kerala.		
234	Madhya Pradesh.		
235	Tamil Nadu.		Madras State.
2355	Andhra Pradesh.		
2356	Arunachal Pradesh.		
236	Maharashtra.		Bombay.
2361	Manipur.		
2362	Meghalaya.		
2363	Mizoram.		
2364	Nagaland.		
237	Punjab (India).		
2371	Rajasthan.		
2372	Sikkim.		
2373	Tamil Nadu.		
2374	Telangana.		



2375	Tripura.		
238	Uttar Pradesh.		
2381	Uttarakhand.		
2382	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.		
2383	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.		Part D state of the Republic of India.
2384	Chandigarh.		
2385	Delhi.		
2386	Jammu and Kashmir.		
2387	Ladakh.		
2388	Lakshadweep.		Laccadive Islands.
2389	Puducherry.		Pondicherry.
239	Sri Lanka.	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.	Ceylon.
2391	Maldives.	Republic of Maldives.	
2392	Bangladesh.	People's Republic of Bangladesh.	
24	Pakistan.	Islamic Republic of Pakistan.	
2402	Sindh.		
2403	Balochistan.		
2406	Punjab (Pakistan).		
2407	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.		North West Frontier Province.
2409	Gilgit-Baltistan.		Northern Areas.
2410	Azad Jammu and Kashmir.	Azad Kashmir, AJK.	
2411	Islamabad Capital Territory.		
249	Nepal.	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.	
2491	Bhutan.	Kingdom of Bhutan.	
25	People's Republic of China.		Republic of China.
251	China.		
252	Guangxi. Kwanghsi.	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.	
253	Inner Mongolia. Nei Mongol.	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.	
2531	Ningxia. Ninghsia.	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.	
254	Macau.	Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.	Portuguese Macau.
255	Hong Kong.	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.	
256	Tibet. Xizang.	Tibet Autonomous Region. Xizang Autonomous Region.	
257	Xinjiang. Sinkiang.	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.	
2571	Taiwan.	Republic of China.	

258	Mongolia.		
26	Japan.		
266	Ryukyu Islands.	Nansei Islands.	
267	South Korea.	Republic of Korea.	Korea (Chosen).
2671	North Korea.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	Korea (Chosen).
27	Northern and Central Asia. Russian Far East. Siberia. Caspian Sea.	Middle Asia.	
271	Kazakhstan.		
272	Kyrgystan.		
273	Turkmenistan.		
274	Uzbekistan.		
275	Tajikistan.		
276	Afghanistan.		
28	Southwestern Asia. Western Asia.		
282	Iran. Persia.	Islamic Republic of Iran.	
283	Bahrain.	Kingdom of Bahrain.	
284	Arabia. Arabian Peninsula.		
2841	Qatar.	State of Qatar.	
2842	United Arab Emirates.		
285	Kuwait.	State of Kuwait.	
286	Oman.	Sultanate of Oman.	
288	Yemen.	Republic of Yemen.	
2881	Hadhramaut.		
289	Saudi Arabia.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Hejaz and Nejd.
29	Fertile Crescent. Middle East. The Levant.		
291	Israel.	State of Israel.	
2911	Palestine.	State of Palestine.	
292	Jordan.	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	
293	Syria.	Syrian Arab republic.	
2932	Lebanon.	Lebanese Republic.	
294	Iraq. Mesopotamia.	Republic of Iraq.	
295	Turkey. Asia Minor.		
296	Armenia.	Republic of Armenia.	
297	Azerbaijan.	Republic of Azerbaijan.	
298	Artsakh.	Republic of Artsakh, Nagorno-Karabakh Republic.	
299	Georgia.	Republic of Georgia.	
2991	Abkhazia.	Republic of Abkhazia.	
2992	South Ossetia.	Republic of South Ossetia – the State of Alania.	

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Alternative names</b>	<b>Previous names</b>
3	<b>Europe.</b>		
31	Russia.	Russian Federation.	The U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).
312	Ukraine.		
313	Belarus.	Republic of Belarus.	Byelorussia. Belorussia.
314	Moldova.	Republic of Moldova.	
32	Balkan Peninsula.		
321	Romania.		
322	Bulgaria.	Republic of Bulgaria.	
324	Serbia.	Republic of Serbia.	
325	Montenegro.		
326	Croatia.	Republic of Croatia.	
3261	Bosnia and Herzegovina.		
3262	North Macedonia.	Republic of North Macedonia.	
3263	Slovenia.	Republic of Slovenia.	
3264	Kosovo.	Republic of Kosovo.	
327	Albania.	Republic of Albania.	
328	Greece.	Hellenic Republic. Hellas.	
33	Mediterranean Sea.		
333	Cyprus.	Republic of Cyprus.	
3331	Northern Cyprus.	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.	
335	Malta.	Republic of Malta.	
337	Gibraltar.		
339	Western and Central Europe.		
34	Italy (with Sicily and Sardinia).	Italian Republic.	
341	Vatican City State.		
342	San Marino.	Republic of San Marino.	
35	Spain.	Kingdom of Spain.	
358	Andorra.	Principality of Andorra.	
359	Portugal.	Portuguese Republic.	
36	France (with Corsica).	French Republic.	
3608	Overseas France (France d'outre-mer).		
361	Paris.		
3612	Monaco.	Principality of Monaco.	
37	Germany.	Federal Republic of Germany.	
371	Berlin.		
3712	Liechtenstein.	Principality of Liechtenstein.	
381	Netherlands. Holland.		
382	Belgium.		
3829	Luxembourg.	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	
383	Switzerland.	Swiss Confederation.	
385	Austria.	Republic of Austria.	
386	Hungary.		

387	Czech Republic.	Czechia.	Czechoslovakia.
388	Poland.	Republic of Poland.	
389	Slovakia.	Slovak Republic.	
39	Baltic, Scandinavian, and Nordic countries.		
391	Baltic states.		
3914	Lithuania.	Republic of Lithuania.	
3915	Latvia.	Republic of Latvia.	
3917	Estonia.	Republic of Estonia.	
392	Scandinavian and Nordic countries.		
393	Sweden.	Kingdom of Sweden.	
394	Norway.	Kingdom of Norway.	
395	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.		
396	Denmark.	Kingdom of Denmark.	
3965	Nordic countries.		
397	Faroe Islands.		
398	Iceland.		
399	Greenland.		
3992	Finland.	Republic of Finland.	
	<b>Country and subdivisions</b>	<b>Alternative names</b>	<b>Previous names</b>
4	<b>Commonwealth of Nations</b> as a whole.	Commonwealth.	British Empire.
408	British Overseas Territories. United Kingdom Overseas Territories.		British overseas dominions, colonies and protectorates in general.
409	Crown dependencies.		
4091	Isle of Man.	Mann.	
4092	Channel Islands in general. Guernsey.	Bailiwick of Guernsey.	
4093	Jersey.	Bailiwick of Jersey.	
41	<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</b> Place here books on Great Britain in general. <i>For Northern Ireland, see .48 (Table 2).</i>		
42	<b>England.</b> Place here books on England and Wales together.		
43	London and home counties generally.		
431	London metropolitan area. Greater London urban area.		
432	Greater London administrative region.		
433	<i>London North of the Thames.</i>		

- 434 City of London. Central London generally.
- 4341 Islington.
- 4342 Camden.
- 4343 "West End" of London.
- 4344 City of Westminster.
- 4345 Kensington and Chelsea.
- 4346 Hammersmith and Fulham.
- 4364 "East End" of London.
- 4365 Hackney.
- 4366 Tower Hamlets.
- 4369 Port of London.
- 437 *London South of the Thames.*
- 4373 Greenwich.
- 4374 Lewisham.
- 4379 Southwark.
- 4383 Lambeth.
- 4388 Wandsworth.
- 439 Middlesex.
- 441 *South East England. South Coast.*
- 4412 Kent.
- 4413 Surrey.
- 4414 Sussex. East Sussex. West Sussex.
- 4415 Hampshire.
- 4418 Isle of Wight.
- 4424 Buckinghamshire.
- 4425 Oxfordshire.
- 4427 Berkshire.
- 443 *South West England.*
- 4431 Wiltshire.
- 4432 Gloucestershire.
- 4433 Bristol.
- 4434 Somerset.
- 4435 Dorset.
- 4436 Devon.
- 4438 Cornwall.
- 4439 Isles of Scilly.
- 444 *East of England. East Anglia.*

4441	Bedfordshire.	
4442	Cambridgeshire.	
4444	Essex.	
4445	Suffolk.	
4446	Norfolk.	
4448	Hertfordshire.	
445	<i>East Midlands. Midlands generally.</i>	
4451	Northamptonshire.	
4453	Lincolnshire.	
4454	Rutland.	
4455	Leicestershire.	
4457	Nottinghamshire.	
4459	Derbyshire.	
446	<i>Yorkshire and the Humber.</i>	
4461	West Yorkshire.	
4462	South Yorkshire.	
4465	North Yorkshire.	
4466	East Riding.	
4468	North Lincolnshire.	
4469	North East Lincolnshire.	
447	<i>North East England. N. England generally.</i>	
4471	County Durham.	
4476	Tyne and Wear.	Tyneside.
4477	Northumberland.	
448	<i>North West England.</i>	
4482	Cumbria.	Cumberland. Westmorland.
4485	Lancashire.	
4486	Greater Manchester.	
4488	Merseyside.	
4489	Cheshire.	
449	<i>West Midlands. Welsh Border.</i>	
4491	Shropshire.	Salop.
4492	Staffordshire.	
4494	West Midlands (county).	
4495	Warwickshire.	
4498	Worcestershire.	
4499	Herefordshire.	

45	<b>Wales.</b>		
451	Monmouthshire.	County of Monmouth.	
452	<i>South and Central Wales.</i>		
453	Glamorganshire.	Glamorgan.	
4532	Cardiff.		
454	Brecknockshire.	County of Brecon.	
4542	Carmarthenshire.		
4546	Pembrokeshire.		
455	Cardiganshire.		
4558	Radnorshire.		
456	<i>North Wales.</i>		
457	Montgomeryshire.	Maldwyn.	
4575	Merionethshire.	Merioneth.	
458	Flintshire.		
4584	Denbighshire.		
459	Caernarfonshire.	Caernarvonshire.	
4598	Anglesey.		
46	<b>Scotland.</b>		
461	<i>Southern Scotland. The Lowlands in general.</i>		
4611	Scottish Borders.		
4612	Berwickshire.		
4614	Roxburghshire.	County of Roxburgh.	
4615	Selkirkshire.	County of Selkirk.	
4616	Dumfriesshire.	County of Dumfries.	
4617	Kirkcudbrightshire.	County of Kirkcudbright.	
4618	Wigtownshire.	County of Wigtown.	
462	Ayrshire.		
4623	Renfrewshire.	County of Renfrew.	
4627	Clydeside in general.		
4628	Dunbartonshire.	County of Dunbarton.	
463	Lanarkshire.	County of Lanark.	
464	Peebleshire.	County of Peebles. Tweeddale.	
4642	East Lothian.		Haddingtonshire.
4644	Midlothian.		Edinburghshire.
4646	Edinburgh.		
4648	West Lothian.		Linlithgowshire.
465	<i>Southern Central Scotland.</i>		

4651	Stirlingshire.	County of Stirling.	
4654	Clackmannanshire.		
4655	Fife.	Kingdom of Fife.	
466	Angus.		Forfarshire.
4664	Kinross-shire.	County of Kinross.	
4666	Perthshire.	County of Perth.	
467	<i>North Central Scotland.</i>		
4672	Kincardineshire.	The Mearns.	
4674	Aberdeenshire.		
4676	Banffshire.		
4677	Moray.	Elginshire.	
4678	Nairnshire.	County of Nairn.	
468	<i>Highlands and Islands in general.</i>		
4682	Buteshire.	County of Bute.	
4683	Argyll.	Argyllshire.	
4684	Inverness-shire.		
4686	The Hebrides in general. Inner Hebrides.		
4688	Outer Hebrides.	Western Isles.	
469	<i>Northern Scotland.</i>		
4692	Ross and Cromarty.	Ross-shire and Cromartyshire.	
4694	Sutherland.		
4696	Caithness.		
4698	Orkney.	Orkney Islands.	
4699	Shetland.	Shetland Islands.	Zetland.
47	<b>Ireland</b> in general. Republic of Ireland.		
471	<i>Leinster.</i>		
472	Dublin.	Baile Átha Cliath.	
4732	County Dublin.		
4734	County Meath.		
4736	County Louth.		
4738	County Westmeath.		
4742	County Longford.		
4744	County Offaly.		King's County.
4746	County Kildare.		
4748	County Laois.		County Leix. "Queen's County".
4752	County Wicklow.		



4753	County Carlow.	
4756	County Kilkenny.	
4758	County Wexford.	
476	<i>Munster.</i>	
4761	County Waterford.	
4763	County Tipperary.	
4764	County Cork.	
4766	County Kerry.	
4767	County Limerick.	
4769	County Clare.	
477	<i>Connacht.</i>	Connaught.
4771	County Galway.	
4773	County Mayo.	
4775	County Roscommon.	
4777	County Sligo.	
4778	County Leitrim.	
478	<i>Ulster (Republic of Ireland).</i>	
4782	County Cavan.	
4784	County Monaghan.	
4786	County Donegal.	
48	<i>Northern Ireland. Ulster.</i>	
481	County Fermanagh.	
482	County Tyrone.	
483	County Armagh.	
484	County Down.	
486	County Antrim.	
487	Belfast.	
488	County Londonderry.	County Derry.
49	<b>Atlantic Ocean.</b>	
491	Azores.	Autonomous Region of the Azores.
492	Madeira.	Autonomous Region of Madeira.
493	Canary Islands.	
495	Saint Helena, Ascension Island.	
496	Tristan da Cunha.	
497	Bermuda.	
498	Falkland Islands.	
4982	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.	

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Alternative names</b>	<b>Previous names</b>
5	<b>Americas.</b>		
51	North America. Nearctic Region.		
525	Mexico.	United Mexican States.	
534	Saint Pierre and Miquelon.	Overseas Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.	
54	Canada.		
541	Newfoundland and Labrador.		
55	Quebec.		
551	Nova Scotia.		
552	New Brunswick.		
553	Prince Edward Island.		
56	Ontario.		
57	Manitoba.		
571	Saskatchewan.		
58	Alberta.		
581	British Columbia.		
582	Northwest Territories.		
583	Yukon.		
584	Nunavut.		
6	United States of America.	United States.	
61	<i>New England (Division 1).</i>		
611	Maine.	State of Maine.	
612	New Hampshire.	State of New Hampshire.	
613	Vermont.	State of Vermont.	
614	Massachusetts.	Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	
616	Rhode Island.	State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.	
618	Connecticut.	State of Connecticut.	
62	<i>Mid-Atlantic (Division 2).</i>		
621	New York (state).	New York State.	
625	New Jersey.	State of New Jersey.	
627	Pennsylvania.	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.	
63	<i>East North Central (Division 3).</i>		
631	Ohio.	State of Ohio.	
633	Indiana.	State of Indiana.	
634	Illinois.	State of Illinois.	
636	Michigan.	State of Michigan.	
638	Wisconsin.	State of Wisconsin.	
64	<i>West North Central (Division 4).</i>		
641	Minnesota.	State of Minnesota.	
643	Iowa.	State of Iowa.	
644	Missouri.	State of Missouri.	
646	North Dakota.	State of North Dakota.	
647	South Dakota.	State of South Dakota.	

648	Nebraska.	State of Nebraska.	
649	Kansas (state).	State of Kansas.	
65	<i>South Atlantic (Division 5).</i>		
651	Delaware.	State of Delaware.	
652	Maryland.	State of Maryland.	
653	Washington, D.C. (state).	District of Columbia.	
6531	Washington D.C. (city).		
654	Virginia.	Commonwealth of Virginia.	
655	West Virginia.	State of West Virginia.	
656	North Carolina.	State of North Carolina.	
657	South Carolina.	State of South Carolina.	
658	Georgia.	State of Georgia.	
659	Florida.	State of Florida.	
66	<i>East South Central (Division 6).</i>		
661	Kentucky.	Commonwealth of Kentucky.	
663	Tennessee.	State of Tennessee.	
667	Alabama.	State of Alabama.	
669	Mississippi.	State of Mississippi.	
67	<i>West South Central (Division 7).</i>		
671	Arkansas.	State of Arkansas.	
672	Louisiana.	State of Louisiana.	
674	Oklahoma.	State of Oklahoma.	
675	Texas.	State of Texas.	
68	<i>Mountain (Division 8).</i>		
681	Montana.	State of Montana.	
682	Idaho.	State of Idaho.	
683	Wyoming.	State of Wyoming.	
684	Colorado.	State of Colorado.	
686	New Mexico.	State of New Mexico.	
687	Arizona.	State of Arizona.	
688	Utah.	State of Utah.	
689	Nevada.	State of Nevada.	
69	<i>Pacific (Division 9).</i>		
691	State of Washington.		
693	Oregon.		
695	California.		
6995	Alaska.	State of Alaska.	
6997	Hawaii.	State of Hawaii.	
7	Central and South America. Neotropical Region.		
71	West Indies. The Caribbean Sea. Greater Antilles in general.		
72	Cuba.	Republic of Cuba.	
73	Hispaniola in general. Dominican Republic.		
735	Haiti.	Republic of Haiti.	Hayti.
74	Puerto Rico.	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.	

744	Jamaica.		
746	Cayman Islands.		
75	Lesser Antilles in general.		British West Indies.
753	Leeward Islands (Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, Saint Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat).		
7534	Virgin Islands archipelago.		
7536	Virgin Islands of the United States.	United States Virgin Islands.	Danish West Indies.
754	Windward Islands.	Islands of Barlovento.	
7542	Dominica.	Commonwealth of Dominica.	
7543	Grenada.		
7545	Saint Lucia.		Iyonola, Hewanorra.
7547	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.		
755	Barbados.		
756	Trinidad and Tobago.	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.	
757	Belize.		British Honduras.
758	Guyana.	Co-operative Republic of Guyana.	British Guiana.
76	French West Indies (Guadeloupe Archipelago, Martinique, Saint Martin, Saint Barthélemy). French Guiana.	French Antilles.	
77	Dutch Caribbean (Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, Curaçao, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten).		Dutch West Indies.
771	Suriname.	Republic of Suriname.	Dutch Guiana.
775	Lucayan Archipelago. Bahamas.	Bahama Archipelago.	
756	Turks and Caicos Islands.		
78	Latin America in general.		
781	Central America.		
783	Guatemala.	Republic of Guatemala.	
784	Honduras.	Republic of Honduras.	
785	El Salvador.	Republic of El Salvador.	
786	Nicaragua.	Republic of Nicaragua.	
787	Costa Rica.	Republic of Costa Rica.	
788	Panama.	Republic of Panama.	
79	South America.		
791	Colombia.	Republic of Colombia.	
792	Venezuela.	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.	
793	Brazil. Amazon Basin.	Federative Republic of Brazil.	
794	Ecuador.	Republic of Ecuador.	
795	Peru.	Republic of Peru.	
796	Bolivia.	Plurinational State of Bolivia.	
797	Paraguay.	Republic of Paraguay.	
7972	Uruguay.	Oriental Republic of Uruguay.	
798	Argentina.	Argentine Republic.	
799	Chile.	Republic of Chile.	

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Alternative names</b>	<b>Previous names</b>
8	<b>Pacific Ocean. Oceania.</b>		
81	Northern Pacific.		
82	Polynesia.		
824	Cook Islands.		
826	Tonga.	Kingdom of Tonga.	
83	French Polynesia. Tahiti.		
84	Samoa.	Independent State of Samoa.	Western Samoa.
842	Tokelau.		
845	American Samoa.		
846	Norfolk Island.		
847	Pitcairn Islands.	Pitcairn.	
848	Tuvalu.		
849	Wallis and Futuna.	Territory of the Wallis and Fortuna Islands.	
8492	Rotuma.		
8495	Easter Island.		
85	Micronesia.		
852	Mariana Islands.		
853	Caroline Islands.		
855	Marshall Islands.		
856	Nauru.		
858	Kiribati. Gilbert Islands.		Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
86	Melanesia.		
87	Solomon Islands.		
88	New Caledonia.		
885	Vanuatu.		New Hebrides.
89	Fiji.		
9	Australasia. Australasian realm.		
91	Australia.		
92	Northern Territory.		Northern Territory of Australia.
93	Western Australia.		
94	South Australia.		
95	Victoria.		
96	Tasmania.		
97	New South Wales.		
98	Queensland.		
99	New Zealand.		

## INDEX TO TABLE 2

Alternative and previous names are not included in this index.

- Aberdeenshire, [4674](#)  
Abkhazia, [2991](#)  
Afghanistan, [276](#)  
Africa, [1](#)  
Agaléga, [194](#)  
Alabama, [667](#)  
Alaska, [6995](#)  
Albania, [327](#)  
Alberta, [58](#)  
Algeria, [134](#)  
Amazon Basin, [793](#)  
American Samoa, [845](#)  
Americas, [5](#)  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands, [2383](#)  
Andhra Pradesh, [2355](#)  
Andorra, [358](#)  
Anglesey, [4598](#)  
Angola, [158](#)  
Anguilla, [753](#)  
Angus, [466](#)  
Antigua, [753](#)  
Arabia, [284](#)  
Arabian Peninsula, [284](#)  
Arctic and Antarctic, [05](#)  
Argentina, [798](#)  
Argyll, [4683](#)  
Arizona, [687](#)  
Arkansas, [671](#)  
Armenia, [296](#)  
Artsakh, [298](#)  
Aruba, [77](#)  
Arunachal Pradesh, [2356](#)  
Ascension Island, [495](#)  
Ashanti Region, [148](#)  
Asia Minor, [295](#)  
Asia, [2](#)  
Asia, Northern, Central, [27](#)  
Assam, [231](#)  
Atlantic Ocean, [49](#)  
Australasia, [9](#)  
Australasian realm, [9](#)  
Australia, [91](#)  
Austria, [385](#)  
Ayrshire, [462](#)  
Azad Jammu and Kashmir, [2410](#)  
Azerbaijan, [297](#)  
Azores, [491](#)  
Bahamas, [775](#)  
Bahrain, [283](#)  
Bali, [221](#)  
Balkan Peninsula, [32](#)  
Balochistan, [2403](#)  
Baltic states, [391](#)  
Baltic, Scandinavian, Nordic countries, [39](#)  
Banffshire, [4676](#)  
Bangladesh, [2392](#)  
Barbados, [755](#)  
Barbuda, [753](#)  
Bedfordshire, [4441](#)  
Belarus, [313](#)  
Belfast, [487](#)  
Belgium, [382](#)  
Belize, [757](#)  
Benin, [1431](#)  
Berkshire, [4427](#)  
Berlin, [371](#)  
Bermuda, [497](#)  
Berwickshire, [4612](#)  
Bhutan, [2491](#)  
Bihar, [233](#)  
Bolivia, [796](#)  
Bonaire, [77](#)  
Borneo, [222](#)  
Bosnia and Herzegovina, [3261](#)  
Botswana, [169](#)  
Brazil, [793](#)  
Brecknockshire, [454](#)  
Bristol, [4433](#)  
British Columbia, [581](#)  
British Overseas Territories, [408](#)  
Brunei, [2221](#)  
Buckinghamshire, [4424](#)  
Bulgaria, [322](#)  
Burkina Faso, [1412](#)  
Burundi, [1794](#)  
Buteshire, [4682](#)  
Caernarfonshire, [459](#)  
Caithness, [4696](#)  
California, [695](#)  
Cambodia, [2286](#)  
Cambridgeshire, [4442](#)  
Camden, [4342](#)  
Cameroon, [1515](#)  
Canada, [54](#)  
Canary Islands, [493](#)  
Cape Verde, [1491](#)  
Cardiff, [4532](#)  
Cardiganshire, [455](#)  
Caribbean Sea, [71](#)  
Carmarthenshire, [4542](#)  
Caroline Islands, [853](#)  
Caspian Sea, [27](#)

Cayman Islands, [746](#)  
 Central Africa, [1512](#)  
 Central African Republic, [159](#)  
 Central America, [781](#)  
 Central and South America, [7](#)  
 Central Vietnam, [2284](#)  
 Chad, [154](#)  
 Chandigarh, [2384](#)  
 Channel Islands, [4092](#)  
 Cheshire, [4489](#)  
 Chhattisgarh, [2331](#)  
 Chile, [799](#)  
 China, [251](#)  
 Christmas Island, [198](#)  
 City of Westminster, [4344](#)  
 Clackmannanshire, [4654](#)  
 Clydeside, [4627](#)  
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands, [197](#)  
 Colombia, [791](#)  
 Colorado, [684](#)  
 Commonwealth of Nations, [4](#)  
 Comoros archipelago, [192](#)  
 Connacht, [477](#)  
 Connecticut, [618](#)  
 Cook Islands, [824](#)  
 Cornwall, [4438](#)  
 Corsica, [36](#)  
 Costa Rica, [787](#)  
 County Antrim, [486](#)  
 County Armagh, [483](#)  
 County Carlow, [4753](#)  
 County Cavan, [4782](#)  
 County Clare, [4769](#)  
 County Cork, [4764](#)  
 County Donegal, [4786](#)  
 County Down, [484](#)  
 County Dublin, [4732](#)  
 County Durham, [4471](#)  
 County Fermanagh, [481](#)  
 County Galway, [4771](#)  
 County Kerry, [4766](#)  
 County Kildare, [4746](#)  
 County Kilkenny, [4756](#)  
 County Laois, [4748](#)  
 County Leitrim, [4778](#)  
 County Limerick, [4767](#)  
 County Londonderry, [488](#)  
 County Longford, [4742](#)  
 County Louth, [4736](#)  
 County Mayo, [4773](#)  
 County Meath, [4734](#)  
 County Monaghan, [4784](#)  
 County Offaly, [4744](#)  
 County Roscommon, [4775](#)  
 County Sligo, [4777](#)  
 County Tipperary, [4763](#)  
 County Tyrone, [482](#)  
 County Waterford, [4761](#)  
 County Westmeath, [4738](#)  
 County Wexford, [4758](#)  
 County Wicklow, [4752](#)  
 Croatia, [326](#)  
 Crown dependencies, [409](#)  
 Cuba, [72](#)  
 Cumbria, [4482](#)  
 Curaçao, [77](#)  
 Cyprus, [333](#)  
 Czech Republic, [387](#)  
 Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, [2382](#)  
 Delaware, [651](#)  
 Delhi, [2385](#)  
 Democratic Republic of the Congo, [155](#)  
 Denbighshire, [4584](#)  
 Denmark, [396](#)  
 Derbyshire, [4459](#)  
 Devon, [4436](#)  
 Djibouti, [1791](#)  
 Dominica, [7542](#)  
 Dominican Republic, [73](#)  
 Dorset, [4435](#)  
 Dublin, [472](#)  
 Dumfriesshire, [4616](#)  
 Dunbartonshire, [4628](#)  
 Dutch Caribbean, [77](#)  
 East Africa, [17](#)  
 East Anglia, [444](#)  
 East Indies, [22](#)  
 East Lothian, [4642](#)  
 East Midlands, [445](#)  
 East North Central (Division 3), [63](#)  
 East Riding, [4466](#)  
 East South Central (Division 6), [66](#)  
 East Sussex, [4414](#)  
 East Timor, [2211](#)  
 Easter Island, [8495](#)  
 Ecuador, [794](#)  
 Edinburgh, [4646](#)  
 Egypt, [11](#)  
 El Salvador, [785](#)  
 England and Wales, [42](#)  
 England, [42](#)  
 England, East, [444](#)  
 England, North East, [447](#)  
 England, North West, [448](#)  
 England, Northern, [447](#)  
 England, South East, [441](#)  
 England, South West, [443](#)  
 Equatorial Africa, [15](#)

Equatorial Guinea, [1514](#)  
 Eritrea, [1796](#)  
 Essex, [4444](#)  
 Estonia, [3917](#)  
 Eswatini, [168](#)  
 Ethiopia, [18](#)  
 Ethiopian Region, [1](#)  
 Eurasia, [2](#)  
 Europe, [3](#)  
  
 Falkland Islands, [498](#)  
 Far East, [21](#)  
 Faroe Islands, [397](#)  
 Fertile Crescent, [29](#)  
 Fife, [4655](#)  
 Fiji, [89](#)  
 Finland, [3992](#)  
 Flintshire, [458](#)  
 Florida, [659](#)  
 France, [36](#)  
 Free State, [164](#)  
 French Guiana, [76](#)  
 French Polynesia, [83](#)  
 French West Indies, [76](#)  
 Frigid zones, [05](#)  
  
 Gabon, [152](#)  
 Gambia, The, [146](#)  
 Georgia, [299](#)  
 Georgia, [658](#)  
 Germany, [37](#)  
 Ghana, [148](#)  
 Gibraltar, [337](#)  
 Gilbert Islands, [858](#)  
 Gilgit-Baltistan, [2409](#)  
 Glamorganshire, [453](#)  
 Gloucestershire, [4432](#)  
  
 Goa, [2332](#)  
 Greater Antilles, [71](#)  
 Greater Manchester, [4486](#)  
 Greece, [328](#)  
 Greenland, [399](#)  
 Greenwich, [4373](#)  
 Grenada, [7543](#)  
 Guadeloupe Archipelago, [76](#)  
 Guam, [2249](#)  
 Guangxi, [252](#)  
 Guatemala, [783](#)  
 Guernsey, [4092](#)  
 Guinea, [1414](#)  
 Guinea-Bissau, [1415](#)  
 Gujarat, [2333](#)  
 Guyana, [758](#)  
  
 Hackney, [4365](#)  
 Hadhramaut, [2881](#)  
 Haiti, [735](#)  
 Hammersmith and Fulham, [4346](#)  
 Hampshire, [4415](#)  
 Haryana, [2334](#)  
 Hawaii, [6997](#)  
 Hebrides, [4686](#)  
 Herefordshire, [4499](#)  
 Hertfordshire, [4448](#)  
 Highlands and Islands, [468](#)  
 Himachal Pradesh, [2336](#)  
 Hispaniola, [73](#)  
 Holarctic Region, [05](#)  
 Holland, [381](#)  
 Honduras, [784](#)  
 Hong Kong, [255](#)  
 Humber, [446](#)  
 Hungary, [386](#)  
  
 Iceland, [398](#)  
 Idaho, [682](#)  
 Illinois, [634](#)  
 India, [23](#)  
 Indian Ocean, [19](#)  
 Indiana, [633](#)  
 Indochinese Peninsula, [228](#)  
 Indonesian Archipelago, [221](#)  
 Inner Hebrides, [4686](#)  
 Inner Mongolia, [253](#)  
 International, [0](#)  
 Inverness-shire, [4684](#)  
 Iowa, [643](#)  
 Iran, [282](#)  
 Iraq, [294](#)  
 Ireland, [47](#)  
 Islamabad Capital Territory, [2411](#)  
 Isle of Man, [4091](#)  
 Isle of Wight, [4418](#)  
 Isles of Scilly, [4439](#)  
 Islington, [4341](#)  
 Israel, [291](#)  
 Italy, [34](#)  
 Ivory Coast, [1433](#)  
  
 Jamaica, [744](#)  
 Jammu and Kashmir, [2386](#)  
 Japan, [26](#)  
 Java, [221](#)  
 Jersey, [4093](#)  
 Jharkhand, [2337](#)  
 Jordan, [292](#)  
  
 Kalimantan, [221](#)  
 Kansas (state), [649](#)  
 Karnataka, [2338](#)  
 Kazakhstan, [271](#)



Kensington and Chelsea, [4345](#)  
 Kent, [4412](#)  
 Kentucky, [661](#)  
 Kenya, [1759](#)  
 Kerala, [2339](#)  
 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, [2407](#)  
 Kincardineshire, [4672](#)  
 Kinross-shire, [4664](#)  
 Kiribati, [858](#)  
 Kirkcudbrightshire, [4617](#)  
 Kosovo, [3264](#)  
 Kuwait, [285](#)  
 Kwanghsi, [252](#)  
 KwaZulu-Natal, [165](#)  
 Kyrgystan, [272](#)  
  
 Ladakh, [2387](#)  
 Lakshadweep, [2388](#)  
 Lambeth, [4383](#)  
 Lanarkshire, [463](#)  
 Lancashire, [4485](#)  
 Laos, [2287](#)  
 Latin America, [78](#)  
 Latvia, [3915](#)  
 Lebanon, [2932](#)  
 Leeward Islands, [753](#)  
 Leicestershire, [4455](#)  
 Leinster, [471](#)  
 Lesotho, [1675](#)  
 Lesser Antilles, [75](#)  
 Lesser Sunda Islands, [221](#)  
 Levant, The, [29](#)  
 Lewisham, [4374](#)  
 Liberia, [1445](#)  
 Libya, [131](#)  
 Liechtenstein, [3712](#)  
 Lincolnshire, [4453](#)  
  
 Lithuania, [3914](#)  
 London "East End", [4364](#)  
 London "West End", [4343](#)  
 London administrative region, [432](#)  
 London and home counties, [43](#)  
 London metropolitan area, [431](#)  
 London, Central, [434](#)  
 London, City of, [434](#)  
 London, North of the Thames, [433](#)  
 London, South of the Thames, [437](#)  
 Louisiana, [672](#)  
 Lowlands, [461](#)  
 Lucayan Archipelago, [775](#)  
 Luxembourg, [3829](#)  
  
 Macau, [254](#)  
 Madagascar, [191](#)  
 Madeira, [492](#)  
 Madhya Pradesh, [234](#)  
 Maharashtra, [236](#)  
 Maine, [611](#)  
 Malawi, [173](#)  
 Malaysia, [225](#)  
 Maldives, [2391](#)  
 Mali, [1416](#)  
 Malta, [335](#)  
 Maluku Islands, [221](#)  
 Manila, [2241](#)  
 Manipur, [2361](#)  
 Manitoba, [57](#)  
 Mariana Islands, [852](#)  
 Marshall Islands, [855](#)  
 Martinique, [76](#)  
 Maryland, [652](#)  
 Massachusetts, [614](#)  
 Mauritania, [1417](#)  
 Mauritius, [194](#)  
  
 Mediterranean Sea, [33](#)  
 Meghalaya, [2362](#)  
 Melanesia, [86](#)  
 Merionethshire, [4575](#)  
 Merseyside, [4488](#)  
 Mesopotamia, [294](#)  
 Mexico, [525](#)  
 Michigan, [636](#)  
 Micronesia, [85](#)  
 Mid-Atlantic (Division 2), [62](#)  
 Middle East, [29](#)  
 Middlesex, [439](#)  
 Midlands, [445](#)  
 Midlothian, [4644](#)  
 Minnesota, [641](#)  
 Mississippi, [669](#)  
 Missouri, [644](#)  
 Mizoram, [2363](#)  
 Moldova, [314](#)  
 Monaco, [3612](#)  
 Mongolia, [258](#)  
 Monmouthshire, [451](#)  
 Montana, [681](#)  
 Montenegro, [325](#)  
 Montgomeryshire, [457](#)  
 Montserrat, [753](#)  
 Moray, [4677](#)  
 Morocco, [135](#)  
 Mountain (Division 8), [68](#)  
 Mozambique, [174](#)  
 Munster, [476](#)  
 Myanmar, [229](#)  
  
 Nagaland, [2364](#)  
 Nairnshire, [4678](#)  
 Namibia, [161](#)  
 Nauru, [856](#)

Nearctic Region, [51](#)  
 Nebraska, [648](#)  
 Neotropical Region, [7](#)  
 Nepal, [249](#)  
 Netherlands, [381](#)  
 Nevada, [689](#)  
 Nevis, [753](#)  
 New Brunswick, [552](#)  
 New Caledonia, [88](#)  
 New England (Division 1), [61](#)  
 New Guinea, [223](#)  
 New Hampshire, [612](#)  
 New Jersey, [625](#)  
 New Mexico, [686](#)  
 New South Wales, [97](#)  
 New World The, [071](#)  
 New York (state), [621](#)  
 New Zealand, [99](#)  
 Newfoundland and Labrador, [541](#)  
 Nicaragua, [786](#)  
 Niger, [1418](#)  
 Nigeria, [149](#)  
 Ninghsia, [2531](#)  
 Ningxia, [2531](#)  
 Nordic countries, [3965](#)  
 Norfolk Island, [846](#)  
 Norfolk, [4446](#)  
 North Africa, [13](#)  
 North America, [51](#)  
 North Carolina, [656](#)  
 North Dakota, [646](#)  
 North East Lincolnshire, [4469](#)  
 North Korea, [2671](#)  
 North Lincolnshire, [4468](#)  
 North Macedonia, [3262](#)  
 North Yorkshire, [4465](#)  
 Northamptonshire, [4451](#)  
 Northern Cape, [163](#)  
 Northern Cyprus, [3331](#)  
 Northern Hemisphere, [01](#)  
 Northern Ireland, [48](#)  
 Northern Pacific, [81](#)  
 Northern Territory, [92](#)  
 Northumberland, [4477](#)  
 Northwest Territories, [582](#)  
 Norway, [394](#)  
 Nottinghamshire, [4457](#)  
 Nova Scotia, [551](#)  
 Nunavut, [584](#)  
 Oceania, [8](#)  
 Oceans, [06](#)  
 Odisha, [2335](#)  
 Ohio, [631](#)  
 Oklahoma, [674](#)  
 Old World, The, [07](#)  
 Oman, [286](#)  
 Ontario, [56](#)  
 Oregon, [693](#)  
 Orkney, [4698](#)  
 Outer Hebrides, [4688](#)  
 Overseas France, [3608](#)  
 Overseas possessions, territories, etc., [08](#)  
 Oxfordshire, [4425](#)  
 Pacific (Division 9), [69](#)  
 Pacific Ocean, [8](#)  
 Pakistan, [24](#)  
 Palaeartic Region, [2](#)  
 Palestine, [2911](#)  
 Panama, [788](#)  
 Papua New Guinea, [223](#)  
 Paraguay, [797](#)  
 Paris, [361](#)  
 Peebleshire, [464](#)  
 Pembrokeshire, [4546](#)  
 Pennsylvania, [627](#)  
 People's Republic of China, [25](#)  
 Persia, [282](#)  
 Perthshire, [4666](#)  
 Peru, [795](#)  
 Philippines, [224](#)  
 Pitcairn Islands, [847](#)  
 Poland, [388](#)  
 Polynesia, [82](#)  
 Port of London, [4369](#)  
 Portugal, [359](#)  
 Prince Edward Island, [553](#)  
 Puducherry, [2389](#)  
 Puerto Rico, [74](#)  
 Punjab (India), [237](#)  
 Punjab (Pakistan), [2406](#)  
 Qatar, [2841](#)  
 Quebec, [55](#)  
 Queensland, [98](#)  
 Radnorshire, [4558](#)  
 Rajasthan, [2371](#)  
 Redonda, [753](#)  
 Renfrewshire, [4623](#)  
 Republic of Ireland, [47](#)  
 Republic of the Congo, [153](#)  
 Réunion, [193](#)  
 Rhode Island, [616](#)  
 Rif region, [136](#)  
 Rodrigues, [194](#)  
 Romania, [321](#)  
 Ross and Cromarty, [4692](#)  
 Rotuma, [8492](#)

Roxburghshire, [4614](#)  
 Russia, [31](#)  
 Russian Far East, [27](#)  
 Rutland, [4454](#)  
 Rwanda, [1793](#)  
 Ryukyu Islands, [266](#)  
  
 Saba, [77](#)  
 Saint Barthélemy, [76](#)  
 Saint Helena, [495](#)  
 Saint Kitts, [753](#)  
 Saint Lucia, [7545](#)  
 Saint Martin, [76](#)  
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon, [534](#)  
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, [7547](#)  
 Samoa, [84](#)  
 San Marino, [342](#)  
 Sao Tome and Principe, [156](#)  
 Sarawak, [2251](#)  
 Sardinia, [34](#)  
 Saskatchewan, [571](#)  
 Saudi Arabia, [289](#)  
 Scandinavian, Nordic countries, [392](#)  
 Scotland, [46](#)  
 Scotland, North Central, [467](#)  
 Scotland, Northern, [469](#)  
 Scotland, Southern Central, [465](#)  
 Scotland, Southern, [461](#)  
 Scottish Borders, [4611](#)  
 Selkirkshire, [4615](#)  
 Senegal, [1419](#)  
 Serbia, [324](#)  
 Seychelles, [195](#)  
 Shetland, [4699](#)  
 Shropshire, [4491](#)  
 Siberia, [27](#)  
  
 Sicily, [34](#)  
 Sierra Leone, [147](#)  
 Sikkim, [2372](#)  
 Sindh, [2402](#)  
 Singapore, [226](#)  
 Sinkiang, [257](#)  
 Sint Eustatius, [77](#)  
 Sint Maarten, [77](#)  
 Slovakia, [389](#)  
 Slovenia, [3263](#)  
 Solomon Islands, [87](#)  
 Somalia, [179](#)  
 Somaliland, [1792](#)  
 Somerset, [4434](#)  
 South Africa, [162](#)  
 South America, [79](#)  
 South and Southeast Asia, [22](#)  
 South Atlantic (Division 5), [65](#)  
 South Australia, [94](#)  
 South Carolina, [657](#)  
 South Coast, [441](#)  
 South Dakota, [647](#)  
 South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, [4982](#)  
 South Korea, [267](#)  
 South Ossetia, [2992](#)  
 South Sudan, [1795](#)  
 South Yorkshire, [4462](#)  
 Southern Africa, [16](#)  
 Southern Hemisphere, [02](#)  
 Southwark, [4379](#)  
 Southwestern Asia, [28](#)  
 Spain, [35](#)  
 Sri Lanka, [239](#)  
 St. Brandon, [194](#)  
 Staffordshire, [4492](#)  
 Stirlingshire, [4651](#)  
  
 Sudan, [12](#)  
 Suffolk, [4445](#)  
 Sulawesi, [221](#)  
 Sumatra, [221](#)  
 Suriname, [771](#)  
 Surrey, [4413](#)  
 Sussex, [4414](#)  
 Sutherland, [4694](#)  
 Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, [395](#)  
 Swaziland, [168](#)  
 Sweden, [393](#)  
 Switzerland, [383](#)  
 Syria, [293](#)  
  
 Tahiti, [83](#)  
 Taiwan, [2571](#)  
 Tajikistan, [275](#)  
 Tamil Nadu, [2373](#)  
 Tamil Nadu, [235](#)  
 Tanzania, [177](#)  
 Tasmania, [96](#)  
 Telangana, [2374](#)  
 Temperate zones, [04](#)  
 Tennessee, [663](#)  
 Texas, [675](#)  
 Thailand, [227](#)  
 Tibet, [256](#)  
 Timor, [221](#)  
 Togo, [1432](#)  
 Tokelau, [842](#)  
 Tonga, [826](#)  
 Tower Hamlets, [4366](#)  
 Trinidad and Tobago, [756](#)  
 Tripoli, [1313](#)  
 Tripura, [2375](#)  
 Tristan da Cunha, [496](#)  
 Tropical Africa, [15](#)

Tropics, [03](#)  
Tunisia, [133](#)  
Turkey, [295](#)  
Turkmenistan, [273](#)  
Turks and Caicos Islands, [756](#)  
Tuvalu, [848](#)  
Tyne and Wear, [4476](#)

Uganda, [176](#)  
Ukraine, [312](#)  
Ulster (Northern Ireland), [48](#)  
Ulster (Republic of Ireland), [478](#)  
United Arab Emirates, [2842](#)  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, [41](#)  
United Kingdom Overseas Territories, [408](#)  
United Nations (UN), [09](#)  
United States of America, [6](#)  
Uruguay, [7972](#)  
Utah, [688](#)  
Uttar Pradesh, [238](#)  
Uttarakhand, [2381](#)  
Uzbekistan, [274](#)

Vanuatu, [885](#)  
Vatican City State, [341](#)  
Venezuela, [792](#)

Vermont, [613](#)  
Victoria, [95](#)  
Vietnam, [2282](#)  
Virgin Islands of the United States, [7536](#)  
Virgin Islands archipelago, [7534](#)  
Virginia, [654](#)

Wales, [45](#)  
Wales, North, [456](#)  
Wales, South, Central, [452](#)  
Wallis and Futuna, [849](#)  
Wandsworth, [4388](#)  
Warwickshire, [4495](#)  
Washington, State of, [691](#)  
Washington D.C. (city), [6531](#)  
Washington D.C. (state), [653](#)  
Welsh Border, [449](#)  
West Africa, [14](#)  
West Bengal, [232](#)  
West Indies, [71](#)  
West Lothian, [4648](#)  
West Midlands (county), [4494](#)  
West Midlands (region), [449](#)  
West North Central (Division 4), [64](#)  
West South Central (Division 7), [67](#)  
West Sussex, [4414](#)

West Virginia, [655](#)  
West Yorkshire, [4461](#)  
Western and Central Europe, [339](#)  
Western Asia, [28](#)  
Western Australia, [93](#)  
Western Cape, [163](#)  
Western New Guinea, [223](#)  
Western Sahara, [138](#)  
Wigtownshire, [4618](#)  
Wiltshire, [4431](#)  
Windward Islands, [754](#)  
Wisconsin, [638](#)  
Worcestershire, [4498](#)  
World, [0](#)  
Wyoming, [683](#)

Xinjiang, [257](#)  
Xizang, [256](#)

Yemen, [288](#)  
Yorkshire and the Humber, [446](#)  
Yukon, [583](#)

Zambia, [172](#)  
Zanzibar, [178](#)  
Zimbabwe, [171](#)

TABLE 2a

Subdivisions from the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition not included in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Listed here for cataloguing of older material or to check changes from 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.

Aberdeen, 4675		British North America, 52	
Aberystwyth, 4554		British Protectorates in South Africa, 167	
Aden and Hadramaut, 287		British Togoland, 1433	
Akron, 6324		British West Africa, 145	
Alaska, 59	<i>See 6995.</i>	Buenos Aires, 7981	
Albany, 622		Buffalo, 624	
Albuquerque, 6864		Caernarfon, 4592	
Annapolis, 6521		Camberwell, 4376	<i>Included with 4379.</i>
Atlanta, 6581		Cambridge, 4443	
Augusta, 6111		Cambridge, 6156	
Austin, 6751		Cape Verde Islands, 494	<i>See 1491.</i>
Ayr, 4621		Carmarthen, 4544	
Bahamas, 751	<i>See 775.</i>	Carson, 6891	
Bahawalpur, 2405		Central Europe, 38	
Baltimore, 6526		Channel Islands, 4419	<i>See 4092, 4093.</i>
		Charleston (South Carolina), 6574	
Bangor, 4594		Charleston (West Virginia), 6551	
Baton Rouge, 6721		Charlotte, 6564	
Battersea, 4386	<i>Included with 4388.</i>	Chattanooga, 6652	
Berkeley, 6994		Cheyenne, 6831	
Bermondsey, 4378	<i>Included with 4379.</i>	Chicago, 635	
Berwick-upon-Tweed, 4479		Cincinnati, 6313	
Bethnal Green, 4366	<i>Included with 4366.</i>	Cleveland, 632	
Birmingham, 4496		Clydebank, 4629	
Birmingham, 668		Coatbridge, 4636	
Bismarck, 6461		Columbia, 6571	
Boise, 6821		Columbus, 6311	
Boston, 615		Concord, 6121	
Bradford, 4463		Cork City, 4765	
British Cameroons, 1499		Coventry, 4497	
British East Africa, 175		Dallas, 677	
		Danzig, 3912	

Dayton, 6326		Hull, 4467	
Denver, 685		Huntingdonshire, 4441	<i>Included with 4442.</i>
Deptford, 4375	<i>Included with 4374.</i>	Hyderabad, 241	
Des Moines, 6431		Indianapolis, 6331	
Detroit, 637		Isle of Ely, 4444	<i>Included with 4442.</i>
Dover, 6511		Isle of Man, 4481	<i>See 4091.</i>
Dundee, 4662		Italian Somaliland, 1792	
Dunfermline, 4656		Jackson, 6691	
Durham, 4472		Jacksonville, 6594	
East Pakistan, 2408		Jamaica and dependencies, 752	
Falkirk, 4653		Jammu and Kashmir, 246	
Fenland, 4448	<i>Included with 4442.</i>	Jefferson City, 6441	
Finsbury, 4341		Jersey City, 6255	
Former Austro-Hungarian Empire, Holy Roman Empire, etc, 384		Kansas City (Kansas State), 6496	
Formosa (Taiwan), 269		Kansas City (Missouri), 6444	
Fort Worth, 679		Karachi, 2401	
Frankfurt, 6611		Kensington, 4348	<i>Included with 4345.</i>
French Equatorial Africa, 151		Khairpur, 2404	
French Guinea, 143		Kilmarnock, 4622	
French India, 248		Kirkcaldy, 4657	
French North Africa, 132		Knoxville, 6654	
French West Africa, 141		Korea (Chosen), 268	
Gateshead, 4475		Laccadive Islands, 196	
Glasgow, 4632		Lake District, 4483	
Greenock, 4624		Lansing, 6361	
Guinea Coast (in general), 142		Leeds, 4464	
Hagerstown, 6524		Leicester, 4456	
Hamilton, 4638		Limerick City, 4768	
Hammersmith, 4347	<i>Included with 4346.</i>	Lincoln, 6481	
Hampstead, 4351	<i>Included with 4342.</i>	Little Rock, 6711	
Harrisburg, 6271		Londonderry City, 489	
Hartford, 6181		Los Angeles, 697	
Helena, 6811		Louisville, 662	
Holborn, 4342		Luton, 4423	
Houston, 676		Madhya Bharat, 245	
		Madison, 6381	

Manchuria, 259		Pembroke, 4548	
Memphis, 665		Perth, 4668	
Merthyr Tydfil, 4538		Philadelphia, 628	
Mexico, 782	<i>See 525.</i>	Phoenix, 6871	
Middlesbrough, 4469	<i>Included with 4465.</i>	Pierre, 6471	
Milwaukee, 639		Pittsburgh, 629	
Minneapolis, 642		Plymouth, 4437	
Montgomery, 6671		Poplar, 4368	<i>Included with 4366.</i>
Montpelier, 6131		Portland, 694	
Motherwell, 4637		Portsmouth, 4417	
Mysore, 242		Portuguese and Spanish Guinea, 144	
Nashville, 664		Portuguese India, 247	
New Haven, 619		Providence, 617	
New Orleans, 673		Raleigh, 6561	
New York City, 623		Reading, 4428	
Newark, 626		Rhondda, 4534	
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4478		Richmond, 6541	
Newfoundland and Labrador, 53	<i>See 541.</i>	Rio de Janeiro, 7931	
Newport, 4512		Rio de Oro, 137	
Norfolk, 6544		Rochester, 6224	
North Riding, 4468		Rosario, 7985	
North Vietnam, 2283		Ruanda Urundi, 1553	
Northampton, 4452		Rutherglen, 4634	
Norwich, 4446		Saar, 365	
Nottingham, 4458		Sacramento, 6951	
Oakland, 696		Salem, 6931	
Oklahoma City, 6741		Salford, 4487	
Olympia, 6911		Salt Lake City, 6881	
Omaha, 6484		San Antonio, 678	
Oxford, 4426		San Diego, 699	
Pacific Islands Trust Territory, 851		San Francisco, 698	
Paddington, 4349		Santa Fe, 6861	
Paisley, 4625		Santa Fe, 7987	
Panama Canal, 789		Sao Paulo, 7935	
Part C states of the Republic of India, 2465		Saurashtra, 243	
Patiala and East Punjab States Union, 2435		Savannah, 6584	

Seattle, 692		Swansea, 4536	
Shoreditch, 4363	<i>Included with 4365.</i>	Syracuse, 6226	
Stirling, 4652		Tallahassee, 6591	
Soke of Peterborough, 4453	<i>Included with 4451.</i>	The Provinces, 44	
South Shields, 4474		Toledo, 6322	
South Vietnam, 2285		Topeka, 6491	
South Western District, 438		Transvaal, 166	
Southampton, 4416		Travancore-Cochin, 2425	
Springfield (Illinois), 6341		Trenton, 6251	
Springfield (Massachusetts), 6154		Trieste, 329	
St. Marylebone, 4353	<i>Included with 4344.</i>	Turks and Caicos Islands, 7525	<i>See 756.</i>
St. Pancras, 4355		Waterford City, 4762	
St. Andrews, 4658		West Irian, 2235	
St. Louis, 645		Westmorland, 4484	<i>Included with 4482.</i>
St. Paul, 6411		Wichita, 6494	
Stepney, 4367	<i>Included with 4366.</i>	Wilmington, 6514	
Stoke Newington, 4362	<i>Included with 4365.</i>	Woolwich, 4372	<i>Included with 4373.</i>
Stoke-on-Trent, 4493		Worcester, 6152	
Sunderland, 4473		Wrexham, 4588	
		Yugoslavia, 323	



**TABLE 3**

Auxiliary schedule of common subdivisions for use with any **disease** or groups of diseases where applicable

.AL	Pictorial works. Atlases.	.O	Clinical study of the disease. Case histories, casuistics. Course, development, stages. Prognosis. Recurrence, relapse. Incubation. Convalescence ( <i>Alternative in .RY</i> ). Forms, varieties, types of the disease ( <i>Alternative in .AM</i> ).
.AM	Nomenclature, terminology, synonyms, nosology, classification. Relations to other diseases. Forms, varieties, types of the disease. <i>Alternative in .O</i> .	.P	Pathology, anatomical pathology, histology. Tissue reactions. Structural and functional changes caused by the disease (divided by Table 5, e.g. .PY Blood; .PZ Urine, etc.).
.AW	Experimental research. Evaluation.	.PX	Psychological aspects
.D	History (divided by period). <i>Histories of the disease in a particular country or region, or of particular epidemics are better placed in .E</i> .	.Q	Diagnosis, examination, tests. Semiology, symptoms. Differential diagnosis. Special methods ( <i>for serodiagnosis, see .H</i> ). Diagnostic radiology ( <i>Alternative in .N</i> ).
.E	Epidemiology, incidence, statistics, geographical distribution, surveys, expeditions, climatic and meteorological relations (according to need can be divided by Table 2, or first like Class E and then where necessary by Table 2).	.R	Therapy, treatment, remedies. (Divide by Table 7.) Pharmacology. Radical cure. <i>Vaccine and serum therapy, see in .H</i> .
.F	Aetiology, causation. Pathogenesis. Predisposition, diathesis. Genetic aspects. <i>Alternative in .W</i> .	.RX	Hospitals and nursing.
.G	Biochemistry, metabolism, nutritional aspects.	.RY	Convalescence. <i>Alternative in .O</i> .
.H	Immunology and serology. Infection, immunity, resistance, susceptibility. Hypersensitivity, allergy. Vaccines, sera. Preventive and therapeutic inoculation, vaccine and serum therapy, serodiagnosis, etc.	.S	Preventive healthcare. Public health and administrative aspects. Notification. Quarantine, isolation, etc.
.J	Causative organism of the disease. Bacteriology, microbiology, virology, mycology, parasitology.	.T	Medico-legal and insurance aspects. Occupational aspects (legal).
.K	Transmission, mode of infection. Cross-infection. Fomites, etc. Carriers (vectors). Intermediate hosts. Reservoirs of disease.	.U	Social, cultural, political, economic, financial, industrial and workplace aspects.
.M	Complications and sequelae. Localisation of the disease (divided if necessary by Table 10 without an initial point).	.V	Surgery of the disease.
.N	Diagnostic radiology. <i>Alternative in .Q</i> .	.W	The disease in patient categories e.g. women, men, children, geriatrics, etc. (other than occupational). Patient ethnicity <i>Alternative .F</i> .
		.X	Veterinary aspects.
		.Y	Agricultural aspects.
		.Z	Special aspects not provided for elsewhere.

## INDEX TO TABLE 3

- Abnormal forms, [.AM](#), [.OA](#)  
 Accidents, [.M](#)  
 Acute, [.O](#)  
 Adaptation, [.H](#)  
 Administrative aspects, [.S](#)  
 Aetiology, [.F](#)  
 After-care, [.RY](#)  
 Agricultural aspects, [.Y](#)  
 Allergy, [.H](#)  
 Anaphylaxis, [.H](#)  
 Anatomy, localisation, [.M](#)  
 Anatoxin, [.H](#)  
 Anomalous forms, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Anthropological aspects, [.F](#), [.W](#)  
 Antitoxins, [.H](#)  
 Associated diseases, [.AM](#), [.M](#)  
 Atlases, [.AL](#)  
 Atypical, [.AM](#), [.O](#)
- Bacteriology, [.J](#)  
 Biochemistry, [.G](#)  
 Blood, [.PY](#)
- Care, [.R](#)  
 Carriers, [.K](#)  
 Cases, [.O](#)  
 Causation, [.F](#)  
 Causative agent, [.J](#)  
 Causes, [.F](#)  
 Changes, pathological, [.P](#)  
 Chemistry, [.G](#)  
 Children, [.W](#)  
 Chronic, [.O](#)  
 Classification, [.AM](#)  
 Climatology, [.E](#)  
 Clinical study, [.O](#)  
 Complications, [.M](#)  
 Congenital, [.F](#)  
 Constitution, epidemic, [.E](#)
- Contagion, [.K](#)  
 Control, [.S](#)  
 Convalescence, [.O](#), [.RY](#)  
 Course, [.O](#)  
 Crisis, [.O](#)  
 Cross-infection, [.K](#)  
 Cultural aspects, [.U](#)  
 Curability, [.R](#)  
 Curative effects, [.AM](#)  
 Development, [.O](#)  
 Diagnosis, [.Q](#)  
 Diagnosis (serological), [.H](#)  
 Diathesis, [.F](#)  
 Diet, [.RJ](#)  
 Differential diagnosis, [.O](#)  
 Duration, [.O](#)
- Economic aspects, [.U](#)  
 Emotional disturbance, [.PX](#)  
 Endemic, [.E](#)  
 Endocrine aspects, [.P](#)  
 Epidemiology, [.E](#)  
 Ethnicity, [.F](#), [.W](#)  
 Evaluation, [.AW](#)  
 Examination, [.Q](#)  
 Expeditions, [.E](#)  
 Experimental research, [.AW](#)
- Familial, [.F](#)  
 Fomites, [.K](#)  
 Forensic aspects, [.I](#)  
 Forme fruste, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Forms, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Functional change, [.P](#)  
 Fungus, [.J](#)
- Genetics, [.F](#)  
 Geographical distribution, [.E](#)  
 Geriatrics, [.W](#)
- Haematology, [.PY](#)  
 Heredity, [.F](#)  
 Histories of cases, [.O](#)  
 History, [.D](#)  
 Hospitals, [.RX](#)  
 Hypersensitivity, [.H](#)
- Idiopathic, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Immunity, [.H](#)  
 Immunisation, [.H](#)  
 Inborn, [.F](#)  
 Incidence, [.E](#)  
 Incidence, age, sex, [.EP](#)  
 Incidence, anatomical, [.M](#)  
 Incidence, geographical, [.E](#)  
 Incomplete forms, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Indigenous, [.E](#)  
 Industrial aspects, [.U](#)  
 Infantile, [.W](#)  
 Infection, [.H](#)  
 Infection, mode of, [.K](#)  
 Inoculation, [.H](#)  
 Inoculation, by insects, etc., [.K](#)  
 Inoculation, experimental, [.AW](#)  
 Insurance aspects, [.I](#)  
 Intermediate host, [.K](#)  
 Intermittent, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Isolation, [.S](#)
- Jurisprudence, [.I](#)
- Lactation, [.W](#)  
 Latent, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Laws, [.I](#)  
 Legal aspects, [.I](#)  
 Legislation, [.I](#)  
 Localisation, [.M](#)

Malignant, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Manifestations, [.Q](#)  
 Maritime aspects, [.S](#), [.E](#), [.U](#)  
 Masked, [.Q](#)  
 Medico-legal aspects, [.T](#)  
 Men, [.W](#)  
 Mental disorders, [.PX](#)  
 Metabolism, [.G](#)  
 Meteorology, [.E](#)  
 Microorganisms, [.J](#)  
 Military aspects, [.U](#), [.E](#)  
 Mixed infection, [.H](#)  
 Modalities, [.R](#)  
 Morbid anatomy, [.P](#)  
 Morbidity, [.E](#)  
 Mortality, [.E](#)  
 Mycology, [.J](#)

Naval aspects, [.S](#), [.E](#), [.U](#)  
 Nomenclature, [.AM](#)  
 Nosology, [.AM](#)  
 Notification, [.S](#)  
 Nursing, [.RX](#)  
 Nutritional aspects, [.G](#)

Occupational aspects, [.U](#), [.T](#)  
 Occupational therapy, [.RW](#)  
 Operative treatment, [.V](#), [.RP](#)  
 Origin, [.F](#), [.D](#)

Parasitology, [.J](#)  
 Pathogenesis, [.F](#)  
 Pathology, [.P](#)  
 Patient categories, [.W](#)  
 Pharmacology, [.R](#)  
 Pictorial works, [.AL](#)  
 Political aspects, [.U](#)  
 Post-operative, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Post-operative treatment, [.RP](#), [.V](#)

Predisposition, [.F](#)  
 Pregnancy, [.W](#)  
 Preventive healthcare, [.S](#)  
 Preventive inoculation, [.H](#)  
 Prognosis, [.O](#)  
 Prophylaxis, [.S](#)  
 Psychological aspects, [.PX](#)  
 Public health aspects, [.S](#)  
 Puerperium, [.W](#)

Quarantine, [.S](#)

Radical cure, [.R](#)  
 Radiology, diagnostic, [.N](#), [.Q](#)  
 Recurrence, [.O](#)  
 Rehabilitation, [.RY](#)  
 Reinfection, [.H](#)  
 Relapses, [.O](#)  
 Relations to other diseases, [.AM](#)  
 Remedies, [.R](#)  
 Remittent, [.O](#)  
 Reservoir of infection, [.K](#)  
 Resistance, [.H](#)

Segregation, [.S](#)  
 Semeiology, [.Q](#)  
 Seniors, [.W](#)  
 Sequelae, [.M](#)  
 Serodiagnosis, [.H](#)  
 Serology, [.H](#)  
 Serum therapy, [.H](#)  
 Severity, [.O](#)  
 Signs, [.Q](#)  
 Simulation, [.Q](#), [.T](#)  
 Social aspects, [.U](#)  
 Stages, [.O](#)  
 Statistics, [.E](#)  
 Structural changes, [.P](#)  
 Sudden death, [.M](#)

Surgery, [.V](#)  
 Surveys, [.E](#)  
 Susceptibility, [.H](#)  
 Symptoms, [.Q](#)  
 Synonyms, [.AM](#)

Terminology, [.AM](#)  
 Tests, [.Q](#)  
 Tests, serological, [.H](#)  
 Therapeutic influence, [.AM](#)  
 Therapy, [.R](#)  
 Therapy, vaccines, etc., [.H](#)  
 Tissue reactions, [.P](#)  
 Topography, anatomical, [.M](#)  
 Topography, geographical, [.E](#)  
 Toxins, [.H](#)  
 Toxoids, [.H](#)  
 Transmission, [.K](#)  
 Traumatic, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Treatment, [.R](#)  
 Types, [.AM](#), [.O](#)

Unrecognised, [.Q](#)  
 Unusual forms, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Urine, [.PZ](#)

Vaccination, [.H](#)  
 Vaccines, [.H](#)  
 Varieties, [.AM](#), [.O](#)  
 Vectors, [.K](#)  
 Veterinary aspects, [.X](#)  
 Virology, [.J](#)  
 Virus, [.J](#)

Women, [.W](#)  
 Workers, [.U](#)  
 Workplace aspects, [.U](#)

**TABLE 4**

Auxiliary schedule of common subdivisions for use with any **organ, structure, system, or region** of the body.

.AM	Nomenclature, terminology, synonyms.	.P	Pathology, diseases, disorders. (Divided if necessary by Table 5.)
.E	Anatomy and biology.	.Q	Examination, exploration, diagnosis. Symptoms, pain, etc. Functional tests.
.EB	Structure, physical properties, dimensions, weight, volume, etc.	.QR	Diagnostic radiology. <i>Alternative in .N. (Where there is extensive literature, as e.g. on the lung or stomach, it may be placed for convenience in .N.)</i>
.EH	Histology and cytology.	.R	Therapeutics, pharmacological aspects. (Divided if necessary by Table 7.)
.EJ	Microscopy. <i>Alternative in .Q.</i>	.RP	Surgical treatment. (Divided by Tables 7 and 7a.) <i>This is the logical place, but if preferred, .V can be used.</i>
.EM	Morphology and embryology. Growth, development.	.RX	Hospitals and nursing.
.EQ	Biology, genetics, physical anthropology. <i>See also .W.</i>	.S	Hygiene. Health care.
.ET	Abnormalities, anomalies, deformities. Dysmorphism. <i>Alternative in .PH (Table 5).</i>	.T	Medicolegal and insurance aspects.
.F	Physiology, function. <i>See also .Q</i> Functional tests.	.U	Social, cultural, economic, financial, industrial and workplace aspects.
.FH	Blood supply.	.V	Surgery. <i>Alternative in .RP.</i> (Divided by Tables 7 and 7a.)
.FI	Innervation.	.W	The organ, etc., in patient categories e.g. women, men, children, geriatrics, etc. (other than occupational). Patient ethnicity, <i>Alternative .EQ.</i>
.FP	Endocrinology.	.X	The organ, etc., in animals. Veterinary aspects.
.FQ	Lymphatics.	.Y, .Z	Special subjects not provided for elsewhere.
.G	Chemistry, biochemistry, biophysics. Metabolism, nutrition. Diet in relation to the organ.		
.H	Infections. Local immunity. Hypersensitivity, allergy.		
.I-M	Bacteriology, microbiology, virology, parasitology, mycology (as classes I-M).		
.N	Diagnostic radiology. <i>Alternative in .Q.</i>		
.O	Clinical aspects.		

## INDEX TO TABLE 4

- Aberrant, [.ET](#), [.PG](#)  
 Abnormalities, [.ET](#)  
 Absence, [.ET](#)  
 Accessory, [.ET](#)  
 Adnexa, [.E](#)  
 Allergy, [.H](#)  
 Anatomy, [.E](#)  
 Animals, [.X](#)  
 Anomalies, [.ET](#)  
 Anthropology, physical, [.EQ](#), [.W](#)  
 Appendages, [.E](#)  
 Artificial, [.RSV](#)  
 Asymmetry, [.EB](#)  
 Atresia, [.ET](#)
- Bacteriology, [.J](#)  
 Biochemistry, [.G](#)  
 Biology, [.EQ](#)  
 Biophysics, [.G](#)  
 Blood supply, [.FH](#)  
 Blood vessels, [.FH](#)
- Care, health, [.S](#)  
 Cells, [.EH](#)  
 Chemistry, [.G](#)  
 Children, [.W](#)  
 Circulation, [.FH](#)  
 Clinical aspects, [.O](#)  
 Comparative relations, [.X](#)  
 Cultural aspects, [.U](#)  
 Cytology, [.EH](#)
- Deformities, [.ET](#), [.PH](#)  
 Development, [.EM](#)  
 Diagnosis, [.O](#)  
 Diet, [.G](#)  
 Dimensions, [.EB](#)  
 Diseases, [.P](#)  
 Disorders, [.P](#)  
 Drugs, effect of, [.R](#)
- Dysmorphism, [.ET](#)  
 Economic aspects, [.U](#)  
 Embryology, [.EM](#)  
 Endocrinology, [.FP](#)  
 Ethnicity, [.W](#), [.EQ](#)  
 Evolution, [.EM](#), [.EQ](#)  
 Examination, [.Q](#)  
 Excretion, [.G](#)  
 Exploration, [.Q](#)  
 Extracts, [.RK](#)
- Female, [.W](#)  
 Financial aspects, [.U](#)  
 Foreign body, [.PD](#)  
 Function, [.F](#)  
 Functional tests, [.Q](#)  
 Fungi, [.J](#)
- Genetics, [.EQ](#)  
 Geriatrics, [.W](#)  
 Glands, [.FP](#), [.FQ](#), [.E](#)  
 Growth, [.EM](#)  
 Growths, [.PM](#)
- Helminths, [.M](#)  
 Heredity, [.EQ](#)  
 Histology, [.EH](#)  
 Hospitals, [.RX](#)  
 Hygiene, [.S](#)  
 Hypersensitivity, [.H](#)
- Immunity, local, [.H](#)  
 Imperforate, [.ET](#)  
 Industrial aspects, [.U](#)  
 Infantile, [.W](#)  
 Infections, [.H](#)  
 Injuries, [.PB](#)  
 Innervation, [.FI](#)
- Inspection, [.Q](#)  
 Insufficiency, [.ET](#)  
 Insurance aspects, [.T](#)  
 Internal secretion, [.FP](#)
- Lactation, [.W](#)  
 Legal aspects, [.T](#)  
 Lesions, [.P](#)  
 Lymphatics, [.FQ](#)
- Male, [.W](#)  
 Malformation, [.ET](#)  
 Malposition, [.ET](#)  
 Measurement, [.EB](#)  
 Medico-legal aspects, [.T](#)  
 Men, [.W](#)  
 Metabolism, [.G](#)  
 Microorganisms, [.J](#)  
 Microscopy, [.EJ](#), [.Q](#)  
 Mobility, [.EB](#)  
 Morphology, [.EM](#)  
 Movable, [.PG](#)  
 Movement, [.F](#)  
 Multiple, [.ET](#)  
 Musculature, [.E](#)  
 Mycology, [.J](#)  
 Mycosis, [.J](#)
- Nerves, [.FI](#)  
 Nomenclature, [.AM](#)  
 Nursing, [.RX](#)  
 Nutrition, [.G](#)
- Occupational aspects, [.U](#)  
 Operations, [.RP](#), [.V](#)  
 Opothopathy, [.RK](#)  
 Organic extracts, [.RK](#)
- Pain, [.Q](#)

Parasites, [.L](#)  
Pathology, [.P](#)  
Patient categories, [.W](#)  
Pharmacological aspects, [.R](#)  
Physiology, [.F](#)  
Physical properties, [.EB](#)  
Pigment, [.E](#)  
Pregnancy, [.W](#)  
Preparations, [.RK](#)  
Prosthesis, [.RSV](#)  
Protozoa, [.L](#)  
Puerperium, [.W](#)  
  
Radiology, diagnostic, [.N](#), [.Q](#)  
Reconstruction, artificial, [.RSV](#)

Seasonal changes, [.F](#)  
Secretion, [.G](#)  
Semeiology, [.Q](#)  
Sensibility, [.F](#)  
Size, [.EB](#)  
Social aspects, [.U](#)  
Staining, [.EJ](#)  
Structure, [.EB](#)  
Supernumerary, [.ET](#)  
Surgery, [.RP](#), [.V](#)  
Surgical diseases, [.P](#), [.V](#)  
Symptoms, [.Q](#)  
Synonyms, [.AM](#)  
Terminology, [.AM](#)  
Tests, [.Q](#)  
Therapeutics, [.R](#)

Tissue, [.EH](#)  
Tissue extracts, [.RK](#)  
Transposition, [.ET](#)  
Trauma, [.PB](#)  
Treatment, [.R](#)  
Tumours, [.PM](#)  
  
Vascular supply, [.FH](#)  
Veterinary aspects, [.X](#)  
Virology, [.K](#)  
Volume, [.EB](#)  
Weight, [.EB](#)  
Women, [.W](#)  
Workplace aspects, [.U](#)  
Wounds, [.PB](#)

**TABLE 5**

Special auxiliary schedule of **pathological** processes and conditions (histological and physiological) for subdivision under .P in Table 4 and in certain cases in Table 3.

.P	Pathological or morbid anatomy and physiology. Pathological conditions and processes.	.PN	Benign tumours in general (if desired, can be divided, like .PM, by Table 6 as an alternative to using under .PM for those subdivisions that refer to benign tumours).
.PB	Injuries and wounds. Bruises, contusions.	.PP	Systemic (constitutional) and functional disorders.
.PC	Burns, scalds, bites, stings.	.PQ	Systemic reactive conditions. Temperature changes. Fever. Hyperpyrexia. Chills. Syncope (fainting). Coma. Shock. Collapse.
.PD	Foreign bodies. Trauma.	.PR	Local reactive conditions and processes. Blisters, vesicles. Allergic reactions. Inflammation. Catarrh. Phlegmon. Suppuration. Abscess. Cellulitis.
.PE	Physical or mechanical results of injury or disease.	.PS	Local vascular conditions. Hyperaemia. Congestion. Engorgement. Stasis. Aneurysm. Varix.
.PF	Fracture. Rupture.	.PT	Haemorrhage. Ecchymosis.
.PG	Gross deformity, abnormal dimension, obstruction, displacement, distortion, dislocation, ptosis.	.PU	Local anaemia. Ischaemia.
.PH	Conditions due to prenatal influence. Developmental disturbances. Congenital anomalies, malformations. <i>Alternative in .ET (Table 4).</i>	.PV	Thrombosis. Embolism.
.PJ	Degenerative structural reactions. Retrogressive changes. Degeneration, infiltration, ulceration, necrosis, gangrene, sclerosis, emphysema, post-mortem changes, etc.	.PW	Oedema.
.PK	Concretion, calculus.	.PX	Local nervous affections. Atony. Spasm. Tremor. Paralysis. Cramp. Psychological effects.
.PL	Proliferative and reparative structural reactions. Progressive changes. Hypertrophy, hyperplasia, metaplasia, heteroplasia. Resorption, wound healing. Repair and regeneration. <i>Alternative in .F (Table 4).</i>	.PY	Haematology. Special pathology of the blood in disease.
.PM	Neoplasms (new growth of tissue) in general, including works on benign and malignant tumours together, also those on malignant tumours alone (cancer <i>sensu lato</i> ). Divided if required by Table 6.	.PZ	Pathology of bodily fluids and body tissues. Urine, sputum, faeces. Biopsies, smear tests.

## INDEX TO TABLE 5

- Aberrant, [.PG](#)  
 Abnormality, [.PG](#), [.PH](#)  
 Abrasion, [.PE](#)  
 Abscess, [.PR](#)  
 Absence, [.PH](#)  
 Adhesions, [.PE](#)  
 Allergic reactions, [.PR](#)  
 Amputation, traumatic, [.PB](#)  
 Amyloid degeneration, [.PJ](#)  
 Anaemia, local, [.PU](#)  
 Anatomy, pathological, [.P](#)  
 Aneurysm, [.PS](#)  
 Ankylosis, [.PE](#)  
 Anomaly, [.PH](#)  
 Aplasia, [.PJ](#)  
 Atelectasis, [.PE](#)  
 Atony, [.PX](#)  
 Atresia, [.PG](#)  
 Atrophy, [.PJ](#)  
 Avulsion, [.PB](#)  
  
 Biopsy, [.PZ](#)  
 Bite, [.PC](#)  
 Blast injury, [.PB](#)  
 Bleeding, [.PT](#)  
 Blister, [.PR](#)  
 Bodily fluids, [.PZ](#)  
 Body tissues, [.PZ](#)  
 Bruise, [.PB](#)  
 Burn, [.PC](#)  
  
 Cachexia, [.PE](#)  
 Calcification, [.PJ](#)  
 Calculus, [.PK](#)  
 Cancer, [.PM](#)  
 Caries, [.PJ](#)  
 Caseation, [.PJ](#)  
 Catarrh, [.PR](#)  
 Cellulitis, [.PR](#)  
  
 Chills, [.PQ](#)  
 Cirrhosis, [.PR](#)  
 Cloudy swelling, [.PJ](#)  
 Collapse, [.PQ](#)  
 Coma, [.PQ](#)  
 Compression, [.PB](#)  
 Concretion, [.PK](#)  
 Concussion, [.PE](#)  
 Congenital anomalies, [.PH](#)  
 Congestion, [.PS](#)  
 Constitutional disorder, [.PP](#)  
 Constriction, [.PG](#)  
 Contraction, [.PG](#)  
 Contusion, [.PB](#)  
 Cramp, [.PX](#)  
 Crush injuries, [.PB](#)  
  
 Deformity, [.PH](#)  
 Deformity, gross, [.PG](#)  
 Degeneration, [.PJ](#)  
 Detachment, [.PG](#)  
 Developmental disturbances, [.PH](#)  
 Dilation, [.PG](#)  
 Dimension, abnormal, [.PG](#)  
 Dislocation, [.PG](#)  
 Displacement, [.PG](#)  
 Distention, [.PG](#)  
 Distortion, [.PG](#)  
 Diverticulum, [.PG](#)  
 Double, [.PH](#)  
 Dystrophy, [.PJ](#)  
  
 Ecchymosis, [.PT](#)  
 Ectasia, [.PG](#)  
 Effusion, [.PR](#)  
 Elephantiasis, [.PL](#)  
 Elongation, [.PL](#)  
 Embolism, [.PV](#)  
 Emphysema, [.PR](#)  
  
 Engorgement, [.PS](#)  
 Enlargement, [.PL](#)  
  
 Fainting, [.PQ](#)  
 Fatty degeneration, [.PJ](#)  
 Fever, [.PQ](#)  
 Fissure, [.PJ](#)  
 Fistula, [.PJ](#)  
 Floating, [.PG](#)  
 Foreign body, [.PD](#)  
 Fracture, [.PF](#)  
 Fragility, [.PJ](#)  
 Functional disorder, [.PP](#)  
  
 Gangrene, [.PJ](#)  
 Gross deformity, [.PG](#)  
  
 Haematoma, [.PT](#)  
 Haemorrhage, [.PT](#)  
 Hardening, [.PJ](#)  
 Healing, [.PL](#)  
 Hernia, [.PG](#)  
 Heteroplasia, [.PL](#)  
 Histopathology, [.P](#)  
 Hyaline degeneration, [.PJ](#)  
 Hydropsy, [.PW](#)  
 Hyperaemia, [.PS](#)  
 Hyperplasia, [.PL](#)  
 Hyperpyrexia, [.PQ](#)  
 Hypertrophy, [.PL](#)  
 Hypoplasia, [.PJ](#)  
  
 Imperforate, [.PH](#)  
 Induration, [.PJ](#)  
 Infantile, [.PH](#)  
 Infarction, [.PJ](#)  
 Infection, see [Table 3](#).  
 Infestation, see [Table 3](#).  
 Infiltration, [.PJ](#)



Inflammation, [.PR](#)  
 Injury, [.PB-.PF](#)  
 Insufficiency, [.PH](#)  
 Internal injury, [.PB](#)  
 Intrusion, [.PD](#)  
 Ischaemia, [.PU](#)

Laceration, [.PB](#)  
 Lesion, [.PB-.PF](#)  
 Local anaemia, [.PU](#)  
 Local nervous affections, [.PX](#)  
 Local reactive conditions, [.PR](#)  
 Local vascular conditions, [.PS](#)

Malacia, [.PJ](#)  
 Malformation, [.PH](#)  
 Malignant tumours, [.PM](#)  
 Malposition, [.PG](#)  
 Mechanical result, injury, [.PE](#)  
 Metaplasia, [.PL](#)  
 Morbid anatomy, physiology, [.P](#)  
 Multiple, [.PH](#)  
 Mycosis, see [Table 3](#).

Necrosis, [.PJ](#)  
 Neoplasm, [.PM](#)  
 Nervous affection, local, [.PX](#)  
 New growth, [.PM](#)

Obliteration, [.PG](#)  
 Obstruction, [.PG](#)  
 Occlusion, [.PG](#)  
 Oedema, [.PW](#)  
 Ossification, [.PL](#)

Palsy, [.PX](#)  
 Paralysis, [.PX](#)  
 Perforation, [.PE](#)  
 Phlegmon, [.PR](#)  
 Physical result, injury, [.PE](#)  
 Physiology, pathological, [.P](#)  
 Post-mortem changes, [.PJ](#)  
 Prenatal conditions, [.PH](#)  
 Progressive changes, [.PL](#)  
 Prolapse, [.PG](#)  
 Proliferative reaction, [.PL](#)  
 Protrusion, [.PG](#)  
 Psychological effects, [.PX](#)  
 Ptosis, [.PG](#)  
 Pyrexia, [.PQ](#)

Reactive conditions, [.PQ](#), [.PR](#)  
 Regeneration, [.PL](#)  
 Repair, [.PL](#)  
 Resorption, [.PL](#)  
 Retrogressive changes, [.PJ](#)  
 Rudimentary, [.PH](#)  
 Rupture, [.PF](#)

Scald, [.PC](#)  
 Sclerosis, [.PJ](#)  
 Separation, [.PG](#)  
 Shock, [.PQ](#)  
 Shortening, [.PJ](#)  
 Smear test, [.PZ](#)  
 Softening, [.PJ](#)  
 Spasm, [.PX](#)  
 Sprain, [.PB](#)  
 Stasis, [.PS](#)

Stenosis, [.PG](#)  
 Sting, [.PC](#)  
 Stone, [.PK](#)  
 Strain, [.PB](#)  
 Stricture, [.PG](#)  
 Supernumerary, [.PH](#)  
 Suppuration, [.PR](#)  
 Swelling, [.PL-.PN](#)  
 Syncope, [.PQ](#)  
 Systemic disorders, [.PP](#), [.PQ](#)

Temperature changes, [.PQ](#)  
 Thrombosis, [.PV](#)  
 Torsion, [.PG](#)  
 Transposition, [.PG](#)  
 Trauma, [.PB](#), [.PD](#)  
 Tremor, [.PX](#)  
 Tumour, [.PM](#)  
 Tumour, benign, [.PN](#)

Ulcer, [.PJ](#)  
 Ulceration, [.PJ](#)

Varix, [.PS](#)  
 Vascular conditions, [.PS](#)  
 Vesicles, [.PR](#)  
 Vestigial, [.PH](#)  
 Volvulus, [.PG](#)

Wound, [.PB](#)  
 Wound, healing, [.PL](#)

**TABLE 6**

Special auxiliary schedule of **Tumours** for subdivision under .PM and .PN in Table 5.

<b>Connective tissue</b>			
	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...BA	Connective tissue	Fibrous histiocytoma	Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
...BB	Adult fibrous tissue	Fibroma	Fibrosarcoma
...BC	Fat	Lipoma	Liposarcoma
...BD	Embryonic fibrous tissue	Myxoma	Myxosarcoma
...BE	Cartilage	Chondroma	Chondrosarcoma
...BF	Bone	Osteoma	Osteosarcoma, Ewing sarcoma
...BG	Notochord		Chordoma
<b>Endothelium and Mesothelium</b>			
	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...DA	Blood vessels	Hemangioma, hemangiopericytoma	Hemangiosarcoma, angiosarcoma
...DB	Lymph vessels	Lymphangioma	Lymphangiosarcoma
...DC	Mesothelium		Mesothelioma
<b>Blood and Lymphoid</b>			
	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...GA	Hematopoietic cells	"Preleukaemias", "myeloproliferative disorders"	Leukaemia, aleukemic leukaemia
...GB	Lymphoid tissue	Plasmacytosis	Plasmacytoma, multiple myeloma, Hodgkin lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
<b>Muscle</b>			
	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...JA	Smooth muscle	Leiomyoma	Leiomyosarcoma
...JB	Striated muscle	Rhabdomyoma	Rhabdomyosarcoma

	<b>Neural Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...LA	Nerve cells	Ganglioneuroma	Neuroblastoma, medulloblastoma
...LB	Glial cells		Glioma, anaplastic, glioblastoma multiforme
...LC	Nerve sheath	Schwannoma, neurilemmoma, neurofibroma	Malignant meningioma, malignant schwannoma, neurofibrosarcoma
...LD	Meninges	Meningioma	Malignant meningioma

**APUD System (APUD – Amine Precursor Uptake and Decarboxylation)**

	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...NA	Pituitary	Basophilic adenoma, eosinophilic adenoma, chromophobe adenoma	
...NB	Parathyroid	Parathyroid adenoma	Parathyroid carcinoma
...NC	Thyroid (C cells)	C cell hyperplasia	Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
...ND	Bronchial lining		Bronchial carcinoid, oat cell carcinoma
...NE	Adrenal gland	Pheochromocytoma	Malignant pheochromocytoma
...NF	Pancreas	Islet celladenoma, insulinoma, gastrinoma	Islet cell carcinoma
...NG	Stomach, intestines	Carcinoid	Malignant carcinoid
...NH	Carotid body, chemo-receptor system	Chemodectoma, paraganglioma	Malignant carcinoid, malignant paraganglioma

**Other neural crest-derived cells**

	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...PA	Pigment-producing cells	Nevus	Melanoma
...PB	Schwann cells	Schwannoma, neurilemmoma	Malignant schwannoma
...PC	Merkel cells in squamous epithelium		Merkel cell neoplasm

**Epithelial tissues**

	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...RA	Placenta	Hydatidiform mole	Choriocarcinoma
...RB	Stratified squamous	Papilloma, Seborrhic keratosis, and some skin adnexal tumours	Squamous cell carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma, some malignant skin adnexal tumours
...RC	Glandular epithelium	Adenoma (hepatic, renal, bile duct)	Adenocarcinoma (hepatoma, renal cell, hypernephroma, cholangiocarcinoma)
...RD	Transitional epithelium	Transitional cell papilloma	Transitional cell carcinoma
...RE	Testis		Seminoma, embryonal cell carcinoma

**Tumours**

	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...TA	Breast	Fibroadenoma	Cystosarcoma phylloides
...TB	Renal anlage		Wilms tumour

**Gonadal**

	<b>Tissue</b>	<b>Benign</b>	<b>Malignant</b>
...VA	Ovaries, testes		Choriocarcinoma, embryonal carcinoma, teratocarcinoma, seminoma, endodermal sinus tumour
...VB	Stroma		Sertoli-Leydig cell, granulose-theca, hilar cell, lipid cell
...X	Mixed tumours		
...Y	Teratoma. Dermoid cyst. Cholesteatoma.		
...Z	Unclassified and doubtful tumours		

## INDEX TO TABLE 6

- Adenocarcinoma, [...RC](#)  
 Adenoma, [...RC](#)  
 Adrenal gland, [...NE](#)  
 Adult fibrous tissue, [...BB](#)  
 Aleukemic leukaemia, [...GA](#)  
 Anaplastic, [...LB](#)  
 Angiosarcoma, [...DA](#)  
  
 Basophilic adenoma, [...NA](#)  
 Blood vessels, [...DA](#)  
 Bone, [...BF](#)  
 Breast, [...TA](#)  
 Bronchial carcinoid, [...ND](#)  
 Bronchial lining, [...ND](#)  
  
 C cell hyperplasia, [...NC](#)  
 Carcinoid, [...NG](#)  
 Carotid body, [...NH](#)  
 Cartilage, [...BE](#)  
 Chemodectoma, [...NH](#)  
 Chemo-receptor system, [...NH](#)  
 Cholesteatoma, [...Y](#)  
 Chondroma, [...BE](#)  
 Chondrosarcoma, [...BE](#)  
 Chordoma, [...BG](#)  
 Choriocarcinoma, [...RA](#), [...VA](#)  
 Chromophobe adenoma, [...NA](#)  
 Connective tissue, [...BA](#)  
 Cystosarcoma phylloides, [...TA](#)  
  
 Dermoid cyst, [...Y](#)  
  
 Embryonal carcinoma, [...VA](#)  
 Embryonal cell carcinoma, [...RE](#)  
 Embryonic fibrous tissue, [...BD](#)  
 Endodermal sinus tumour, [...VA](#)  
 Eosinophilic adenoma, [...NA](#)  
 Epidermoid carcinoma, [...RB](#)  
 Ewing sarcoma, [...BF](#)  
  
 Fat, [...BC](#)  
 Fibroadenoma, [...TA](#)  
 Fibroma, [...BB](#)  
 Fibrosarcoma, [...BB](#)  
 Fibrous histiocytoma, [...BA](#)  
  
 Ganglioneuroma, [...LA](#)  
 Gastrinoma, [...NF](#)  
 Glandular epithelium, [...RC](#)  
 Glial cells, [...LB](#)  
 Glioblastoma multiforme, [...LB](#)  
 Glioma, [...LB](#)  
 Granulosa-theca, [...VB](#)  
  
 Hemangioma, [...DA](#)  
 Hemangiopericytoma, [...DA](#)  
 Hemangiosarcoma, [...DA](#)  
 Hematopoietic cells, [...GA](#)  
 Hilar cell, [...VB](#)  
 Hodgkin lymphoma, [...GB](#)  
 Hydatidiform mole, [...RA](#)  
 Insulinoma, [...NF](#)  
 Intestines, [...NG](#)  
 Islet cell carcinoma, [...NF](#)  
 Islet celladenoma, [...NF](#)  
  
 Leiomyoma, [...JA](#)  
 Leiomyosarcoma, [...JA](#)  
 Leukaemia, [...GA](#)  
 Lipid cell, [...VB](#)  
 Lipoma, [...BC](#)  
 Liposarcoma, [...BC](#)  
 Lymph vessels, [...DB](#)  
 Lymphangioma, [...DB](#)  
 Lymphangiosarcoma, [...DB](#)  
 Lymphoid tissue, [...GB](#)  
  
 Malignant carcinoid, [...NG](#), [...NH](#)  
  
 Malignant fibrous histiocytoma, [...BA](#)  
 Malignant meningioma, [...LC](#), [...LD](#)  
 Malignant paraganglioma, [...NH](#)  
 Malignant pheochromocytoma, [...NE](#)  
 Malignant schwannoma, [...LC](#), [...PB](#)  
 Malignant skin adnexal tumours, [...RB](#)  
 Medullary carcinoma of thyroid, [...NC](#)  
 Medulloblastoma, [...LA](#)  
 Melanoma, [...PA](#)  
 Meninges, [...LD](#)  
 Meningioma, [...LD](#)  
 Merkel cell neoplasm, [...PC](#)  
 Merkel cells, [...PC](#)  
 Mesothelioma, [...DC](#)  
 Mesothelium, [...DC](#)  
 Mixed tumours, [...X](#)  
 Multiple myeloma, [...GB](#)  
 “Myeloproliferative disorders”, [...GA](#)  
 Myxoma, [...BD](#)  
 Myxosarcoma, [...BD](#)  
  
 Nerve cells, [...LA](#)  
 Nerve sheath, [...LC](#)  
 Neurilemmoma, [...LC](#), [...PB](#)  
 Neuroblastoma, [...LA](#)  
 Neurofibroma, [...LC](#)  
 Neurofibrosarcoma, [...LC](#)  
 Nevus, [...PA](#)  
 Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, [...GB](#)  
 Notochord, [...BG](#)  
  
 Oat cell carcinoma, [...ND](#)  
 Osteoma, [...BF](#)  
 Osteosarcoma, [...BF](#)

Ovaries, [...VA](#)

Pancreas, [...NF](#)

Papilloma, [...RB](#)

Paraganglioma, [...NH](#)

Parathyroid, [...NB](#)

Parathyroid adenoma, [...NB](#)

Parathyroid carcinoma, [...NB](#)

Pheochromocytoma, [...NE](#)

Pigment-producing cells, [...PA](#)

Pituitary, [...NA](#)

Placenta, [...RA](#)

Plasmacytoma, [...GB](#)

Plasmacytosis, [...GB](#)

“Preleukaemias”, [...GA](#)

Renal anlage, [...TB](#)

Rhabdomyoma, [...JB](#)

Rhabdomyosarcoma, [...JB](#)

Schwann cells, [...PB](#)

Schwannoma, [...LC](#), [...PB](#)

Seborrheic keratosis, [...RB](#)

Seminoma, [...RE](#), [...VA](#)

Sertoli-Leydig cell, [...VB](#)

Skin adnexal tumours, [...RB](#)

Smooth muscle, [...JA](#)

Squamous cell carcinoma, [...RB](#)

Stomach, [...NG](#)

Stratified squamous, [...RB](#)

Striated muscle, [...JB](#)

Stroma, [...VB](#)

Teratocarcinoma, [...VA](#)

Teratoma, [...Y](#)

Testes, [...VA](#)

Testis, [...RE](#)

Thyroid (C cells), [...NC](#)

Transitional cell carcinoma, [...RD](#)

Transitional cell papilloma, [...RD](#)

Transitional epithelium, [...RD](#)

Unclassified, doubtful tumours, [...Z](#)

Wilms tumour, [...TB](#)

**TABLE 7**

Special auxiliary schedule of **therapeutic** and **surgical procedures** for subdivision under .R in Tables 3 and 4

<p>.RA Medical (i.e. non-surgical) treatment in general.</p> <p>.RB Pharmacotherapy. Treatment by pharmaceutical drugs. (Divided by Table 11).</p> <p>.RC By internal administration.</p> <p>.RD Parenteral: injection (needle, syringe, indwelling catheter), subcutaneous, intramuscular, intradermal, etc.</p> <p>.RE Enteral, gastrointestinal: oral, rectal.</p> <p>.RF By external administration. Topical, transdermal.</p> <p>.RG Chemotherapy. (Divided by Table 11). Cancer pharmacotherapy.</p> <p>.RH Treatment by special and alternative practices of medicine. (Divided like CDO omitting the initial CD.). Unorthodox treatments.</p> <p>.RI Home treatment.</p> <p>.RJ Dietotherapy.</p> <p>.RK Biopharmaceutical: blood, blood components, tissues, antigens, gene therapies, cell therapy, rDNA, biosimilars, etc. <i>For vaccine and serum therapy, see Table 3.</i></p> <p>.RL Blood transfusion.</p> <p>.RM Physical therapeutics.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">C Physiotherapy.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">D Natural therapeutics. Nature cure.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">E Bed rest. Rest cure.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">F Ultrasound therapy.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">G Phototherapy, light therapy.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">H Heliotherapy.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">J Electrotherapy. Electromagnetic therapy. <i>See also in Table 7a, ...L.</i> Electroconvulsive therapy.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">K Ionic medication.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">L Metallotherapy.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">M Counter-irritants. Acupuncture, auriculotherapy.</p>	<p>N Thermotherapy, aerothermotherapy. Diathermy.</p> <p>O Cryotherapy, cold air therapy.</p> <p>P Pyretotherapy, fever therapy.</p> <p>Q Bloodletting, phlebotomy (venesection), leeching, cupping (hijama), artificial hyperaemia.</p> <p>R Hydrotherapy, balneotherapy, thalassotherapy.</p> <p>S Climatotherapy.</p> <p>T Aerotherapy (fresh air, medicated air).</p> <p>U Mechanotherapy: medical gymnastics. Vibration.</p> <p>V Massage.</p> <p>W Manipulative treatment. Osteopathic. Chiropractic. <i>Alternative in .RH.</i></p>	<p>.RN Radiation therapy. Ionising radiation. Brachytherapy. X-rays, external beam radiation therapy.</p> <p>.RP Surgical or operative treatment. (In the following sections, where indicated by *, Table 7a can be applied if desired.)</p> <p>.RQ Section, cutting:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Q Incision * (suffix -otomy). Transection, division, opening, decompression, etc.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">R Puncture aspiration (suffix -centesis).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">S Drainage. *</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">T Excision (suffix -ectomy). Resection, removal, dissection, occlusion, etc.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">U Biopsy. *</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">V Amputation. Disarticulation.</p>	<p>.RR Introduction, insertion: packing, plugging, tamponing, etc.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">S Injection (<i>see also</i> .RD) including artificial pneumothorax.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">T Transfusion (<i>see also</i> .RL).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">U Intracavity lavage, wound irrigation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">V Catheterisation, intubation.</p>
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	W Endoscopy.		S Application of plaster, splint, traction, etc.
.RS	Repair, reconstruction: reduction of fracture, hernia, luxation, etc.		T Removal of drains, dressing, suture, etc.
	R Anastomosis, fistula (suffix -ostomy).		U Dilation, stretching.
	S Plastic, cosmetic surgery (suffix -oplasty). Transplantation.	.RV	Psychotherapy.
	T Fixation, suspension (suffix -pexy).		B Hypnotherapy.
	U Fusion, stabilisation (suffix -desis).		C Cognitive and behavioural therapies.
	V Prosthetics, artificial reconstruction.		D Spiritual.
.RT	Destruction. *		H Expressive therapy: music, art, drama, etc.
	R Fracturing, refracturing (suffix -clasis).		J Humanistic.
	S Crushing, pulverising (suffix -tripsy, -trity).		N Existential.
	T Freeing or division of adhesion * (suffix -lysis).		P Systemic therapy, group therapy.
.RU	Manipulation.	.RW	Occupational therapy.
	Q Arrest of haemorrhage, haemostasis. Acupressure.	.RX	Nursing, special hospitals, clinics, etc.
	R Suture or closure (suffix -rrhaphy): ligation, occlusion.	.RY	After-care. Rehabilitation. Convalescent treatment.
		.RZ	Accidents, emergencies, complications in treatment.

**\*TABLE 7a**

Of Special Operative Methods for subdividing where indicated under .RP, .RQ, .RT in Table 7.

...B	Constriction.	...H	Punch (biopsy).
...C	Aspiration.	...J	Endothermy.
...D	Curettage.	...K	Cauterisation.
...E	Avulsion.	...L	Fulguration.
...F	Snare.	...M, N	Others.
...G	Stripping.		



## INDEX TO TABLE 7

- Accidents, [.RZ](#)  
 Acupressure, [.RUQ](#)  
 Acupuncture, [.RMM](#)  
 Aerotherapy, [.RMT](#)  
 Aerothermotherapy, [.RMM](#)  
 After-care, [.RY](#)  
 Alternative medicine, [.RH](#)  
 Amputation, [.RQV](#)  
 Anastomosis, [.RSR](#)  
 Antigens, [.RK](#)  
 Arrest of haemorrhage, [.RUQ](#)  
 Art, [.RVH](#)  
 Artificial hyperaemia, [.RMQ](#)  
 Artificial pneumothorax, [.RRS](#)  
 Artificial reconstruction, [.RSV](#)  
 Aspiration, [Table 7a](#)  
 Auriculotherapy, [.RMM](#)  
 Avulsion, [Table 7a](#)  
  
 Balneotherapy, [.RMR](#)  
 Bed rest, [.RME](#)  
 Behavioural therapies, [.RVC](#)  
 Biopharmaceutical, [.RK](#)  
 Biopsy, [.RQU](#), [Table 7a](#)  
 Biosimilars, [.RK](#)  
 Blood transfusion, [.RL](#)  
 Blood, blood components, [.RK](#)  
 Bloodletting, [.RMQ](#)  
 Brachytherapy, [.RN](#)  
  
 Cancer pharmacotherapy, [.RG](#)  
 Catheterisation, [.RRV](#)  
 Cauterisation, [Table 7a](#)  
 Cell therapy, [.RK](#)  
 . . -centesis, [.RQR](#)  
 Chemotherapy, [.RG](#)  
 Chiropractic, [.RMW](#)  
 . . -clasis, [.RTR](#)  
 Climatotherapy, [.RMS](#)  
  
 Clinics, [.RX](#)  
 Closure, [.RUR](#)  
 Cognitive therapies, [.RVC](#)  
 Cold air therapy, [.RMO](#)  
 Complications in treatment, [.RZ](#)  
 Computer-supported, [.RVQ](#)  
 Constriction, [Table 7a](#)  
 Convalescent treatment, [.RY](#)  
 Cosmetic surgery, [.RSS](#)  
 Counselling, [.RVR](#)  
 Counter-irritants, [.RMM](#)  
 Crushing, [.RTS](#)  
 Cryotherapy, [.RMO](#)  
 Cupping (hijama), [.RMQ](#)  
 Curettage, [Table 7a](#)  
 Cutting, [.RQ](#)  
  
 Decompression, [.RQQ](#)  
 . . -desis, [.RSU](#)  
 Destruction, [.RT](#)  
 Diathermy, [.RMM](#)  
 Dietotherapy, [.RJ](#)  
 Dilation, [.RUU](#)  
 Disarticulation, [.RQV](#)  
 Dissection, [.RQT](#)  
 Division of adhesion, [.RTT](#)  
 Division, [.RQQ](#)  
 Drainage, [.RQS](#)  
 Drains removal, [.RUT](#)  
 Drama, [.RVH](#)  
 Dressing removal, [.RUT](#)  
  
 . . -ectomy, [.RQT](#)  
 Electroconvulsive therapy, [.RMJ](#)  
 Electromagnetic therapy, [.RMJ](#)  
 Electrotherapy, [.RMJ](#)  
 Emergencies, [.RZ](#)  
 Endoscopy, [.RRW](#)  
 Endothermy, [Table 7a](#)  
  
 Enteral, [.RE](#)  
 Excision, [.RQT](#)  
 Existential, [.RVN](#)  
 Expressive therapy, [.RVH](#)  
 External administration, [.RF](#)  
 External beam radiation, [.RN](#)  
  
 Fever therapy, [.RMP](#)  
 Fistula, [.RSR](#)  
 Fixation, [.RST](#)  
 Fracturing, [.RTR](#)  
 Freeing of adhesion, [.RTT](#)  
 Fulguration, [Table 7a](#)  
 Fusion, [.RSU](#)  
  
 Gastrointestinal, [.RE](#)  
 Gene therapies, [.RK](#)  
 Group therapy, [.RVP](#)  
  
 Haemostasis, [.RUQ](#)  
 Heliotherapy, [.RMH](#)  
 Hernia, [.RS](#)  
 Home treatment, [.RI](#)  
 Humanistic, [.RVJ](#)  
 Hydrotherapy, [.RMR](#)  
 Hypnotherapy, [.RVB](#)  
  
 Incision, [.RQQ](#)  
 Indwelling catheter, [.RD](#)  
 Injection, [.RD](#), [.RRS](#)  
 Insertion, [.RR](#)  
 Internal administration, [.RC](#)  
 Intracavity lavage, [.RRU](#)  
 Intradermal, [.RD](#)  
 Intramuscular, [.RD](#)  
 Introduction, [.RR](#)  
 Intubation, [.RRV](#)  
 Ionic medication, [.RMK](#)  
 Ionising radiation, [.RN](#)

Leeching, [.RMQ](#)  
 Ligation, [.RUR](#)  
 Light therapy, [.RMG](#)  
 Luxation, [.RS](#)  
 .-lysis, [.RTT](#)  
  
 Manipulation, [.RU](#)  
 Manipulative treatment, [.RMW](#)  
 Massage, [.RMV](#)  
 Mechanotherapy, [.RMU](#)  
 Medical gymnastics, [.RMU](#)  
 Metallotherapy, [.RML](#)  
 Music, [.RVH](#)  
  
 Natural therapeutics, [.RMD](#)  
 Nature cure, [.RMD](#)  
 Needle, [.RD](#)  
 Non-surgical treatment, [.RA](#)  
 Nursing, [.RX](#)  
  
 Occlusion, [.RQT](#) [.RUR](#)  
 Occupational therapy, [.RW](#)  
 Opening, [.RQQ](#)  
 Operative treatment, [.RP](#)  
 .-oplasty, [.RSS](#)  
 Oral, [.RE](#)  
 Osteopathic, [.RMW](#)  
 .-ostomy, [.RSR](#)  
 .-otomy, [.RQQ](#)  
 Packing, [.RR](#)  
 Parenteral, [.RD](#)  
 .-pexy, [.RST](#)  
 Pharmacotherapy, [.RB](#)  
  
 Phlebotomy, [.RMQ](#)  
 Phototherapy, [.RMG](#)  
 Physical therapeutics, [.RM](#)  
 Physiotherapy, [.RMC](#)  
 Plaster, [.RUS](#)  
 Plastic surgery, [.RSS](#)  
 Plugging, [.RR](#)  
 Prosthetics, [.RSV](#)  
 Psychotherapy, [.RV](#)  
 Pulverising, [.RTS](#)  
 Punch, [Table 7a](#)  
 Puncture aspiration, [.RQR](#)  
 Pyretotherapy, [.RMP](#)  
  
 Radiation therapy, [.RN](#)  
 rDNA, [.RK](#)  
 Reconstruction, [.RS](#)  
 Rectal, [.RE](#)  
 Reduction of fracture, [.RS](#)  
 Refracturing, [.RTR](#)  
 Rehabilitation, [.RY](#)  
 Removal, [.RQT](#)  
 Repair, [.RS](#)  
 Resection, [.RQT](#)  
 Rest cure, [.RME](#)  
 .-rrhaphy, [.RUR](#)  
  
 Section, [.RO](#)  
 Snare, [Table 7a](#)  
 Special hospitals, [.RX](#)  
 Special practices of medicine, [.RH](#)  
 Spiritual, [.RVD](#)  
 Splint, [.RUS](#)  
  
 Stabilisation, [.RSU](#)  
 Stretching, [.RUU](#)  
 Stripping, [Table 7a](#)  
 Subcutaneous, [.RD](#)  
 Surgical treatment, [.RP](#)  
 Suspension, [.RST](#)  
 Suture removal, [.RUT](#)  
 Suture, [.RUR](#)  
 Syringe, [.RD](#)  
 Systemic therapy, [.RVP](#)  
  
 Tamponing, [.RR](#)  
 Thalassotherapy, [.RMR](#)  
 Thermotherapy, [.RMN](#)  
 Tissues, [.RK](#)  
 Topical, [.RF](#)  
 Traction, [.RUS](#)  
 Transdermal, [.RF](#)  
 Transection, [.RQQ](#)  
 Transfusion, [.RRT](#)  
 Transplantation, [.RSS](#)  
 .-tripsy, [.RTS](#)  
 .-trity, [.RTS](#)  
  
 Ultrasound therapy, [.RMF](#)  
 Unorthodox treatments, [.RH](#)  
  
 Venesection, [.RMQ](#)  
 Vibration, [.RMU](#)  
  
 Wound irrigation, [.RRU](#)  
  
 X-rays, [.RN](#)

**TABLE 8**

Special auxiliary schedule for subdivision under **microorganisms, parasites**, etc., in Classes I, J, K, L, M, N, under .J in Table 3 and .I-.M in Table 4.

When used with the main class headings, throughout Class N, and when used for expanding .J in Table 3, .I-.M in Table 4 and exceptionally in a few sections in the other classes that deal with non-pathogenic organisms or with groups of organisms only (apart from the diseases caused by them), the initial .J of this table can be omitted.

.JAM	Taxonomy. Systematics. Nomenclature, classification. Phylum, class, order, family, genus, etc. Relationships. Phylogenetics.	.JM	Localisation of the parasite in or on the definitive host. (Divided by Table 10 without an initial point.)
.JAT	Research techniques.	.JN	Localisation of the parasite in or on the intermediate host or vector (divided by a special adaptation of Table 10 without an initial point).
.JAW	Experimental work.	.JO	Behaviour of the parasite. Responses to various influences. <i>See also</i> .JR.
.JE	Incidence. Occurrence, prevalence of parasite. Quantitative parasitology. Parasite load. Statistics. Sampling. Geographical distribution.	.JP	Pathogenicity. Virulence. Toxicity. Pathology. Host-tissue reactions.
.JF	Physical properties. Size, structure, weight, filtrability, microscopy, cytology.	.JQ	Isolation. Collection. Demonstration. Differentiation. Cultivation. Preservation. Transportation.
.JG	Chemical properties. Morphology, physiology, biochemistry, molecular biology, metabolism, nutrition, respiration, mutation, etc.	.JR	Action of drugs, etc., upon the parasite. Inhibition. Treatment. Lysis. Transfection. Transformation. Resistance. Parasiticides, etc. (Divided by Table 11.). <i>See also</i> .JO.
.JH	Immunity studies of the parasite. Serology. Immunology. Immune antagonism. Sensitisation. Microbial immunology.	.JS	Prevention, control, and eradication of the parasite.
.JJ	Life cycle. Stages. Eggs, larvae, etc. Genetics.	.JT	Parasites of parasites (hyperparasites). Bacteriophage.
.JK	Transmission. Hosts, vectors. Host-parasite distribution. Mode of infection or infestation. Infectivity. Pasture infestation.	.JW	The parasite in special classes of patient.
.JL	Ecology. Bionomics. Symbiosis. Host-parasite relationships.	.JX	The parasite in animals. Veterinary aspects.
		.JY	The parasite in plants. Agricultural aspects.

## INDEX TO TABLE 8

- Action of drugs, [.JR](#)  
Agglutination, [.JH](#)  
Agricultural aspects, [.JY](#)  
Animals, [.JK](#), [.JX](#)  
Antagonism, [.JH](#)  
Anthelmintics, [.JR](#)  
Antigen, [.JH](#)  
Antiserum, [.JH](#)  
Antitoxin, [.JH](#)
- Bactericides, [.JR](#)  
Bacteriophage, [.JT](#)  
Behaviour, [.JO](#)  
Biochemistry, [.JG](#)  
Bionomics, [.JL](#)  
Blood reactions, [.JP](#)
- Carriers, [.JK](#)  
Chemical properties, [.JG](#)  
Class, [.JAM](#)  
Classification, [.JAM](#)  
Collection, [.JQ](#)  
Control, [.JS](#)  
Cultivation, [.JQ](#)  
Culture media, [.JQ](#)  
Cytology, [.JF](#)
- Demonstration, [.JQ](#)  
Differentiation, [.JQ](#)  
Drugs, [.JR](#)
- Ecology, [.JL](#)  
Egg, [.JJ](#)  
Eradication, [.JS](#)  
Experimental work, [.JAW](#)
- Family, [.JAM](#)  
Filtrability, [.JF](#)
- Genetics, [.JJ](#)  
Genus, [.JAM](#)  
Geographical distribution, [.JE](#)
- Growth, [.JG](#), [.JJ](#)
- Host-parasite distribution, [.JK](#)  
Host-parasite relationship, [.JL](#)  
Hosts, [.JK](#)  
Host-tissue reaction, [.JP](#)  
Hyperparasites, [.JT](#)
- Immune antagonism, [.JH](#)  
Immunity, [.JH](#)  
Immunology, [.JH](#)  
Incidence, [.JE](#)  
Infectivity, [.JK](#)  
Inhibition, [.JR](#)  
Isolation, [.JQ](#)
- Larvae, [.JJ](#)  
Life cycle, [.JJ](#)  
Localisation, [.JM](#), [.JN](#)  
Lysis, [.JR](#)
- Metabolism, [.JG](#)  
Microbial immunology, [.JH](#)  
Microscopy, [.JF](#)  
Mode of infection, [.JK](#)  
Molecular biology, [.JG](#)  
Morphology, [.JG](#)  
Mutation, [.JG](#)
- Nomenclature, [.JAM](#)  
Nutrition, [.JG](#)
- Occurrence, [.JE](#)  
Order, [.JAM](#)  
Ovum, [.JJ](#)
- Parasite load, [.JE](#)  
Parasiticides, [.JR](#)  
Pasture infestation, [.JK](#)  
Pathogenicity, [.JP](#)  
Pathology, [.JP](#)  
Patient, special classes, [.JW](#)
- Phylogenetics, [.JAM](#)  
Phylum, [.JAM](#)  
Physical properties, [.JF](#)  
Physiology, [.JG](#)  
Plants, [.JY](#)  
Preservation, [.JQ](#)  
Prevalence, [.JE](#)  
Prevention, [.JS](#)
- Quantitative parasitology, [.JE](#)
- Relationships, [.JAM](#)  
Research techniques, [.JAT](#)  
Resistance, [.JR](#)  
Respiration, [.JG](#)  
Response, [.JO](#)
- Sampling, [.JE](#)  
Sensitisation, [.JH](#)  
Serology, [.JH](#)  
Size, [.JF](#)  
Spores, [.JJ](#)  
Stages, [.JJ](#)  
Staining, [.JAT](#)  
Statistics, [.JE](#)  
Structure, [.JF](#)  
Symbiosis, [.JL](#)  
Systematics, [.JAM](#)
- Taxonomy, [.JAM](#)  
Toxicity, [.JP](#)  
Transfection, [.JR](#)  
Transformation, [.JR](#)  
Transmission, [.JK](#)  
Transportation, [.JQ](#)  
Treatment, [.JR](#)  
Vectors, [.JK](#)  
Veterinary aspects, [.JX](#)  
Virulence, [.JP](#)
- Weight, [.JF](#)

**TABLE 9**

Special auxiliary schedule for subdivision under **drugs, poisons, minerals, etc.**

.AM	Nomenclature, terminology, synonyms, classification.	.KP	Anaesthetic properties. <i>See also</i> .V.
.AW	Experimental work. <i>Alternative</i> .KB.	.KQ	Toxicology. Toxicity. Accidents due to therapeutic use. <i>See also</i> .T.
.C	Early works.	.KS	Antidotes.
.D	History.	.KT	Allergy, anaphylaxis, drug idiosyncrasy.
.E	Occurrence in nature. Sources. Geographical distribution. Surveys. (Divided by Table 2).	.KU	Cutaneous drug reactions. Eruptions, exanthema, etc.
.F	Pharmacognosy. Botany, etc. Natural forms. Physical properties. Crude drug material. Stability, smell, taste, etc.	.KV	Addiction. Habit formation. Abuse, illegal drugs.
.G	Chemistry. Evaluation of crude natural drugs (chemical, biochemical, genetic, biological, etc.). Determination, tests, titration. Analysis, composition, adulteration, contamination. Synthesis. Compounds, derivatives, salts. Alkaloids.	.Q	Diagnostic use.
.H	Pharmacy.	.R	Therapeutic and prophylactic administration.
.HB	Pharmaceutical processing. Dispensing and reviewing.	.RC	Enteral, gastrointestinal: oral, rectal.
.HC	Preparations. Tablets, capsules, ointments, emulsions, etc.	.RD	Parenteral: nasal administration.
.HE	Pharmacoinformatics.	.RE	Injection: intradermal, intravenous, intramuscular, etc.
.HP	Excipients, bulking agents, binders, coatings, gliders, vehicles, etc.	.RF	External, topical. Local application.
.HQ	Incompatibilities. Antagonism.	.RH	Special methods of administration.
.HS	Standardisation, assay. Bioassay. Immunoassay. <i>For manufacture, see</i> .UM.	.RW	Posology. Dosage. Tolerance. Resistance.
.J	Substitutes.	.S	Hygienic use. Disinfectant, antiseptic, insecticidal properties. <i>See also</i> .KN and .V.
.K	Pharmacology. Mechanism of action. Mode of action.	.T	Jurisprudence. Laws and regulations regarding manufacture, sale, use, etc. Legal cases. Criminal use. <i>See also</i> .KQ. Forensic chemistry, microchemistry.
.KB	Experimental pharmacology. <i>Alternative</i> .AW.	.U	Industrial, occupational, social and economic aspects.
.KC	Clinical trials.	.UM	Production, unit operations, manufacture, packaging, transportation.
.KF	Physiological action. Pharmacodynamics. Absorption, concentration in blood, excretion, etc.	.UN	Storage. Preservation.
.KJ	Metabolism. Pharmacokinetics. Influence of nutrition on drug metabolism.	.UP	Sale. Price, etc. Promotion, advertising. Commercial publications.
.KL	Therapeutic action. Pharmacotherapy. Potency and efficacy. Drug sensitivity.	.US	Health and safety of workers employed in the manufacture.
.KN	Bactericidal, microbicidal, viricidal, parasiticidal, fungicidal action. <i>See also</i> .S.	.V	Surgical use, as antiseptic, anaesthetic, etc.
		.W	Application in branches of medical practice or in special classes of patient. <i>Divided like class U of main schedules, omitting the initial U..</i>
		.X	Application in veterinary medicine.
		.Y, .Z	Special topics not provided for elsewhere.

## INDEX TO TABLE 9

- Absorption, [.KF](#)  
Abuse, drug, [.KV](#)  
Accidents, therapeutic use, [.KQ](#), [.T](#)  
Addiction, [.KV](#)  
Administration, special methods, [.RH](#)  
Adulteration, [.G](#)  
Advertising, [.UP](#)  
Alkaloids, [.G](#)  
Allergy, [.KT](#)  
Anaesthetic, [.KP](#), [.V](#)  
Analysis, [.G](#)  
Anaphylaxis, [.KT](#)  
Antagonism, [.HQ](#)  
Antidotes, [.KS](#)  
Antiseptic, [.S](#), [.KN](#), [.V](#)  
Assay, [.HS](#)
- Bactericidal, [.KN](#), [.S](#)  
Binders, [.HP](#)  
Bioassay, [.HS](#)  
Blood, [.KF](#)  
Botany, [.F](#)  
Bulking agents, [.HP](#)
- Capsules, [.HC](#)  
Chemistry, [.G](#)  
Classification, [.AM](#)  
Clinical trials, [.KC](#)  
Coatings, [.HP](#)  
Commercial publications, [.UP](#)  
Composition, [.G](#)  
Compounds, [.G](#)  
Contamination, [.G](#)  
Criminal use, [.T](#), [.KQ](#)  
Cutaneous reaction, [.KU](#)
- Derivatives, [.G](#)  
Determination, [.G](#)
- Diagnostic use, [.Q](#)  
Disinfectant, [.S](#), [.KN](#), [.V](#)  
Dispensing, [.HB](#)  
Dosage, [.RW](#)  
Drug idiosyncrasy, [.KT](#)
- Early works, [.C](#)  
Economic aspects, [.U](#)  
Efficacy, [.KL](#)  
Emulsions, [.HC](#)  
Enteral administration, [.RC](#)  
Eruptions, [.KU](#)  
Exanthema, [.KU](#)  
Excipients, [.HP](#)  
Excretion, [.KF](#)  
Experimental pharmacology, [.KB](#), [.AW](#)  
Experimental work, [.AW](#), [.KB](#)  
External administration, [.RF](#)
- Forensic chemistry, [.T](#), [.KQ](#)  
Fungicidal, [.KN](#), [.S](#)
- Gastrointestinal, [.RC](#)  
Geographical, [.E](#)  
Gliders, [.HP](#)
- Habit, drug, [.KV](#)  
Health, safety, [.US](#)  
History, [.D](#)  
Hygienic use, [.S](#)
- Illegal drugs, [.KV](#)  
Immunoassay, [.HS](#)  
Incompatibilities, [.HQ](#)  
Industrial aspects, [.U](#)  
Injection, [.RE](#)  
Insecticidal, [.S](#), [.KN](#), [.V](#)  
Intradermal, [.RE](#)
- Intramuscular, [.RE](#)  
Intravenous, [.RE](#)
- Jurisprudence, [.T](#)
- Laws, [.T](#)  
Legal cases, [.T](#)  
Local application, [.RF](#)
- Manufacture, [.UM](#)  
Mechanism of action, [.K](#)  
Medical practice, [.U](#)  
Metabolism, [.KJ](#)  
Microbicidal, [.KN](#), [.S](#)  
Microchemistry, [.T](#), [.KQ](#)  
Mode of action, [.K](#)
- Nasal administration, [.RD](#)  
Natural form, [.F](#)  
Nomenclature, [.AM](#)  
Nutrition, [.KJ](#)
- Occupational aspects, [.U](#)  
Occurrence, [.E](#)  
Ointments, [.HC](#)  
Oral administration, [.RC](#)
- Packaging, [.UM](#)  
Parasiticial, [.KN](#), [.S](#)  
Parenteral administration, [.RD](#)  
Pharmaceutical processing, [.HB](#)  
Pharmacodynamics, [.KF](#)  
Pharmacognosy, [.F](#)  
Pharmacoinformatics, [.HE](#)  
Pharmacokinetics, [.KJ](#)  
Pharmacology, [.K](#)  
Pharmacotherapy, [.KL](#)  
Pharmacy, [.H](#)  
Physical properties, [.F](#)

Physiological action, [.KF](#)  
Posology, [.RW](#)  
Potency, [.KL](#)  
Preparations, [.HC](#)  
Preservation, [.UN](#)  
Price, [.UP](#)  
Production, [.UM](#)  
Promotion, [.UP](#)  
Prophylactic administration, [.R](#)

Rectal administration, [.RC](#)  
Regulations, [.I](#)  
Resistance, [.RW](#)  
Reviewing, [.HB](#)

Sale, [.UP](#)  
Salts, [.G](#)

Sensitivity, drug, [.KL](#)  
Smell, [.F](#)  
Social aspects, [.U](#)  
Sources, [.E](#)  
Special topics, [.Y](#), [.Z](#)  
Stability, [.F](#)  
Standardisation, [.HS](#)  
Storage, [.UN](#)  
Substitutes, [.J](#)  
Surgical use, [.V](#)  
Surveys, [.E](#)  
Synonyms, [.AM](#)  
Synthesis, [.G](#)

Tablets, [.HC](#)  
Taste, [.F](#)  
Terminology, [.AM](#)

Tests, [.G](#)  
Therapeutic action, [.KL](#)  
Therapeutic administration, [.R](#)  
Titration, [.G](#)  
Tolerance, [.RW](#)  
Topical administration, [.RF](#)  
Toxicity, [.KQ](#), [.I](#)  
Toxicology, [.KQ](#), [.I](#)  
Transportation, [.UM](#)

Unit operations, [.UM](#)

Vehicles, [.HP](#)  
Veterinary medicine, [.X](#)  
Viricidal, [.KN](#), [.S](#)

Workers, manufacture, [.US](#)

**TABLE 10**

Special auxiliary schedule of **anatomical headings** for subdivisions under .M of Table 3 and .JM of Table 8, where it is used without an initial point.

Can also be used, with an initial point, in certain other parts of the scheme, e.g. BMK, where so indicated but care must be taken that its use does not conflict with that of any other auxiliary schedule. To ensure this it may be necessary to insert an additional letter either before or after the point, or to place the symbols of this schedule in parentheses. Otic and ocular regions are placed under Systems to provide continuity with subject placings in the main scheme.

*Synopsis*

**A-G      Regions**

- A      Head and neck (cephalic, cervical, cranial, frontal, nasal, occipital, oral, orbital)
- B      Thorax (axillary, costal, deltoid, mammary, pectoral, scapular, sternal, vertebral)
- C-E    Trunk (abdominal, gluteal, inguinal, lumbar, pelvic, perineal, pubic, sacral)
- F      Upper extremity (antebrachial, antecubital, brachial, carpal, cubital, digital, manual, palmar)
- G      Lower extremity (crural, femoral, patellar, pedal, plantar, popliteal, sural, tarsal)

**H-Y      Systems**

- H-K    Integumentary and exocrine
- L-O    Musculoskeletal
- P      Respiratory
- Q      Cardiovascular
- R      Lymphatic and haematopoietic
- S      Digestive
- T      Genitourinary
- U      Endocrine
- V-W    Nervous
- X      Ocular
- Y      Otic



<b>A-G</b>	<b>Regions</b>	ER	Subhepatic region.
<b>A</b>	<b>Head and neck.</b>	ES	Omentum.
AD	Head, generally.	EV	Serous sac, serous membrane.
AF	Frontal bone.	<b>F</b>	<b>Upper extremities.</b>
AG	Parietal bone.	FA	Cubital fossa.
AH	Occipital bone.	FB	Brachial region, upper arm.
AJ	Temporal bone.	FC	Elbow.
AK	Scalp.	FD	Antebrachial region, forearm.
AN	Face, generally.	FE	Carpal, wrist.
AO	Forehead.	FF	Hand.
AP	Cheeks.	FG	Fingers.
AR	Chin.	FL	Palm.
AV	Neck.	<b>G</b>	<b>Lower extremities.</b>
AW	Superficial structures.	GQ	Femoral region, thigh.
AY	Deep structures.	GR	Knee region.
<b>B</b>	<b>Thorax, chest.</b>	GS	Popliteal space.
BE	Thoracic wall.	GT	Leg.
BG	Thoracic cavity, mediastinum.	GU	Ankle, tarsal.
BL	Pectoral region, mammary region ( <i>for</i> Female breasts <i>see also</i> TZ).	GV	Calcaneal region, heel.
BN	Intraclavicular region.	GW	Foot.
BR	Sternal region.	GX	Toes.
BT	Inframammary region.	GY	Plantar region, sole.
<b>C</b>	<b>Abdomen.</b>	<b>H-Y</b>	<b>Systems</b>
CC	Abdominal wall.	<b>H</b>	<b>Skin, generally, etc.</b>
CF	Hypochondrium.	HB	Epidermis (cuticle).
CH	Umbilicus, navel.	HC	Papillary layer.
CL	Inguinal region.	HD	Cutis vera (dermis, corium).
CN	Loin.	HF	Stratum corneum.
CR	Pelvic floor.	HH	Elastic tissue.
CS	Hypogastrium (suprapubic region).	HM	Subcutis (hypodermis).
<b>D</b>	<b>Trunk.</b>	HP	Mucous membranes
DB	Dorsum, upper back.	HR	of mouth.
DD	Shoulder.	HS	of lip.
DE	Axilla.	HT	of tongue.
DG	Scapular region.	HU	of nasal cavity.
DK	Intrascapular region.	HV	of anal canal.
DN	Lumbrosacral region, lower back.	HW	of urinary meatus (external urethral orifice).
DP	Gluteal region, buttocks.	HX	of external female sex organs.
DQ	Pelvic region, hips.	<b>I</b>	<b>Skin, regional.</b>
DR	Sacrococcygeal region, coccyx.	IA	Head.
DS	Groin.	IB	Face.
<b>E</b>	<b>Perineum.</b>	IC	Eyelid.
EC	Peritoneum.	ID	Nose.
ED	Peritoneal cavity.	IE	Lip.
EE	Omental bursa, lesser sac.	IF	Ear.
EM	Subdiaphragmatic region.		

IG	Neck.	KO	of face and head.
IH	Shoulder.	KP	of neck.
II	Breast, chest.	KR	of back.
IJ	Back.	KS	of trunk.
IK	Arm.	KT	of arm and elbow.
IL	Elbows.	KU	of forearm.
IM	Forearm.	KV	of hand and fingers.
IN	Wrist.	KW	of thigh and knee.
IO	Hands.	KX	of leg and ankle.
IP	Fingers.	KY	of foot and toes.
IQ	Perineum.	<b>L</b>	<b>Musculoskeletal system in general.</b>
IR	Buttocks, gluteal region.	LB	Skull (cranium).
IS	Perianal area.	LC	Maxilla and mandible (jaws).
IT	Vulva.	LD	Neurocranium (frontal, temporal, parietal, occipital).
IU	Penis.	LE	Mastoid process.
IV	Inguinal region (groin).	LF	Bones of face and neck.
IW	Leg.	LG	Spine (vertebral column).
IX	Foot.	LH	Sacral region.
IY	Toes.	LI	Coccyx.
<b>J</b>	<b>Hair, nails, etc.</b>	LJ	Scapula (shoulder blade).
JB	Hair.	LK	Clavicle (collar bone).
JC	Hair follicles.	LL	Sternum (breastbone).
JE	Hair of scalp.	LM	Ribs.
JF	of eyebrows.	LN	Pelvis, hipbone.
JG	of cilia (eyelashes).	LO	Humerus (upper arm).
JJ	of face.	LP	Radius.
JK	of nose.	LQ	Ulna.
JL	of ear.	LR	Carpal bones (wrist).
JM	of neck.	LS	Metacarpal bones and phalanges.
JN	of axilla (armpit).	LT	Femur.
JP	of trunk.	LU	Patella.
JR	of extremities.	LV	Tibia.
JT	of pubic region.	LW	Fibula.
JV	Nails.	LX	Tarsal bones (talus, lateral, cuneiform, etc.).
JW	Fingernails.	LY	Metatarsal bones and phalanges.
JX	Toenails.	<b>M</b>	<b>Joints.</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Exocrine system.</b>	MB	Temporomandibular joints (TMJ).
KB	Skin glands.	MC	Jaw.
KC	Sebaceous glands	MD	Vertebral articulations.
KD	of head and face.	MF	Shoulder (sternoclavicular, glenohumeral, acromioclavicular) joints.
KE	of neck.	MH	Elbow joints.
KF	of trunk.	MJ	Wrist (radiocarpal) joints.
KG	Sudoriferous glands (sweat glands).	ML	Hand (carpometacarpal, metacarpophalangeal, interphalangeal) joints.
KH	Sudoriferous ducts.	MM	Sacroiliac (pelvis) joints.
KJ	Mucous glands.		
KK	of lip.		
KN	Subcutaneous areolar tissue		

MP Hip (acetabulofemoral) joints.  
 MR Knee (tibiofemoral and patellofemoral) joints.  
 MS Ankle (talocrural, subtalar, inferior tibiofibular) joints.  
 MT Interphalangeal joints.  
**N Cartilages, bursae, ligaments.**  
 NA Cartilages.  
 NB Fibrocartilage (intervertebral, TMJ).  
 NC Hyaline (ribs, xiphoid).  
 ND Articular (knee, wrist).  
 NF Bursae.  
 NG Subdeltoid.  
 NH Subacromial.  
 NI Olecranon (elbow).  
 NJ Gluteal.  
 NK Knee.  
 NL Achilles tendon, heel.  
 NN Ligaments.  
 NO of neck.  
 NP of vertebrae.  
 NQ of shoulder.  
 NR of elbow.  
 NS of wrist.  
 NT of hand and fingers.  
 NU of trunk.  
 NV of hip.  
 NW of knee.  
 NX of ankle.  
 NY of foot and toes.  
**O Muscles, tendons, fasciae.**  
 OB Muscles.  
 OC of head and face.  
 OD of neck.  
 OE of trunk.  
 OF of perineum and pelvis.  
 OH of shoulder and arm.  
 OI of forearm and hand.  
 OJ of hip and knee.  
 OK of leg and foot.  
 OL Tendon, tendon sheaths.  
 OQ Fasciae.  
 OR of face and head.  
 OS of neck.  
 OT of trunk.  
 OU of arm.  
 OV of forearm.

OW of hands and fingers.  
 OX of thigh.  
 OY of leg.  
 OZ of foot and toes.  
**P Respiratory system.**  
 PC Upper respiratory tract.  
 PF Nose.  
 PG Nasopharynx.  
 PH Paranasal sinuses (maxillary, frontal, ethmoidal, sphenoidal).  
 PJ Throat.  
 PK Larynx  
 PL Pharynx.  
 PM Tonsils.  
 PN Lower respiratory tract.  
 PO Trachea.  
 PP Bronchi.  
 PR Bronchioles.  
 PS Lung.  
 PT Pleura (parietal, visceral).  
 PV Diaphragm (thoracic).  
**Q Cardiovascular system.**  
 QA Heart.  
 QB Pericardium.  
 QC Myocardium.  
 QD Endocardium.  
 QE Atria.  
 QF Ventricles.  
 QG Auricles.  
 QH Valves.  
 QI Chorda tendineae.  
 QJ Blood vessels.  
 QK Arteries.  
 QL Aorta.  
 QM Carotid.  
 QN Brachial.  
 QO Radial.  
 QP Femoral.  
 QQ Tibial.  
 QR Others.  
 QS Veins.  
 QT Thoracic.  
 QU Pulmonary.  
 QV Abdominal.  
 QW Jugular.  
 QX Others.  
 QY Capillaries.

<b>R</b>	<b>Lymphatic and haematopoietic systems.</b>	TK	Scrotum.
RC	Lymphatic system.	TL	Vas deferens (sperm duct).
RD	Lymphatic vessels.	TM	Seminal vesicles.
RE	Lymphatic nodes.	TN	Ejaculatory duct.
RF	Lymphoid organs (thymus).	TO	Prostate gland.
RM	Haematopoietic system.	TP	Penis.
RR	Reticuloendothelial system.	TQ	Female reproductive system.
RS	Spleen.	TR	Ovaries.
RV	Bone marrow.	TS	Fallopian tubes.
<b>S</b>	<b>Digestive system.</b>	TT	Uterus (womb).
SA	Gastrointestinal tract.	TU	Cervix.
SB	Mouth.	TV	Vagina.
SC	Lips.	TW	Vulva.
SD	Tongue.	TX	Clitoris.
SE	Teeth.	TY	Hymen.
SF	Palate (soft and hard).	TZ	Breasts, female. <i>For Breasts, generally,</i>
SG	Uvula.		<i>see BL.</i>
SH	Salivary glands.	<b>U</b>	<b>Endocrine system (ductless glands).</b>
SI	Oesophagus.	UB	Thyroid gland.
SJ	Stomach.	UC	Parathyroids.
SK	Pancreas (exocrine function).	UF	Thymus gland.
SL	Intestines, generally.	UH	Pituitary gland.
SM	Small intestine.	UL	Pineal gland.
SN	Duodenum.	UN	Adrenal glands.
SO	Jejunum.	UR	Pancreas (endocrine function).
SP	Ilium.	US	Islets of Langerhans.
SQ	Mesentery.	UT	Gonads ( <i>see also</i> TH-TZ).
SR	Large intestine.	UX	Carotid gland.
SS	Colon (transverse, descending).	<b>V</b>	<b>Nervous system.</b>
ST	Cecum.	VB	Central nervous system.
SU	Vermiform appendix.	VC	Spinal cord and nerve roots.
SV	Rectum.	VD	Meninges.
SW	Anus.	VE	Dura mater.
SX	Liver.	VF	Pia mater, arachnoid mater
SY	Gallbladder.		(leptomeninges).
SZ	Bile ducts.	VM	Brain (encephalon).
<b>T</b>	<b>Genitourinary system.</b>	VN	Cerebrum.
TB	Urinary-tract system.	VO	Cerebral cortex.
TC	Kidneys.	VP	Medulla oblongata.
TD	Renal pelvis.	VQ	Pons.
TE	Ureter.	VS	Cerebellum.
TF	Bladder.	VT	Midbrain (mesencephalon).
TG	Urethra and Cowper glands.	VU	Meninges, cerebral.
TH	Male reproductive system.	VW	Ventricles.
TI	Testes, including tunica vaginalis and	<b>W</b>	<b>Peripheral nervous system.</b>
	spermatic cord.	WA	Cranial nerves and ganglia.
TJ	Epididymis.	WB	I. Olfactory nerve.

WC	II. Optic nerve.	XG	Pupil.
WD	IV. Trochlear nerve.	XH	Ciliary body.
WE	V. Trigeminal nerve.	XK	Choroid.
WF	VI. Abducens nerve.	XM	Aqueous humour.
WG	VIII. Vestibulocochlear nerve.	XN	Anterior and posterior chambers.
WH	XI. Accessory nerve.	XO	Crystalline lens, capsule.
WI	XII. Hypoglossal nerve.	XP	Vitreous body.
WJ	Spinal nerves.	XR	Retina.
WK	Autonomic nervous system.	XT	Orbit.
WL	Parasympathetic nervous system.	XU	Eyelids.
WM	Cranial nerves.	XV	Tarsus.
WN	III. Oculomotor nerve.	XW	Conjunctiva.
WO	VII. Facial nerve.	XX	Lacrimal apparatus.
WP	IX. Glossopharyngeal nerve.	<b>Y</b>	<b>Ear.</b>
WQ	X. Vagus nerve.	YB	Outer ear.
WR	Sacral plexus.	YC	Auricle (pinna).
WS	Sympathetic nervous system.	YD	External auditory canal.
WT	Cephalic.	YH	Middle ear.
WU	Cervical.	YI	Tympanic cavity.
WV	Thoracic.	YJ	Tympanic membrane (eardrum).
WW	Lumbar.	YK	Mastoid antrum (tympanic antrum).
WX	Pelvic.	YL	Auditory tube (Eustachian tube).
WY	Sympathetic plexuses.	YM	Auditory ossicles.
WZ	Splanchnic nerves.	YQ	Internal ear.
<b>X</b>	<b>Eye.</b>	YR	Bony labyrinth.
XB	Eyeball, generally.	YS	Vestibule.
XC	Cornea.	YT	Semi-circular canals.
XD	Sclera.	YU	Cochlea.
XE	Uvea.	YV	Membranous labyrinth.
XF	Iris.	YW	Organ of Corti.

## INDEX TO TABLE 10

- Abdomen, [.C](#)  
 Abdominal wall, [.CC](#)  
 Abdominal, [.QV](#)  
 Abducens nerve, [.WF](#)  
 Accessory nerve, [.WH](#)  
 Achilles tendon, heel, [.NL](#)  
 Adrenal glands, [.UN](#)  
 Ankle joints, [.MS](#)  
 Ankle, tarsal, [.GU](#)  
 Antebrachial region, forearm, [.FD](#)  
 Anterior, posterior chambers, [.XN](#)  
 Anus, [.SW](#)  
 Aorta, [.QL](#)  
 Aqueous humour, [.XM](#)  
 Arm, [.JK](#)  
 Arteries, [.QK](#)  
 Articular (knee, wrist), [.ND](#)  
 Atria, [.QE](#)  
 Auditory ossicles, [.YM](#)  
 Auditory tube, [.YL](#)  
 Auricle (pinna), [.YC](#)  
 Auricles, [.QG](#)  
 Autonomic nervous system, [.WK](#)  
 Axilla, [.DE](#)
- Back, [.IJ](#)  
 Bile ducts, [.SZ](#)  
 Bladder, [.TF](#)  
 Blood vessels, [.QJ](#)  
 Bone marrow, [.RV](#)  
 Bones of face and neck, [.LF](#)  
 Bony labyrinth, [.YR](#)  
 Brachial region, upper arm, [.FB](#)  
 Brachial, [.QN](#)  
 Brain (encephalon), [.VM](#)  
 Breast, chest, [.JI](#)  
 Breasts, female, [.TZ](#)  
 Bronchi, [.PP](#)  
 Bronchioles, [.PR](#)
- Bursae, [.NF](#)  
 Buttocks, [.DP](#), [.IR](#), [.NJ](#)
- Calcaneal region, heel, [.GV](#)  
 Capillaries, [.QY](#)  
 Cardiovascular system, [.Q](#)  
 Carotid gland, [.UX](#)  
 Carotid, [.QM](#)  
 Carpal bones (wrist), [.LR](#)  
 Carpal, wrist, [.FE](#)  
 Cartilages, bursae, ligaments, [.N](#)  
 Cartilages, [.NA](#)  
 Cecum, [.ST](#)  
 Central nervous system, [.VB](#)  
 Cephalic, [.WT](#)  
 Cerebellum, [.VS](#)  
 Cerebral cortex, [.VO](#)  
 Cerebrum, [.VN](#)  
 Cervical, [.WU](#)  
 Cervix, [.TU](#)  
 Cheeks, [.AP](#)  
 Chin, [.AR](#)  
 Chorda tendineae, [.QI](#)  
 Choroid, [.XK](#)  
 Ciliary body, [.XH](#)  
 Clavicle (collar bone), [.LK](#)  
 Clitoris, [.TX](#)  
 Coccyx, [.LI](#)  
 Cochlea, [.YU](#)  
 Colon, [.SS](#)  
 Conjunctiva, [.XW](#)  
 Cornea, [.XC](#)  
 Cowper glands, [.TG](#)  
 Cranial nerves, ganglia, [.WA](#)  
 Cranial nerves, [.WM](#)  
 Crystalline lens, capsule, [.XO](#)  
 Cubital fossa, [.FA](#)  
 Cutis vera (dermis, corium), [.HD](#)
- Deep structures, [.AY](#)  
 Diaphragm (thoracic), [.PV](#)  
 Digestive system, [.S](#)  
 Dorsum, upper back, [.DB](#)  
 Duodenum, [.SN](#)  
 Dura mater, [.VE](#)
- Ear, [.IF](#), [.Y](#)  
 Ejaculatory duct, [.TN](#)  
 Elastic tissue, [.HH](#)  
 Elbow joints, [.MH](#)  
 Elbows, [.FC](#), [.IL](#)  
 Endocardium, [.QD](#)  
 Endocrine system, [.U](#)  
 Epidermis (cuticle), [.HB](#)  
 Epididymis, [.TJ](#)  
 Exocrine system, [.K](#)  
 External auditory canal, [.YD](#)  
 Eye, [.X](#)  
 Eyeball, generally, [.XB](#)  
 Eyelid, [.IC](#), [.XU](#)
- Face, generally, [.AN](#)  
 Face, [.IB](#)  
 Facial nerve, [.WO](#)  
 Fallopian tubes, [.TS](#)  
 Fasciae, [.OQ](#)  
     of arm, [.OU](#)  
     of face and head, [.OR](#)  
     of foot and toes, [.OZ](#)  
     of forearm, [.OV](#)  
     of hands and fingers, [.OW](#)  
     of leg, [.OY](#)  
     of neck, [.OS](#)  
     of thigh, [.OX](#)  
     of trunk, [.OT](#)  
 Female reproductive system, [.TQ](#)  
 Femoral region, thigh, [.GQ](#)  
 Femoral, [.QP](#)

Femur, [.LT](#)  
 Fibrocartilage, [.NB](#)  
 Fibula, [.LW](#)  
 Fingernails, [.JW](#)  
 Fingers, [.FG](#), [.IP](#)  
 Foot, [.GW](#), [.IX](#)  
 Forearm, [.IM](#)  
 Forehead, [.AO](#)  
 Frontal bone, [.AF](#)

Gallbladder, [.SY](#)  
 Gastrointestinal tract, [.SA](#)  
 Genitourinary system, [.I](#)  
 Glossopharyngeal nerve, [.WP](#)  
 Gluteal region, [.DP](#), [.JR](#), [.NJ](#)  
 Gonads, [.UT](#)  
 Groin, [.DS](#)

Haematopoietic system, [.R](#), [.RM](#)  
 Hair follicles, [.JC](#)  
 Hair, [.JB](#)

- of axilla (armpit), [.JN](#)
- of cilia (eyelashes), [.JG](#)
- of ear, [.JL](#)
- of extremities, [.JR](#)
- of eyebrows, [.JF](#)
- of face, [.JJ](#)
- of neck, [.JM](#)
- of nose, [.JK](#)
- of pubic region, [.JT](#)
- of scalp, [.JE](#)
- of trunk, [.JP](#)

Hair, nails, etc., [.J](#)  
 Hand joints, [.ML](#)  
 Hands, [.FF](#), [.IO](#)  
 Head and neck, [.A](#)  
 Head, [.AD](#), [.IA](#)  
 Heart, [.QA](#)  
 Hip (acetabulofemoral) joints, [.MP](#)  
 Humerus (upper arm), [.LO](#)  
 Hyaline (ribs, xiphoid), [.NC](#)

Hymen, [.TY](#)  
 Hypochondrium, [.CF](#)  
 Hypogastrium, [.CS](#)  
 Hypoglossal nerve, [.WI](#)

Ilium, [.SP](#)  
 Inframammary region, [.BT](#)  
 Inguinal region (groin), [.CL](#), [.IV](#)  
 Internal ear, [.YQ](#)  
 Interphalangeal joints, [.MT](#)  
 Intestines, generally, [.SL](#)  
 Intraclavicular region, [.BN](#)  
 Intrascapular region, [.DK](#)  
 Iris, [.XF](#)  
 Islets of Langerhans, [.US](#)

Jaw, [.LC](#), [.MC](#)  
 Jejunum, [.SO](#)  
 Joints, [.M](#)  
 Jugular, [.QW](#)

Kidneys, [.TC](#)  
 Knee joints, [.MR](#)  
 Knee region, [.GR](#)  
 Knee, [.NK](#)

Lacrimal apparatus, [.XX](#)  
 Large intestine, [.SR](#)  
 Larynx, [.PK](#)  
 Leg, [.GT](#), [.JW](#)  
 Ligaments, [.NN](#)

- of ankle, [.NX](#)
- of elbow, [.NR](#)
- of foot and toes, [.NY](#)
- of hand and fingers, [.NT](#)
- of hip, [.NV](#)
- of knee, [.NW](#)
- of neck, [.NO](#)
- of shoulder, [.NQ](#)
- of trunk, [.NU](#)
- of vertebrae, [.NP](#)

of wrist, [.NS](#)  
 Lip, [.IE](#), [.SC](#)  
 Liver, [.SX](#)  
 Loin, [.CN](#)  
 Lower extremities, [.G](#)  
 Lower respiratory tract, [.PN](#)  
 Lumbar, [.WW](#)  
 Lumbrosacral region, [.DN](#)  
 Lung, [.PS](#)  
 Lymphatic nodes, [.RE](#)  
 Lymphatic system, [.R](#), [.RC](#)  
 Lymphatic vessels, [.RD](#)  
 Lymphoid organs (thymus), [.RF](#)

Male reproductive system, [.TH](#)  
 Mastoid antrum, [.YK](#)  
 Mastoid process, [.LE](#)  
 Maxilla, mandible (jaws), [.LC](#), [.MC](#)  
 Medulla oblongata, [.VP](#)  
 Membranous labyrinth, [.YV](#)  
 Meninges, cerebral, [.VU](#)  
 Meninges, [.VD](#)  
 Mesentery, [.SQ](#)  
 Metacarpal bones, phalanges, [.LS](#)  
 Metatarsal bones, phalanges, [.LY](#)  
 Midbrain (mesencephalon), [.VT](#)  
 Middle ear, [.YH](#)  
 Mouth, [.SB](#)  
 Mucous glands, [.KJ](#)

- of lip, [.KK](#)

Mucous membranes, [.HP](#)

- of anal canal, [.HV](#)
- of female sex organs, [.HX](#)
- of lip, [.HS](#)
- of mouth, [.HR](#)
- of nasal cavity, [.HU](#)
- of tongue, [.HT](#)
- of urinary meatus, [.HW](#)

Muscles, [.OB](#)

- of forearm and hand, [.OI](#)
- of head and face, [.OC](#)

of hip and knee, [.OJ](#)  
of leg and foot, [.OK](#)  
of neck, [.OD](#)  
of perineum and pelvis, [.OF](#)  
of shoulder and arm, [.OH](#)  
of trunk, [.OE](#)  
Muscles, tendons, fasciae, [.O](#)  
Musculoskeletal system, [.L](#)  
Myocardium, [.QC](#)  
  
Nails, [.JV](#)  
Nasopharynx, [.PG](#)  
Neck, [.AV](#), [.IG](#)  
Nervous system, [.V](#)  
Neurocranium, [.LD](#)  
Nose, [.ID](#), [.PF](#)  
  
Occipital bone, [.AH](#)  
Oculomotor nerve, [.WN](#)  
Oesophagus, [.SI](#)  
Olecranon (elbow), [.NI](#)  
Olfactory nerve, [.WB](#)  
Omental bursa, lesser sac, [.EE](#)  
Omentum, [.ES](#)  
Optic nerve, [.WC](#)  
Orbit, [.XT](#)  
Organ of Corti, [.YW](#)  
Outer ear, [.YB](#)  
Ovaries, [.TR](#)  
  
Palate (soft, hard), [.SF](#)  
Palm, [.FL](#)  
Pancreas (endocrine), [.UR](#)  
Pancreas (exocrine), [.SK](#)  
Papillary layer, [.HC](#)  
Paranasal sinuses, [.PH](#)  
Parasympathetic system, [.WL](#)  
Parathyroids, [.UC](#)  
Parietal bone, [.AG](#)  
Patella, [.LU](#)  
Pectoral region, [.BL](#)  
  
Pelvic floor, [.CR](#)  
Pelvic region, hips, [.DQ](#)  
Pelvic, [.WX](#)  
Pelvis, hipbone, [.LN](#)  
Penis, [.IU](#), [.TP](#)  
Perianal area, [.IS](#)  
Pericardium, [.QB](#)  
Perineum, [.E](#), [.IQ](#)  
Peripheral nervous system, [.W](#)  
Peritoneal cavity, [.ED](#)  
Peritoneum, [.EC](#)  
Pharynx, [.PL](#)  
Pia mater, [.VF](#)  
Pineal gland, [.UL](#)  
Pituitary gland, [.UH](#)  
Plantar region, sole, [.GY](#)  
Pleura (parietal, visceral), [.PT](#)  
Pons, [.VQ](#)  
Popliteal space, [.GS](#)  
Prostate gland, [.TO](#)  
Pulmonary, [.QU](#)  
Pupil, [.XG](#)  
Radial, [.QO](#)  
Radius, [.LP](#)  
Rectum, [.SV](#)  
Renal pelvis, [.TD](#)  
Respiratory system, [.P](#)  
Reticuloendothelial system, [.RR](#)  
Retina, [.XR](#)  
Ribs, [.LM](#)  
  
Sacral plexus, [.WR](#)  
Sacral region, [.LH](#)  
Sacrococcygeal region, coccyx, [.DR](#)  
Sacroiliac (pelvis) joints, [.MM](#)  
Salivary glands, [.SH](#)  
Scalp, [.AK](#)  
Scapula (shoulder blade), [.LJ](#)  
Scapular region, [.DG](#)  
Sclera, [.XD](#)  
Scrotum, [.TK](#)  
  
Sebaceous glands, [.KC](#), [.KF](#)  
of head and face, [.KD](#)  
of neck, [.KE](#)  
Semi-circular canals, [.YT](#)  
Seminal vesicles, [.TM](#)  
Serous sac, serous membrane, [.EV](#)  
Shoulder joints, [.MF](#)  
Shoulder, [.DD](#), [.IH](#)  
Skin glands, [.KB](#)  
Skin, generally, [.H](#)  
Skin, regional, [.I](#)  
Skull (cranium), [.LB](#)  
Small intestine, [.SM](#)  
Spinal cord and nerve roots, [.VC](#)  
Spinal nerves, [.WJ](#)  
Spine (vertebral column), [.LG](#)  
Splanchnic nerves, [.WZ](#)  
Spleen, [.RS](#)  
Sternal region, [.BR](#)  
Sternum (breastbone), [.LL](#)  
Stomach, [.SJ](#)  
Stratum corneum, [.HF](#)  
Subacromial, [.NH](#)  
Subcutaneous areolar tissue, [.KN](#)  
of arm and elbow, [.KT](#)  
of back, [.KR](#)  
of face and head, [.KO](#)  
of foot and toes, [.KY](#)  
of forearm, [.KU](#)  
of hand and fingers, [.KV](#)  
of leg and ankle, [.KX](#)  
of neck, [.KP](#)  
of thigh and knee, [.KW](#)  
of trunk, [.KS](#)  
Subcutis (hypodermis), [.HM](#)  
Subdeltoid, [.NG](#)  
Subdiaphragmatic region, [.EM](#)  
Subhepatic region, [.ER](#)  
Sudoriferous ducts, [.KH](#)  
Sudoriferous glands, [.KG](#)  
Superficial structures, [.AW](#)



Sympathetic nervous system, [.WS](#)  
Sympathetic plexuses, [.WY](#)

Tarsal bones, [.LX](#)  
Tarsus, [.XV](#)  
Teeth, [.SE](#)  
Temporal bone, [.AJ](#)  
Temporomandibular joints, [.MB](#)  
Tendon, tendon sheaths, [.OL](#)  
Testes, [.TI](#)  
Thoracic cavity, mediastinum, [.BG](#)  
Thoracic wall, [.BE](#)  
Thoracic, [.QT](#), [.WV](#)  
Thorax, chest, [.B](#)  
Throat, [.PJ](#)  
Thymus gland, [.UF](#)  
Thyroid gland, [.UB](#)  
Tibia, [.LV](#)  
Tibial, [.QQ](#)

Toenails, [.JX](#)  
Toes, [.GX](#), [.IY](#)  
Tongue, [.SD](#)  
Tonsils, [.PM](#)  
Trachea, [.PO](#)  
Trigeminal nerve, [.WE](#)  
Trochlear nerve, [.WD](#)  
Trunk, [.D](#)  
Tympanic cavity, [.YI](#)  
Tympanic membrane, [.YJ](#)

Ulna, [.LQ](#)  
Umbilicus, navel, [.CH](#)  
Upper extremities, [.F](#)  
Upper respiratory tract, [.PC](#)  
Ureter, [.TE](#)  
Urethra, [.TG](#)  
Urinary-tract system, [.TB](#)  
Uterus (womb), [.TI](#)

Uvea, [.XE](#)  
Uvula, [.SG](#)

Vagina, [.TV](#)  
Vagus nerve, [.WQ](#)  
Valves, [.QH](#)  
Vas deferens (sperm duct), [.TL](#)  
Veins, [.QS](#)  
Ventricles, [.QE](#), [.VW](#)  
Vermiform appendix, [.SU](#)  
Vertebral articulations, [.MD](#)  
Vestibule, [.YS](#)  
Vestibulocochlear nerve, [.WG](#)  
Vitreous body, [.XP](#)  
Vulva, [.IT](#), [.TW](#)

Wrist (radiocarpal) joints, [.MJ](#)  
Wrist, [.IN](#)

**TABLE 11**

Auxiliary schedule of **Drugs, Poisons, Foodstuffs** and other **Chemical Compounds** of medical and pharmaceutical interest for subdivision under BEJ, BEP, BET, BEXE, GB, GJD, NDJ, RD, SQXD, UDXD, VID, and in Tables 3 (.G), 4 (.G), 7 (.RB, .RG) and 8 (.JR).

May also be used, omitting the initial point, for subdividing RE, RF and RN. This schedule must not be used in any other parts of the scheme, as it would be confused with other schedules, unless some special device is used such as prefixing an additional letter or enclosing the symbols in parentheses, e.g. .(AK) arsenic.

*Synopsis*

.A	Minerals. Inorganic compounds. Non-metallic elements.
.B	Metals and their inorganic compounds.
.C	Carbon compounds.
.D	Organic acids.
.E	Sulphur, nitrogen and phosphorous compounds.
.F	Homocyclic or carbocyclic compounds.
.G	Hydroxy compounds, isocyclic.
.H	Carboxylic (aromatic) acids.
.I	Nitrogen compounds, cyclic. Organo-metallic compounds, isocyclic.
.J	Heterocyclic compounds.
.K	Vitamins.
.L	Alkaloids and phosphatides.
.M	Carbohydrates.
.N	Proteins.
.O	Enzymes.
.P	Antimicrobials, chemotherapy, antisera, humic substances.
.Q-.Y	Plant products. <i>Based on APG (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group) system.</i>
.Z	Animal products.

.A	Minerals. Inorganic compounds in general. Metalloids. Non-metallic elements and their inorganic compounds.	.BH	Barium.
.AA	Hydrogen.	.BI	Strontium.
.AB	Hydrogen oxide. Water.	.BJ	Zinc group. Group 12 of the periodic table. Zinc, cadmium, copernicium.
.AC	Hydrogen peroxide. Hydroxides, e.g. lye (sodium hydroxide).	.BK	Mercury (quicksilver, hydrargyrum). Mercurous and mercuric compounds, mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), mercuric iodide, mercurous chloride (calomel), etc.
.AD	Hydrogen isotopes. Deuterium, tritium, protium.	.BL	Group 13 of the periodical table. The boron group. Boron, boric acid, borax, borates.
.AE	Inert (noble) gases. Helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, radioactive radon.	.BM	Aluminium, alum.
.AF	Nitrogen.	.BN	Thallium, gallium, indium.
.AG	Nitrous oxide (laughing gas), nitric oxide.	.BO	Rare-earth metals and rare earths. Cerium, etc.
.AH	Nitric acid, nitrites, nitrates.	.BP	Heavy metals. Cobalt, nickel, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, etc.
.AI	Ammonia, ammonium.	.BQ	Iron and steel.
.AJ	Phosphorus, phosphoric acid, phosphinates.	.BR	Tin.
.AK	Arsenic.	.BS	Lead.
.AL	Antimony.	.BT	Precious metals. Gold group (gold, copper, silver, etc.), platinum group (platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, etc.).
.AM	Bismuth.	.BTH	Group 4 of the periodic table. Titanium, zirconium, hafnium, rutherfordium.
.AO	Oxygen, ozone, oxides.	.BU	Radioactive elements, isotopes. Radium, thorium, mesothorium, uranium, plutonium.
.AP	Sulphur, sulphides.	.BV	Carbon group. Silicon, silica, silicates, talc (magnesium silicate), asbestos. Germanium.
.AQ	Sulphuric acid, sulphates, thiosulfates.	.BW	Carbon. Graphite, diamond, buckminsterfullerene.
.AR	Selenium.	.BX	Carbon monoxide.
.AS	Tellurium.	.BY	Carbon dioxide, carbonic acid.
.ASB	Polonium.	.BZ	Carbon disulphide.
.AT	The halogens in general.	.C	Organic compounds. Carbon compounds. Acyclic (aliphatic, open-chain) compounds.
.AU	Fluorine, fluorides.	.CA	Hydrocarbons, acyclic. Saturated, unsaturated.
.AV	Chlorine, chlorides, e.g. calcium chloride, hydronium chloride (hydrochloric acid).	.CB	Alkanes. Paraffin hydrocarbon.
.AW	Chlorates, perchlorates.	.CC	Methane.
.AX	Bromine, bromides.	.CCD	Dichloromethane, methylene chloride.
.AY	Iodine, iodides.	.CCE	Trichloromethane, chloroform.
.AZ	Astatine.	.CCF	Tetrachloromethane, carbon tetrachloride.
.B	Metals and their inorganic compounds. Light metals in general.	.CCI	Triiodomethane, iodoform.
.BA	Alkali metals. Group 1 of the periodic table. Lithium, rubidium, caesium, francium.	.CD	Ethane.
.BB	Sodium. Dakin's solution (sodium hypochlorite).		
.BC	Potassium.		
.BD	Alkaline earth metals and alkaline earths in general. Group 2 of the periodic table.		
.BE	Beryllium.		
.BF	Magnesium.		
.BG	Calcium.		

.CDD	Chloroethane, ethyl chloride.	.DI	Succinic acid.
.CDF	Tetrachloroethane.	.DJ	Allantoic acid.
.CDH	Bromoethane, ethyl bromide.	.DL	Lactic acid, lactates.
.CE	Petroleum products. Petrochemicals in general.	.DM	Citric acid, citrates.
.CF	Kerosene.	.DN	Tartaric acid, tartrates. <i>See also</i> .IX.
.CG	Rhigolene.	.DO	Linoleic acid.
.CH	Olefins (alkene).	.DQ	Agaric acid, agaricin.
.CI	Ethylene, ethene. Trichloroethylene, chloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene.	.DS	Soaps.
.CJ	Butene.	.DT	Amino acids in general.
.CK	Propylene, propene.	.DTA	Lysine.
.CL	Acetylene, ethyne.	.DTB	Isoleucine.
.CM	Others.	.DTC	Glycine.
.CN	Alcohols. Hydroxy compounds in general.	.DTE	Creatine.
.CO	Monohydric alcohols. Methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, butanol, pentanol.	.DTH	Leucine.
.CP	Dihydric alcohols. Glycols.	.DTJ	Valine.
.CQ	Tihydric alcohols. Glycerol (glycerin), nitroglycerin.	.DTK	Glutamine.
.CS	Ethers. Diethyl ether (ether).	.DTP	Cysteine.
.CT	Tribromoethanol (Avertin).	.DTQ	Methionine.
.CU	Chlorobutanol.	.DTT	Aspartic acid.
.CV	Vinyl ethers. Divinyl ether.	.DTV	Arginine.
.CW	Carbonyl compounds in general.	.DX	Carboxylic acid derivatives, acyl halides, organic acid anhydrides.
.CWB	Aldehydes and acetals.	.DY	Esters: acylglycerols (glycerides), spermaceti (wax ester), etc.
.CWC	Methanal, formaldehyde.	.DYB	Thioesters.
.CWD	Ethanal, acetaldehyde.	.DZ	Amides: acetamide, dimethylformamide, etc.
.CWE	Paraldehyde.	.DZA	Urea, carbamide. Ureides in general.
.CWG	Chloral hydrate.	.DZB	Bromoureides: carbromal (Adalin), etc.
.CWK	Propenal, acrolein, acraldehyde.	.DZE	Amidines, carboxamidines.
.CWO	Acetoin, acetyl methyl carbinol.	.DZG	Guanidines.
.CX	Ketones: acetone, mesityl oxide, etc.	.DZJ	Acetic anhydride.
.CY	Phosgene, carbonyl dichloride.	.DZK	Acyl chlorides.
.CZ	Others.	.EA	Sulphur compounds, acyclic.
.D	Organic acids: acyclic fatty acids. Carboxylic acids.	.EB	Sulfonmethane (sulfonal).
.DA	Acetates, acetic acid (ethanoic acid), acetoacetic (diacetic) acid, bromoacetic acid.	.ED	Dichloroethyl sulphide (mustard gas).
.DB	Propionic acid.	.EF	Sulfones: dapsone, etc.
.DC	Butyric acid.	.EG	Sulfhydryl group. Thiols: dimercaprol, etc.
.DD	Formic acid, methanoic acid.	.EH	Thiurams: thiram, disulfiram, etc.
.DE	Undecylenic acid.	.EHB	Thioureas: thiouracil, etc.
.DF	Stearic acid.	.EI	Nitrogen compounds, acyclic.
.DG	Oleic acid, oleates.	.EJ	Nitro compounds.
.DH	Oxalic acid, oxalates.	.EK	Amines.
		.EL	Octin (methylisooctenylamine).
		.EM	Allylamines. Naftifine.

.EN	Alkyl amines, nitrogen mustards, chloroethylamines.	.FX	Stilbenes. Flourene.
.EO	Diamines: ethylenediamine, ethambutol, antihistamines e.g. Benadryl.	.FY	Anthracenes: phenanthrene, carbazole, etc. <i>See also</i> .LI.
.EP	Quaternary ammonium compounds: cetrimonium bromide (Cetrimide), cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, etc.	.G	Hydroxy compounds, isocyclic.
.EQ	Choline ( <i>alternative</i> .KS) and choline esters: carbachol, succinylmonocholine, methacholine, acetylcholine, etc.	.GA	Alcohols, aromatic.
.ER	Azo and diazo compounds ( <i>see also</i> .IP): chrysoïdines, etc.	.GB	Benzyl alcohol, esters: gentian violet (methyl violet), benzyl benzoate, etc.
.ES	Cyanogen and its derivatives: hydrogen cyanide (prussic acid), cyanides, thiocyanates, cyanamide, nitriles, etc.	.GC	Sterols: ergosterol, cholesterol, etc.
.ET	Phosphorous compounds and organo-metallic compounds, acyclic, e.g. tetraethyllead, etc. <i>See also</i> .IR.	.GD	Phenols in general.
.EU	Iodine compounds (used as radiocontrast agents): iohexol, iodixanol, ioversol, etc.	.GDB	Monohydric phenols, in general.
.EV	Silicon compounds. Silicones.	.GE	Carbolic acid (phenol).
.F	Homocyclic or carbocyclic compounds. Alicyclic compounds.	.GF	Guaiacol, eugenol.
.FA	Essential (ethereal, volatile) oils	.GG	Naphthols.
.FB	Terpenes (including acyclic terpenes).	.GH	Cresols: chlorocresol, lysol, etc.
.FC	Camphor, citronellal, menthol.	.GI	Thymol, chlorocarvacrol.
.FD	Oils of turpentine, coniferous trees, etc.	.GJ	Xylenols. Chloroxylenol.
.FE	Carotene (vitamin A). <i>Alternative</i> .KC.	.GK	Phenolic antibacterials: thiacetazone, chloromyctin, etc.
.FEC	Cantharidin.	.GL	Dihydric phenols: resorcinol, hexylresorcinol, etc.
.FF	Natural rubber, latex, gutta percha.	.GLH	Hydroquinone.
.FG	Aromatic hydrocarbons, arenes. Halogen derivatives.	.GM	Trihydric phenols: pyrogallol, phloroglucinol, etc.
.FM	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), dicophane.	.GN	Polyhydric phenols: inositol derivatives ( <i>alternative</i> .KR), etc.
.FN	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (estrogen-like compounds).	.GNO	Polyphenols (polyhydroxyphenols): tannic acid (tannin), etc.
.FQ	Coal tar derivatives. Benzenes.	.GO	Carbonyl compounds, isocyclic.
.FR	Benzene.	.GP	Aldehydes, quinones, etc.
.FRG	Benzene hexachloride (Lindane).	.GQ	Naphthoquinones.
.FS	Toluenes.	.GR	Benzoquinones.
.FT	Xylenes.	.GS	Acetals.
.FU	Phenylenes: styrenes (phenylethene), etc.	.GV	Anthraquinones: chrysophanol, etc.
.FV	Indenes.	.GW	Chrysarobin.
.FW	Naphthalenes. Dieldrin.	.GX	Sex hormones. Androgens: testosterone, etc.
		.GY	Adrenocortical preparations: cortisone, etc.
		.GZ	Hydroxy-carbonyl compounds.
		.H	Carboxylic (aromatic) acids. Phenolic acids.
		.HA	Benzoic acid and its homologues: anisic acid (methoxybenzoic acid).
		.HB	Mandelic acid.
		.HC	Salicylic acid and salicyl compounds.
		.HD	Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).
		.HE	Phenyl salicylate (salol).
		.HF	Amylocaine (Stovaine).

.HG	Aminosalicylic acid (para-aminosalicylic acid).	.IM	Amphetamine (benzedrine, phenylisopropylamine).
.HH	Orthoform.	.IN	Pholedrine (Veritol).
.HI	Procaine (novocaine).	.IO	Analine derivatives.
.HJ	Amino acids, aromatic.	.IOB	Tetryl.
.HO	Thyroxine, diiodothyronine. Thyroid hormones.	.IOE	Eosin.
.HP	Tyrosine.	.IOH	Phenacetin (acetophenetidin).
.HQ	Phenylalanine.	.IOJ	Paracetamol (acetaminophen).
.HR	Tryptophan.	.IOK	Acetanilide (Antifebrin).
.HS	Histidine.	.IP	Azo and diazo compounds, isocyclic. <i>See also</i> .ER.
.HV	Ureas, isocyclic.	.IQ	Hydrazines: phenylhydrazine, etc.
.HW	Amides, isocyclic.	.IQB	Hydrazine derivatives: fluconazole, anastrozole, etc.
.HWJ	Amidines, isocyclic.	.IQS	Semicarbazones.
.HWK	Proguanil (Paludrine).	.IQT	Thiosemicarbazones.
.HWN	Phenamidine.	.IQV	Nitrofurans: nitrofurazone, etc.
.HWP	Propamidine.	.IR	Organo-metallic compounds, isocyclic. <i>See also</i> .ET.
.HWR	Pentamidine.	.IS	Arsenicals, aromatic.
.HX	Aromatic dicarboxylic acids: phthalic, isophthalic, terephthalic acid.	.IT	Trivalent.
.HXA	Phthaleins: phenolphthalein, phenolsulfonphthalein, etc.	.IU	Arsphenamine (Salvarsan). Neoarsphenamine (Neosalvarsan).
.HY	Sulphinic and sulphonic acids: saccharin (benzoic sulfimide), etc.	.IV	Mapharsen (arsphenoxide).
.HYG	Sulfanilamide and other sulfonamide drugs in general.	.IW	Pentavalent.
.HYJ	Sulfacetamide.	.IWB	Tryparsimide.
.HYL	Sulfadimidine.	.IWE	Arsanilic acid (Atoxyl).
.HYN	Sulfadiazine.	.IWH	Carbarsone.
.HYQ	Sulfadoxine.	.IWK	Acetarsol (Stovarsol).
.HYS	Sulfonamide antiretrovirals: amprenavir, etc.	.IWL	Arsenic trioxide.
.HYX	Sulfonylureas (anti-diabetic drugs).	.IWM	Arsthinol.
.HZ	Seleninics, selenonics, tellurinics, telluronics.	.IX	Antimony compounds, aromatic. <i>See also</i> .DN <i>and</i> .ET. Emetic tartar (antimony potassium tartrate), urea stibamine, etc.
.I	Nitrogen compounds, cyclic.	.IY	Mercurials, aromatic. <i>See also</i> .BK <i>and</i> .ET. Merbaphen (Novasurol), merbromin (Mercurochrome), etc.
.IA	Nitro- and nitroso-compounds.	.J	Heterocyclic compounds.
.IB	Nitrophenols, dinitrophenol.	.JA	Three-membered rings. Oxirane (ethylene oxide), thiirane, aziridine.
.IC	Dinitro- <i>ortho</i> -cresol (dinitrocresol).	.JB	Four-membered rings. Azetidine, thietane, oxetane, etc.
.ID	Nitrobenzene (nitrobenzol).	.JC	Five-membered rings, one heteroatom.
.IE	Nitrotoluene, trinitrotoluene (TNT).	.JCB	Furan.
.IG	Amines, aromatic.	.JCE	Thiophene.
.II	Paraphenylenediamine (PPD).	.JCF	Pyrrrole.
.IJ	Hydroxylamine.		
.IK	Synephrine.		
.IL	Adrenaline (epinephrine).		

.JCG	Indole (isoindole).	.JRA	Antrycide methyl sulfate (quinapyramine methyl sulfate).
.JCH	Indigo. <i>Alternative</i> .US.	.JS	Quinoline derivatives. <i>See also</i> .LF.
.JCJ	Porphyrin.	.JSB	Cinchophen, neocinchophen, etc.
.JCL	Bilirubin.	.JSD	Thalline.
.JCN	Urobilin.	.JSH	Diiiodohydroxyquinoline.
.JD	Five-membered rings, two heteroatoms. Azoles. Pyrazoles.	.JSF	Chiniofon.
.JE	Pyrazolones: antipyrine (phenazone), aminopyrine, etc.	.JSJ	Cinchocaine (dibucaine).
.JF	Imidazoles.	.JSL	3-hydroxy-2-phenylcinchoninic acid.
.JFB	Allantoin.	.JSN	Clioquinol, Vioform.
.JFG	Histidine.	.JSP	Loretin.
.JFH	Histamine.	.JSR	Primaquine.
.JFP	Hydantoin (glycolylurea).	.JSS	Chloroquine.
.JFT	Nirvanol (ethylphenylhydantoin).	.JST	Pentaquine.
.JFV	Phenytoin (Dilantin).	.JSX	Diarylquinolines: bedaquiline, etc.
.JFW	Mephenytoin (Mesantoin).	.JSY	Fluoroquinolones: ciprofloxacin, etc.
.JFX	Phethenylate.	.JT	Phenanthridine. <i>See also</i> .LN.
.JFY	Hydantoin pesticides: Iprodione, Imiprothrin.	.JU	Acridine group.
.JG	Imidazolines. Clonidine, tolazoline, etc.	.JUC	Quinacrine (Mepacrine).
.JH	Oxazoles. Oxazolidines. Trimethadione (troxidone), allomethadione (aloxidone), paramethadione.	.JUF	Proflavine.
.JI	Thiazoles. 2-Aminothiazole, thiabendazole, meloxicam, etc.	.JV	Six-membered rings, polyheteratomic.
.JJ	Pentylenetetrazol (cardiazol, metrazol).	.JW	Diazines in general: pyrimidine, pyrazine, pyridazine. Piperazines.
.JL	Six-membered rings, one heteroatom. With one oxygen atom in the ring. Pyrones.	.JWA	Fluorouracil.
.JM	Vitamin E (tocopherol). <i>Alternative</i> .KE.	.JWD	Pyrimethamine (Daraprim).
.JN	Coumarin.	.JWF	Primidone (Mysoline).
.JNB	Bishydroxycoumarin (Dicoumarol).	.JWM	Hexamethylenetetramine (methenamine).
.JNE	Ethyl biscoumacetate.	.JWN	Diethylcarbamazine.
.JNH	Warfarin.	.JWO	Pyridones.
.JNJ	Brodifacoum.	.JWP	Pteridines.
.JNL	Phenprocoumon.	.JWQ	Phenazines.
.JO	With one sulphur atom in the ring. Thioxanthene.	.JWR	Benzodiazines.
.JP	With one nitrogen atom in the ring. Pyridine group. Piperidine. <i>See also</i> .LA.	.JX	Thiazines in general.
.JPC	Niacin (nicotinic acid). <i>Alternative</i> .KK.	.JY	Phenothiazines. Diethazine, promethazine, ethopropazine (profenamine), etc.
.JPD	Isonicotinylhydrazide (isoniazid).	.JYA	Methylthionium chloride (methylene blue).
.JPG	Pyridium (Phenazopyridine).	.JZ	Barbituric acid and barbiturates, barbitone series. Barbitol (Veronal, Medinal), aprobarbitol (Allonal), phenobarbital (Luminal), amobarbital, etc.
.JPJ	Pyridoxine. Vitamin B6. <i>Alternative</i> .KL.		
.JPM	Nikethamide (Coramine).	.K	Vitamins in general (some vitamins have alternative places elsewhere in the schedule as indicated).
.JR	Amidines.		

.KA	Antivitamins.	.LJ	Morphines: morphine, codeine, thebaine, sinomenine, etc. Opium alkaloids.
.KB	Fat-soluble vitamins.	.LM	Protopines.
.KC	Vitamin A (carotene). <i>Alternative</i> .FE. The Carotenoids.	.LN	Amaryllis alkaloids: lycorine, galantamine, etc.
.KD	Vitamin D. Calciferol.	.LO	Indole alkaloids and derivatives: tryptophan, harmaline, harmine (banisterine), yohimbine, physostigmine (eserine), neostigmine (prostigmine), corynanthine (rauhimbine), corynantheine, etc.
.KE	Vitamin E. The Tocopherols. <i>Alternative</i> .JM.	.LP	Strychnine group: strychnine, brucine, vomicine.
.KF	Vitamin K. The Phylloquinones.	.LQ	Pyrrolidine, pyrrolizidine, and quinazoline derivatives. Senecio alkaloids.
.KG	Other fat-soluble vitamins.	.LR	Imidazole derivatives: pilocarpine, jaborine, etc.
.KH	Water-soluble vitamins. Vitamin B-complex.	.LS	Protoalkaloids: ephedrine, mescaline, muscarine, colchicine, etc.
.KI	Thiamine (aneurin), Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> . <i>See also</i> .OV.	.LT	Putrescine derivatives.
.KJ	Riboflavin (lactoflavin), Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> , Vitamin G.	.LU	Pseudoalkaloids: diterpines (delphinine, aconitine, etc.), steroids (solanidine, etc.).
.KK	Niacin (nicotinic acid). <i>Alternative</i> .JPC.	.LV	Ergot alkaloids: ergotamine, ergosine, etc.
.KL	Pyridoxine (adermin), Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> . <i>Alternative</i> .JPJ.	.LW	Alkaloids of undetermined constitution.
.KM	Pantothenic acid.	.LX	Minor plant alkaloids.
.KN	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> .	.LY	Purine derivatives: caffeine, theobromine, theophylline, xanthine, saxitoxin, etc.
.KO	Folic acid.	.LZ	Glycerophospholipids: phosphatides, phospholipids, phosphatidylcholines, etc. Lecithin, cephalin, etc.
.KP	Para-aminobenzoic acid, Vitamin B <sub>x</sub> .	.M	Carbohydrates: saccharides.
.KQ	Biotin, Vitamin H.	.MA	Monosaccharides.
.KR	Inositol.	.MB	Pentoses: aldopentoses, ketopentoses.
.KS	Choline. <i>Alternative</i> .EQ.	.MD	Glycoconjugates: glycosides, glycosylamines.
.KT	Vitamin L.	.ME	Amygdalin, salicin, phlorizin, etc.
.KU	Other vitamins of the B-complex and growth factors. T-complex (torutilin).	.MF	Cardiac glycosides: cyntoxin (apocynamarin), digitoxin, strophanthins, etc.
.KW	Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), Vitamin C <sub>2</sub> or P. Hesperidin. The Flavones. P-active compounds.	.MJ	Thioglycosides: sinigrin, sinalbin.
.L	Alkaloids.	.MK	Saponins.
.LA	Pyridine derivatives: arecoline, lobeline, piperine, coniine, ricinine, etc.	.MKS	Steviol glycosides.
.LB	Nicotine.	.ML	Flavonoids: tannins, hesperidin, naringin, etc.
.LC	Tropane derivatives: atropine, homatropine, scopolamine, hyoscyamine, etc.	.MM	Hexoses.
.LD	Cocaine. Ecgonine.	.MN	Glucose, dextrose.
.LE	Quinolizidine derivatives: lupinine, sparteine, cytisine, etc.	.MO	Galactose.
.LF	Quinoline derivatives: furoquinoline alkaloids (skimmianine), etc.	.MP	Mannose.
.LG	Quinines: quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, etc.		
.LH	Isoquinoline derivatives: emetine, berberine, etc.		
.LI	Phenanthrene derivatives: atherosperminine, etc.		



.MQ	Fructose.	.NW	Peptones.
.MR	Honey.	.NX	Polypeptides (peptides): glucagon, secretin, cecropins, defensins, tachykinin, etc.
.MS	Disaccharides: sucrose, lactose, maltose, etc.	.NY	Insulin.
.MT	Polysaccharides.	.NZ	Peptide hormones (protein hormones): oxytocin, vasopressin, adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), thyrotropin, leptin, somatropin, etc.
.MU	Aldobionic acid.	.O	Enzymes.
.MV	Hyaluronic acid.	.OA	Hydrolases.
.MW	Starch (amylum).	.OB	Carbohydrases: diastase, amylase.
.MWC	Cellulose.		Glycosidases.
.MWD	Chitin.	.OC	Esterases: cholinesterase, etc.
.MWF	Fructans: inulin, etc.	.OCL	Lipases.
	Fructooligosaccharides.	.OD	Glucosidases.
.MX	Glycogen.	.ODH	Hyaluronidases. Hyaluronoglucosidases.
.MY	Pectins and gums. Gum Arabic, etc.	.OE	Peptide bonds: proteases.
.MZ	Synthetic polysaccharides: dextran, etc.	.OF	Peptidase.
.N	Proteins.	.OG	Papain.
.NA	Simple proteins.	.OH	Pepsin.
.NB	Protamines.	.OI	Ricin.
.NC	Histones.	.OJ	Trypsin.
.ND	Albumins.	.OK	Snake venom. <i>Alternative</i> .PO.
.NE	Globulins.	.OM	Fibrinolysin (streptokinase).
.NEF	Fibrinogen.	.OO	Lysozyme.
.NF	Glutelins.	.OP	Amidases.
.NG	Prolamins: gliadin, hordein, etc.	.OQ	Deaminases: diamine oxidase (histaminase).
.NH	Scleroproteins (fibrous proteins): keratin, collagen (gelatin), elastin, fibroin.	.OR	Coagulases: thrombin, rennin.
.NI	Phosphoproteins.	.OS	Zymases (fermenting enzymes): yeasts.
.NJ	Caseins, caseinogen.	.OT	Oxidases (oxidation-reduction reaction): amine oxidase.
.NK	Vitellin.	.OTP	Peroxidases.
.NKA	Colloidal silver proteins: Argyrol, etc.	.OU	Reductases (reduction reaction).
.NL	Nucleotides: adenylic acid, adenosine phosphates, etc.	.OV	Catalases (catalysing enzymes): phosphatase, carboxylase, thiamine pyrophosphate (cocarboxylase).
.NM	Conjugated proteins.	.OW	Anti-catalase antibodies.
.NN	Glycoproteins.	.P	Antimicrobials in general.
.NO	Nucleoproteins.	.PA	Antibiotics in general (some have alternative places elsewhere as indicated).
.NP	Chromoproteins: haemoglobin, flavoproteins, hemochromes, etc.	.PB	Penicillins: penicillin, amoxicillin, etc.
.NPO	Opsins.	.PC	Tetracyclines: chlortetracyclin, oxytetracycline, etc.
.NQ	Phytochromes: chlorophyll.	.PE	Aminoglycosides: streptomycin, etc.
.NR	Metalloproteins: hemeproteins, etc.		
.NS	Lipoproteins.		
.NSL	Lecithoproteins.		
.NT	Derived proteins, hydrolysis products.		
.NU	Infraproteins (metaproteins).		
.NUB	Proteans: myosan, fribrin.		
.NUD	Coagulated proteins.		
.NV	Proteoses.		

- .PF Cephalosporins: ceftaroline, cephalixin, etc.
- .PFB Macrolides: erythromycin, azithromycin, etc.
- .PFD Fluoroquinolones: ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, etc.
- .PFF Sulfonamides: co-trimoxazole, trimethoprim, etc.
- .PG Polypeptide antibiotic compounds: tyrothricin, gramicidin, etc.
- .PI Antivirals in general.
- .PIA Influenza: amantadine, rimantadine, etc.
- .PIB Herpesviruses: acyclovir, cidofovir, ganciclovir, foscarnet, etc.
- .PIC HIV: azidothymidine, etravine, zalcitabine, ritonavir, etc.
- .PID Hepatitis B: tenofovir, adefovir, etc.
- .PIE Hepatitis C: ribavirin, glecaprevir, daclatasvir, etc.
- .PJ Chemotherapy drugs in general.
- .PJA Alkylating antineoplastic agents: nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, tetrazines, aziridines, cisplatin, etc. *See also* .EN.
- .PJC Anthracyclines: doxorubicin, daunorubicin, idarubicin, etc.
- .PJE Bleomycin.
- .PJG Mitomycins. Actinomycin.
- .PJI Taxanes: paclitaxel, docetaxel, etc.
- .PJK Topoisomerase inhibitors: irinotecan, topotecan, etc.
- .PJM Vinca alkaloids: vinblastine, vinorelbine, etc.
- .PJO Anti-folates: methotrexate, pemetrexed, etc.
- .PJQ Fluoropyrimidines: fluorouracil, capecitabine, etc.
- .PN Antisera, toxins, antitoxins, tuberculin, vaccines, etc.
- .PO Venoms of poisonous animals, insects, etc. Antivenins.
- .PQ Agricultural and veterinary antimicrobials in general.
- .PR Nitrogen-free substances: asphalt, xanthophyll, lignin, etc.
- .PS Nitrogenous substances: litmus, etc.
- .PT Humic substances.
- .PU Antimicrobial oils, fats, waxes in general (individual substances have places elsewhere, e.g. .SU, .TX, .VB, .VN, .ZG, .ZH, .ZO, .ZU).
- .PV Fixed oils (fatty oils), fats.
- .PW Waxes.
- .PY Mineral and essential oils, fuel oils, lubricants.
- .PZ Gums, resins, balsams in general (individual substances have places elsewhere, e.g. .MY, .QG, .UO, .UR, .VE, .WW, .XE, .XL, .XQ). Shellac (*see also* .ZEB).
- .Q Plant products.
- .QA Bacteria, e.g. organisms causing food poisoning, botulism, salmonella, etc.
- .QB Fungi: mushrooms, etc. yeast.
- .QC Agaric, amanita, and other poisonous fungi. *See also* .LS.
- .QD Ergot. *See also* .LV.
- .QE Pteridophytes: ferns, lycophytes.
- .QF Gymnosperms.
- .QG Canada balsam.
- .QH Resin: rosin, pitch, tar, etc. *See also* .FQ.
- .QI Turpentine. *See also* .FD.
- .QJ Thuja.
- .QK Juniper, cade, savin.
- .QL Ginkgo.
- .QM Monocots: Poales. Grasses, cereals, bromeliads, sedges, etc. in general.
- .QN Maize.
- .QO Millet, fonio.
- .QP Rice.
- .QQ Oats, wheat, rye, barley, triticale, durum, spelt, etc.
- .QRS Sorghum.
- .QSP Pineapple. Bromelain.
- .QT Monocots: Arecales. Palms.
- .QU Date.
- .QV Sago.
- .QW Areca nut. Areca catechu. *See also* .LA.
- .QX Coconut.
- .RA Monocots: Alismatales (alismatids).
- .RB Taro (kalo).
- .RF Monocots: Liliales.
- .RG Veratrum. Li lu.
- .RH Colchicum.
- .RI Monocots: Asparagales.
- .RIA Aloes.
- .RJ Onion, garlic, chives, shallot.

.RK	Squill.	.TB	Beet.
.RL	Asparagus.	.TC	Chenopodium.
.RM	Saffron.	.TD	Spinach.
.RN	Monocots: Dioscoreales.	.TDB	Quinoa.
.RQ	Yam.	.TE	Dicots: Ranunculales.
.RS	Monocots: Zingiberales.	.TF	Aconite.
.RT	Banana, plantain.	.TG	Delphinium staphisagria (stavesacre).
.RU	Ginger.	.TI	Goldenseal (Hydrastis).
.RV	Cardamom.	.TJ	Podophyllum, wild mandrake.
.RW	Arrowroot.	.TK	Berberis.
.RX	Turmeric.	.TL	Anamirta cocculus, picrotoxin.
		.TM	Calumba.
.SB	Dicots: Piperales.	.TN	Dicots: Austrobaileyales. Star anise.
.SC	Cubebs.	.TO	Poppy, opium.
.SD	Kava.	.TP	Dicots: Laurales.
.SE	Black pepper.	.TQ	Cinnamon.
.SEB	Aristolochia serpentaria.	.TQB	Sassafras.
.SF	Dicots: Fagales.	.TS	Dicots: Brassicales.
.SG	Walnuts.	.TT	Cress.
.SH	Pecans.	.TU	Mustard.
.SK	Hazelnut. Cobnut.	.TV	Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kale.
.SL	Chestnuts.	.TW	Turnip, swede.
.SLB	Beechnut.	.TX	Rapeseed. Canola oil.
.SM	Dicots: Rosales: Cannabaceae.	.TY	Radish.
.SMA	Cannabis.	.TZ	Horseradish.
.SMC	Hops.		
.SN	Dicots: Rosales: Moraceae.	.UB	Dicots: Saxifragales.
.SO	Breadfruit.	.UC	Currants, gooseberry.
.SP	Fig.	.UD	Liquidambar, star gum, American storax.
.SR	Mulberry.	.UH	Dicots: Rosales: Rosaceae.
.SS	Dicots: Santalales.	.UHA	Apple, pear.
.ST	Sandalwood.	.UI	Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, loganberry.
.STB	Quandong.	.UJ	Hagenia, kousso.
.STM	Mistletoe.	.UK	Rose.
.SU	Dicots: Lamiales: Oleaceae.	.UL	Genus <i>Prunus</i> : plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, almonds.
.SUB	Olive.	.UN	Dicots: Fabales.
.SUD	Jasmine.	.UNA	Quillaja saponaria. Soapbark.
.SV	Dicots: Lamiales: Lamiaceae.	.UO	Haematoxylum campechianum (logwood). <i>See also</i> .MY.
.SVB	Peppermint, lavender, sage, basil, rosemary.	.UP	Senna.
.SVD	Dicots: Lamiales: Acanthaceae. Creat, green chireta.	.UQ	Sappanwood, Indian redwood.
.SW	Dicots: Caryophyllales.	.UR	Genus <i>Myroxylon</i> : Balsam of Peru, tolu balsam.
.SX	Rhubarb.	.US	True indigo. <i>Alternative</i> .JCH.
.SY	Buckwheat.	.UT	Liquorice.
.SZ	Peyote.		

.UU	Peanut. Groundnut, monkey nut.	.WU	Parsnip.
.UV	Araroba powder, Goa powder.	.WV	Asafoetida.
.UW	Kino (Pterocarpus).	.WW	Ammoniacum, gum ammoniac.
.UX	Pulses: beans, peas, lentils.	.WX	Carrot.
.UY	Soybean (soya bean).	.WY	Ginseng.
.UZ	Senega. Milkwort family.		
	Dicots: Malpighiales.	.XA	Dicots: Ericales. Ericaceae family: cranberry, blueberry, huckleberry, etc.
.VB		.XB	Genus <i>Gaultheria</i> (wintergreens).
.VC	Flax, linseed.	.XC	Primrose.
.VD	Erythroxylaceae (coca). <i>See also</i> .LD.	.XD	Manzanitas, bearberries.
.VDB	Castor bean.	.XE	Benzoin. Storax.
.VDF	Manoic, cassava, tapioca.	.XEB	Camellia sinensis, tea. <i>See also</i> .LY.
.VDH	Violaceae.	.XED	Brazil nut.
.VDJ	Hydnocarpus, chaulmoogra.	.XF	Dicots: Gentianales: Gelsemiaceae. Gelsemium. <i>See also</i> .LH.
.VE	Dicots: Zygophyllales. Guaiacum.	.XG	Dicots: Gentianales: Loganiaceae. Strychnine tree, nux vomica.
.VG	Dicots: Sapindales.	.XH	Dicots: Gentianales: Gentianaceae. Gentian.
.VGC	Citrus fruits (lemon, lime, orange, grapefruit).	.XI	Dicots: Gentianales: Apocynaceae. Apocynum, dogbane, Indian hemp.
.VH	Genus <i>Quassia</i> .	.XJ	Genus <i>Strophanthus</i> .
.VI	Myrrh.	.XJB	Alstonia.
.VJ	Guarana.	.XK	Dicots: Solanales.
.VQ	Cashew family (Anacardiaceae): cashew nut, mango, poison ivy, sumac, pistachio nut, mastic.	.XL	Jalap.
.VS	Dicots: Rosales: Rhamnaceae. Cascara.	.XM	Morning glory family (Convolvulaceae): sweet potato, turpeth, scammony.
.VT	Dicots: Vitales. Common grape vine.	.XO	Solanaceae (nightshades) in general.
.VU	Dicots: Malvales. Jute, cotton.	.XP	Belladonna (deadly nightshade), henbane. <i>See also</i> .LC.
.VV	Theobroma cacao, cocoa, chocolate. <i>See also</i> .LY.	.XQ	Capsicum (pepper).
.VW	Kola nut. <i>See also</i> .LY.	.XR	Dulcamara (bittersweet nightshade).
	Dicots: Myrtales.	.XS	Potato, tomato, eggplant.
.WB		.XT	Mandragora (mandrake).
.WC	Pomegranate.	.XU	Genus <i>Datura</i> . <i>Datura stramonium</i> .
.WE	Allspice.	.XV	Tobacco. <i>See also</i> .LB.
.WF	Cloves.	.XW	Pituri.
.WG	Guava.	.XX	Scoparin.
.WH	Eucalyptus.	.XY	Dicots: Lamiales: Plantaginaceae. Digitalis, foxgloves.
.WI	Cajuput oil.	.YB	Dicots: Gentianales: Rubiaceae.
.WL	Dicots: Apiales.	.YC	Cinchona. <i>See also</i> .LG.
.WM	Coriander.	.YD	Coffee. <i>See also</i> .LY.
.WN	Conium. <i>See also</i> .LA.	.YE	Ipecacuanha. <i>See also</i> .LH.
.WO	Genus <i>Apium</i> : celery, celeriac.	.YF	Dicots: Dipsacales. Valerian, honeysuckle, elder.
.WP	Carraway.	.YG	Dicots: Cucurbitales.
.WQ	Ajwain, ajowan.		
.WR	Fennel.		
.WS	Anise.		
.WT	Dill.		

.YH	Cucumber.	.ZF	Fish.
.YI	Melon.	.ZG	Halibut liver oil.
.YJ	Pumpkin, squash, zucchini.	.ZH	Cod liver oil.
.YM	Dicots: Asterales.	.ZHA	Whale oil.
.YO	Lobelia. <i>See also</i> .LA.	.ZHB	Isinglass.
.YP	Grindelia (gumweed).	.ZHC	Fish hydrolysate.
.YQ	Jerusalem artichoke.	.ZHD	Heparin.
.YR	Chamomile.	.ZHE	Calcitonin hormones.
.YS	Wormwood.	.ZI	Reptiles.
.YT	Genus <i>Pyrethrum</i> .	.ZIA	Antimicrobial peptides (reptiles).
.YU	Arnica.		Magainin.
.YV	Artichoke.	.ZIB	Meat.
.YW	Lettuce.	.ZIC	Oil.
		.ZID	Gila toxin, exenatide.
.Z	Animal products.	.ZIE	Venom (snake). Antivenom. <i>See also</i> .PN.
.ZB	Shellfish, molluscs, crustacea.	.ZJ	Birds.
.ZC	Insects. Larvae.	.ZK	Eggs.
.ZCA	Antimicrobial peptides (insects).	.ZL	Poultry. Game.
.ZCB	Seraticin.	.ZM	Mammals.
.ZD	Cantharidin.	.ZO	Lard, suet, tallow.
.ZDB	Pederin.	.ZOB	Lanolin. Oils.
.ZDD	Chymotrypsin 1.	.ZP	Bile, gallstones.
.ZE	Carmine (cochineal).	.ZPB	Premarin.
.ZEA	Alloferons.	.ZQ	Meat, offal, blood.
.ZEB	Shellac. <i>See also</i> .PZ.	.ZR	Bones. Collagen. <i>See also</i> .NH.
.ZEC	Honey.	.ZS	Dairy produce.
.ZED	Propolis (bee glue).	.ZT	Milk, yoghurt, koumiss, etc.
.ZEE	Royal jelly.	.ZTB	Casein.
.ZEG	Silk.	.ZU	Butter.
.ZEH	Venom (wasp, bee, ant).	.ZV	Cream.
.ZEJ	Anticoagulants.	.ZW	Ice-cream.
		.ZX	Cheese. Rennet, whey.

## INDEX TO TABLE 11

- Acanthaceae, [.SVD](#)  
 Acetaldehyde, [.CWD](#)  
 Acetals, [.CWB](#), [.GS](#)  
 Acetamide, [.DZ](#)  
 Acetaminophen, [.IOJ](#)  
 Acetanilide, [.IOK](#)  
 Acetarsol, [.JWK](#)  
 Acetates, [.DA](#)  
 Acetic acid, [.DA](#)  
 Acetic anhydride, [.DZI](#)  
 Acetoacetic acid, [.DA](#)  
 Acetoin, [.CWO](#)  
 Acetone, [.CX](#)  
 Acetophenetidin, [.IOH](#)  
 Acetyl methyl carbinol, [.CWO](#)  
 Acetylcholine, [.EQ](#)  
 Acetylene, [.CL](#)  
 Acetylsalicylic acid, [.HD](#)  
 Aconite, [.TF](#)  
 Aconitine, [.LU](#)  
 Acraldehyde, [.CWK](#)  
 Acridine group, [.JU](#)  
 Acrolein, [.CWK](#)  
 Actinomycin, [.PJG](#)  
 Acyclic fatty acids, [.D](#)  
 Acyclovir, [.PIB](#)  
 Acyl chlorides, [.DZK](#)  
 Acyl halides, [.DX](#)  
 Acylglycerols, [.DY](#)  
 Adefovir, [.PID](#)  
 Adenosine phosphates, [.NL](#)  
 Adenylic acid, [.NL](#)  
 Adrenaline, [.IL](#)  
 Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), [.NZ](#)  
 Adrenocortisol preparations, [.GY](#)  
 Agaric acid, [.DQ](#)  
 Agaric, [.LS](#), [.QC](#)  
 Agaricin, [.DQ](#)  
 Ajwain, [.WQ](#)  
 Albumins, [.ND](#)  
 Alcohols, [.CN](#)  
 Alcohols, aromatic, [.GA](#)  
 Aldehydes, [.CWB](#), [.GP](#)  
 Aldobionic acid, [.MU](#)  
 Aldopentoses, [.MB](#)  
 Alicyclic compounds, [.F](#)  
 Alismatales, [.RA](#)  
 Alkali metals, [.BA](#)  
 Alkaline earth metals, [.BD](#)  
 Alkaloids, [.L](#)  
 Alkanes, [.CB](#)  
 Alkenes, [.CH](#)  
 Alkyl amines, [.EN](#)  
 Alkylating antineoplastic agents, [.PJA](#)  
 Allantoic acid, [.DJ](#)  
 Allantoin, [.JFB](#)  
 Alloferons, [.ZEA](#)  
 Allomethadione, [.JH](#)  
 Allonal, [.JZ](#)  
 Allspice, [.WE](#)  
 Allylamines, [.EM](#)  
 Almonds, [.UL](#)  
 Aloes, [.RIA](#)  
 Aloxidone, [.JH](#)  
 Alstonia, [.XJB](#)  
 Alum, [.BM](#)  
 Aluminium, [.BM](#)  
 Amanita, [.LS](#), [.QC](#)  
 Amantadine, [.PIA](#)  
 Amaryllis alkaloids, [.LN](#)  
 American storax, [.UD](#)  
 Amidases, [.OP](#)  
 Amides, [.DZ](#)  
 Amides, isocyclic, [.HW](#)  
 Amidines, [.DZE](#)  
 Amidines, [.JR](#)  
 Amidines, isocyclic, [.HWJ](#)  
 Amine oxidase, [.OT](#)  
 Amines, [.EK](#)  
 Amines, aromatic, [.IG](#)  
 Amino acids, [.DT](#)  
 Amino acids, aromatic, [.HJ](#)  
 Aminoglycosides, [.PE](#)  
 Aminopyrine, [.JE](#)  
 Aminosalicylic acid, [.HG](#)  
 2-Aminothiazole, [.JI](#)  
 Ammonia, [.AI](#)  
 Ammoniacum, [.WW](#)  
 Ammonium, [.AI](#)  
 Amobarbital, [.JZ](#)  
 Amoxicillin, [.PB](#)  
 Amphetamine, [.IM](#)  
 Amprenavir, [.HYS](#)  
 Amygdalin, [.ME](#)  
 Amylase, [.OB](#)  
 Amylocaine, [.HF](#)  
 Amylum, [.MW](#)  
 Aniline derivatives, [.IO](#)  
 Anamirta cocculus, [.TL](#)  
 Anastrozole, [.IQB](#)  
 Androgens, [.GX](#)  
 Aneurin, [.KI](#), [.OV](#)  
 Animal products, [.Z](#)  
 Anise, [.WS](#)  
 Anisic acid, [.HA](#)  
 Anthracenes, [.FY](#), [.LI](#)

Anthracyclines, [.PJC](#)  
 Anthraquinones, [.GV](#)  
 Antibiotics, [.PA](#)  
 Anti-catalase antibodies, [.OW](#)  
 Anticoagulants, [.ZEJ](#)  
 Antifebrin, [.IOK](#)  
 Anti-folates, [.PJO](#)  
 Antihistamines, [.EO](#)  
 Antimicrobial gums, resins, balsams, [.PZ](#)  
 Antimicrobial oils, fats, waxes, etc, [.PU-PY](#)  
 Antimicrobial peptides (insects), [.ZCA](#)  
 Antimicrobial peptides (reptiles), [.ZIA](#)  
 Antimicrobials, [.P](#)  
 Antimicrobials, agricultural, [.PQ](#)  
 Antimicrobials, veterinary, [.PQ](#)  
 Antimony compounds, aromatic, [.DN](#), [.ET](#), [.IX](#)  
 Antimony potassium tartrate, [.IX](#)  
 Antimony, [.AL](#)  
 Antipyrine, [.JE](#)  
 Antisera, [.PN](#)  
 Antitoxins, [.PN](#)  
 Antivenins, [.PO](#)  
 Antivenom, [.PN](#), [.ZIE](#)  
 Antivirals, [.PI](#)  
 Antivirals, hepatitis B, [.PID](#)  
 Antivirals, hepatitis C, [.PIE](#)  
 Antivirals, herpesviruses, [.PIB](#)  
 Antivirals, HIV, [.PIC](#)  
 Antivirals, influenza, [.PIA](#)  
 Antivitamins, [.KA](#)  
 Antrycide methyl sulfate, [.JRA](#)  
 Apiales, [.WL](#)  
 Apium, [.WO](#)  
 Apocynaceae, [.XI](#)  
 Apocynamarin, [.MF](#)  
 Apocynum, [.XI](#)  
 Apple, [.UHA](#)  
 Apricots, [.UL](#)  
 Aprobarbital, [.JZ](#)  
 Araroba powder, [.UV](#)  
 Areca catechu, [.LA](#), [.QW](#)  
 Areca nut, [.LA](#), [.QW](#)  
 Arecales, [.QT](#)  
 Arecoline, [.LA](#)  
 Arenes, [.FG](#)  
 Arginine, [.DTV](#)  
 Argon, [.AE](#)  
 Argyrol, [.NKA](#)  
 Aristolochia serpentaria, [.SEB](#)  
 Arnica, [.YU](#)  
 Aromatic hydrocarbons, [.FG](#)  
 Aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic, [.FN](#)  
 Arrowroot, [.RW](#)  
 Arsanic acid, [.IWE](#)  
 Arsenic trioxide, [.IWL](#)  
 Arsenic, [.AK](#)  
 Arsenicals, aromatic, [.IS](#)  
 Arsphenamine, [.IU](#)  
 Arsphenoxide, [.IV](#)  
 Arsthinol, [.IWM](#)  
 Artichoke, [.YV](#)  
 Asafoetida, [.WV](#)  
 Asbestos, [.BV](#)  
 Ascorbic acid, [.KW](#)  
 Asparagales, [.RI](#)  
 Asparagus, [.RL](#)  
 Aspartic acid, [.DTT](#)  
 Asphalt, [.PR](#)  
 Aspirin, [.HD](#)  
 Astatine, [.AZ](#)  
 Asterales, [.YM](#)  
 Atherosperminine, [.LI](#)  
 Atoxyl, [.IWE](#)  
 Atropine, [.LC](#)  
 Austrobaileyales, [.TN](#)  
 Azidothymidine, [.PIC](#)  
 Aziridine, [.JA](#)  
 Aziridines, [.PJA](#)  
 Azithromycin, [.PFB](#)  
 Azo compounds, [.ER](#), [.JP](#)  
 Azoles, [.JD](#)  
 Balsam of Peru, [.UR](#)  
 Banana, [.RT](#)  
 Banisterine, [.LO](#)  
 Barbitol, [.JZ](#)  
 Barbitone series, [.JZ](#)  
 Barbiturates, [.JZ](#)  
 Barbituric acid, [.JZ](#)  
 Barium, [.BH](#)  
 Barley, [.QQ](#)  
 Basil, [.SVB](#)  
 Beans, [.UX](#)  
 Bearberries, [.XD](#)  
 Bedaquiline, [.JSX](#)  
 Beechnut, [.SLB](#)  
 Beet, [.TB](#)  
 Belladonna, [.LC](#), [.XP](#)  
 Benadryl, [.EQ](#)  
 Benzalkonium chloride, [.EP](#)  
 Benzedrine, [.IM](#)  
 Benzene hexachloride, [.FRG](#)  
 Benzene, [.FR](#)  
 Benzenes, [.FQ](#)  
 Benzodiazines, [.JWR](#)  
 Benzoic acid, [.HA](#)  
 Benzoic sulfimide, [.HY](#)  
 Benzoin, [.XE](#)  
 Benzoquinones, [.GR](#)

Benzyl alcohol, [.GB](#)  
 Benzyl benzoate, [.GB](#)  
 Benzyl esters, [.GB](#)  
 Berberine, [.LH](#)  
 Berberis, [.TK](#)  
 Beryllium, [.BE](#)  
 Bile, [.ZP](#)  
 Bilirubin, [.JCL](#)  
 Biotin, [.KQ](#)  
 Birds, [.ZJ](#)  
 Bishydroxycoumarin, [.JNB](#)  
 Bismuth, [.AM](#)  
 Black pepper, [.SE](#)  
 Blackberry, [.UI](#)  
 Bleomycin, [.PJE](#)  
 Blood, [.ZQ](#)  
 Blueberry, [.XA](#)  
 Bones, [.ZR](#)  
 Borates, [.BL](#)  
 Borax, [.BL](#)  
 Boric acid, [.BL](#)  
 Boron, [.BL](#)  
 Botulism, [.QA](#)  
 Brassicales, [.TS](#)  
 Brazil nut, [.XED](#)  
 Breadfruit, [.SO](#)  
 Broccoli, [.TV](#)  
 Brodifacoum, [.JNJ](#)  
 Bromelain, [.QSP](#)  
 Bromeliads, [.QM](#)  
 Bromides, [.AX](#)  
 Bromine, [.AX](#)  
 Bromoacetic acid, [.DA](#)  
 Bromoethane, [.CDH](#)  
 Bromoureides, [.DZB](#)  
 Brucine, [.LP](#)  
 Buckminsterfullerene, [.BW](#)  
 Buckwheat, [.SY](#)  
 Butanol, [.CO](#)  
 Butene, [.CJ](#)  
 Butter, [.ZU](#)  
 Butyric acid, [.DC](#)  
 Cabbage, [.TV](#)  
 Cabromal, [.DZB](#)  
 Cade, [.QK](#)  
 Cadmium, [.BJ](#)  
 Caesium, [.BA](#)  
 Caffeine, [.LY](#)  
 Cajuput oil, [.WJ](#)  
 Calciferol, [.KD](#)  
 Calcitonin hormones, [.ZHE](#)  
 Calcium, [.BG](#)  
 Calumba, [.TM](#)  
 Camellia sinensis, [.LY](#), [.XEB](#)  
 Camphor, [.FC](#)  
 Canada balsam, [.QG](#)  
 Cannabaceae, [.SM](#)  
 Cannabis, [.SMA](#)  
 Canola oil, [.TX](#)  
 Cantharidin, [.FEC](#), [.ZD](#)  
 Capecitabine, [.PJQ](#)  
 Capiscum, [.XQ](#)  
 Carbachol, [.EQ](#)  
 Carbamide, [.DZA](#)  
 Carbarone, [.IWH](#)  
 Carbazole, [.FY](#)  
 Carbocyclic compounds, [.F](#)  
 Carbohydrases, [.OB](#)  
 Carbohydrates, [.M](#)  
 Carbolic acid, [.GE](#)  
 Carbon compounds, [.C](#)  
 Carbon dioxide, [.BY](#)  
 Carbon disulphide, [.BZ](#)  
 Carbon group, [.BV](#)  
 Carbon monoxide, [.BX](#)  
 Carbon tetrachloride, [.CCF](#)  
 Carbon, [.BW](#)  
 Carbonic acid, [.BY](#)  
 Carbonyl compounds, [.CW](#)  
 Carbonyl compounds, isocyclic, [.GO](#)  
 Carbonyl dichloride, [.CY](#)  
 Carboxamides, [.DZE](#)  
 Carboxylase, [.OV](#)  
 Carboxylic acid derivatives, [.DX](#)  
 Carboxylic acids, [.D](#)  
 Carboxylic acids, aromatic, [.H](#)  
 Cardamom, [.RV](#)  
 Cardiac glycosides, [.MF](#)  
 Cardiazol, [.JJ](#)  
 Carmine (cochineal), [.ZE](#)  
 Carotene, [.FE](#), [.KC](#)  
 Carotenoids, [.FC](#), [.KC](#)  
 Carraway, [.WP](#)  
 Carrot, [.WX](#)  
 Caryophyllales, [.SW](#)  
 Cascara, [.VS](#)  
 Casein, [.ZTB](#)  
 Caseinogen, [.NJ](#)  
 Caseins, [.NJ](#)  
 Cashew family, [.VQ](#)  
 Cashew nut, [.VQ](#)  
 Cassava, [.VDF](#)  
 Castor bean, [.VDB](#)  
 Catalases, [.OV](#)  
 Cauliflower, [.TV](#)  
 Cecropins, [.NX](#)  
 Ceftaroline, [.PF](#)  
 Celeriac, [.WO](#)  
 Celery, [.WO](#)  
 Cellulose, [.MWC](#)



Cephalixin, [.PF](#)  
 Cephalin, [.LZ](#)  
 Cephalosporins, [.PF](#)  
 Cereals, [.QM](#)  
 Cerium, [.BO](#)  
 Cetrimide, [.EP](#)  
 Cetrimonium bromide, [.EP](#)  
 Cetylpyridinium chloride, [.EP](#)  
 Chamomile, [.YR](#)  
 Cheese, [.ZX](#)  
 Chemotherapy drugs, [.PJ](#)  
 Chenopodium, [.TC](#)  
 Cherries, [.UL](#)  
 Chestnuts, [.SL](#)  
 Chiniofon, [.JSF](#)  
 Chitin, [.MWD](#)  
 Chives, [.RJ](#)  
 Chloral hydrate, [.CWG](#)  
 Chlorates, [.AW](#)  
 Chlorides, [.AV](#)  
 Chlorine, [.AV](#)  
 Chlorobutanol, [.CU](#)  
 Chlorocarcavrol, [.GI](#)  
 Chlorocresol, [.GH](#)  
 Chloroethane, [.CDD](#)  
 Chloroethylamines, [.EN](#)  
 Chloroethylene, [.CI](#)  
 Chloroform, [.CCE](#)  
 Chloromycetin, [.GK](#)  
 Chlorophyll, [.NQ](#)  
 Chloroquine, [.JSS](#)  
 Chloroxyleneol, [.GJ](#)  
 Chlortetracyclin, [.PC](#)  
 Chocolate, [.LY](#), [.VV](#)  
 Cholesterol, [.GC](#)  
 Choline esters, [.EQ](#)  
 Choline, [.EQ](#), [.KS](#)  
 Cholinesterase, [.OC](#)  
 Chromium, [.BP](#)  
 Chromoproteins, [.NP](#)  
 Chrysarobin, [.GW](#)  
 Chrysoindines, [.ER](#)  
 Chrysophanol, [.GV](#)  
 Chymotrypsin 1, [.ZDD](#)  
 Cidofovir, [.PIB](#)  
 Cinchocaine, [.JSJ](#)  
 Cinchona, [.LG](#), [.YC](#)  
 Cinchonine, [.LG](#)  
 Cinchophen, [.JSB](#)  
 Cinnamon, [.TQ](#)  
 Ciprofloxacin, [.JSY](#)  
 Ciprofolxacin, [.PFD](#)  
 Cisplatin, [.PJA](#)  
 Citrates, [.DM](#)  
 Citric acid, [.DM](#)  
 Citronellal, [.FC](#)  
 Citrus fruits, [.VGC](#)  
 Clioquinol, [.JSN](#)  
 Clonidine, [.JG](#)  
 Cloves, [.WF](#)  
 Coagulases, [.OR](#)  
 Coal tar derivatives, [.FQ](#)  
 Cobalt, [.BP](#)  
 Coca, [.LD](#), [.VD](#)  
 Cocaine, [.LD](#)  
 Cocoa, [.LY](#), [.VV](#)  
 Coconut, [.QX](#)  
 Cod liver oil, [.ZH](#)  
 Codeine, [.LJ](#)  
 Coffee, [.LY](#), [.YD](#)  
 Colchicine, [.LS](#)  
 Colchicum, [.RH](#)  
 Collagen, [.NH](#), [.ZR](#)  
 Colloidal silver proteins, [.NKA](#)  
 Coniine, [.LA](#)  
 Conium, [.LA](#), [.WN](#)  
 Copernicium, [.BJ](#)  
 Copper, [.BT](#)  
 Coramine, [.JPM](#)  
 Coriander, [.WM](#)  
 Cortisone, [.GY](#)  
 Corynantheine, [.LO](#)  
 Corynanthine, [.LO](#)  
 Co-trimoxazole, [.PFF](#)  
 Cotton, [.VU](#)  
 Coumarin, [.JN](#)  
 COVID-19, [.KFD](#)  
 Cranberry, [.XA](#)  
 Cream, [.ZV](#)  
 Creat, [.SVD](#)  
 Creatine, [.DTE](#)  
 Cresols, [.GH](#)  
 Cress, [.TT](#)  
 Crustacea, [.ZB](#)  
 Cubebs, [.SC](#)  
 Cucumber, [.YH](#)  
 Cucurbitales, [.YG](#)  
 Currants, [.UC](#)  
 Cyanamide, [.ES](#)  
 Cyanides, [.ES](#)  
 Cyanogen, [.ES](#)  
 Cyntoxin, [.MF](#)  
 Cysteine, [.DTP](#)  
 Cytisine, [.LE](#)  
 Daclatasvir, [.PIE](#)  
 Dairy produce, [.ZS](#)  
 Dakin's solution, [.BB](#)  
 Dapsone, [.EF](#)  
 Daraprim, [.JWD](#)  
 Date, [.QU](#)

Datura stramonium, [.XU](#)  
 Datura, [.XU](#)  
 Daunorubicin, [.PJC](#)  
 Deaminases, [.OO](#)  
 Defensins, [.NX](#)  
 Delphinine, [.LU](#)  
 Delphinium staphisagria, [.TG](#)  
 Deuterium, [.AD](#)  
 Dextran, [.MZ](#)  
 Dextrose, [.MN](#)  
 Diamine oxidase, [.OO](#)  
 Diamines, [.EO](#)  
 Diamond, [.BW](#)  
 Diarylquinolines, [.JSX](#)  
 Diastase, [.OB](#)  
 Diazines, [.JW](#)  
 Diazo compounds, [.ER](#), [.IP](#)  
 Dibucaine, [.JSJ](#)  
 Dicarboxylic acids, aromatic, [.HX](#)  
 Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), [.FM](#)  
 Dichloroethyl sulphide, [.ED](#)  
 Dichloromethane, [.CCD](#)  
 Dicophane, [.FM](#)  
 Dicots, [.SB](#)-YW  
 Dicoumarol, [.JNB](#)  
 Dieldrin, [.FW](#)  
 Diethazine, [.JY](#)  
 Diethyl ether, [.CS](#)  
 Diethylcarbamazine, [.JWN](#)  
 Digitalis, [.XY](#)  
 Digitoxin, [.MF](#)  
 Dihydric alcohols, [.CP](#)  
 Diiodohydroxyquinoline, [.JSH](#)  
 Diiodothyronine, [.HO](#)  
 Dilantin, [.JFV](#)  
 Dill, [.WT](#)  
 Dimercaprol, [.EG](#)  
 Dimethylformamide, [.DZ](#)  
 Dinitrocresol, [.IC](#)  
 Dinitro-ortho-cresol, [.IC](#)  
 Dinitrophenol, [.IB](#)  
 Dioscoreales, [.RN](#)  
 Dipsacales, [.YF](#)  
 Disaccharides, [.MS](#)  
 Disulfiram, [.EH](#)  
 Divinyl ether, [.CV](#)  
 Docetaxel, [.PJI](#)  
 Dogbane, [.XI](#)  
 Doxorubicin, [.PJC](#)  
 Dulcamara, [.XR](#)  
 Durum, [.QQ](#)  
 Ecgonine, [.LD](#)  
 Eggplant, [.XS](#)  
 Eggs, [.ZK](#)  
 Elastin, [.NH](#)  
 Elder, [.YF](#)  
 Emetic tartar, [.IX](#)  
 Emetine, [.LH](#)  
 Enzymes, [.O](#)  
 Eosin, [.IOE](#)  
 Ephedrine, [.LS](#)  
 Epinephrine, [.IL](#)  
 Ergosine, [.LV](#)  
 Ergosterol, [.GC](#)  
 Ergot alkaloids, [.LV](#)  
 Ergot, [.LV](#), [.QD](#)  
 Ergotamine, [.LV](#)  
 Ericaceae family, [.XA](#)  
 Ericales, [.XA](#)  
 Erythromycin, [.PFB](#)  
 Eserine, [.LO](#)  
 Esterases, [.OC](#)  
 Esters, [.DY](#)  
 Ethambutol, [.EO](#)  
 Ethanal, [.CWD](#)  
 Ethane, [.CD](#)  
 Ethanol, [.CO](#)  
 Ethene, [.CI](#)  
 Ethereal oils, [.FA](#)  
 Ethers, [.CS](#)  
 Ethopropazine, [.JY](#)  
 Ethyl biscoumacetate, [.JNE](#)  
 Ethyl bromide, [.CDH](#)  
 Ethyl chloride, [.CDD](#)  
 Ethylene oxide, [.JA](#)  
 Ethylene, [.CI](#)  
 Ethylenediamine, [.EO](#)  
 Ethylphenylhydantoin, [.JFT](#)  
 Ethyne, [.CL](#)  
 Etravine, [.PIC](#)  
 Eucalyptus, [.WH](#)  
 Eugenol, [.GF](#)  
 Exenatide, [.ZID](#)  
 Fabales, [.UN](#)  
 Fagales, [.SF](#)  
 Fennel, [.WR](#)  
 Ferns, [.QE](#)  
 Fibrinogen, [.NEF](#)  
 Fibrinolysin, [.OM](#)  
 Fibroin, [.NH](#)  
 Fig, [.SP](#)  
 Fish hydrolysate, [.ZHC](#)  
 Fish, [.ZF](#)  
 Flavones, [.KW](#)  
 Flavonoids, [.ML](#)  
 Flavoproteins, [.NP](#)  
 Flax, [.VC](#)  
 Flourene, [.FX](#)  
 Flourouracil, [.PJO](#)

Fluconazole, [.IQB](#)  
 Fluorides, [.AU](#)  
 Fluorine, [.AU](#)  
 Fluoropyrimidines, [.PJO](#)  
 Fluoroquinolones, [.JSY](#), [.PFD](#)  
 Fluorouracil, [.JWA](#)  
 Folic acid, [.KO](#)  
 Fonio, [.OO](#)  
 Formaldehyde, [.CWC](#)  
 Formic acid, [.DD](#)  
 Foscarnet, [.PIB](#)  
 Foxgloves, [.XY](#)  
 Francium, [.BA](#)  
 Fibrin, [.NUB](#)  
 Fructans, [.MWF](#)  
 Fructooligosaccharides, [.MWF](#)  
 Fructose, [.MQ](#)  
 Fungi, [.QB](#)  
 Fungi, poisonous, [.LS](#), [.QC](#)  
 Furan, [.JCB](#)  
 Furoquinoline alkaloids, [.LF](#)  
  
 Galactose, [.MO](#)  
 Galantamine, [.LN](#)  
 Gallium, [.BN](#)  
 Gallstones, [.ZP](#)  
 Game, [.ZL](#)  
 Ganciclovir, [.PIB](#)  
 Garlic, [.RJ](#)  
 Gelsemiaceae, [.LH](#), [.XF](#)  
 Gelsemium, [.XF](#)  
 Gentian violet, [.GB](#)  
 Gentian, [.XH](#)  
 Gentianaceae, [.XH](#)  
 Gentianales, [.XF-XI](#), [.YB](#)  
 Germanium, [.BV](#)  
 Gila toxin, [.ZID](#)  
  
 Ginger, [.RU](#)  
 Ginkgo, [.QL](#)  
 Ginseng, [.WY](#)  
 Glecaprevir, [.PIE](#)  
 Gliadin, [.NG](#)  
 Globulins, [.NE](#)  
 Glucagen, [.NX](#)  
 Glucose, [.MN](#)  
 Glucosidases, [.OD](#)  
 Glutamine, [.DTK](#)  
 Glutelins, [.NF](#)  
 Glycerine, [.CO](#)  
 Glycerol, [.CO](#)  
 Glycerophospholipids, [.LZ](#)  
 Glycine, [.DTC](#)  
 Glycoconjugates, [.MD](#)  
 Glycogen, [.MX](#)  
 Glycols, [.CP](#)  
 Glycolylurea, [.JFP](#)  
 Glycoproteins, [.NN](#)  
 Glycosidases, [.OB](#)  
 Glycosides, [.MD](#)  
 Glycosylamines, [.MD](#)  
 Gold, [.BT](#)  
 Goldenseal, [.TI](#)  
 Gooseberry, [.UC](#)  
 Gramicidin, [.PG](#)  
 Grape vine, [.VT](#)  
 Grapefruit, [.VGC](#)  
 Graphite, [.BW](#)  
 Grasses, [.QM](#)  
 Green chireta, [.SVD](#)  
 Grindelia, [.YP](#)  
 Groundnut, [.UU](#)  
 Guaiacol, [.GF](#)  
 Guaiacum, [.VE](#)  
 Guanidines, [.DZG](#)  
  
 Guarana, [.VJ](#)  
 Guava, [.WG](#)  
 Gum Arabic, [.MY](#)  
 Gums, [.MY](#)  
 Gutta percha, [.FF](#)  
 Gymnosperms, [.OF](#)  
  
 Haemoglobin, [.NP](#)  
 Hafnium, [.BTH](#)  
 Hagenia, [.UJ](#)  
 Halibut liver oil, [.ZG](#)  
 Halogen derivatives, [.FG](#)  
 Halogens, [.AT](#)  
 Harmaline, [.LO](#)  
 Harmine, [.LO](#)  
 Hazelnut, [.SK](#)  
 Heavy metals, [.BP](#)  
 Helium, [.AE](#)  
 Hemeproteins, [.NR](#)  
 Hemochromes, [.NP](#)  
 Henbane, [.XP](#)  
 Heparin, [.ZHD](#)  
 Hepseridin, [.KW](#)  
 Heterocyclic compounds, [.J](#)  
 Hexamethylenetetramine, [.JWM](#)  
 Hexoses, [.MM](#)  
 Hexylresorcinol, [.GL](#)  
 Histamine, [.JFH](#)  
 Histidine, [.HS](#), [.JFG](#)  
 Histones, [.NC](#)  
 Homatropine, [.LC](#)  
 Homocyclic compounds, [.F](#)  
 Honey, [.MR](#), [.ZEC](#)  
 Honeysuckle, [.YF](#)  
 Hops, [.SMC](#)  
 Hordein, [.NG](#)  
 Horseradish, [.TZ](#)

Huckleberry, [.XA](#)  
 Humic substances, [.PT](#)  
 Hyaluronic acid, [.MV](#)  
 Hyaluronidases, [.ODH](#)  
 Hyaluronoglucosidases, [.ODH](#)  
 Hydantoin pesticides, [.JFY](#)  
 Hydantoins, [.JFP](#)  
 Hydnocarpus, [.VDJ](#)  
 Hydrazine derivatives, [.IQB](#)  
 Hydrazines, [.IQ](#)  
 Hydrocarbons, [.CA](#)  
 Hydrogen cyanide, [.ES](#)  
 Hydrogen isotopes, [.AD](#)  
 Hydrogen oxide, [.AB](#)  
 Hydrogen peroxide, [.AC](#)  
 Hydrogen, [.AA](#)  
 Hydrolases, [.OA](#)  
 Hydroquinone, [.GLH](#)  
 Hydroxides, [.AC](#)  
 3-hydroxy-2-phenylcinchoninic acid, [.JSL](#)  
 Hydroxy compounds, [.CN](#)  
 Hydroxy compounds, isocyclic, [.G](#)  
 Hydroxy-carbonyl compounds, [.GZ](#)  
 Hydroxylamine, [.IJ](#)  
 Hyoscyamine, [.LC](#)  
  
 Ice-cream, [.ZW](#)  
 Idarubicin, [.PJC](#)  
 Imidazole derivatives, [.LR](#)  
 Imidazoles, [.JF](#)  
 Imidazolines, [.JG](#)  
 Imiprothrin, [.JFY](#)  
 Indenes, [.FV](#)  
 Indian hemp, [.XI](#)  
 Indigo, [.JCH](#), [.US](#)  
 Indium, [.BN](#)  
  
 Indole alkaloids, [.LO](#)  
 Indole, [.JCG](#)  
 Inert gas, [.AE](#)  
 Infraproteins, [.NU](#)  
 Inorganic compounds, [.A](#), [.B](#)  
 Inositol derivatives, [.GN](#), [.KR](#)  
 Inositol, [.KR](#)  
 Insects, [.ZC](#)  
 Insulin, [.NY](#)  
 Inulin, [.MWF](#)  
 Iodides, [.AY](#)  
 Iodine compounds, [.EU](#)  
 Iodine, [.AY](#)  
 Iodixanol, [.EU](#)  
 Iodoform, [.CCI](#)  
 Iohexol, [.EU](#)  
 Ioversol, [.EU](#)  
 Ipecacuanha, [.LH](#), [.YE](#)  
 Iprodione, [.JFY](#)  
 Irinotecan, [.PJK](#)  
 Iron, [.BQ](#)  
 Isinglass, [.ZHB](#)  
 Isoindole, [.JCG](#)  
 Isoleucine, [.DTB](#)  
 Isoniazid, [.JPD](#)  
 Isonicotinylhydrazide, [.JPD](#)  
 Isophthalic acids, [.HX](#)  
 Isopropyl alcohol, [.CO](#)  
 Isoquinoline derivatives, [.LH](#)  
  
 Jaborine, [.LR](#)  
 Jalap, [.XL](#)  
 Jasmine, [.SUD](#)  
 Jerusalem artichoke, [.YQ](#)  
 Juniper, [.QK](#)  
 Jute, [.VU](#)  
  
 Kale, [.TV](#)  
 Kava, [.SD](#)  
 Keratin, [.NH](#)  
 Kerosene, [.CF](#)  
 Ketones, [.CX](#)  
 Ketopentoses, [.MB](#)  
 Kino, [.UW](#)  
 Kola nut, [.LY](#), [.VW](#)  
 Koumiss, [.ZT](#)  
 Koussou, [.UJ](#)  
 Krypton, [.AE](#)  
  
 Lactates, [.DL](#)  
 Lactic acid, [.DL](#)  
 Lactoflavin, [.KJ](#)  
 Lactose, [.MS](#)  
 Lamiaceae, [.SV](#)  
 Lamiales, [.SU](#), [.SV](#), [.SVD](#), [.XY](#)  
 Lanolin, [.ZOB](#)  
 Larvae, [.ZC](#)  
 Lard, [.ZO](#)  
 Latex, [.FF](#)  
 Laurales, [.TP](#)  
 Lavender, [.SVB](#)  
 Lead, [.BS](#)  
 Lecithin, [.LZ](#)  
 Lecithoproteins, [.NSL](#)  
 Lemon, [.VGC](#)  
 Lentils, [.UX](#)  
 Leptin, [.NZ](#)  
 Lettuce, [.YW](#)  
 Leucine, [.DTH](#)  
 Light metals, [.B](#)  
 Lignin, [.PR](#)  
 Liliales, [.RF](#)  
 Lime, [.VGC](#)  
 Linoleic acid, [.DO](#)

Linseed, [.VC](#)  
 Lipases, [.OCL](#)  
 Lipoproteins, [.NS](#)  
 Liquidambar, [.UD](#)  
 Liquorice, [.UT](#)  
 Lithium, [.BA](#)  
 Litmus, [.PS](#)  
 Lobelia, [.LA](#), [.YO](#)  
 Lobeline, [.LA](#)  
 Loganberry, [.UI](#)  
 Loganiaceae, [.XG](#)  
 Logwood, [.MY](#), [.UO](#)  
 Loretin, [.JSP](#)  
 Luminal, [.JZ](#)  
 Lupinine, [.LE](#)  
 Lycophytes, [.QE](#)  
 Lycorine, [.LN](#)  
 Lye, [.AC](#)  
 Lysine, [.DTA](#)  
 Lysol, [.GH](#)  
 Lysozyme, [.OO](#)  
  
 Macrolides, [.PFB](#)  
 Magainin, [.ZIA](#)  
 Magnesium, [.BF](#)  
 Maize, [.QN](#)  
 Malpighiales, [.VB](#)  
 Maltose, [.MS](#)  
 Malvales, [.VU](#)  
 Mammals, [.ZM](#)  
 Mandelic acid, [.HB](#)  
 Mandrake, [.XT](#)  
 Manganese, [.BP](#)  
 Mango, [.VQ](#)  
 Manioc, [.VDF](#)  
 Mannose, [.MP](#)  
 Manzanitas, [.XD](#)  
  
 Mapharsen, [.JV](#)  
 Mastic, [.VQ](#)  
 Meat, [.ZIB](#), [.ZQ](#)  
 Medinal, [.JZ](#)  
 Melon, [.YI](#)  
 Meloxicam, [.JI](#)  
 Menthol, [.FC](#)  
 Mepacrine, [.JUC](#)  
 Mephenytoin, [.JFW](#)  
 Merbaphen, [.JY](#)  
 Merbromin, [.JY](#)  
 Mercurials, aromatic, [.BK](#), [.ET](#), [.JY](#)  
 Mercuric chloride, [.BK](#)  
 Mercuric compounds, [.BK](#)  
 Mercuric iodide, [.BK](#)  
 Mercurochrome, [.JY](#)  
 Mercurous chloride, [.BK](#)  
 Mercurous compounds, [.BK](#)  
 Mercury, [.BK](#)  
 Mesantoin, [.JFW](#)  
 Mescaline, [.LS](#)  
 Mesityl oxide, [.CX](#)  
 Mesothorium, [.BU](#)  
 Metalloids, [.A](#)  
 Metalloproteins, [.NR](#)  
 Metals, [.B](#)  
 Methacholine, [.EQ](#)  
 Methanal, [.CWC](#)  
 Methane, [.CC](#)  
 Methanoic acid, [.DD](#)  
 Methanol, [.CO](#)  
 Methenamine, [.JWM](#)  
 Methionine, [.DTQ](#)  
 Methotrexate, [.PJO](#)  
 Methylene blue, [.JYA](#)  
 Methylene chloride, [.CCD](#)  
 Methylisooctenylamine, [.EL](#)  
  
 Methylthioninium chloride, [.JYA](#)  
 Metrazol, [.JJ](#)  
 Milk, [.ZT](#)  
 Milkwort family, [.UZ](#)  
 Millet, [.QO](#)  
 Minerals, [.A](#)  
 Mistletoe, [.STM](#)  
 Mitomycins, [.PJJ](#)  
 Molluscs, [.ZB](#)  
 Molybdenum, [.BP](#)  
 Monocots, [.QM-RX](#)  
 Monohydric alcohols, [.CO](#)  
 Monosaccharides, [.MA](#)  
 Moraceae, [.SN](#)  
 Morning glory family, [.XM](#)  
 Morphine, [.J](#)  
 Mulberry, [.SR](#)  
 Muscarine, [.LS](#)  
 Mushrooms, [.QB](#)  
 Mustard gas, [.ED](#)  
 Mustard, [.TU](#)  
 Myroxyton, [.UR](#)  
 Myrrh, [.VI](#)  
 Myrtales, [.WB](#)  
 Mysoline, [.JWF](#)  
 Mysosan, [.NUB](#)  
  
 Naftifine, [.EM](#)  
 Naphthalenes, [.FW](#)  
 Naphthols, [.GG](#)  
 Naphthoquinones, [.GQ](#)  
 Naringin, [.ML](#)  
 Nectarines, [.UL](#)  
 Neoarsphenamine, [.IU](#)  
 Neocinchophen, [.JSB](#)  
 Neon, [.AE](#)  
 Neosalvarsan, [.IU](#)

Neostigmine, [.LO](#)  
 Niacin, [.JPC](#), [.KK](#)  
 Nickel, [.BP](#)  
 Nicotine, [.LB](#)  
 Nicotinic acid, [.JPC](#), [.KK](#)  
 Nightshades, [.XO](#)  
 Nikethamide, [.JPM](#)  
 Nirtofurans, [.IQV](#)  
 Nirvanol, [.JFT](#)  
 Nitrates, [.AH](#)  
 Nitric acid, [.AH](#)  
 Nitric oxide, [.AG](#)  
 Nitriles, [.ES](#)  
 Nitrites, [.AH](#)  
 Nitro compounds, [.EJ](#), [.IA](#)  
 Nitrobenzene, [.ID](#)  
 Nitrobenzol, [.ID](#)  
 Nitrofurazone, [.IQV](#)  
 Nitrogen compounds, acyclic, [.EI](#)  
 Nitrogen compounds, cyclic, [.I](#)  
 Nitrogen mustards, [.EN](#), [.PJA](#)  
 Nitrogen, [.AF](#)  
 Nitrogen-free substances, [.PR](#)  
 Nitrogenous substances, [.PS](#)  
 Nitroglycerin, [.CQ](#)  
 Nitrophenols, [.JB](#)  
 Nitroso-compounds, [.IA](#)  
 Nitrosoureas, [.PJA](#)  
 Nitrotoluene, [.IE](#)  
 Nitrous oxide, [.AG](#)  
 Novasurol, [.IY](#)  
 Novocaine, [.HI](#)  
 Nucleoproteins, [.NO](#)  
 Nucleotides, [.NL](#)  
 Nux vomica, [.XG](#)  
  
 Oats, [.QQ](#)  
  
 Octin, [.EL](#)  
 Offal, [.ZO](#)  
 Ofloxacin, [.PFD](#)  
 Oil, [.ZIC](#)  
 Oils (mammals), [.ZOB](#)  
 Oils, essential, [.FA](#)  
 Oils, turpentine, [.FD](#)  
 Oleaceae, [.SU](#)  
 Oleates, [.DG](#)  
 Olefins, [.CH](#)  
 Oleic acid, [.DG](#)  
 Olive, [.SUB](#)  
 Onion, [.RJ](#)  
 Opium alkaloids, [.LI](#)  
 Opium, [.TO](#)  
 Opsins, [.NPO](#)  
 Orange, [.VGC](#)  
 Organic acid anhydrides, [.DX](#)  
 Organic acids, [.D](#)  
 Organic compounds, [.C](#)  
 Organo-metallic compounds, acyclic, [.ET](#), [.IR](#)  
 Organo-metallic compounds, isocyclic, [.ET](#), [.IR](#)  
 Orthoform, [.HH](#)  
 Oxalates, [.DH](#)  
 Oxalic acid, [.DH](#)  
 Oxazoles, [.JH](#)  
 Oxazolidines, [.JH](#)  
 Oxidases, [.OT](#)  
 Oxides, [.AO](#)  
 Oxirane, [.JA](#)  
 Oxygen, [.AO](#)  
 Oxytetracycline, [.PC](#)  
 Oxytocin, [.NZ](#)  
 Ozone, [.AO](#)  
  
 Paclitaxel, [.PJI](#)  
  
 P-active compounds, [.KW](#)  
 Palladium, [.BT](#)  
 Palms, [.QT](#)  
 Paludrine, [.HWK](#)  
 Pantothenic acid, [.KM](#)  
 Papain, [.OG](#)  
 Para-aminobenzoic acid, [.KP](#)  
 Para-aminosalicylic acid, [.HG](#)  
 Paracetamol, [.IOJ](#)  
 Paraffin hydrocarbon, [.CB](#)  
 Paraldehyde, [.CWE](#)  
 Paramethadione, [.JH](#)  
 Paraphenylenediamine (PPD), [.II](#)  
 Parsnip, [.WU](#)  
 Peaches, [.UL](#)  
 Peanut, [.UU](#)  
 Pear, [.UHA](#)  
 Peas, [.UX](#)  
 Pecans, [.SH](#)  
 Pectins, [.MY](#)  
 Pederin, [.ZDB](#)  
 Pemetrexed, [.PJO](#)  
 Penicillins, [.PB](#)  
 Pentamidine, [.HWR](#)  
 Pentanol, [.CO](#)  
 Pentaquine, [.JST](#)  
 Pentavalent, [.IW](#)  
 Pentoses, [.MB](#)  
 Pentylenetetrazol, [.JJ](#)  
 Pepper, [.XQ](#)  
 Peppermint, [.SVB](#)  
 Pepsin, [.OH](#)  
 Peptidase, [.OF](#)  
 Peptide bonds, [.OE](#)  
 Peptide hormones, [.NZ](#)  
 Peptones, [.NW](#)  
 Perchlorates, [.AW](#)

Peroxidases, [.OTP](#)  
 Petrochemicals, [.CE](#)  
 Petroleum products, [.CE](#)  
 Peyote, [.SZ](#)  
 Phenacetin, [.IOH](#)  
 Phenamidine, [.HWN](#)  
 Phenanthrene derivatives, [.LI](#)  
 Phenanthrene, [.FY](#)  
 Phenanthridine, [.JT](#), [.LN](#)  
 Phenazines, [.JWQ](#)  
 Phenazone, [.JE](#)  
 Phenazopyridine, [.JPG](#)  
 Phenobarbital, [.JZ](#)  
 Phenol, [.GE](#)  
 Phenolic acids, [.H](#)  
 Phenolic antibacterials, [.GK](#)  
 Phenolphthalein, [.HXA](#)  
 Phenols, [.GD](#)  
 Phenols, dihydric, [.GL](#)  
 Phenols, monohydric, [.GDB](#)  
 Phenols, polyhydric, [.GN](#)  
 Phenols, trihydric, [.GM](#)  
 Phenolsulfonphthalein, [.HXA](#)  
 Phenothiazines, [.JY](#)  
 Phenprocoumon, [.JNL](#)  
 Phenyl salicylate, [.HE](#)  
 Phenylalanine, [.HQ](#)  
 Phenylenes, [.FU](#)  
 Phenylethene, [.FU](#)  
 Phenylhydrazine, [.IQ](#)  
 Phenylisopropylamine, [.IM](#)  
 Phenytoin, [.JFV](#)  
 Phethenylate, [.JFX](#)  
 Phlorizin, [.ME](#)  
 Phloroglucinol, [.GM](#)  
 Pholedrine, [.IN](#)  
 Phosgene, [.CY](#)  
 Phosphatase, [.OV](#)  
 Phosphatides, [.LZ](#)  
 Phosphatidylcholines, [.LZ](#)  
 Phosphinates, [.AJ](#)  
 Phospholipids, [.LZ](#)  
 Phosphoproteins, [.NI](#)  
 Phosphoric acid, [.AJ](#)  
 Phosphorous compounds, acyclic, [.ET](#), [.IR](#)  
 Phosphorous, [.AJ](#)  
 Phthaleins, [.HXA](#)  
 Phthalic acids, [.HX](#)  
 Phylloquinones, [.KF](#)  
 Physostigmine, [.LO](#)  
 Phytochromes, [.NQ](#)  
 Picrotoxin, [.TL](#)  
 Pilocarpine, [.LR](#)  
 Pineapple, [.QSP](#)  
 Piperales, [.SB](#)  
 Piperazines, [.JW](#)  
 Piperidine, [.JP](#), [.LA](#)  
 Piperine, [.LA](#)  
 Pistachio nut, [.VQ](#)  
 Pitch, [.FO](#), [.QH](#)  
 Pituri, [.XW](#)  
 Plant alkaloids, [.LX](#)  
 Plant products, [.Q](#)  
 Plantaginaceae, [.XY](#)  
 Plantain, [.RT](#)  
 Platinum, [.BT](#)  
 Plums, [.UL](#)  
 Plutonium, [.BU](#)  
 Poales, [.QM](#)  
 Podophyllum, [.TJ](#)  
 Poison ivy, [.VQ](#)  
 Polonium, [.ASB](#)  
 Polyhydroxyphenols, [.GNO](#)  
 Polypeptide antibiotic compounds, [.PG](#)  
 Polypeptides, [.NX](#)  
 Polyphenols, [.GNO](#)  
 Polysaccharides, [.MT](#)  
 Polysaccharides, synthetic, [.MZ](#)  
 Pomegranate, [.WC](#)  
 Poppy, [.TO](#)  
 Porphyrin, [.JCI](#)  
 Potassium, [.BC](#)  
 Potato, [.XS](#)  
 Poultry, [.ZL](#)  
 Precious metals, [.BT](#)  
 Premarin, [.ZPB](#)  
 Primaquine, [.JSR](#)  
 Primidone, [.JWF](#)  
 Primrose, [.XC](#)  
 Procaine, [.HI](#)  
 Profenamine, [.JY](#)  
 Proflavine, [.JUF](#)  
 Proguanil, [.HWK](#)  
 Prolamins, [.NG](#)  
 Promethazine, [.JY](#)  
 Propamidine, [.HWP](#)  
 Propenal, [.CWK](#)  
 Propene, [.CK](#)  
 Propionic acid, [.DB](#)  
 Propolis (bee glue), [.ZED](#)  
 Propylene, [.CK](#)  
 Prostigmine, [.LO](#)  
 Protamines, [.NB](#)  
 Proteans, [.NUB](#)  
 Proteases, [.OE](#)  
 Proteins, [.N](#)  
 Proteins, coagulated, [.NUD](#)  
 Proteins, conjugated, [.NM](#)  
 Proteins, derived, [.NT](#)  
 Proteins, simple, [.NA](#)

Proteoses, [.NV](#)  
 Protium, [.AD](#)  
 Protoalkaloids, [.LS](#)  
 Protopines, [.LM](#)  
 Prussic acid, [.ES](#)  
 Pseudoalkaloids, [.LU](#)  
 Pteridines, [.JWP](#)  
 Pteridophytes, [.QE](#)  
 Pulses, [.UX](#)  
 Pumpkin, [.YJ](#)  
 Purine derivatives, [.LY](#)  
 Putrescine derivatives, [.LT](#)  
 Pyrazine, [.JW](#)  
 Pyrazole, [.JD](#)  
 Pyrazolones, [.JE](#)  
 Pyrethrum, [.YT](#)  
 Pyridazine, [.JW](#)  
 Pyridine derivative, [.LA](#)  
 Pyridine group, [.JP](#), [.LA](#)  
 Pyridium, [.JPG](#)  
 Pyridoxine, [.JPJ](#), [.KL](#)  
 Pyrimethamine, [.JWD](#)  
 Pyrimidine, [.JW](#)  
 Pyriithiones, [.JWO](#)  
 Pyrogallol, [.GM](#)  
 Pyrones, [.JL](#)  
 Pyrrole, [.JCF](#)  
 Pyrrolidine derivatives, [.LQ](#)  
 Pyrrolizidine derivatives, [.LQ](#)  
  
 Quandong, [.STB](#)  
 Quassia, [.VH](#)  
 Quaternary ammonium  
 compounds, [.EP](#)  
 Quinacrine, [.JUC](#)  
 Quinapryamine methyl sulfate,  
[.JRA](#)  
 Quinazoline derivatives, [.LQ](#)  
  
 Quinidine, [.LG](#)  
 Quinine, [.LG](#)  
 Quinines, [.LG](#)  
 Quinoa, [.TDB](#)  
 Quinoline derivatives, [.JS](#), [.LF](#)  
 Quinoline derivatives, [.LF](#)  
 Quinolizidine derivatives, [.LE](#)  
 Quinones, [.GP](#)  
  
 Radioactive elements, [.BU](#)  
 Radioactive isotopes, [.BU](#)  
 Radioactive radon, [.AE](#)  
 Radish, [.TY](#)  
 Radium, [.BU](#)  
 Ranunculales, [.TE](#)  
 Rapeseed, [.TX](#)  
 Rare-earth metals, [.BO](#)  
 Raspberry, [.UI](#)  
 Rauhimbine, [.LO](#)  
 Reductases, [.OU](#)  
 Rennet, [.ZX](#)  
 Rennin, [.OR](#)  
 Reptiles, [.ZI](#)  
 Resin, [.FQ](#), [.QH](#)  
 Resorcinol, [.GL](#)  
 Rhamnaceae, [.VS](#)  
 Rhigolene, [.CG](#)  
 Rhodium, [.BT](#)  
 Rhubarb, [.SX](#)  
 Ribavirin, [.PIE](#)  
 Riboflavin, [.KJ](#)  
 Rice, [.QP](#)  
 Ricin, [.OI](#)  
 Ricinine, [.LA](#)  
 Rimantadine, [.PIA](#)  
 Ritonavir, [.PIC](#)  
 Rosaceae, [.UH](#)  
  
 Rosales, [.SM](#), [.SN](#), [.UH](#), [.VS](#)  
 Rose, [.UK](#)  
 Rosemary, [.SVB](#)  
 Rosin, [.FQ](#), [.QH](#)  
 Royal jelly, [.ZEE](#)  
 Rubber, natural, [.FF](#)  
 Rubiaceae, [.YB](#)  
 Rubidium, [.BA](#)  
 Ruthenium, [.BT](#)  
 Rutherfordium, [.BTH](#)  
 Rye, [.QQ](#)  
  
 Saccharides, [.M](#)  
 Saccharin, [.HY](#)  
 Saffron, [.RM](#)  
 Sage, [.SVB](#)  
 Sago, [.QV](#)  
 Salicin, [.ME](#)  
 Salicyl compounds, [.HC](#)  
 Salicylic acid, [.HC](#)  
 Salmonella, [.QA](#)  
 Salol, [.HE](#)  
 Salvarsan, [.IU](#)  
 Sandalwood, [.ST](#)  
 Santalales, [.SS](#)  
 Sapindales, [.VG](#)  
 Saponins, [.MK](#)  
 Sappanwood, [.UQ](#)  
 Sassafras, [.TQB](#)  
 Savin, [.QK](#)  
 Saxifragales, [.UB](#)  
 Saxitoxin, [.LY](#)  
 Scammony, [.XM](#)  
 Scleroproteins, [.NH](#)  
 Scoparin, [.XX](#)  
 Scopolamine, [.LC](#)  
 Secretin, [.NX](#)



Sedges, [.QM](#)  
 Seleninics, [.HZ](#)  
 Selenium, [.AR](#)  
 Selenonics, [.HZ](#)  
 Semicarbazones, [.IQS](#)  
 Senecio alkaloids, [.LQ](#)  
 Senega, [.UZ](#)  
 Senna, [.UP](#)  
 Seraticin, [.ZCB](#)  
 Sex hormones, [.GX](#)  
 Shallot, [.RJ](#)  
 Shellac, [.PZ](#), [.ZEB](#)  
 Shellfish, [.ZB](#)  
 Silica, [.BV](#)  
 Silicates, [.BV](#)  
 Silicon compounds, [.EV](#)  
 Silicon, [.BV](#)  
 Silicones, [.EV](#)  
 Silk, [.ZEG](#)  
 Silver, [.BT](#)  
 Sinalbin, [.MJ](#)  
 Sinigrin, [.MJ](#)  
 Sinomenine, [.LJ](#)  
 Skimmianine, [.LF](#)  
 Snake venom, [.OK](#), [.PO](#)  
 Soapbark, [.UNA](#)  
 Soaps, [.DS](#)  
 Sodium, [.BB](#)  
 Solanaceae, [.XO](#)  
 Solanales, [.XK](#)  
 Solanidine, [.LU](#)  
 Somatropin, [.NZ](#)  
 Sorghum, [.QRS](#)  
 Soybean, [.UY](#)  
 Sparteine, [.LE](#)  
 Spelt, [.QQ](#)  
 Spermaceti, [.DY](#)  
 Spinach, [.TD](#)  
 Squash, [.YJ](#)  
 Squill, [.RK](#)  
 Star anise, [.TN](#)  
 Star gum, [.UD](#)  
 Starch, [.MW](#)  
 Stearic acid, [.DF](#)  
 Steel, [.BQ](#)  
 Steroids, [.LU](#)  
 Sterols, [.GC](#)  
 Steviol glycosides, [.MKS](#)  
 Stilbenes, [.FX](#)  
 Storax, [.XE](#)  
 Stovaine, [.HF](#)  
 Stovarsol, [.JWK](#)  
 Strawberry, [.UI](#)  
 Streptomycin, [.PE](#)  
 Strontium, [.BI](#)  
 Strophanthins, [.MF](#)  
 Strophanthus, [.XJ](#)  
 Strychnine group, [.LP](#)  
 Strychnine, [.LP](#)  
 Strychnine, tree, [.XG](#)  
 Styrenes, [.FU](#)  
 Succinic acid, [.DI](#)  
 Succinylmonocholine, [.EQ](#)  
 Sucrose, [.MS](#)  
 Suet, [.ZO](#)  
 Sulfacetamide, [.HYJ](#)  
 Sulfadiazine, [.HYN](#)  
 Sulfadimidine, [.HYL](#)  
 Sulfadoxine, [.HYQ](#)  
 Sulfanilamide, [.HYG](#)  
 Sulfhydryl group, [.EG](#)  
 Sulfonal, [.EB](#)  
 Sulfonamide antiretrovirals, [.HYS](#)  
 Sulfonamides, [.PFF](#)  
 Sulfonylureas, [.HYX](#)  
 Sulphates, [.AQ](#)  
 Sulphides, [.AP](#)  
 Sulphinic acids, [.HY](#)  
 Sulphones, [.EF](#)  
 Sulphonic acids, [.HY](#)  
 Sulphur, [.AP](#)  
 Sulphur compounds, acyclic, [.EA](#)  
 Sulphuric acid, [.AQ](#)  
 Sumac, [.VQ](#)  
 Swede, [.TW](#)  
 Sweet potato, [.XM](#)  
 Synephrine, [.JK](#)  
 Tachykinin, [.NX](#)  
 Talc, [.BV](#)  
 Tallow, [.ZO](#)  
 Tannic acid, [.GNO](#)  
 Tannin, [.GNO](#), [.ML](#)  
 Tapioca, [.VDF](#)  
 Tar, [.FQ](#), [.QH](#)  
 Taro, [.RB](#)  
 Tartaric acid, [.DN](#), [.IX](#)  
 Tartrates, [.DN](#), [.IX](#)  
 Taxanes, [.PJI](#)  
 T-complex, [.KU](#)  
 Tea, [.LY](#), [.XEB](#)  
 Tellurinics, [.HZ](#)  
 Tellurium, [.AS](#)  
 Telluronic, [.HZ](#)  
 Tenofovir, [.PID](#)  
 Terephthalic acids, [.HX](#)  
 Terpenes, [.FB](#)  
 Testosterone, [.GX](#)  
 Tetrachloroethane, [.CDF](#)  
 Tetrachloroethylene, [.CI](#)

Tetrachloromethane, [.CCF](#)  
 Tetracyclines, [.PC](#)  
 Tetraethyllead, [.ET](#)  
 Tetrazines, [.PJA](#)  
 Tetryl, [.JOB](#)  
 Thalline, [.JSD](#)  
 Thallium, [.BN](#)  
 Thebaine, [.LI](#)  
 Theobroma cacao, [.LY](#), [.VV](#)  
 Theobromine, [.LY](#)  
 Theophylline, [.LY](#)  
 Thiabendazole, [.JI](#)  
 Thiacetazone, [.GK](#)  
 Thiamine, [.KI](#), [.OV](#)  
 Thiamine pyrophosphate, [.OV](#)  
 Thiazines, [.JX](#)  
 Thiazoles, [.JI](#)  
 Thiirane, [.JA](#)  
 Thiocyanates, [.ES](#)  
 Thioesters, [.DYB](#)  
 Thioglycosides, [.MJ](#)  
 Thiols, [.EG](#)  
 Thiophene, [.JCE](#)  
 Thiosemicarbazones, [.JQT](#)  
 Thiosulfates, [.AQ](#)  
 Thiouracil, [.EHB](#)  
 Thioureas, [.EHB](#)  
 Thioxanthene, [.JO](#)  
 Thiram, [.EH](#)  
 Thiurams, [.EH](#)  
 Thorium, [.BU](#)  
 Thrombin, [.OR](#)  
 Thuja, [.QJ](#)  
 Thymol, [.GI](#)  
 Thyroid hormones, [.HO](#)  
 Thyrotropin, [.NZ](#)  
 Thyroxine, [.HO](#)  
 Tihydric alcohols, [.CQ](#)  
 Tin, [.BR](#)  
 Titanium, [.BTH](#)  
 Tobacco, [.LB](#), [.XV](#)  
 Tocopherols, [.JM](#), [.KE](#)  
 Tolazoline, [.JG](#)  
 Tolu balsam, [.UR](#)  
 Toluenes, [.FS](#)  
 Tomato, [.XS](#)  
 Topoisomerase inhibitors, [.PJK](#)  
 Topotecan, [.PJK](#)  
 Torutilin, [.KU](#)  
 Toxins, [.PN](#)  
 Tribromoethanol, [.CT](#)  
 Trichloroethylene, [.CI](#)  
 Trichloromethane, [.CCE](#)  
 Triiodomethane, [.CCI](#)  
 Trimethadione, [.JH](#)  
 Trimethoprim, [.PFF](#)  
 Trinitrotoluene (TNT), [.JE](#)  
 Triticale, [.QQ](#)  
 Tritium, [.AD](#)  
 Trivalent, [.IT](#)  
 Tropane derivatives, [.LC](#)  
 Troxidone, [.JH](#)  
 Tryparsimide, [.JWB](#)  
 Trypsin, [.OJ](#)  
 Tryptophan, [.HR](#), [.LO](#)  
 Tuberculins, [.PN](#)  
 Tungsten, [.BP](#)  
 Turmeric, [.RX](#)  
 Turnip, [.TW](#)  
 Turpentine, [.FD](#), [.QI](#)  
 Turpeth, [.XM](#)  
 Tyrosine, [.HP](#)  
 Tyrothricin, [.PG](#)  
 Undecylenic acid, [.DE](#)  
 Uranium, [.BU](#)  
 Urea stibamine, [.IX](#)  
 Urea, [.DZA](#)  
 Ureas, isocyclic, [.HV](#)  
 Ureides, [.DZA](#)  
 Urobilin, [.JCN](#)  
 Vaccines, [.PN](#)  
 Valerian, [.YF](#)  
 Valine, [.DTJ](#)  
 Vanadium, [.BP](#)  
 Vasopressin, [.NZ](#)  
 Venom (snake), [.ZIE](#)  
 Venom (wasp, bee, ant), [.ZEH](#)  
 Venoms, [.PO](#)  
 Veratrum, [.RG](#)  
 Veritol, [.IN](#)  
 Veronal, [.JZ](#)  
 Vinblastine, [.PJM](#)  
 Vinca alkaloids, [.PJM](#)  
 Vinorelbine, [.PJM](#)  
 Vinyl ethers, [.CV](#)  
 Vioform, [.JSN](#)  
 Violaceae, [.VDH](#)  
 Vitales, [.VT](#)  
 Vitamin A, [.FE](#), [.KC](#)  
 Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, [.KI](#), [.OV](#)  
 Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, [.KN](#)  
 Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, [.KJ](#)  
 Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>, [.JPJ](#), [.KL](#)  
 Vitamin B-complex, [.KH](#)  
 Vitamin B<sub>x</sub>, [.KP](#)  
 Vitamin C, [.KW](#)  
 Vitamin C<sub>2</sub>, [.KW](#)  
 Vitamin D, [.KD](#)  
 Vitamin E, [.JM](#), [.KE](#)

Vitamin K, [.KF](#)

Vitamin G, [.KJ](#)

Vitamin H, [.KQ](#)

Vitamin L, [.KT](#)

Vitamins, [.K](#)

Vitamins, fat-soluble, [.KB](#)

Vitamins, water-soluble, [.KH](#)

Vitellin, [.NK](#)

Volatile oils, [.FA](#)

Vomicine, [.LP](#)

Walnuts, [.SG](#)

Warfarin, [.JNH](#)

Water, [.AB](#)

Whale oil, [.ZHA](#)

Wheat, [.QQ](#)

Whey, [.ZX](#)

Wild mandrake, [.TJ](#)

Wintergreens, [.XB](#)

Wormwood, [.YS](#)

Xanthine, [.LY](#)

Xanthrophyll, [.PR](#)

Xenon, [.AE](#)

Xylenes, [.FS](#)

Xylenols, [.GJ](#)

Yam, [.RQ](#)

Yeasts, [.OS](#)

Yeasts, [.QB](#)

Yoghurt, [.ZI](#)

Yohimbine, [.LO](#)

Zalcitabine, [.PIC](#)

Zinc group, [.BJ](#)

Zinc, [.BJ](#)

Zingiberales, [.RS](#)

Zirconium, [.BTH](#)

Zucchini, [.YJ](#)

Zygophyllales, [.VE](#)

Zymases, [.OS](#)

## REGISTER OF CHANGED CLASS MARKS

Containing those class marks in the Second Edition that have different class marks allotted to them in the Third Edition.

Class mark in Second Edition	Subject	Class mark in Third Edition
BY.AU	Sources of artificial rays	BYB.AU
DS	Nineteenth century	DR
FL	Entalação	LP
FO	Coeliac disease	HQ
HK-HQ	Allergy and Anaphylaxis: now Hypersensitivities	
JA	Bacterial flora of animal tissues	J
JBH	Haverhill fever	JBM
JBK	Actinobacillosis	JOR
JBX	Erysipelothrix	JBS
JBZ	Genus Streptomyces	JBH
JGE-GGH	Pyogenic infections	JGC-JGCD
JGV	Malignant endocarditis	JGG
JGW	Subacute bacterial endocarditis	JGH
JKF	Vibrio cholera in fowls	JKA
JKG	Other vibronic diseases in animals	JKB
JOQ	Pseudotuberculosis in animals	JNP
JOT	Tularaemia	JQ
JQ-JQK	Haemophilus group	JOS-JOU
JUR	Bact. Alkaligenes	JQS
JVA	Anaplasmosis in cattle	JAM
JVG	B. canis	JPF
JVM	Grahamella	JVC
KA-KFT	Rickettsiae and Rickettsioses	JA-JAM
KFQ	Q fever	JUL
KG	Psittacosis	JVT
KGC	Cat pneumonia	JVM
KGI	Inclusion conjunctivitis	JVW
KGJ	Trachoma	JVX
KH	Pathogenic insect viruses	KX
KIM	Molluscum contagiosum	KID
KLD	Newcastle disease	KNU
KLM	Mumps	KN
KNM	German measles	KNV
KO	Common cold	KTB
KPC	Colorado tick fever	KWT
KPJ	Bovine ephemeral fever	KKB
KPR	Rift Valley fever	KH

KPS	Sandfly fever	KHA
KQB	Australian X disease	KPF
KQH	Saint Louis encephalitis	KPB
KQL	Louping-ill of sheep	KPC
KQQ	Encephalitis lethargica acuta	KTA
KRB	Teschen disease of swine	KTT
KRH	Scrapie of sheep	XXN.PR
KUB	Vesicular stomatitis of horses	KKC
KWE	Nairobi sheep disease	KQC
KWM	Bovine malignant catarrh	KJM
KXB	Glandular fever	KJH
KXD	Feline distemper	KCB
KXI	Swamp-fever	KMB
KXL	Laryngotracheitis of fowls	KJZ
LHM	Microsporidia	IPV
LHN	Nosema disease in bees	IPV
LHP	Pebrine in silkworms	IPV
LHS	Sarcocystis	LC
LNH	Souma	LNC
LV	Trichomoniasis	LW
MMB	Gordiaceae, horsehair worms	MM
MMB	Mermithidae	MMA
MO	Capillary worms	MOA
NH	Pentastomida (tongueworm)	NEH
OC	Fomites	OB
OY	Zoonoses	OJ
P.Y	Periodicity and periodic diseases	P.X
SQP	Prison hygiene	SPT
SQQ	Adults with disabilities	SOZ
SQZB	Agriculture	SQZA
SQZD	Non-metalliferous mining products	SQZC, SQZM
SQZF	Precious metals, jewellers, etc.	SQZM
SQZH	Tanners, leather goods, etc.	SQZG
SQZI	Textile goods	SQZG
SQZM	Makers of rubber, plastics	SQZE
SQZO	Painters and decorators	SQZN
SYEB-SYEE	Siting, design, construction of hospitals	SYE
SYEG-SYEU	Hospital design and planning	SYEF
SYFA-SYFP	Equipment, fittings	SYF
SYFS-SYFV	Beds, lockers, bed tables, other furniture	SYFR
SYGA	Fire prevention	SYG
SYGE-SYGJ	Emergencies	SYGC
SYIA-SYIJ	Hospital finance	SYI
SYJB-SYJI	Hospital supplies	SYJ
SYKB-SYKL	Hospital catering	SYK
SYLB-SYLN	Hospital domestic management	SYL

SYMK, SYMM	Staff welfare, staff management	SYMJ
SYPC	Emergency bed service	SYPB
SYPF-SYPL	Libraries, voluntary workers, etc.	SYPE
UDZB	Agriculture	UDZA
UDZD	Non-metalliferous mining products	UDZC, UDZM
UDZF	Precious metals, jewellers, etc.	UDZM
UDZH	Tanners, leather goods, etc.	UDZG
UDZI	Textile goods	UDZG
UDZM	Makers of rubber, plastics	UDZE
UDZO	Painters and decorators	UDZN
UITE	Dyslexia – check whether acquired or developmental Developmental: UIEE	
UJCF	Vocational guidance	UJCG
UJCG	Psychology of types	UJCF
UJCK	Existentialism	UJCL
UJCX	Crowd psychology	UJBN
UJCU-UJCW	Others	UJCX
UJM	Phobias	UJL
UJRF	Depression (note: bipolar stays in UJRF)	UJM
UJX	Personality disorders	UJQ
UJXK-M	Kleptomania, delinquency etc.	UJX
UKO-UKQ	Choroid, ciliary body, iris	UKN
UKRO	Optic disc	UKR
UKRO.PW	Choked disc	UKR.PW
UKSL-UKSM	Anterior chamber, angle of anterior chamber	UKSK
UKVC	Amblyopia	UKDC
UKVD	Amaurosis fugax	UKDD
UKVF	Scotoma	UKDF
UKVH	Hemeralopia, nyctalopia	UKDH
UKVI	Hemianopia	UKDI
UKVJ	Neurogenic and psychogenic disturbances of vision	UKDJ
UKXT	Tarsus	UKX
UKY	Conjunctiva	UKXY
ULSC	Labyrinthine capsule	ULS
UMC	Sense of smell, abnormal	UMCA
UMM	Nasal cavity	UML
UNV	Larynx	UNM
UNV	Croup	UOT.PR
UPO	Diaphragm (thoracic)	UOWA
UPV.QS	Sigmoidoscopy	UP.Q
UQMI	Proportional dwarfism	UQMF
UQOJ	Thyroxine	UQOH
URBT	Erysipelas	URBS
URHE	Rosacea	URHF
URHP	Epidermolysis bullosa	URHO
URKC	Corium	URK

URKD.PR	Cellulitis	URBS
URKI	Ichthyosis	UREH
URKH	Stratum corneum	URLH
URL	Papillary body	URK
URP	Skin glands in general	URM
URS	Sweat glands	URM
URSD	Sudoriferous ducts	URM
URSM	Mucous glands	URM
URPD	Acne	URMD
URPF	Sebaceous cysts	URMF
URPS	Seborrhoea	URMS
URSF	Perspiration	URMT
URSH	Anomalies of secretion	URMU
URSS	Areolar tissue	URKM
URT	Cutaneous blood vessels and lymphatics	URKN
URU	Pigment	URLI
URUB	Anomalies of pigmentation	URLM
URUF	Freckles	URLL
URUM	Melanosis	URLJ
URUV	Leucoderma. Vitiligo. Albinism.	URLK
UTPH	Homosexuality	UTN
UTPM	Masturbation	UTO
UUE	Vasectomy	UUF
UUN	Spermatic cord	UUW
UUY	Cowper's glands	UUW
UTV	Syphilis	JX-JXJ
UTW	Gonorrhoea	JI
UTX	Chancroid	JOT
UTYB	Vincent's infection	JXR
UTYC	Granuloma venereum	JRG
UTYD	Lymphogranuloma venereum	JVY
UVMO	Oviduct	UVO
UX	Many references to 'child' are now 'paediatric' to include children and adolescents	
UXS	Child welfare services	UXT
UYC	Senility (note: other subjects stay at UYC)	UJW
UYP	Incurable diseases	UYQ
VK	Nerve block	VKA
VTK	Radioactive wounds	VTL
WO	Dental restoration	WQ
WQ	Cosmetic dentistry	WQA
XXK	Ruminants in general	XXL
XXKW	Camel	XXI
XXNG	Goat	XXKW
XXTD	Rabbit	XXPD
XXUE	Turkey	XXUD

XXUN	Duck	XXUD
XXUO	Goose	XXUD
XXUJ	Pheasant	XXUY
YEU	Legumes	YEC
ZP	Ethnology	ZR
ZVN	Transport	ZVNA
ZVP	Economics (note: economics/politics combined stay at ZVP)	ZVR
ZVZ	War	ZVZH



## INDEX OF PARASITES

The purpose of this index is to enable resources on a particular parasite to be quickly assigned to their appropriate place in the classification. This index is confined to the taxonomic rank of Genus, and to the Latinised scientific nomenclature. The index is not an exhaustive list of parasites but does include all the major disease-causing parasites. Generally, only parasites of humans and domestic animals are included.

<i>Pathogenic fungi.</i>	<i>See Class I Mycology and Mycoses.</i>
<i>Pathogenic bacteria.</i>	<i>See Class J Bacteriology.</i>
<i>Obligate parasites.</i>	<i>See Class K Virology.</i>
<i>Parasitic protozoa.</i>	<i>See Class L Parasitology.</i>
<i>Parasitic helminths.</i>	<i>See Class M Helminthology.</i>
<i>Parasitic arthropods.</i>	<i>See Class N Medical Entomology.</i>

Acanthamoeba, LL	Anoplocephala, MJ	Brachybacterium, JVF
Acanthocephalus, MX	Antricola, NGU	Braunsiomyia, NR
Acanthocheilonema, MS	Aphthovirus, KU	Brucella, JP
Acarapis, NGE	Argas, NGU	Brugia, MS
Acarus, NGG	Ascaris, MQ	Burkholderia, JF
Achromobacter, JUB	Aspergillus, IL	
Acinetobacter, J, SYN	Avastrovirus, KGA	Campylobacter, JU
Actinobacillus, JOR	Avulavirus, KNU	Candida, IE
Actinomyces, JB		Cardiovirus, KTM
Adersia, NR	Babesia, LC	Caryospora, LC
Aedes, NOR	Babesiosoma, LC	Chaos, LK
Aethina, NJ	Bacillus, JL	Cheyletiella, NGC
Alcaligenes, JQS	Balamuthia, LL	Chilomastix, LV
Alphacoronavirus, KF	Balantidium, LY	Chlamydia, JVS, JVX
Alphapapillomavirus, KV	Bartonella, JVB	Choledocystus, MC
Alphapolyomavirus, KB	Bertiella, MJ	Chromobacterium, JUB
Alphavirus, KNW	Besnoitia, LC	Chrysops, NR
Amblyomma, NGX	Betacoronavirus, KFB	Cimex, NK
Amdovirus, KCB	Betapapillomavirus, KV	Citrobacter, JR
Amoeba, LK	Bezzia, NQ	Cladophialophora, ITY
Ancylostoma, MR	Blastomyces, ID	Clonorchis, MF
Anisakis, MOB	Bocavirus, KCA	Clostridium, JM, JMP
Anncaliia, IP	Bordetella, JQP	Coccidioides, ID
Anopheles, NOK	Borrelia, JY	Cochliomyia, NV

Coltivirus, KWT	Encephalitozoon, IP	Haemophilus, JOS
Cordylobia, NV	Endolimax, LK	Hafnia, JR
Corynebacterium, JE	Entamoeba, LK	Hartmannella, LK
Coxiella, JUL	Enterobacter, JR	Helicobacter, JUA
Cristispira, JW	Enterobius, MP	Hepacivirus, KPH
Cryptococcus, IE	Enterococcus, J, UP	Hepatozoon, LC
Cryptosporidium, LC	Enterocytozoon, IP	Heterophyes, MD
Culex, NOT	Enterovirus, KT, KTB	Hexamita, LV
Culicoides, NQ	Eperythrozoon, JVL	Hippobosca, NW
Cyclospora, LBP	Ephemerovirus, KKB	Hirudo, MZ
Cystoisospora, LC	Epidermophyton, IC	Histomonas, LV
Cytomegalovirus, KJY	Erysipelothrix, JBP	Histoplasma, ID
	Erythroparvovirus, KC	Hyalomma, NGX
Dactylosoma, LC	Erythrovirus, KCA	Hymenolepis, MJ
Davainea, MJ	Escherichia, JR	Hypoderma, NV
Deltacoronavirus, KFB		
Deltaretrovirus, KMC	Fasciola, MF	Influenzavirus, KL
Demodex, NGM	Fasciolopsis, MD	Isospora, LC
Dependovirus, KCC	Flavivirus, KP, KPD	Ixodes, NGX, NGY
Dermacentor, NGY	Fonsecaea, IC	
Dermanyssus, NGO	Forcipomyia, NQ	Klebsiella, JRF
Dermatobia, NV	Francisella, JQ	Klossiella, LD
Diachlorus, NR	Fusobacterium, JFN	
Dialister, JUP		Lactobacillus, JUF
Dicrocoelium, MF	Gamasus, NGO	Legionella, JHA
Dictyocaulus, MW	Gammacoronavirus, KF	Leishmania, LQ
Dientamoeba, LK	Gammapapillomavirus, KV	Lentivirus, KM
Diectophyme, MW	Geotrichum, IC	Leporipoxvirus, KIK
Diphylobothrium, MJ	Giardia, LV	Leptoconops, NQ
Dipylidium, MJ	Glossina, NT	Leptospira, JZ
Dirofilaria, MS	Gongylonema, MRW	Leptotrichia, JBL
Dracunculus, MT		Leptotrombidium, JAF, NGC
	Habronema, MRW	Leucochloridium, MC
Ebolavirus, KE	Haemaphysalis, NGX	Leucocytozoon, LC
Echinococcus, MK	Haematobia, NS	Leuconostoc, JGD
Eimeria, LD	Haematopinus, NZ	Lipoptena, NW
Elaeophora, MS	Haemogregarina, LC	Listeria, JBU

Loa, MSL		Polypodium, LH
Lymphocryptovirus, KJH	Octomitus, LV	Proteocephalus, MK
Lyssavirus, KK	Oesophagostomum, MRS	Proteus, JRP
	Oestrus, NV	Protoparvovirus, KC
Macavirus, KJM	Oidium, IC, ID, IE	Pseudolynchia, NW
Mamastrovirus, KG	Onchocerca, MSL, MU	Pseudomonas, JUH
Mammarenavirus, KQO	Opisthorchis, MF	Pthirus, NZ
Mansonella, MS	Orbivirus, KWB	
Marburgvirus, KEA	Oriente, JAF	Quarantivirus, K, NGT
Margaropus, NGX	Ornithodoros, NGU	
Mastadenovirus, KA	Ornithonyssus, NGA	Reduvius, NK
Melophagus, NW	Orthobornavirus, KRE	Reesimermis, MMA
Metagonimus, MD	Orthobunyavirus, KQB	Retortamonas, LV
Metastrongylus, MW	Orthohantavirus, KQ	Rhadinovirus, KJ
Metorchis, MF	Orthohepadnavirus, KS	Rhinosporidium, IF
Micrococcus, JG	Orthohepevirus, KO	Rhipicephalus, NGX
Microsporium, IC	Orthonairovirus, KQC	Rickettsia, JA
Molluscipoxvirus, KID	Orthopneumovirus, KLQ	Roseolovirus, KJ
Moniezia, MJ	Orthopoxvirus, KIC	Rotavirus, KW
Moraxella, JUM	Orthoreovirus, KW	Rothia, JG
Morbillivirus, KNM	Otobius, NGU	Rubivirus, KNV
Mupapillomavirus, KV	Oxyuris, MP	Rubulavirus, KN
Mycobacterium, JC, JD		
Mycoderma, IC	Paracoccidioides, ID	Salmonella, JS
Mycoplasma, JVN	Paragonimus, ME	Sarcocystis, LC
	Paramphistomum, MG	Sarcoptes, NGI
Naegleria, LL.MVM	Parvovirus, KCB	Scepsis, NR
Neisseria, JI	Pasteurella, JO	Schistosoma, MH
Neospora, LC	Paulinella, LJ	Seadornavirus, KW
Nocardia, JBF, JBJ	Pediculus, NZ	Serpulina, JKD
Norovirus, KD	Pentastoma, NEH	Serratia, JRO
Nosema, IPV	Percavirus, KJ	Setaria, MS
Nothoaspis, NGU	Pestivirus, KPU	Shigella, JT
Nuclearia, LK	Phialophora, IC	Simplexvirus, KJB
Nupapillomavirus, KV	Phlebovirus, KH	Simulium, NP
Nuttallia, LC	Plasmodium, LF	Spilopsyllus, NY
Nuttalliella, NGZ	Pneumocystis, IE	Spirillum, JKS

Spirochaeta, JW	Theileria, LC	Tyrophagus, NGG
Spirometra, MJ	Thelazia, MW	
Spironucleus, LV	Thogotovirus, K	Vairimorpha, IPV
Sporothrix, ID	Toxoplasma, LE	Varicellovirus, KJE, KJG
Stachybotrys, IO	Trachipleistophora, IP	Vesiculovirus, KKC
Staphylococcus, JGB, JGT	Treponema, JX	Vibrio, JK
Stomoxys, NS	Triatoma, NK	Vittaforma, IP
Streptobacillus, JBM	Trichinella, MV	
Streptococcus, JGF, JH	Trichobilharzia, MH	Wenyonella, LC
Streptomyces, JBH	Trichomonas, LW	Wuchereria, MS
Strongyloides, MQS	Trichophyton, IC	
Syngamus, MW	Trichostrongylus, MRS	Xanthomonas, JUH
	Trichuris, MO	Xenopsylla, NY
Tabanus, NR	Trombicula, NGC	
Taenia, MJ, MK	Trypanosoma, LN, LO, LP	Yersinia, JN
Talaromyces, IPP	Tubulinosema, IP	
Teschovirus, KTT	Tunga, NY	Zopfius, JUB

## GENERAL INDEX

- Abdominal cavity, [UPP](#)  
Abdominal veins, [UHVU](#)  
Abducens, [UIVL](#)  
Abnormal psychology, [UJD](#)  
Abortion (criminal), [TTU](#)  
Abortion, [UWI](#)  
Acanthocephalans, [MX](#)  
Acarina, [NG](#)  
Acarine disease (bees), [NGE](#)  
Accessory bones (foot), [UEYQ](#)  
Accessory nerve, [UIVN](#)  
Accessory organs (eye), [UKU-UKZ](#)  
Accident and emergency surgery, [VR](#)  
Accidental death, [TJB](#)  
Accidents, [SQSF](#), [UDEF](#), [VT](#)  
Acclimatisation, [EW](#)  
Achievement tests, [UJCD](#)  
Acholuric jaundice, [PYHP](#)  
Acidosis, [GT](#)  
Acinetobacter baumannii, [JUN](#)  
Acne, [URMD](#)  
Acoustic radiation, [FX](#)  
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), [KM](#)  
Acromegaly, [UQL](#)  
Actinomycetaceae, [JB-JBH](#)  
Actinomycosis (cattle), [JBC](#)  
Actinomycosis (humans), [JB](#)  
Acute bacterial conjunctivitis, [JOU](#)  
Acute dermatitis, [URH](#)  
Addison's anaemia, [PYM](#)  
Addison's disease, [UQX](#)  
Adenoids, [UNT.PL](#)  
Adenovirus infections, [KA](#)  
Adiposogenital dystrophy, [UQMK](#)  
Administration, management, [SQZO](#), [UDZO](#), [ZVU](#)  
Adolescence, [UXY](#)  
Adoption, foster care, [SQJK](#), [UXM](#)  
Adrenal cortex, [UQWP](#)  
Adrenal glands, [UQW](#)  
Adrenal medulla, [UQWK](#)  
Adrenaline, [UQWL](#)  
Aeroembolism, [UAI](#)  
Aeromedical evacuation, [UAT](#)  
Aeronautics, [UAA](#)  
Aetiology, [E](#)  
Affective psychology, [UJBM](#)  
Affective psychoses, [UJR](#)  
African eyeworm, [MSL](#)  
African horse sickness, [KWH](#)  
African tick bite fever, [JAJ](#)  
African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), [LO](#)  
Aftercare, [RY](#)  
Agglutinins, [HF](#)  
Aging (process), [UYB](#)  
Aging-associated diseases, [UY.P](#)  
Agranulocytosis, [PYR](#)  
Agricultural chemistry, [YBE](#)  
Agricultural poisoning, [GK-GKR](#)  
Agricultural soil science, [YBL](#)  
Agricultural workers, [SQZA](#), [UDZA](#)  
Agriculture, [Y](#)  
Agrophysics, [YBC](#)  
Ainhum, [FI](#)  
Air (physical state), [SCR-SCX](#)  
Air conditioning, [SCY](#)  
Air Force medical services, [UAS](#)  
Air hygiene, [SC-SCY](#)  
Air pollution, [SCI-SCP](#)

Air sickness, [UAL](#)  
 Airborne infection, [OD](#)  
 Airports (hygiene), [SXW](#)  
 Albinism, [URLK](#)  
 Albuminuria, [USLG](#)  
 Alcohol, alcoholism, [GFD](#), [SFR](#)  
 Algae, [BKI](#)  
 Alkaloidal-dosimetric medication, [CDS](#)  
 Allergy (animal emanation, food, drink), [HR](#)-HS  
 Alopecia, [UROC](#)  
 Alpaca, [XXI](#)  
 Alternative practices of medicine, [CDO](#)-CDZW  
 Altitude sickness, [FU](#)  
 Alveolectomy, [WGC](#)  
 Alveoli, [UOV](#)  
 Alzheimer's disease, [UJW](#)  
 Amalgams, [WUV](#)  
 Amaurosis fugax, [UKDD](#)  
 Amblyopia (lazy eye), [UKDC](#), [UKI](#)  
 Amenorrhea, [UVGB](#)  
 Amentia, [UJE](#)  
 Ametropia, [UKE](#)  
 Amoebae (general), [LK](#)  
 Amoebic dysentery, [LL](#)  
 Amok, [UJJ](#)  
 Amphibia, [BLSH](#), [XXV](#)  
 Amphistomiasis, [MG](#)  
 Amputations, [UEU.RQV](#)  
 Amyloidosis, [PJ](#)  
 Anaemias, [PYI](#)-PYS  
 Anaesthesia, [VG](#)  
 Anaesthetics (individual), [VID](#)  
 Anaesthetists, [VG.AQ](#)  
 Analgesia, [VG](#)  
 Analytical chemistry, [BEG](#)-BEGV  
 Anaphylactic, [HO](#)  
 Anaplasmosis (cattle), [JAM](#)  
 Anatomy, [BM](#)-BMW  
 Ancient Egypt (medicine), [CE](#)  
 Andropause, [UUI](#)  
 Aneurysm, [UHS.PS](#), [UITH](#)  
 Angina, [UHQC](#)  
 Angiography, [QRE](#)  
 Angioneuroses, [UIEV](#)  
 Angiosperms, [BKO](#)  
 Angling, [YX](#)  
 Angular conjunctivitis, [JUM](#)  
 Animal behaviour, [BLV](#)  
 Animal bites, [VTF](#)  
 Animal breeding, [BJU](#), [XWB](#)  
 Animal crime, [XTS](#)  
 Animal hides, skins, [XWX](#)  
 Animal hospitals, [XSY](#)  
 Animal husbandry, [XW](#)-XWX  
 Animal papillomaviruses, [KVA](#)  
 Animal poxes, [KIE](#)-KIP  
 Animal psychology, [UJA.X](#)  
 Animal rights, [XTF](#)  
 Animal slaughter, culling, [XWW](#)  
 Animism, [CDE](#)  
 Anisakis, [MOB](#)  
 Ankylosis, [UF.PE](#)  
 Anorexia, [UJLA](#)  
 Anoxaemia, [UAH](#)  
 Antenatal clinics, [SQH](#)  
 Anterior hormones, [UQKN](#)  
 Anterior pituitary, [UQKL](#)  
 Anterior tibial artery, [UHSU](#)  
 Anthracosis, [FY](#)  
 Anthrax, [JL](#)-JLF, [SQWV](#), [UDU](#)  
 Anthropological archaeology, [ZS](#)  
 Anthropology, [ZI](#)  
 Anthropometry, [ZKP](#)  
 Anthrozoology, [BLU](#), [ZID](#)

Antibiotics, [RNPA](#)  
 Antibodies, antigens, [HD](#)  
 Antihormones, [UQF](#)  
 Antimicrobial drugs, [RNPA](#)  
 Ants, [NX](#)  
 Anus, [UPV](#)  
 Anxiety disorders, [UJL](#)  
 Aorta, [UHSY](#)  
 Aphasia, [UITE](#)  
 Aphids, [NK](#)  
 Apicoectomy, [WET](#)  
 Apicomplexa, [LC](#)  
 Apparatus, equipment, [AU](#)  
 Appendages of the skin, [URM](#)  
 Appendix, [UPU](#)  
 Appetite, [UPL.F](#)  
 Applied biochemistry, [BEQU](#)  
 Applied chemistry, [BEH-BEHP](#)  
 Applied mathematics, [BBG](#)  
 Applied mycology (industrial), [IZ](#)  
 Applied physiology, [BQF](#)  
 Applied psychology, [UJCY](#)  
 Applied sociology, [ZVK](#)  
 Applied statistics, [BBU](#), [EHU](#)  
 Apraxia, [UITE](#)  
 Aptitude testing, [SQSV](#), [UDEV](#)  
 Aquaculture, [YW](#)  
 Aquariums, [OL](#)  
 Arab, Persian Islamic Golden Age medicine, [CM](#), [DM](#)  
 Arachnida, [BLO](#), [NF-NGZ](#)  
 Archaeology, [ZT](#)  
 Architecture, [SGG](#), [SQZN](#), [UDZN](#), [ZU](#)  
 Archives, [AHC](#), [AHYA](#)  
 Archivist (role), [AHXA](#)  
 Areolar tissue, [URKM](#)  
 Arm, [UEV](#)  
 Armed forces (hygiene), [SV-SWY](#)  
 Armed forces, [SQZT](#), [UDZT](#)  
 Army Medical Service, [UCR](#)  
 Arrhythmia, [UHOI](#)  
 Art, [ZU](#)  
 Arteries, [UHS](#)  
 Arteriosclerosis, [UHS.PJ](#)  
 Arthritis, [UF.PR](#)  
 Arthrodesis, [UF.RSU](#)  
 Arthrology, [UF](#)  
 Arthroplasty, [UF.RSS](#)  
 Arthropods, [BLL](#), [NC](#), [SFNO](#), [XXWV](#)  
 Artificial insemination (animals), [XUTR](#)  
 Artificial insemination (humans), [UTR](#)  
 Artificial intelligence (AI), [BBK](#)  
 Artificial respiration, [VV](#)  
 Artificial teeth, [WV](#)-WVR  
 Asbestosis, [FY](#)  
 Ascariasis, [MQ](#)  
 Ascomycota, [IK-IM](#)  
 Ascorbic acid, [BEVW](#)  
 Asepsis, antisepsis, [V.K](#)  
 Aspergillales, [IL](#)  
 Aspergillosis, [IPN](#)  
 Asphyxia, [VV](#)  
 Asthenia, [QEC](#)  
 Asthma, [HO](#), [SQWP](#), [UDR](#)  
 Astigmatism, [UKI](#)  
 Astronomy, [BB](#)  
 Astroviruses, [KG](#)  
 Ataxia, [UG.PP](#)  
 Atlases, maps, [AN](#)  
 Atonic seizure, [UIF](#)  
 Atopic dermatitis, [URCH](#)  
 Atria, [UHQK](#)  
 Atrioventricular bundle, [UHQN](#)  
 Audiology, [ULC](#)  
 Auditory verbal agnosia, [UITE](#)

Auscultation, [QP](#)  
Australian X disease, [KPF](#)  
Autism spectrum, [UIED](#)  
Autoimmune diseases (general), [HBX](#)  
Autonomic nervous system, [UIW](#)-UIXS  
Autopsy, [TH](#)  
Avian cholera, [JOC](#)  
Avian influenza, [KLP](#)  
Avian nephritis, [KGA](#)  
Avian tuberculosis, [JCK](#)  
Aviary birds, [XXUW](#)  
Aviation hygiene, [SX](#)-SXW  
Aviation medicine, [UA](#), [UAV](#)  
Aviation pathology, [UAP](#)  
Aviation psychology, [UAC](#), [UAO](#)  
Aviation safety, [UAF](#)  
Aviation training, [UAD](#)  
Axillary (armpit), [UEVE](#)  
Axons, [UIM](#)

Babesiosis, [LC](#)  
Back pain, [UEP.Q](#)  
Bacterial vaginosis, [UVV.PR](#)  
Bacteriology (general), [J](#)  
Bacteriophages, [KZ](#)  
Balance (sense of), [UIBE](#)  
Balanitis, [JXV](#)  
Balantidiosis, [LY](#)  
Baleri (sheep), [LNC](#)  
Banti's disease, [UHY.PU](#)  
Barbiturates, [GFG](#)  
Barlow's disease, [GR](#)  
Bartholin's glands, [UVRB](#)  
Basal metabolism, [BEXF](#)  
Bats, [BLTU](#), [OW](#)  
Battlefield medicine, [UC](#), [VY](#)  
Bees, [NX](#), [XXZB](#)

Beetles, [NJ](#)  
Behavioural disorders, [UJX](#)  
Behaviourism, [UJCM](#)  
Bejel, [JXJ](#)  
Benign tumours (skin), [UR.PN](#)  
Benzodiazepines, [GFH](#)  
Bereavement, [UYQ.S](#)  
Bibliographic citation, [AHN](#)  
Bibliographic description, [AHO](#)  
Bibliographical classification, [AHQ](#)  
Bibliographies, [AHR](#)  
Bibliography, [AH](#)-AHZ  
Bibliometrics, [AHOB](#)  
Bile ducts, [UPXK](#)  
Bile, [UPX.G](#)  
Bilharzia, [MH](#)  
Binocular disparity, [UKWB](#)  
Biochemistry, [BEQ](#)-BEQU  
Biogeochemistry, [BDG](#)  
Bioinformatics, [BJZ](#)  
Biology, [BJ](#)-BJZ  
Biomathematics, [BBH](#)  
Biomedical research, [BJB](#)  
Biomicrometry, [UK.QV](#)  
Biophysics, [BEQB](#)  
Biostatistics, [BBU](#)  
Biosynthesis, [BEQM](#)  
Biotechnology, [BJC.AT](#)  
Biotherapy, [RO](#)  
Bipolar disorders, [UJRF](#)  
Birds (carriers of disease), [OP](#)  
Birds (general), [BLS.P](#), [XXU](#)  
Birds (plumage), [XXUR](#)  
Birds of prey (general), [XXUP](#)  
Births, birth rate, [EI](#)  
Bison, [XXKS](#)  
Black tongue (dogs), [GQH](#)



Blackleg, [JMF](#)  
 Blackwater fever, [LG](#)  
 Bladder stones, [USP.PK](#)  
 Blast injuries, [VTH](#)  
 Blindness, [UKC](#)  
 Blood (diseases), [PYF](#)  
 Blood cytology, [PY.E](#)  
 Blood flukes, [MH](#)  
 Blood glucose regulation, [UQI](#)  
 Blood groups, [PYB-PYD](#)  
 Blood poisoning, [PYG](#)  
 Blood pressure, [UHA](#)  
 Blood transfusion, [ROT](#), [SYQS](#)  
 Blood-brain barrier, [UITB](#)  
 Blow flies, [NU](#)  
 Bluetongue (sheep), [KWB](#)  
 Blushing, [UHTR](#)  
 Boils, [URBP](#)  
 Bone marrow, [UHZ](#)  
 Bone structure, [UEL](#)  
 Bone tissue, [UEK](#)  
 Bone-setting, [VP](#)  
 Bony labyrinth, [ULS](#)  
 Book collecting, [AHM](#)  
 Book illustration, [AHF](#)  
 Book, [AHA-AHJL](#)  
 Bookbinding, [AHG](#)  
 Bookselling, [AHH](#)  
 Borna disease (horses), [KRE](#)  
 Bornholm disease, [KTC](#)  
 Botanical medicine, [CDZH](#)  
 Botany, [BK-BKU](#)  
 Botflies, [NV](#)  
 Botryomycosis, [JGB](#)  
 Botulism, [JMP](#)  
 Bovine ephemeral fever, [KKB](#)  
 Bovine farcy, [JBF](#)  
 Bovine haemorrhagic septicaemia, [JOG](#)  
 Bovine malignant catarrhal fever, [KJM](#)  
 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), [XXK.PX](#)  
 Bovines (general), [XXK](#)  
 Brachial plexus, [UIYR](#)  
 Brachiopoda, [BLI](#)  
 Brain, [UIT](#)  
 Brain-behaviour relationships, [UJBF](#)  
 Braxy (sheep), [JME](#)  
 Breastfeeding, [UWZ](#)  
 Breasts, [UVX](#)  
 Brill-Zinsser disease, [JAC](#)  
 Bronchi, bronchioles, [UQU](#)  
 Bronchopneumonia, [UQU.PR](#)  
 Broussaisism, [CDF](#)  
 Brucellosis, [JP-JPF](#)  
 Bruonian system of medicine, [CDG](#)  
 Bryophyta, [BKL](#)  
 Bryozoa, [BLJ](#)  
 Bubonic plague, [JNB](#)  
 Buffalo gnats, [NP](#)  
 Buffalo, [XXKR](#)  
 Bulimia, [UJLA](#)  
 Bunions, [UREC](#)  
 Burns, scalds, [VTC](#)  
 Buruli ulcer, [JC](#)  
 Business efficiency study, [SQSP](#), [UDEP](#)  
 Cabin pressurisation, [UAI](#)  
 Cadaver, [PAR](#)  
 Caesarean section, [UWS](#)  
 Caffeine, [GFT](#), [SFP](#)  
 California encephalitis, [KQB](#)  
 Callosities, [UREC](#)  
 Calorimetry, [BEXH](#), [BOX](#)  
 Camel, [XXI](#)  
 Campylobacter, [JU](#)

Cancer, [PM](#), [SQWX](#), [UDV](#)  
 Canicola infection, [JZX](#)  
 Canine bronchopneumonia, [JQR](#)  
 Canine distemper, [KNQ](#)  
 Canines (general), [BLTM](#), [XXR](#)  
 Cannabis, [GFN](#)  
 Capillaries, [UHT](#)  
 Capillary worms, [MOA](#)  
 Capital punishment, [TL](#)  
 Caponisation, [XUU](#), [XWV](#)  
 Carbonated drinks, [SFO](#)  
 Carbuncles, [URBP](#)  
 Carcase disposal, [XST](#)  
 Cardiovascular system, [UH](#)  
 Carnivora, [BLTM](#)  
 Carotene, [BEVC](#), [GOF](#)  
 Carotid arteries, [UHSW](#)  
 Carp, [XXWC](#)  
 Carpal bones, [UEWC](#)  
 Cartilage, ligaments, [UEM](#), [UFL](#)  
 Case studies, [ZVB.AWB](#)  
 Castration (animals), [XUU](#), [XWV](#)  
 Castration (humans), [UUE](#)  
 Catalepsy, [UIEL](#)  
 Catalogues (libraries), [AHW](#)  
 Catalogues (publishers), [AHV](#)  
 Cataloguing codes, [AHPB](#)  
 Cataloguing, [AHP](#)  
 Catalysis, [BEEI](#)  
 Cataract, [UKTC](#)  
 Catering, canteens, [SQRP](#), [UDC](#)  
 Cats, [XXS](#)  
 Cecum, [UPU](#)  
 Celiac plexus, [UHPV](#), [UIYV](#)  
 Celibacy, [UTSY](#)  
 Cellulitis, [URBS](#)  
 Censorship, freedom of press, [AHJ](#)  
 Central diabetes insipidus, [UQMD](#)  
 Central nervous system toxicity, [UIEH](#)  
 Central nervous system, [UIP](#)  
 Cephalic nerves, [UIYK](#)  
 Cereal foods, [SFI](#)  
 Cerebellopontine angle, [UITQ](#)  
 Cerebellum, [UITR](#)  
 Cerebral cortex, [UITN](#)  
 Cerebral palsy, [UITD](#)  
 Cerebrospinal fluid, [UI.QY](#)  
 Cerebrovascular disease, [UITH](#)  
 Cerebrum, [UITM](#)  
 Cerumen, [ULKK.G](#)  
 Cervical nerves, [UIYM](#)  
 Cervix, [UVPC](#)  
 Cestodes (intestinal), [MJ](#)  
 Cestodes (larval), [MK](#)  
 Cestodes (tapeworms), [MI](#)-MMA  
 Cetacea, [BLTK](#)  
 Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis), [LP](#)  
 Chancroid, [JOT](#)  
 Chappa, [FJ](#)  
 Charity, [ZVL](#)  
 Cheese mite, [NGG](#)  
 Cheilosis, [GQC](#)  
 Chemical dynamics, [BEE](#)-BEEV  
 Chemical engineering, [BEHE](#)  
 Chemical industry, [SQZE](#), [UDZE](#)  
 Chemical synthesis, [BEGX](#)  
 Chemistry (general), [BE](#)  
 Chemoreception, [UIBO](#)  
 Chemotherapy, [RN](#)  
 Chickenpox, [KJG](#)  
 Chickens, [XXUD](#)  
 Chikungunya virus, [KNX](#)  
 Chilblain, [FS](#), [URBC](#)  
 Child behaviour, [UXF](#)

Child deprivation, [SQJD](#), [UXK](#)  
 Child employment, [SQN](#)  
 Child psychology, [SQMC](#), [UXF](#)  
 Child welfare, [SQH](#)-SQN  
 Children (disabilities), [SQJ](#)-SQJC, [UXH](#), [UXJ](#)  
 Children (physiological development), [UX.F](#)  
 Children (post-school), [SQN](#), [UXY](#)  
 Children (school age), [SQL](#), [UXE](#)  
 Children (toddler, pre-school), [SQK](#), [UXD](#)  
 Children's hospitals, [UX.RX](#)  
 Children's institutions, [SQJH](#)  
 Chills, [QEF](#)  
 Chiropody, [URED](#)  
 Chiropractic, [CDP](#)  
 Chlamydia, [JVS](#)  
 Chlamydiaceae, [JVS](#)-JVY  
 Cholangitis, [UPXK.PR](#)  
 Cholera, [JK](#)  
 Choline, [BEVS](#)  
 Chorda tendineae, [UHRT](#)  
 Chordata, [BLS](#)  
 Chorioamnionitis, [UWM](#)  
 Christian Science, [CDQ](#)  
 Chromosomes, [BJT](#)  
 Chromotherapy, [BYF](#)  
 Chromothermal medicine, [CDR](#)  
 Chronic diseases, [UYP](#)  
 Chronic fatigue syndrome, [UJK](#)  
 Chyluria, [UHVV](#)  
 Cicadas, [NK](#)  
 Cicatrices, [VEH](#)  
 Ciliates, [LX](#)  
 Cineplasty, [UEU.RQV](#)  
 Circulatory system, [UH](#)  
 Circumcision, [UUVC](#)  
 Cirrhosis, [UPW.PR](#)  
 Cisterna magna, [UITS](#)  
 Citizenship, [ZVP](#)  
 Civil partnership, [UTM](#)  
 Classical period medicine, [CK](#), [DJ](#)  
 Clavicle, [UEQP](#)  
 Clavicular breathing, [UO.PE](#)  
 Cleaners, [SQZV](#), [UDZV](#)  
 Cleft lip, palate, [WAM](#)  
 Clerical workers, [SQZW](#), [UDZW](#)  
 Climate engineering, [BDE](#)  
 Climate models, [BDM](#)  
 Climatology, [BD](#)-BDU  
 Clinical drug trials, [RJ.AW](#)  
 Clinical medicine (diagnosis), [QD](#)  
 Clinical nutrition, [BEXS](#)-BEXW  
 Clinical surgery, [V.O](#)  
 Clinical trials, [C.AW](#)  
 Clitoris, [UVVK](#)  
 Clostridiaceae, [JM](#)-JMP  
 Clostridial infection (sheep), [JMG](#)  
 Clostridial myositis, [JMC](#)  
 Clostridium difficile, [JMS](#)  
 Clothing, [SKN](#)  
 Cnidaria, [LH](#)  
 Cocaine, [GFK](#)  
 Coccidiosis, [LD](#)  
 Coccyx, [UEPU](#)  
 Cochineal, [XXZG](#)  
 Cochlea, [ULV](#)  
 Cochlear implants, [ULE](#)  
 Coelenterata, [BLF](#)  
 Coeliac disease, [HQ](#)  
 Coenurosis (ruminants), [MKS](#)  
 Coffee, [SFP](#)  
 Cognitive development, [UJCB](#)  
 Cognitive processes, [UJC](#)  
 Cognitive psychology, [UJBK](#)  
 Cognitive school, [UJCV](#)

Cold (effects of), [FS](#)  
 Cold climates, [EZ](#)  
 Colibacillosis, [JRC](#)  
 Collected papers, [AF](#)  
 Collected works of single authors, [AG](#)  
 Colloids, [BEET](#)  
 Colon, [UPT](#)  
 Colonial Medical Service, [UBS](#)  
 Colonialism, [ZVY](#)  
 Colorado tick fever, [KWT](#)  
 Colour perception, [UKJ](#)  
 Colposcope, [UV.Q](#)  
 Coma, [QES](#)  
 Combat casualties, [VY](#)  
 Commerce, [ZVO](#)  
 Commercial publications, [AV](#)  
 Commercial waste, [SJN](#)  
 Common cold, [KTB](#)  
 Communications, media, [ZVN](#)  
 Community medicine, [SO](#)  
 Complex interventions, [SOA](#)  
 Composting, [SJT](#)  
 Computer programming, [BBL](#)  
 Computer systems (libraries), [AHLQ](#)  
 Computerised tomography (CT), [BXXB](#)  
 Computers, [BBK](#)  
 Condiments, [SFO](#)  
 Confectionery, [SFK](#)  
 Confusional states, [UJS](#)  
 Congenital abnormalities, [BPB](#)  
 Congenital disease, [FC](#)  
 Congenital hearing loss, [ULCD](#)  
 Congenital heart disease, [UHO.PH](#)  
 Congenital iodine deficiency syndrome, [UQRM](#)  
 Congenital malaria, [LF.PH](#)  
 Congenital mental impairment, [UJE](#)  
 Congenital orthopaedic deformities, [UEE-UEEQ](#)  
 Congenital skin diseases, [UR.PH](#)  
 Congenital syphilis, [JXF](#)  
 Congo floor maggot, [NV](#)  
 Conjunctiva, [UKXY](#)  
 Constipation, [UPTC](#)  
 Construction industry, [SQZN](#), [UDZN](#)  
 Contact dermatitis, [URCH](#)  
 Contact lenses, [UKF](#)  
 Contagious abortion (cows), [JPB](#)  
 Contagious acne (horses), [JE](#)  
 Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, [JVQ](#)  
 Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, [JVR](#)  
 Contraception, [UTT](#), [UWD](#)  
 Cooley's anaemia, [PYH](#)  
 Copyright, [AHJ](#)  
 Cornea, [UKM](#)  
 Coronary arteries, [UHSX](#)  
 Coronaviruses, [KF-KFF](#)  
 Corpus luteum, [UVN](#)  
 Corticol hormones, [UQWQ](#)  
 Corticosteroid atrophy, [URF](#)  
 Cosmetic dentistry, [WQA](#)  
 Cosmetic surgery, [VNC](#)  
 Cosmetics, [SKM](#)  
 Cosmic radiation, [UAN](#)  
 Cough, [UO.QC](#)  
 Countries (geography, history), [ZB](#)  
 Cowper glands, [UUW](#)  
 Cowpox, [KIC](#)  
 Coxa, [UESC](#)  
 Coxsackievirus, [KTC](#)  
 Cranial nerves, [UIVC](#), [UIXH](#)  
 Craniometry, [ZKP](#)  
 Creches, [SQH](#)  
 Cremation, [SIC](#)  
 Creutzfeld-Jakob disease, [UIP.PJ](#)  
 Crickets, [XXZC](#)

Criminology, [ZWD](#)  
 Crop rotation, [YEB](#)  
 Croup, [UOT.PR](#)  
 Crowd psychology, [UJBN](#)  
 Critical care unit, [SYQA](#)  
 Crustacea, [BLN](#), [NE-NEH](#), [SFN](#)  
 Cryptococcosis, [IPD](#)  
 Cryptograms, [BKG-BKM](#)  
 Cryptorchidism, [UUL.PH](#)  
 Cryptosporidiosis, [LC](#)  
 Crystallochemical analysis, [BEGH](#)  
 Crystallography, [BG](#)  
 Culture (society), [ZU](#)  
 Cushing's disease, [UQL](#)  
 Cutaneous blood vessels, [URKN](#)  
 Cutaneous leishmaniasis (oriental sore), [LT](#)  
 Cyanosis, [UH.Q](#)  
 Cycadophyta, [BKR](#)  
 Cystic fibrosis, [UO.PH](#)  
 Cystitis, [USP.F](#)  
 Cytology, cell, [BJY](#), [PA](#)  
 Cytoscopy, [USP.Q](#)

Dairy products, [SFG-SFHP](#)  
 Dairying, [YL](#)  
 Data collection, [EHS](#)  
 Data management, [AHXB](#)  
 Data protection, [AHJ](#)  
 Data science, [BBV](#)  
 Deafness, [ULC-ULCF](#)  
 Death (cause of), [TJ-TK](#)  
 Decompression sickness, [FT](#), [UAI](#)  
 Deer, [XXLD](#)  
 Degeneracy, [BJW](#)  
 Degenerative skin disorders, [UR.PJ](#)  
 Dehorning, disbudding, [XWT](#)  
 Dehydration, [QEH](#)

Delerium tremens, [GFD.PX](#)  
 Dementia, [UJW](#)  
 Demodecidae, [NGM](#)  
 Demography, [EHD](#)  
 Dengue, [KPD](#)  
 Dental alveoli, [WG](#)  
 Dental anaesthesia, [WR](#)  
 Dental castings, [WUK](#)  
 Dental ceramics, [WUH](#)  
 Dental crowns, bridges, [WW](#)  
 Dental extraction, [WM](#)  
 Dental fillings, [WQ](#)  
 Dental implants, [WO](#), [WUPA](#)  
 Dental injuries, [WP](#)  
 Dental materials, [WUM-WUX](#)  
 Dental metallurgy, [WUE](#)  
 Dental profession, [WB](#)  
 Dentin, enamel, [WD](#)  
 Dentistry, [W-WW](#)  
 Dentofacial orthopaedics, [WN](#)  
 Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), [BJT](#)  
 Depression, [UJM](#)  
 Dermabacteraceae, [JVF](#)  
 Dermal atrophy, [URF](#)  
 Dermatalgia, [URDH](#)  
 Dermatology (regional), [URY](#)  
 Dermatology, [UR-URY](#)  
 Dermatomycoses, [URBN](#)  
 Dermato-neuroses, [URD](#)  
 Dermatophilosis, [JBE](#)  
 Dermis, [URK](#)  
 Developmental toxicity, [BPC](#)  
 Diabetes mellitus, [UQL](#)  
 Diabetic coma, [UQL.M](#)  
 Diaphragm (muscular), [UPO](#)  
 Diaphragm (thoracic), [UOWA](#)  
 Diarrhoea, [UPTD](#)

Diathermy, [VFD](#)  
 Diet, [BEXM](#)  
 Dietetic geography, [BEXP](#)  
 Dietetics, [BEXL](#)-BEXP  
 Dietotherapy, [RW](#)  
 Differential psychology, [UJCF](#)  
 Digestive system, [UP](#)  
 Digital forensics, [TQ](#)  
 Digital preservation, [AHZ](#)  
 Dimorphic fungi, [ID](#)  
 Diphtheria, [JE](#)  
 Diplopia, [UKWB](#)  
 Dips, dipping tanks, [XSF](#)  
 Diptera (flies), [NL](#)-NW  
 Directories, [AI](#)  
 Disabilities (orthopaedic), [UEFW](#)  
 Disabilities (public provision), [SOZ](#)  
 Disease causation, [FB](#)-FG  
 Disease prevention, [SP](#)-SPG  
 Disease transmission, [OB](#)-OF  
 Diseases of society, [SPS](#)  
 Disinfection, [SPF](#)-SPG, [SXF](#)  
 Dislocated jaw, [WAF](#)  
 Dissection, [BM.AT](#)  
 Distomiasis (hepatic), [MF](#)  
 Distomiasis (intestinal), [MD](#)  
 Distomiasis (pulmonary), [ME](#)  
 Diver's disease, [FT](#)  
 Divorce, [UTM](#)  
 DNA profiling, [TPD](#)  
 Dogs, [XXR](#)  
 Domestic animals, [OY](#)  
 Domestic cattle, [XXK](#)  
 Domestic poultry, [XXUD](#)  
 Donkey, ass, [XXMT](#)  
 Dourine (horses), [LNO](#)  
 Dove, [XXUH](#)  
 Down syndrome, [UJEE](#)  
 Dracunculiasis, [MT](#)  
 Drug regulation, [RHO](#)  
 Drugs (cardiac, blood), [RJH](#)  
 Drugs (digestive), [RJP](#)  
 Drugs (endocrine), [RJO](#)  
 Drugs (extraneous), [RJE](#)  
 Drugs (eye), [RJK](#)  
 Drugs (female reproductive system), [RJV](#)  
 Drugs (general), [RD](#)  
 Drugs (genitourinary), [RJS](#)  
 Drugs (immune system), [RJX](#)  
 Drugs (lactation), [RJW](#)  
 Drugs (libido), [RJT](#)  
 Drugs (muscles), [RJG](#)  
 Drugs (native), [RG](#)  
 Drugs (nervous system), [RJI](#)  
 Drugs (psychoactive), [RJI](#)  
 Drugs (respiratory), [RJO](#)  
 Drugs (secretions), [RJD](#)  
 Drugs (skin), [RJR](#)  
 Dry beriberi, [GP](#)  
 Dry climates, [EY](#)  
 Duodenum, [UPSN](#)  
 Dura mater, [UIR](#)  
 Dust, [SCI](#)  
 Dysarthria, [UITF](#)  
 Dysentery, [JT](#)  
 Dyskinesias, [UIEK](#)  
 Dyslexia (acquired), [UITE](#)  
 Dyslexia (developmental), [UIEE](#)  
 Dysmenorrhoea, [UVGD](#)  
 Dyspareunia, [UVD](#)  
 Dyspepsia, [UPQ.PP](#)  
 Dysphagia, [UPN.P](#)  
 Dyspnea, [UO.PP](#)  
 Dystocia, [UWO.M](#)

Dystrophic states (skin), [URE](#)

Ear, nose, and throat (hospital), [SYQF](#)

Eardrum, [ULL](#)

Earwigs, [NJ](#)

Eating disorders, [UJLA](#)

Ebola virus, [KE](#)

Echinococcosis, [MK](#)

Echinodermata, [BLG](#)

Eclectic medicine, [CDT](#)

Eclectic school, [CLK](#)

E-coli, [JRC](#)

Ecology, environment, [BJX](#)

Economic botany, [YD](#)

Economics, [ZVR](#)

Ectohormones, [UOZ](#)

Ectopic pregnancy, [UWL](#)

Eczema group, [URHE](#)

Edible fungi, [IH](#)

Education, teaching, [AR](#), [SQZX](#), [UDZX](#)

Educational psychology, [UJCB](#)

Eel, [XXWE](#)

Effluents, [SHZP-SHZS](#)

Eggs, [SFL](#)

Egyptian medicine, [CE](#), [DE](#)

Eighteenth-century medicine, [CR](#), [DR](#)

Eimeriosis, [LD](#)

Ejaculatory duct, [UUQ](#)

Electrical healing, [CDU](#)

Electrical injuries, [VTK](#)

Electricity (effects of), [FW](#)

Electricity, [BCU](#)

Electroanalysis, [BEGV](#)

Electrochemistry, [BED-BEDO](#)

Electroconvulsive therapy, [UJ.RK](#)

Electrodiagnosis (ECG, EEG), [QS](#)

Electronics industry, [SQZD](#), [UDZD](#)

Electronics, [BCV](#)

Electrophysiology, [BQM](#)

Electrosurgery, [VF](#)

Elephants, [XXH](#)

Elk, [XXKE](#)

Embalming, [SIM](#)

Embolism, [UHI](#)

Embryology, [BO](#)

Embryotomy, [UWT](#)

Emergency department (hospital), [SYQB](#)

Employees (job analysis), [SQST](#), [UDET](#)

Employees (medical assessment), [SQU](#), [UDFU](#)

Employees (selection), [SQSU](#), [UDEU](#)

Employees (training), [SQSR](#), [UDER](#)

Employment relations, [ZVJ](#)

Emu, [XXUE](#)

Encephalitis lethargica, [KTA](#)

Encephalography, [UIT.Q](#)

Encephalomalacia, [UITI](#)

Encyclopaedias, [AJ](#)

Endemic goiter, [UQRG](#)

Endemic typhus, [JAE](#)

Endocarditis, [JGG-JGH](#)

Endocardium, [UHP](#)

Endocrine system, [UQ-UQYP](#)

Endometrium, [UVP](#)

Energy crops, [YCE](#)

Engineers, [SQZY](#), [UDZY](#)

English grammar, [ALA](#)

English language dictionaries, [AL](#)

Enteritis, [UPS.PR](#)

Enterobacteriaceae, [JR-JTH](#)

Enterocolitis, [UPR.PR](#)

Enterohepatitis, [LV](#)

Enucleation, [UKK.RQT](#)

Environmental epidemiology, [EV](#)

Environmental hygiene, [SB](#)

Environmental remediation, [SGDB](#)  
 Enzootic pneumonia, [JOL-JOP](#)  
 Eperythrozoonosis, [JVL](#)  
 Epidemiological statistics, [EPA](#)  
 Epidemiology, [EB-EG](#)  
 Epidermis, [URL](#)  
 Epidermolysis bullosa group, [URHO](#)  
 Epiglottitis, [UNW](#)  
 Epilepsy, [UIEL](#), [UJT](#)  
 Epineurium, [UIN](#)  
 Epizootics (control of), [XSU](#)  
 Epstein-Barr virus, [KJH](#)  
 Equine encephalomyelitis, [KNW](#)  
 Equine infectious anaemia, [KMB](#)  
 Equine influenza, [KLE](#)  
 Equines (general), [XXM](#)  
 Erectile dysfunction, [UUC](#)  
 Erysipelas, [JGN](#), [URBS](#)  
 Erysipeloid, [JBQ](#)  
 Erysipelotrichaceae, [JBP-JBS](#)  
 Erythema group, [URG-URGL](#)  
 Erythroblastosis fetalis, [PYHE](#)  
 Espundia, [LU](#)  
 Ethmoid sinus, [UMPG](#)  
 Ethnic relations, [ZYR](#)  
 Ethnography, [ZR](#)  
 Eugenics, [SL](#)  
 Eunuchs, [UUE](#)  
 Eustachian tube, [ULP](#)  
 Euthanasia, [TI](#)  
 Evolution, [BJS](#)  
 Evolutionary theory, [BJS](#), [ZJA](#)  
 Exchange of publication, [AHI](#)  
 Excretion, [BQS](#)  
 Exercise, [BQJ](#), [SKJ](#)  
 Existentialism, [UJCL](#)  
 Exophoria, [UKWD](#)  
 Exophthalmos, [UKK.PG](#)  
 Expeditions, voyages, [AM](#), [SS](#), [UCD](#), [ZE](#)  
 Experimental biology, [BJC](#)  
 Experimental psychology, [UJA.AW](#)  
 External auditory canal, [ULKK](#)  
 External senses, [UIBK](#)  
 Eye banks, [UKK.RSS](#)  
 Eye examination, [UK.Q](#)  
 Eye hospitals, [UK.RX](#)  
 Eye, [UKK](#)  
 Eyebrows, [UKY](#)  
 Eyeglasses, [UKF](#)  
 Eyelashes, [UKX](#)  
 Eyelids, [UKX](#)  
 Eyesight, [UK.F](#)  
 Eyestrain, [UK.PP](#)  
 Eye-tooth connection, [WIBK](#)  
 Facial nerve, [UIXK](#)  
 Fainting, [QES](#)  
 Fallopian tubes, [UVO](#)  
 Family planning, [UTT](#)  
 Family structure, [ZVD](#)  
 Farcy, [JFF](#)  
 Farm animals (general), [XXJ](#)  
 Farm buildings, [XSB](#)  
 Farm campsites, [YZ](#)  
 Farm management, [YBU](#)  
 Farriery, [XWS](#)  
 Fasting, [BEXV](#)  
 Fat-soluble vitamins, [BEVB](#)-BEVG  
 Fauna, flora, [BH](#)  
 Feed storage, [XSH](#)  
 Feline pneumonia, [JVM](#)  
 Felines (general), [BLTM](#), [XXS](#)  
 Female genital mutilation (FGM), [UVVC](#)  
 Female sex organs (external), [UVV](#)-UVVP



Female sex organs (internal), [UVL-UVRB](#)  
 Feminine psychology, [UJA.W](#)  
 Feminist anthropology, [ZQG](#)  
 Femoral artery, [UHST](#)  
 Ferrets, [XXSF](#)  
 Fertility, infertility, [UTH](#)  
 Fertilisation, [UWD](#)  
 Fevers, [HX](#)  
 Fibre crops, [YCF](#)  
 Fibula, [UEXP](#)  
 Field crops, [YE](#)  
 Fifteenth-century medicine, [CO](#)  
 Filariasis, [MS](#)  
 Finance, [ZVO](#)  
 Financial services, [SQZR](#), [UDZR](#)  
 First aid, [SQVK](#), [UDGK](#), [VUF](#)  
 Fish farming, [YW](#)  
 Fish, [BLSB](#), [OL](#), [SFN](#), [XXW](#)  
 Flagellate enterocolitis, [LV](#)  
 Flagellates, [LM](#)  
 Fleas, [NY](#)  
 Flies (biting), [NM](#)  
 Flight crew, [UAB](#)  
 Flight nursing, [UARX](#)  
 Flower farming, [YG](#)  
 Fluid balance, [BEXG](#)  
 Fluorescein angiogram, [UK.QR](#)  
 Fluoroscopy, [QRE](#)  
 Fluorosis, [WIG](#)  
 Flystrike (sheep), [NV](#)  
 Focus groups, [ZVB.AWB](#)  
 Foetal alcohol syndrome, [UJEE](#)  
 Foetal physiology, [UWM](#)  
 Foetus, [UWF](#)  
 Fog, smog, [SCK](#)  
 Folic acid, [BEVO](#)  
 Folklore, [ZQE](#)  
 Fomites, [OB](#)  
 Food handling, [SFY](#)  
 Food poisons (bait), [OXW](#)  
 Food preservation, [SFE-SFF](#)  
 Food processing, [SFC](#), [SQZJ](#), [UDZI](#)  
 Food safety, [SE](#)  
 Food substances (chemistry), [BEW](#)-BEWW  
 Food utensils, [SFZ](#)  
 Food values, [BEXJ](#)  
 Foodborne infection, [OE](#)  
 Foot, toes, [UEY](#)  
 Foot-and-mouth disease, [KU](#)  
 Foraminifera, [LJ](#)  
 Forearm, [UEVK](#)  
 Foreign aid, [ZVM](#)  
 Foreign bodies (surgery), [VW](#)  
 Foreign dictionaries, [AK](#)  
 Forensic anthropology, [TPM](#), [ZN](#)  
 Forensic chemistry, [TP](#)  
 Forensic dentistry, [TPL](#)  
 Forensic psychiatry, [TGP](#)  
 Foreskin, [UUU](#)  
 Forestry, [YI](#)  
 Fowl cholera, [JOC](#)  
 Fowl typhoid, [JSQ](#)  
 Fractures, dislocations, [UEC](#)  
 Frog, toad, [XXVF](#)  
 Frohlich syndrome, [UQMK](#)  
 Frontal lobe, [UITNK](#)  
 Frontal sinus, [UMPE](#)  
 Frostbite, [FS](#), [URBC](#)  
 Fruticulture, [YF](#)  
 Fumigation, [OXV](#)  
 Functionalism, [UJCI](#)  
 Fungal ear infections, [IPO](#)  
 Fungi imperfecti, [IB](#)-IF  
 Fungicides, [I.R](#)

Fungus spores, [LY](#)  
 Fur-bearing animals, [XXYF](#)  
 Furuncles, [URBP](#)

Gallbladder, [UPX](#)  
 Gallstones, [UPX.PK](#)  
 Gambian horse sickness, [LNF](#)  
 Game birds, [XXUY](#)  
 Gangosa, [JXL](#)  
 Gardening, [YG](#)  
 Gartner's bacillus, [JSW](#)  
 Gas analysis, [BEGK](#)  
 Gas gangrene, [JMB](#)  
 Gastric contents test, [QL](#)  
 Gastric glands, [UPQK](#)  
 Gastrointestinal hormones, [UQC](#)  
 Gastrointestinal tract, [UPQ](#)  
 Gastrosocopy, [UP.Q](#)  
 Gender identity, [TTC](#)  
 Gender, [ZQG](#), [ZVDG](#)  
 Gender-based violence, [TTR](#)  
 General anaesthesia, [VJ](#)-[VJW](#)  
 General medicine, [C](#)  
 General paresis, [UJU](#)  
 General practitioners, [CBN](#)  
 General surgery, [SYQI](#), [V](#)  
 General works, [AY](#)  
 Genetics, [BJT](#)  
 Genital anomalies, [UT.ET](#)  
 Genitoplasty, [UV.RP](#)  
 Genitourinary surgery, [US.V](#)  
 Geodesy, [BB](#)  
 Geology, [BG](#), [SGC](#)  
 Geophagy, [UP.PP](#)  
 Geriatric anaesthesia, [UYW](#)  
 Geriatric care (legal), [UY.T](#)  
 Geriatric surgery, [UYV](#), [V.Y](#)

Geriatrics (physiology), [UY.F](#)  
 Geriatrics, [UY](#)-[UYW](#)  
 German measles (rubella), [KNV](#)  
 Gerontological nursing, [UY.RX](#)  
 Gestalt psychology, [UJCO](#)  
 Giardiasis, [LV](#)  
 Gifted children, [UXI](#)  
 Gigantism, [UQL](#)  
 Gingiva, [WH](#)  
 Gingivectomy, [WHG](#)  
 Gingivitis, [WHC](#)  
 Ginkgophyta, [BKP](#)  
 Glanders, [JF](#)  
 Glandular fever, [KJH](#)  
 Glaucoma, [UKD](#)  
 Globalisation, [ZVI](#)  
 Glossopharyngeal nerve, [UIXL](#)  
 Glycosuria, [USLG](#)  
 Gnetophyta, [BKS](#)  
 Goat, [XXKW](#)  
 Goldfish, [XXWG](#)  
 Gonads, [UQY](#)  
 Gonorrhoea, [JI](#)  
 Goundou, [JXM](#)  
 Gout, [GX](#)  
 Government, [ZVV](#), [ZVW](#)  
 Graafian follicle, [UVMG](#)  
 Graeco-Roman, Byzantine medicine, [CL](#)-[CLW](#), [DK](#)  
 Grain crops, cereals, [YEC](#)  
 Granuloma inguinale, [JRG](#)  
 Grass sickness (horses), [JMP](#)  
 Graves' disease, [UQPG](#)  
 Greenhouse gases, [SCM](#)  
 Gregarines, [LC](#)  
 Group therapy, [UJ.RVP](#)  
 Grouse, [XXUY](#)  
 Guinea pigs, [XXTG](#)

Guineafowl, [XXUG](#)  
 Gutta percha, [WUU](#)  
 Gynaecology, [UV](#)-[UVY](#)  
  
 Habits, [UJBT](#)  
 Haematology, [PY](#)  
 Haematopoietic system, [UHW](#)  
 Haemoglobin disease, [PYHS](#)  
 Haemoglobinuria, [USLK](#)  
 Haemogregarines, [LC](#)  
 Haemolysis, [PYH](#)  
 Haemophilia, [PYV](#)  
 Haemorrhage, [UHF](#)  
 Haemorrhagic diseases, [PYT](#)  
 Haemorrhagic stroke, [UITH](#)  
 Hair, [URO](#)  
 Handedness, [UJBW](#)  
 Handicrafts, [SQZM](#), [UDZM](#)  
 Hands and fingers, [UEW](#)  
 Hantaviruses, [KQ](#)  
 Hashimoto's thyroiditis, [HQ](#)  
 Haverhill fever, [JBM](#)  
 Health and safety education, [SQVE](#), [UDGE](#)  
 Health economics, [CBT](#)-[CBTZ](#)  
 Health education, [SOH](#)-[SOK](#)  
 Health equity, [SON](#)  
 Health examination, [SKQ](#)  
 Health indices, [SOA](#)  
 Health organisations (international), [SOB](#)  
 Health promotion, [SOH](#)-[SOK](#)  
 Health surveys, [SOE](#)  
 Health technology assessment, [SOA](#)  
 Hearing aids, [ULD](#)  
 Heart attack, [UHOL](#)  
 Heart failure, [UHOK](#)  
 Heart rate, [UHOH](#)  
 Heart valves, [UHR](#)  
  
 Heart, [UHO](#)  
 Heartwater disease, [JAL](#)  
 Heat (effects of), [FQ](#)  
 Heat, thermodynamics, [BCH](#)  
 Heatstroke, [FQ](#)  
 Heliotherapy, [BYH](#)  
 Helminthology, [BLH](#), [M](#)  
 Helminths (blood, tissue), [MBH](#)  
 Helminths (intestinal), [MBP](#)  
 Hemeralopia, [UKDH](#)  
 Hemianopia, [UKDI](#)  
 Hemiptera, [NK](#)  
 Hepatic artery, [UHSL](#)  
 Hepatitis B, [KS](#)  
 Hepatitis C, [KPH](#)  
 Hepatitis D, [KSA](#)  
 Hepatitis E, [KO](#)  
 Hepatitis, [UPW.PR](#)  
 Herb farming, [YEY](#)  
 Herbal medicine, [RE](#)  
 Heredity, [BJT](#)  
 Hernia, [UPR.PG](#)  
 Heroin, [GFQ](#)  
 Herpes simplex, [KJB](#)  
 Herpesviruses, [KJ](#)-[KJZ](#)  
 Heterophoria, [UKWC](#)  
 High altitudes, [EYH](#), [FU](#), [UAH](#)  
 Hindfoot, [UEYC](#)  
 Hippocratic collection, [CJ](#), [DJ](#)  
 Histology, [BN](#)  
 Histopathology, [PA](#)  
 Histoplasmosis, [IPH](#)  
 History of epidemics, [ED](#)  
 Hives, [URHU](#)  
 Hog cholera, [KPU](#)  
 Holopathy, [CDH](#)  
 Home economics, [SFB](#)

Homeopathy, [CDV](#)  
 Homicide, [TJH](#)  
 Hops, beer, [YFW](#)  
 Hormonal therapy, [ROH](#)  
 Hormones, [UQA](#)  
 Horseflies, [NR](#)  
 Horses, [XXM](#)  
 Horticulture, [YC](#)  
 Hospital buildings, [SYE-SYEW](#)  
 Hospital catering, [SYK](#)  
 Hospital dental services, [SYQE](#)  
 Hospital departments, [SYQ-SYQZ](#)  
 Hospital domestic services, [SYL](#)  
 Hospital finance, [SYI](#)  
 Hospital fittings, equipment, [SYF](#)  
 Hospital inspections, [SYN](#)  
 Hospital organisation, [SYH-SYHP](#)  
 Hospital patients, [SYP-SYPX](#)  
 Hospital ships, [SWX](#)  
 Hospital staff, [SYM-SYMJ](#)  
 Hospitality, retail, [SQZP](#)  
 Hospitals (Great Britain), [SYB-SYBS](#)  
 Hospitals (NHS), [SOFK-SOFY](#)  
 Hospitals (other countries), [SYC](#)  
 Hospitals, [SY-SYQZ](#)  
 House flies, [NU](#)  
 Household waste, [SJM](#)  
 Housing (tropics), [STH](#)  
 Housing, [SGH-SGK](#)  
 Human anatomy, [BME](#)  
 Human antiquity, [ZJB](#)  
 Human biotypology, [ZL](#)  
 Human geography, [ZH](#)  
 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), [KM](#)  
 Human infection studies, [HW.AW](#)  
 Human orthopneumovirus, [KLO](#)  
 Human papillomaviruses (HPV), [KV](#)  
 Human physiology, [BQE](#)  
 Human prehistory, [ZJB](#)  
 Human relations (workplace), [SQSW](#), [UDEW](#)  
 Human T-lymphotropic virus, [KMC](#)  
 Humanistic psychology, [UJCU](#)  
 Humanitarian work, [SQD](#)  
 Humerus, [UEVH](#)  
 Humid climates, [EYD](#)  
 Humidity, [SCU](#)  
 Humorism, [CDI](#)  
 Hunting, [YY](#)  
 Hydraulics, [BCW](#)  
 Hydrocele, [UUM.PW](#)  
 Hydrocephalus, [UITL](#)  
 Hydronephrosis, [USM.PW](#)  
 Hygrometry, [QG](#)  
 Hymen, [UVVM](#)  
 Hymenoptera, [NX](#)  
 Hyperactivity, [UJX](#)  
 Hyperaemia, [UHD](#), [URH](#)  
 Hyperinsulinism, [UQJ.P](#)  
 Hyperopia, [UKH](#)  
 Hyperpigmentation, [URLL](#)  
 Hyperpituitarism, [UQL](#)  
 Hypersensitivities, [HK-HT](#)  
 Hypertension, [UHB](#)  
 Hyperthyroidism, [UQP](#)  
 Hypertrophic states (skin), [URE](#)  
 Hyphomycetes, [IC](#)  
 Hypnotherapy, [UJ.RVB](#)  
 Hypnotics, [VKQ](#)  
 Hypoglossal nerve, [UIVO](#)  
 Hypoglycaemia, [UQJ.P](#)  
 Hypomenorrhea, [UVGB](#)  
 Hypophyseal portal system, [UQKU](#)  
 Hypopituitarism, [UQM](#)  
 Hypotension, [UHC](#)

Hypothalamus, [UITX](#)  
 Hypothyroidism, [UQR](#)  
 Hypotonia, [UKD](#)  
 Hypoxia, [UAI](#)  
 Hysterectomy, [UVP.RQT](#)

Iatrochemistry, [CDJ](#)  
 Ice, [SEY](#)  
 Ichthyosis condition, [UREH](#)  
 Ideologies, [ZVS](#)  
 Ileum, [UPSP](#)  
 Ilium, [UESK](#)  
 Imagination, [UJCA](#)  
 Immune complex, [HN](#)  
 Immunity (mechanism), [HBM](#)  
 Immunity, [HB-HF](#)  
 Immunisation, [HI-HIB](#), [SPE](#)  
 Immunodeficiency, [HBY](#)  
 Immunoglobulins, [HD](#)  
 Immunosuppression, [HBU](#)  
 Immunotherapies, [HIB](#)  
 Impetigo, [JGP](#), [URBU](#)  
 Impotence, [UUC](#)  
 Inclusion conjunctivitis, [JVV](#)  
 Incontinence, [USP.F](#)  
 Incurable diseases, [UYQ](#)  
 Indexing, [AHP1](#)  
 Indian tick typhus, [JAK](#)  
 Individual psychology, [UJCS](#)  
 Industrial diseases, [SQW-SQYN](#), [UDJ-UDYN](#)  
 Industrial nursing, [SQVX](#), [UDI](#)  
 Industrial poisoning, [GJ-GJD](#)  
 Industrial sociology, [ZVI](#)  
 Industrial surgery, [SQVN](#), [UDH](#)  
 Industrial toxicology, [SQX](#), [UDX](#)  
 Industrial wastes, [SHZI-SHZY](#)  
 Infanticide, [TJM](#)

Infection (mechanism, type), [HA-HAH](#)  
 Infectious colitis, [JTG](#)  
 Infectious diseases (general), [HW](#)  
 Infective endocarditis, [JGG](#)  
 Infertility (female), [UVC](#)  
 Infertility (male), [UUC](#)  
 Inflammation, PR  
 Influenza (humans), [KL](#)  
 Information management, [AHZ](#)  
 Infrared, [BYL-BYW](#)  
 Inorganic chemistry, [BEI-BEJ](#)  
 Inositol, [BEVR](#)  
 Insanity (in law), [UJ.T](#)  
 Insect bites, [HO](#), [OF](#)  
 Insect control, [ND-NDY](#)  
 Insecta, [BLR](#), [NI-NZ](#), [XXZ](#)  
 Insect-borne infection, [OF](#)  
 Insecticides, [NDI-NDX](#)  
 Insulin, [UQJ](#)  
 Intellectual disability, [UJEE](#)  
 Intensive farming, [YBUD](#)  
 Intergroup relations, [ZVX](#)  
 Intermediate pituitary, [UQKO](#)  
 Interment, [SIB](#)  
 Internal ear, [ULR](#)  
 International health regulations, [SPA](#)  
 International relations, [ZVZ](#)  
 Intersex conditions, [XUTP](#)  
 Intervertebral discs, [UEPI](#)  
 Interviews, [ZVB.AWB](#)  
 Intestinal flagellates, [LV](#)  
 Intestines, [UPR](#)  
 Introspective psychology, [UJCK](#)  
 Invertebrata, [BLC-BLR](#)  
 Involutional melancholia, [UJRM](#)  
 Iodine metabolism, [UQO.G](#)  
 Irrigation, drainage, [YBR](#)

Ischaemia, [UHG](#)  
Ischaemic stroke, [UHS.P](#)  
Ischium, [UESM](#)  
Islets of Langerhans, [UQH](#)  
Isosporiasis, [LC](#)  
Isotopes, [BU-BVW](#), [QRR](#)

Japanese encephalitis, [KPG](#)  
Jaundice, [UPWJ](#)  
Jaws, [WAB](#)  
Jejunum, [UPSO](#)  
Joint-ill (calves), [JGJ](#)  
Jugular veins, [UHUW](#)  
Juvenile delinquency, [SQMJ](#)

Kaleidoscope vision, [UKDL](#)  
Keel disease (ducklings), [JSR](#)  
Kenya fever, [JAI](#)  
Keratoses, [UREC](#)  
Kidney stones, [USK.PK](#)  
Kidney, [USK](#)  
Kneecap (patella), [UEXH](#)  
Koch-Weeks bacillus, [JOU](#)  
Koi, [XXWK](#)  
Kubisagari, [FK](#)  
Kuru, [UIP.PJ](#)  
Kwashiorkor, [GQB](#)

Labia majora, minora, [UVVJ](#)  
Laboratories (design), [AT](#), [SGN](#)  
Laboratory accidents, [QI](#)  
Laboratory animals, [XXQ](#)  
Laboratory diagnosis, [PZ](#), [QH](#)  
Laboratory safety, [QU](#)  
Labour (partuition), [UWN](#)  
Lacrimal apparatus, [UKZ](#)  
Lactation, [UWZ](#)

Lamb dysentery, [JMG](#)  
Lamsiekte, [JMP](#)  
Land reclamation, [YBQ](#)  
Land use planning, [SGT](#)  
Landfill, [SJR](#)  
Language disorders, [UITE](#)  
Language, [ZR](#), [ZUL](#)  
Large intestine, [UPT](#)  
Laryngology, [UN](#)  
Laryngopharyngeal region, [UNP](#)  
Laryngoscopy, [UN.Q](#)  
Laryngotracheitis (poultry), [KJZ](#)  
Larynx, [UNM](#)  
Lassa haemorrhagic fever, [KQP](#)  
Latah, [UJJ](#)  
Law, [ZVT](#)  
Leaf crops, [YEU](#)  
Leeches, [MZ](#)  
Leg and thigh, [UEX](#)  
Leg, [UEXL](#)  
Legal medicine, [I-TTU](#)  
Legal profession, [SQZS](#), [UDZS](#)  
Legionella, [JHA](#)  
Leishmaniasis, [LQ-LU](#)  
Lentivirus, [KMA](#)  
Lepidoptera, [NJ](#)  
Leprosy (Hanson's disease), [JD-JDK](#)  
Leptomeninges, [UIS](#)  
Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica, [JZ](#)  
Leptotrichiaceae, [JBL-JBM](#)  
Leuconostocaceae, [JGD](#)  
Leucopenia, [PYR](#)  
Leucorrhoea, [UVR.PR](#)  
Leukaemias, [PYX](#)  
Librarianship, [AHX](#)  
Libraries, [AHY](#), [SQZU](#), [UDZU](#)  
Lice, [NZ](#)

Lichen planus, [URHL](#)  
 Lichens, [BKK](#)  
 Light (optics), [BCL](#)  
 Light pollution, [SDC](#)  
 Light therapy, [UR.RMG](#)  
 Lighting, [SD](#)  
 Limberneck (poultry), [JMP](#)  
 Limbs (extremities), [UEU](#)  
 Lips, [WAL](#)  
 Listeriosis, [JBU](#)  
 Literary works, [AZ](#)  
 Literature, [ZUL](#)  
 Liver abscess, [UPW.PR](#)  
 Liver, [UPW](#)  
 Livestock (general), [YJ](#)  
 Livestock hygiene, [XSA-XSH](#)  
 Livestock judging, [XWF](#)  
 Llama, [XXI](#)  
 Loa loa filariasis, [MSL](#)  
 Local anaesthesia, [VK-VKP](#)  
 Local health authorities (NHS), [SOFS](#)  
 Local nervous affections, [UIF](#)  
 Locusts, [NJ](#)  
 Logistics, [ZVNA](#)  
 Longevity, [EQ](#), [UYC](#)  
 Long-term fatigue, [UJK](#)  
 Louping-ill, [KPC](#)  
 Louse flies, [NW](#)  
 Lumbar nerves, [UIYO](#)  
 Lumbar puncture, [UI.QX](#)  
 Lumbosacral spine, [UEPR](#)  
 Lungs, [UOW](#)  
 Lupus, [HN](#), [URGL](#)  
 Lyme disease, [JYG](#)  
 Lymphadenopathy, [UHVL](#)  
 Lymphatic nodes, [UHVK](#)  
 Lymphatic system, [UHV](#)  
 Lymphatic vessels, [UHVZ](#)  
 Lymphedema, [UHV B](#)  
 Lymphocytic choriomeningitis, [KQO](#)  
 Lymphogranuloma venereum, [JYJ](#)  
 Lymphoid leukaemia, [UHVC](#)  
 Lymphoid organs, [UHVI](#)  
 Lymphoid tissue, [UHV R](#)  
 Lymphomas, [PYX](#), [UHVC](#)  
 Macaw worm, [NV](#)  
 Machine operators, [SQZB](#), [UDZB](#)  
 Macular degeneration, [UKDK](#)  
 Magic, [ZQF](#)  
 Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), [BYX](#)  
 Magnetism, [BCU](#)  
 Malabsorption syndrome, [FO](#)  
 Malaria (avian), [LFN](#)  
 Malaria (bat), [LFI](#)  
 Malaria (pernicious), [LFZ](#)  
 Malaria (reptile), [LFV](#)  
 Malaria (rodent), [LFK](#)  
 Malaria, [LF-LFZ](#)  
 Malignant oedema, [JMD](#)  
 Malignant tumours (skin), [UR.PM](#)  
 Malnutrition, [BEXU](#)  
 Malocclusions, [WN](#)  
 Malpresentations (labour), [UWO.P](#)  
 Mammalia, [BLT-BLTZ](#)  
 Mange (dogs), [NGM](#)  
 Mango flies, [NV](#)  
 Manners, customs, [ZQM](#)  
 Manson's eyeworm (poultry), [MWW](#)  
 Manures, [YBS](#)  
 Manuscripts, [AHB](#)  
 Marburg virus, [KEA](#)  
 Marital status, [TTK](#)  
 Market gardening, [YEX](#)

Marriages, divorces, [EJ](#), [UTM](#)  
 Marsupialia, [BLTC](#)  
 Mastication, [UP.FX](#)  
 Mastitis (animals), [JGK](#)  
 Mastoid antrum, [ULN](#)  
 Mastoid process, [UEOM](#), [JLO](#)  
 Mastoiditis, [ULO.PR](#)  
 Masturbation, [UTO](#)  
 Materia medica, [RB](#)  
 Materialism, [CDK](#)  
 Maternal nutrition, [UWC.G](#)  
 Maternity services (hospital), [SYQL](#)  
 Maternity welfare, [SQH](#)  
 Mathematics, [BB](#)-BBG  
 Matter, energy, [BCF](#)  
 Maxilla, mandible, [UEOY](#)  
 Maxillary nerve, [UIVJ](#)  
 Maxillary sinus, [UMPC](#)  
 Maxillofacial injuries, [WAC](#)  
 Mbori, [LNK](#)  
 Measles, [KNM](#)  
 Meat inspection, [XSO](#)  
 Meat, meat industry, [SFM](#), [XSR](#)  
 Mechanical irritants, [FY](#)  
 Mechanics, [SQZH](#), [UDZH](#)  
 Mechanics, [BCB](#)  
 Median nerve, [UIYU](#)  
 Mediastinum, [UOY](#)  
 Medical algorithms, [QDA](#)  
 Medical anthropology, [ZP](#)  
 Medical astrology, [CY](#)  
 Medical auxiliaries, [CBX](#)  
 Medical bibliography, [AHS](#)  
 Medical biographies (individuals), [DW](#)-DY  
 Medical confidentiality, [CBF](#)  
 Medical error, [QDB](#)  
 Medical ethics, [CBE](#)  
 Medical evidence, [TE](#)  
 Medical geography, [ER](#)-EU  
 Medical jurisprudence, [I](#)-TTU  
 Medical ophthalmology, [UK.Y](#)  
 Medical practice, [CBK](#)-CBQ  
 Medical profession, [CB](#)-CBH  
 Medical service schemes, [CC](#)-CCG  
 Medical societies, [CBB](#)  
 Medical sociology, [SOC](#)  
 Medical tests, [QB](#)  
 Medical, vital statistics, [EH](#)-EQ  
 Medicine and art, [CV](#)  
 Medicine and literature, [CU](#)  
 Medicine and religion, [CW](#)-CX  
 Medieval medicine, [CN](#)-CNY, [DN](#)  
 Medulla oblongata, [UITO](#)  
 Megaloblastic macrocytic anaemias, [PYM](#)  
 Melaena, [UPV.PZ](#)  
 Melanocytes, [URLI](#)  
 Melanosis, [URLJ](#)  
 Melioidosis, [JFM](#)  
 Meniere's disease, [ULTM](#)  
 Meninges (cerebral), [UITU](#)  
 Meninges, [UIQ](#)  
 Meningococcus, meningitis, [JJ](#)  
 Menopause, [UVI](#)  
 Menorrhagia, [UVGM](#)  
 Menstruation, [UVG](#)  
 Mental health nursing, [UJ.RX](#)  
 Mental health units (hospital), [SYQN](#)  
 Mental health, [UJ.S](#)  
 Mental wellbeing (aging), [UYU](#)  
 Mental wellbeing (children), [UXN](#)  
 Mental wellbeing, [SKG](#)  
 MERS coronavirus, [KFC](#)  
 Metabolism (disorders), [GS](#)  
 Metabolism and nutrition, [BEX](#)-BEXY



Metabolism, [BEXD](#)  
Metacarpal bones, [UEWF](#)  
Metal working, [SQZF](#), [UDZF](#)  
Metallotherapy, [CDZN](#)  
Metatarsal bones, [UEYM](#)  
Meteorology, [BD](#)-BDU  
Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA),  
[JGCB](#)  
Methodic school, [CLB](#)  
Metrorrhagia, [UVGC](#)  
Microbiology, [J](#)  
Microchemistry, [BEB](#)  
Micrococcaceae, [JG](#)  
Microscopy, [BI](#)-BIX  
Microwaves, [BY](#)  
Midbrain, [UITT](#)  
Middle ear, [ULM](#)  
Midges, [NQ](#)  
Midwifery, [UW](#)-UWZ  
Midwives, [UWB](#)  
Migraine, [UIEM](#)  
Migration, [ZYG](#)  
Miliaria, [URBB](#)  
Military hospitals, [SVY](#)  
Military medicine, [UC](#)-UCV, [VY](#)  
Military psychiatry, [UJ](#).UC  
Milk hygiene, [XSP](#)  
Milk, [SFG](#)-SFGH, [XSP](#)  
Minerology, [BG](#)  
Mining, miners, [SQZC](#), [UDZC](#)  
Minor surgery, [VB](#)  
Minority health, [SON](#)  
Miscarriage, [UWI](#)  
Mites, [NGA](#)-NGO  
Mitral valve, [UHRM](#)  
Mobile technologies, [C.AU](#)  
Molar pregnancy, [UWC](#).PN  
Molecular biology, [BJY](#)

Molecular genetics, [BJT](#)  
Molluscs, [BLK](#), [OK](#), [SFN](#), [XXWM](#)  
Molluscum contagiosum, [KID](#)  
Monkeypox virus, [KIT](#)  
Monotremata, [BLTA](#)  
Mood disorders, [UJM](#)  
Moose, [XXKM](#)  
Morbidity, [EO](#)  
Morphology, [BJM](#)  
Mortality, death rate, [EK](#)-EO  
Mortuaries, [SI](#)  
Mosquito (anopheles), [NOK](#)  
Mosquito (culicinae), [NOP](#)  
Mosquito (megarhine), [NON](#)  
Mosquitoes, [NO](#)-NOY  
Moth, [UPK](#)  
Motion sickness, [FX](#)  
Motivation, [UJBT](#)  
Motor cognition, [UJBR](#)  
Mouse septicaemia, [JBR](#)  
Mouse typhoid, [JSV](#)  
Mouth, [WA](#)  
Mucormycosis, [IPU](#)  
Mule, [XXMU](#)  
Multiple pregnancy, [UWMT](#)  
Multiple sclerosis, [HQ](#), [UIEF](#)  
Mumps, [KN](#)  
Muscular dystrophy, [UG](#).PH  
Muscular paralysis, [VKP](#)  
Musculoskeletal system, [UE](#)  
Museums, exhibitions, [AW](#)  
Mushrooms, [IG](#)-IJ, [SFJM](#)  
Music, [ZU](#)  
Myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME), [UJK](#)  
Myasthenia gravis, [HP](#), [UG](#).PX  
Mycetoma, [JBD](#)  
Mycobacteriaceae, [JC](#)-JDP

Mycology (general), [I](#)  
 Mycology (medical), [IO-IY](#)  
 Myelin, [UIN](#)  
 Myocardium, [UHQ](#)  
 Myology, [UG](#)  
 Myopia, [UKG](#)  
 Myositis, [UG.PR](#)  
 Myotonia congenita, [UG.PH](#)  
 Myriapoda, [BLP](#)  
 Myxedema, [UQRN](#)  
 Myxomatosis, [KIK](#)  
 Myxosporidia, [LH](#)

Nagana (cattle), [LNC](#)  
 Nails, [URN-URNT](#)  
 Nairobi sheep disease, [KQC](#)  
 Narcotherapy, [UJ.RVB](#)  
 Nasal cartilage, [UMN](#)  
 Nasal cavity, [UML](#)  
 Nasal fossae, [UMMF](#)  
 Nasal septum, [UMKS](#)  
 Nasopalatine nerve, [UIVK](#)  
 Nasopharynx, [UMQ](#)  
 National Health Service (NHS), [SOFG-SOFY](#)  
 National histories of medicine, [DU](#)  
 Nationality, [ZVZ](#)  
 Natural science (general), [B](#)  
 Natural selection, [ZJA](#)  
 Naturopathy, [CDZQ](#)  
 Navy Medical Service, [UCS](#)  
 Necrobacillosis, [JFN](#)  
 Nematodes, [MN-MW](#)  
 Nematomorpha, [MM](#)  
 Neonatal physiology, [UWM](#)  
 Neonatology, [UXB](#)  
 Nephritis, [USL](#)  
 Nephrology (hospital), [SYQP](#)

Nephroptosis, [USK.PG](#)  
 Nephrosis, [USK.PJ](#)  
 Nerves, [UIL](#)  
 Nervous system (diseases, disorders), [UIE](#)  
 Nervous system, [UI-UIYX](#)  
 Neurocranium, [UEOK](#)  
 Neurodevelopmental disorders, [UIEC](#)  
 Neurodiversity, [UJC](#)  
 Neurogenetics, [UI.EM](#)  
 Neurology, [UI](#)  
 Neuromuscular disorders, [UEFQ](#)  
 Neurosurgery, [UJ.RP](#)  
 Neurosyphilis, [JXD](#)  
 Neurovascular disorders, [UEFT](#)  
 Newcastle disease, [KNU](#)  
 NHS employees, [SOFJ](#)  
 NHS finance, [SOFG.U](#)  
 NHS management, [SOFU-SOFY](#)  
 Niacin, [BEVK](#)  
 Nineteenth-century medicine, [DR](#)  
 Nipples, [UVY](#)  
 Nodding disease, [MU](#)  
 Nodular leprosy, [JDB](#)  
 Noise, [SCZ](#)  
 Non-psychotic disorders, [UJI](#)  
 Noroviruses, [KD](#)  
 North American blastomycosis, [IPE](#)  
 Nose (external), [UMK](#)  
 Nosema disease (bees), [IPV](#)  
 Nuclear medicine, [BT](#)  
 Nuclear science, [BR-BRT](#)  
 Numerical analysis, [BBJ](#)  
 Nursing (auxiliaries), [RXZ](#)  
 Nursing (clinical), [RXG](#)  
 Nursing (disasters), [RXR](#)  
 Nursing (general practice), [RXJ](#)  
 Nursing (institutional), [RXF](#)

Nursing (occupational health), [RXT](#)  
 Nursing, [RX-RZ](#)  
 Nutritional melalgia, [GOY](#)  
 Nutritional toxicology, [GN-GR](#)  
 Nyctalopia, [UKDH](#)  
 Nystagmus, [UKWH](#)

Obesity, [GY](#)  
 Observational studies, [ZVB.AWB](#)  
 Obstetric instruments, [UW.A](#)  
 Obstetrics (hospital), [SYQH](#)  
 Obstetrics, [UW-UWZ](#)  
 Oceanography, [BGO](#)  
 Occipital lobe, [UITNV](#)  
 Occupational dermatoses, UDW.H, [URI](#)  
 Occupational health, [SQRS](#)  
 Occupational neuroses, [SQSK](#), [UDEK](#)  
 Occupational ophthalmology, [UK.U](#)  
 Occupational physiology, [BQH](#)  
 Occupational psychology, [UJCG](#)  
 Occupational therapy, [RU](#), [UJ.RW](#)  
 Occupations (sociology), [ZVG](#)  
 Occupations, trades, [SQZ-SQZZ](#), [UDZ-UDZZ](#)  
 Ocular migraine, [UKDL](#)  
 Ocular muscles, [UKW](#)  
 Ocular prosthesis, [UKK.RSV](#)  
 Ocular tonometry, [UK.QS](#)  
 Ocular ultrasound, [UK.QP](#)  
 Oculomotor nerve, [UIXJ](#)  
 Oculoplastics, [UK.RSS](#)  
 Oedema, [UHJ](#)  
 Oesophagus, [UPN](#)  
 Oestrogen, [UQYP](#)  
 Oils, fats, [SFOF](#)  
 Olfaction, [UMC](#)  
 Olfactory nerve, [UIVE](#), [UMLN](#)  
 Oligomenorrhea, [UVGB](#)

Oligophrenia, [UJE](#)  
 Onchocerciasis, [MU](#)  
 Oncology (hospital), [SYQO](#)  
 Open Access (OA), [AHZ](#)  
 Open-air institutions, [SGW](#)  
 Operational research, [BBO](#)  
 Operations (ethics, legal), [VL.T](#)  
 Operative dentistry, [WL](#)  
 Operative gynaecology, [UV.RP](#)  
 Operative obstetrics, [UWP](#)  
 Operative orthopaedics, [UEI](#)  
 Operative surgery, [VL-VW](#)  
 Ophthalmia neonatorum, [UKB](#)  
 Ophthalmic materia medica, [UK.R](#)  
 Ophthalmic surgery, [UK.RP](#)  
 Ophthalmology (hospital), [SYQG](#)  
 Ophthalmology, [UK-UKZ](#)  
 Ophthalmoscopy, [UK.QO](#)  
 Opium, morphine, [GFQ](#)  
 Optic nerve, [UIVF](#), [UKV](#)  
 Optic neuritis, [UKVA](#)  
 Opticians, [UKE.AQ](#)  
 Optometry, [UKE](#)  
 Oral anxiety, [WIBJ](#)  
 Oral medicine, [WA](#)  
 Oral sepsis, [WIBB](#)  
 Ordeal poisoning, [GH](#)  
 Organ of Corti, [ULW](#)  
 Organic chemistry, [BEO-BEP](#)  
 Organic compounds (classification), [BEOD](#)  
 Organotherapy, [ROR](#)  
 Oropouche fever, [KQD](#)  
 Oroya fever, [JVB](#)  
 Orthodontics, [WN](#)  
 Orthopaedics, [UED-UEI](#)  
 Orthoptera, [NJ](#)  
 Orthoptists, [UKW.AQ](#)

Ossicles, [ULQ](#)  
 Osteology, [UEJ-UEYQ](#)  
 Osteomalacia, [GOC](#)  
 Osteomyelitis, [UEK.PR](#)  
 Osteopathy, [CDY](#)  
 Ostrich, [XXUS](#)  
 Otitis media, [ULM.PR](#)  
 Otology, [UL](#)  
 Otosclerosis, [ULSD](#)  
 Otoscopy, [UL.Q](#)  
 Ototoxicity, [ULCF](#)  
 Outer ear, [ULK](#)  
 Outpatient clinics, [SYQC](#)  
 Ovarian cysts, [UVM.PR](#)  
 Ovaries, [UVM](#)  
 Over-eating, [BEXT](#)  
 Ovines (general), [XXN](#)  
 Ovulation, [UVH-UVHC](#)  
 Ovum, [UWD](#)  
 Oxaluria, [USLG](#)  
 Ozaena, [JRJ](#)  
 Ozone, [SCF](#)

Paediatric allergy, [UX.H](#)  
 Paediatric care (legal), [UX.T](#)  
 Paediatric diseases, [UXU](#)  
 Paediatric immunology, [UX.H](#)  
 Paediatric nutrition, [UXR](#)  
 Paediatric surgery, [UXV](#), [V.W](#)  
 Paediatrics (hospital), [SYQM](#), [UX.RX](#)  
 Paediatrics, [UX-UXY](#)  
 Pain, [QEP](#)  
 Palaeontology, [BG](#)  
 Palate, [UPLP](#), [WAP](#)  
 Palliative care, [UYQ](#)  
 Pancreas (endocrine function), [UQH](#)  
 Pancreas (exocrine function), [UPY](#)

Pancreatitis, [UPY.PR](#)  
 Pantothenic acid, [BEVM](#)  
 Pappatici fever, [KHA](#)  
 Paralysis, [UIEP](#)  
 Paralytic deformities, [UEF-UEFK](#)  
 Parasitology, [L](#)  
 Parasympathetic nervous system, [UIX](#)  
 Parathyroid glands, [UQS](#)  
 Paratuberculosis enteritis, [JDP](#)  
 Parenchyma, [UITV](#)  
 Parenthood, [ZVD](#)  
 Parietal lobe, [UITNP](#)  
 Parkinson's disease, [UIEJ](#)  
 Parrots, [XXUX](#)  
 Parvoviruses, [KC-KCD](#)  
 Pasteurellaceae, [JO-JOU](#)  
 Pasteurelloses, [JO](#)  
 Pasteurellosis (snuffles), [JOE](#)  
 Pasteurisation, [SFGF](#)  
 Pastoralism, [YBUA](#)  
 Pasture habitats, [YEP](#)  
 Pastures, grazing, [XSG](#)  
 Patents, [AP](#), [RC](#)  
 Paternity, [TTF](#)  
 Pathogenic insect viruses, [KX](#)  
 Pathologic anatomy, [PA](#)  
 Pathology (forensic), [PAP](#)  
 Pathology (general), [P](#)  
 Patient classification, [QRU-QRX](#)  
 Peacock, [XXUL](#)  
 Pebrine (silkworms), [IPV](#)  
 Pediculosis, [NZ](#)  
 Pellagra, [GQ](#), [URCD](#)  
 Pelvic nerves, [UIYP](#)  
 Pelvimetry, [UWO.Q](#)  
 Pelvis (female), [UVK](#)  
 Pelvis, [UES](#)

Pemphigus group, [URHP](#)  
Penis, [UUR](#)  
Penology, [ZWD](#)  
Peptic ulcer, [UPQ.PJ](#)  
Perception (cognition), [UJBK](#)  
Perception (sense of), [UIBH](#)  
Pericardium, [UHN](#)  
Perichondrium, [UEN](#)  
Peridontology, [WF](#)  
Perimetry, [UK.QU](#)  
Perineum (female), [UVVP](#)  
Periodicals, [AB](#), [AHT](#), [AHU](#)  
Periodontal issues, [WI](#)  
Periosteum, [UMO](#)  
Peripheral nerve injuries, [UEFD](#)  
Peripheral nervous system, [UIV](#)  
Peripheral neuropathy, [UIEO](#)  
Peripheral vascular system, [UHTP](#)  
Pernicious anaemia, [GQK](#)  
Personal deficiency, [UJH](#)  
Personal hygiene, [SK-SKT](#)  
Personality disorders, [UJQ](#)  
Personality psychology, [UJCE](#)  
Perspiration, [URMT](#)  
Pest control (agriculture), [YH](#)  
Petrology, [BG](#)  
Phanerogams, [BKN-BKS](#)  
Pharmacognosy, [RB](#)  
Pharmacoinformatics, [RHU](#)  
Pharmacokinetics, [RJ](#)  
Pharmacology, [RJ-RJX](#)  
Pharmacopoeias, [RI](#)  
Pharmacotherapy, [RK](#)  
Pharmacy, [RH-RI](#), [SYQR](#)  
Pharynx, [UNS](#)  
Philanthropy, [ZVL](#)  
Philosophy, [BA](#)  
Phlebitis, [UHU.PR](#)  
Phobic disorders, [UJL](#)  
Phorometry, [UK.QU](#)  
Phosphaturia, [USLG](#)  
Photochemistry, [BEF-BEFP](#)  
Photocopying, [AHJL](#)  
Photography, cinematography, [AO](#)  
Photometric analysis, [BEGU](#)  
Photosensitivity, [BYB](#)  
Photosynthesis, [BEFH](#)  
Phrenic nerve, [UIYL](#)  
Phrenology, [CDZT](#), [ZKP](#)  
Phycomycetes, [IN](#)  
Phylloquinones, [BEVE](#), [GOK](#)  
Physiatry, [CDZW](#)  
Physical anthropology, [ZJ](#)  
Physical chemistry, [BEC-BECN](#)  
Physical fitness, [SKF](#)  
Physical geography, [ZHP](#)  
Physical therapy, [RP](#)  
Physics, [BC-BCY](#)  
Physiological anthropology, [ZM](#)  
Physiological chemistry, [BER-BET](#)  
Physiological psychology, [UJB](#)  
Physiology, [BF](#), [BQ-BQX](#)  
Physiotherapy (hospital), [SYQD](#)  
Physiotherapy (orthopaedics), [UEH-UEHW](#)  
Pigeon, [XXUM](#)  
Pigment deficiency, [URLK](#)  
Pineal gland, [UQN](#)  
Pinophyta, [BKQ](#)  
Pinta, [JXP](#)  
Pinworm infection, [MP](#)  
Pituitary dwarfism, [UQMF](#)  
Pituitary gland, [UQK](#)  
Pityriasis rosea, [URHN](#)  
Placebos, [RHT](#)

Placenta, [UWG](#)  
 Placental hormones, [UQYP](#)  
 Placental infection, [UWM](#)  
 Plague, [JN-JNF](#)  
 Planetary health, [BDS](#)  
 Plant bacterial diseases, [JZZ](#)  
 Plant pathology, [P.Y](#)  
 Plant viruses, [KY](#)  
 Plastic surgery, [VN](#)  
 Pleurae, [UOX](#)  
 Pleural effusion, [UOX.PR](#)  
 Pleuropneumonia, [JVP](#)  
 Pneumatic school, [CLF](#)  
 Pneumatics, [BCY](#)  
 Pneumoconiosis, [FY](#), [SQYN](#), [UDYN](#)  
 Pneumonia, [JH](#)  
 Pneumonic plague, [JND](#)  
 Poisonous fungi, [IJ](#)  
 Poisons (individual), [GB-GD](#)  
 Polar medicine, [UBZ](#)  
 Polecats, [XXSF](#)  
 Police, [SQZT](#), [UDZT](#)  
 Polio, [KT](#)  
 Political anthropology, [ZQP](#)  
 Political science, [ZVP](#)  
 Political sociology, [ZVP](#)  
 Pollen sensitivity, [HO](#)  
 Polyarteritis nodosa, [UHS.PR](#)  
 Polycystic ovary syndrome, [UVM.PR](#)  
 Polycythaemia, [PYW](#)  
 Polyomaviruses, [KB](#)  
 Pons, [UITP](#)  
 Population data, [ZVB.AWB](#)  
 Population decline, [ZYP](#)  
 Population problems, policies, [ZY](#)  
 Porifera, [BLE](#)  
 Porphyria, [PYY](#)  
 Posology, [RL](#)  
 Post-classical medicine, [CM-CO](#)  
 Posterior hormones, [UQKR](#)  
 Posterior pituitary, [UQKP](#)  
 Postoperative care, [VD](#)  
 Post-traumatic stress disorder, [UJL](#)  
 Post-vaccinal encephalitis, [UIP.PR](#)  
 Poultry, [SFL](#)  
 Pre-eclampsia, [UWK](#)  
 Pregnancy (care of), [UWE](#)  
 Pregnancy (oral health), [WIBW](#)  
 Pregnancy (pain management), [UWW](#)  
 Pregnancy (STDs), [UWH](#)  
 Pregnancy (systemic disease), [UWJ](#)  
 Pregnancy diagnosis (animals), [XUW](#)  
 Pregnancy diagnosis (humans), [UW.Q](#)  
 Pregnancy psychosis, [UWJ.PX](#)  
 Pregnancy, [UWC](#)  
 Pre-Hippocratic schools, [CI](#), [DI](#)  
 Prehistoric medicine, [DC](#)  
 Premenstrual syndrome, [UVGA](#)  
 Preoperative care, [VD](#)  
 Preparation of papers, [AHAZ](#)  
 Presbycusis, [ULCA](#)  
 Presbyopia, [UKH](#)  
 Prescriptions, [RHR](#)  
 Primates, [BLTW](#)  
 Printing, [AHD](#)  
 Prions, [UITI](#)  
 Prison healthcare, [SPT](#)  
 Private healthcare, [CBS](#)  
 Probability, [BBP](#), [EHP](#)  
 Proceedings (conferences, etc), [AD](#)  
 Progesterone, [UQYP](#)  
 Progressive muscular atrophy, [UIUD](#)  
 Propaganda, [ZVS](#)  
 Prostate gland, [UUW](#)

Prosthetic dentistry, [WU](#)  
 Prosthetics, [UEU.RSV](#), [VNF](#)  
 Prosthodontics, [WS](#)  
 Protease reaction, [HGF](#)  
 Protistology, [LA-LBU](#)  
 Prototracheata, [BLO](#)  
 Protozoa (blood-inhabiting), [LBH](#)  
 Protozoa (general), [BLD](#)  
 Protozoa (intestinal), [LBP](#)  
 Protozoa (spurious), [LBU](#)  
 Pruritus, [URDP](#)  
 Pseudorabies, [KJX](#)  
 Pseudotuberculosis (animals), [JNP](#)  
 Psittacosis, [JVT](#)  
 Psoriasis, [URHQ](#)  
 Psychiatric hospitals, [UJ.RX](#)  
 Psychiatric social work, [UJ.U](#)  
 Psychiatry (general practice), [UJ.Y](#)  
 Psychiatry (paediatric), [UXP](#)  
 Psychiatry, [UJ-UJ.Y](#)  
 Psychical research, [UJY](#)  
 Psychoanalysis, [UJCO-UJCR](#)  
 Psycholinguistics, [UJCC](#)  
 Psychological anthropology, [ZO](#)  
 Psychology (schools of thought), [UJCI-UJCW](#)  
 Psychology, [UJA-UJCY](#)  
 Psychophysics, [UJBH](#)  
 Psychosomatic medicine, [UJZ](#)  
 Psychotherapy, [RV](#), [UJ.RV](#)  
 Psychotic disorders, [UJP-UJW](#)  
 Pteridophyta, [BKM](#)  
 Puberty, [UXY](#)  
 Pubis, [UESP](#)  
 Public cleansing, [SJJ](#)  
 Public conveniences, [SHW](#)  
 Public health administration, [SOF](#)  
 Public health engineering, [SJ-SJZ](#)  
 Public health nursing, [SOX](#)  
 Public health services (other countries), [SOFZ](#)  
 Public welfare, [ZVL](#)  
 Publishing, [AHE](#)  
 Puericulture, [UXS](#)  
 Puerperal disorders, [UWX](#)  
 Puerperal fever, [JGR](#)  
 Puerperal sepsis, [UWY](#)  
 Pulmonary artery, [UHSP](#)  
 Pulmonary exam, [UO.Q](#)  
 Pulmonary tuberculosis, [JCA](#)  
 Pulmonary veins, [UHUU](#)  
 Pulp chamber, [WE](#)  
 Pulse, [QF](#)  
 Puncture wounds, [VTG](#)  
 Pupil, [UKQ](#)  
 Purposivism, [UJCT](#)  
 Pyaemia, [JGCA](#), [PYG](#)  
 Pyelitis, [USM.PR](#)  
 Pylorus, [UPQP](#)  
 Pyococcal dermatitis, [JGCD](#)  
 Pyoderma, [URBP](#)  
 Pyogenic infections, [JGC](#)  
 Pyorrhea alveolaris, [WK](#)  
 Pyramidal tracts, [UIUK](#)  
 Pyretotherapy, [UJ.RMP](#)  
  
 Q fever, [JUL](#)  
 Quality of life, [UYS](#)  
 Quarantine, [SPD](#), [SXD](#)  
 Quartan malaria, [LFD](#)  
 Quincke's disease, [UIEV](#)  
  
 Rabbit syphilis, [JXQ](#)  
 Rabbits, [XXPD](#)  
 Rabies, [KK](#)  
 Race relations, [ZYR](#)

Radial artery, [UHSS](#)  
 Radial nerve, [UIYT](#)  
 Radiation (effects), [BS-BTW](#), [FV](#)  
 Radiation injuries, [VTL](#)  
 Radiation sickness, [BT](#)  
 Radioanatomy, [QRC](#)  
 Radiochemistry, [BEF](#)  
 Radiology (hospital), [SYQK](#)  
 Radiology, [BR-BY](#)  
 Radiotherapy, [RR](#)  
 Radium, [BW-BWU](#)  
 Radius, [UEVM](#)  
 Radon, [BW](#)  
 Rape, [TTR](#)  
 Rat leprosy, [JDK](#)  
 Rat-bite fever, [JKS](#)  
 Rats, mice, [XXTR](#)  
 Raynaud phenomenon, [UIEV](#)  
 Reading, [AHK](#)  
 Reconstructive surgery, [VN](#)  
 Records management, [AHXB](#)  
 Recreation grounds, [SGS](#)  
 Recreation, [SKK](#), [SQZU](#), [UDZU](#)  
 Rectum, [UPV](#)  
 Recycling, [SJTb](#)  
 Red Cross society, [SQD](#)  
 Reference works, [AHLB](#)  
 Reflexes, [UI.QR](#)-[UI.QW](#)  
 Reflexology, [CDX](#)  
 Refracting media, [UKS](#)-[UKTC](#)  
 Refugees, [ZYI](#)  
 Regional anatomy, [BMK](#)-[BMQ](#)  
 Regional climatology, [BDR](#)  
 Relapsing fever, [JY](#)  
 Relationship counselling, [UTM](#)  
 Relief work, [SQD](#)  
 Religion, [SQZU](#), [UDZU](#), [ZQF](#)  
 Renaissance, Reformation medicine, [DO](#)  
 Renal function, [USK.F](#)  
 Renal hormones, [UQD](#)  
 Renal pelvis, [USM](#)  
 Reoviruses, [KW](#)  
 Reports (governmental), [AC](#)  
 Reports (societies, institutions), [AE](#)  
 Repositories, [AHZ](#)  
 Reproductive system (female), [UV](#)-[UVY](#)  
 Reproductive system (male), [UU](#)-[UUW](#)  
 Reptiles, [BLSL](#), [XXVR](#)  
 Research methods, [ZVB.AWB](#)  
 Residential care, [UYT](#)  
 Respiration, [UO.F](#)  
 Respiratory nematodes (animals), [MW](#)  
 Respiratory tract (lower), [UO](#)  
 Restorative dentistry, [WL](#)  
 Resuscitation, [VG.G](#)  
 Reticuloendothelial system, [UHX](#)  
 Retina, [UKR](#)  
 Reversal agents (anaesthesia), [VKS](#)  
 Rheumatic fever, [HP](#), [JGU](#)  
 Rheumatoid arthritis (bacterial), [JGT](#)  
 Rheumatoid arthritis (hypersensitivities), [HN](#)  
 Rhinology, [UM](#)-[UMQ](#)  
 Rhinoplasty, [UM.RSS](#)  
 Rhinoscleroma, [JRH](#)  
 Rhinoscopy, [UM.Q](#)  
 Rhinosporidiosis, [IPR](#)  
 Rhinovirus, [KTB](#)  
 Rhizaria, [LJ](#)  
 Riboflavin, [BEVJ](#)  
 Ribs, [UEQ](#)  
 Rice, [YEC](#)  
 Ricketts, [GO](#)  
 Rickettsiaceae, [JA](#)-[JAK](#)  
 Rickettsialpox, [JAG](#)



Rift Valley fever, [KH](#)  
 Rinderpest, [KNT](#)  
 River control, [SHX](#)  
 Road traffic accidents, [SQF](#)  
 Rocky Mountain spotted fever, [JAH](#)  
 Rodent control, [OXT-OXY](#), [XSX](#)  
 Rodents, [BLTR](#), [OX](#), [XXT](#)  
 Root canals, [WEV](#)  
 Root crops, [YEJ](#)  
 Roots (teeth), [WER](#)  
 Rosacea, [URHF](#)  
 Royal Air Force Medical Service, [UCT](#)  
 Ruminants (general), [XXL](#)  
 Rural hygiene, [SR](#)  
 Rural life, [ZVH](#)  
 Rural medicine, [CBO](#)  
 Rural sociology, [ZVH](#)  
  
 Sacbrood virus (honey bees), [KX](#)  
 Saccharomycetales, [IM](#)  
 Sacral plexus, [UIXS](#), [UIYV](#)  
 Sacral region, [UEPS](#)  
 Sacrococcygeal region, [UEPT](#)  
 Safety education, [SQF](#)  
 Safety equipment, [SQVD](#), [UDGD](#)  
 Saint Louis encephalitis, [KPB](#)  
 Sales, marketing, [SQZO](#), [UDZO](#)  
 Salivary glands, [UPM](#), [WAT](#)  
 Salmon, trout, [XXWL](#)  
 Salmonella food poisoning, [JSU](#)  
 Salmonella infections (birds), [JSQ-JSR](#)  
 Salmonella infections (mammals), [JSE-JSK](#)  
 Salmonellosis, [JSD](#)  
 Salpingitis, [UVO.PR](#)  
 Sampling techniques, [BBS](#)  
 Sarcoidosis, [FM](#)  
 Sarcoptic mange, [NGI](#)  
  
 SARS coronavirus, [KFB](#)  
 Sawflies, [NX](#)  
 Scabies, [NGI](#)  
 Scapula, [UEQS](#)  
 Scarlet fever, scarletina, [JGS](#)  
 Schistosomiasis, [MH](#)  
 Schizophrenia, [UJP-UJPY](#)  
 School hygiene, [SQL](#)  
 Schooling systems, [ZVME](#)  
 Sciatic nerves, [UIVS](#)  
 Scientists, [SQZY](#), [UDZY](#)  
 Sclera, [UKL](#)  
 Scorpions, [NF](#)  
 Scotoma, [UKDF](#)  
 Scrapie, [XXN.PR](#)  
 Screwworm (cattle), [NV](#)  
 Scrotum, [UUK](#)  
 Scrub typhus, [JAF](#)  
 Scurvy, [GR](#), [URCD](#)  
 Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), [UJM](#)  
 Sebaceous cysts, [URMF](#)  
 Seborrhoea, [URMS](#)  
 Sedatives, [VKR](#)  
 Seizures, [UIEL](#)  
 Self-harm, [UJM](#)  
 Semen, [UUL.G](#)  
 Seminal vesicles, [UUW](#)  
 Senile psychoses, [UJVW](#)  
 Sensation, [UIB](#)  
 Sepsis, [JGCB](#), [PYG](#), [VTB](#)  
 Septicaemic plague, [JNF](#)  
 Serology, [HG-HH](#)  
 Seventeenth-century medicine, [CQ](#), [DQ](#)  
 Sewerage, sewerage systems, [SH-SHX](#)  
 Sex (physiology), [BQV](#), [UT.F](#)  
 Sex (psychology), [UTB](#)  
 Sex (socio-cultural), [UTL](#)

Sex determination (animals), [XUT](#)  
Sex determination system (humans), [UTQ](#)  
Sex education, [UTD](#)  
Sex industry, [UTZ](#)  
Sex work, [UTZ](#)  
Sexology, [UT](#)  
Sexual ethics, [UTE](#)  
Sexual health (legal aspects), [TT](#)  
Sexual health clinics, [SYQT](#)  
Sexual hygiene, [UTS](#)  
Sexual orientation, [TTC](#), [UTN](#)  
Sexual pathology, [UTP](#)  
Sexuality, [ZQG](#), [ZVDG](#)  
Sexually-related violence, [TTR](#)  
Shearing, [XWU](#)  
Sheep, [XXN](#)  
Shifting cultivation, [YBUB](#)  
Shingles, [KJE](#)  
Shock therapy, [ROP](#)  
Sickle-cell disease, [PYHS](#)  
Sigmoid flexure, [UPTS](#)  
Sigmoidoscopy, [UP.Q](#)  
Silkworms, [XXZE](#)  
Silverfish, [NJ](#)  
Simian malaria, [LFH](#)  
Simmond's disease, [UQMN](#)  
Sinuses, [UMP](#)  
Sinusitis, [UMP.PR](#)  
Sixteenth-century medicine, [CP](#)  
Skin disease (cold), [URBC](#)  
Skin disease (drug eruptions), [URBG](#)  
Skin disease (electricity), [URBE](#)  
Skin disease (heat), [URBB](#)  
Skin disease (internal illness), [URC](#)  
Skin disease (local irritants), [URBL](#)  
Skin disease (sunlight), [URBD](#)  
Skin grafting, [VNS](#)

Skull, [UEO](#)  
Slavery, [ZVF](#)  
Sleep disturbances, [UJKS](#)  
Sleep, [SKH](#)  
Slit lamp microscopy, [UK.QW](#)  
Sludge treatment, [SHZL-SHZO](#)  
Small animal practice, [XXP](#)  
Small intestine, [UPS](#)  
Smallpox vaccine, [KIC](#)  
Smallpox, [KI-KIC](#)  
Smell disorders, [UMCA](#)  
Snail fever, [MH](#)  
Snakes, [XXVS](#)  
Sneezing, [UME](#)  
Social development, [ZVM](#)  
Social ethics, [ZVL](#)  
Social medicine, [SQ](#)  
Social paediatrics, [UX.U](#)  
Social pathology, [ZW](#)  
Social policy, legislation, [ZVK](#)  
Social psychology, [UJBM](#)  
Social stratification, [ZVF](#)  
Sociocultural anthropology, [ZO](#)  
Socioeconomics, [ZVR](#)  
Social science (general), [ZV](#)  
Sociology, [ZVB](#)  
Soil chemistry, [JUK](#), [YBF](#)  
Soil contamination, [SGD](#), [YBN](#)  
Soil, [SG](#)  
Solidism, [CDM](#)  
Somatic symptom disorder, [UJN](#)  
Somatology, [ZK](#)  
Sound (acoustics), [BCS](#)  
South American blastomycosis, [IPJ](#)  
Space medicine, [UAZ](#)  
Sparganosis, [MKE](#)  
Spastic cerebral palsy, [UEFH](#)

Spastic diplegia (Little's disease), [UEFH](#), [UITD](#)  
 Spasticity, [UEFH](#)  
 Spatial cognition, [UIBD](#)  
 Special collections, [AHL](#)  
 Speculum, [UV.Q](#)  
 Speech disorders, [UITF](#)  
 Speech organs, [UNU](#)  
 Speech therapists, [UITF.AQ](#)  
 Sperm duct, [UUO](#)  
 Spermatic cord, [UUN](#)  
 Sphenoid sinus, [UMPK](#)  
 Spiders, [NF](#)  
 Spinal cord, [UIU](#)  
 Spinal curvature, [UEP.PG](#)  
 Spinal nerves, [UIVR](#)  
 Spine, [UEP](#)  
 Spirochaetaceae, [JW-JZY](#)  
 Spirochaetes, [JW](#)  
 Spirurida, [MRW](#)  
 Splanchnic nerves, [UIYX](#)  
 Spleen, [UHY](#)  
 Splenic fever, [JLF](#)  
 Sporotrichosis, [IPE](#)  
 Sports injuries, [VS](#)  
 Sprains, [UF.PB](#)  
 Sputum test, [QK](#)  
 Staphylococcaceae, [JGB-JGCD](#)  
 Starvation, [BEXV](#)  
 Stasis, [UHE](#)  
 State medicine (public health), [SO-SPT](#)  
 State medicine (regulation), [SM](#)  
 Statistics, [BBM-BBT](#), [EHA-EQ](#)  
 Stem cell transplant, [PYZ](#)  
 Stereochemistry, [BECG](#)  
 Sterility, infertility (animals), [XUV](#)  
 Sternal puncture, [UHZ](#)  
 Sternum, [UER](#)  
 Steroid hormones, [UQB](#)  
 Stethoscope, [QP](#)  
 Stillbirth, [UWV](#)  
 Stimulants, narcotics, [GF-GFW](#)  
 Stochastic processes, [BBT](#)  
 Stoichiometry, [BECO-BECX](#)  
 Stomach, [UPQ](#)  
 Stomatitis, [UPK.P](#)  
 Stool test, [QM](#)  
 Strabismus, [UKWF](#)  
 Strangles (horses), [JGL](#)  
 Stratum corneum, [URLH](#)  
 Street cleaning, [SJW](#)  
 Strep throat, [JGQ](#)  
 Streptococcaeae, [JGF-JGS](#)  
 Strongylosis, [MRS](#)  
 Structuralism, [UJCI](#)  
 Student health services, [SQO](#)  
 Styte, [UKX.PR](#)  
 Subconscious, [UJCH](#)  
 Subcutaneous tissue, [URKD](#)  
 Subject dictionaries, [ALB-ALZ](#)  
 Subject headings, [AHPS](#)  
 Subsistence farming, [YBUC](#)  
 Substance-induced psychoses, [UJVD](#)  
 Subtertian malaria, [LFF](#)  
 Sugar beet, cane, [YEM](#)  
 Suicide, [TK](#), [UJXS](#)  
 Sumerian, Oriental medicine, [CF-CFW](#), [DF-DFW](#)  
 Summer diarrhoea, [JTH](#)  
 Sunlight, [SD](#)  
 Surgical anatomy, [V.AW](#)  
 Surgical instruments, [VA.AU](#)  
 Surgical pathology, [V.P](#)  
 Surgical physiology, [V.J](#)  
 Surgical procedure, [VA](#)  
 Surgical research, [V.AW](#)

Surgical therapeutics, [VC](#)  
 Surra, [LNK](#)  
 Surveying (buildings), [SG](#)  
 Surveys (research), [ZVB.AWB](#)  
 Swallowing disorders, [UPN.P](#)  
 Swamp fever, [JZE](#)  
 Swan, [XXUT](#)  
 Swimming pools, [SEZO](#), [SGL](#)  
 Swine dysentery, [JKD](#)  
 Swine influenza, [KLC](#)  
 Swine, [XXO](#)  
 Sydenham chorea, [UIEK](#)  
 Sympathetic nervous system, [UIY-UIYW](#)  
 Sympathetic plexuses, [UIYQ-UIYW](#)  
 Synovial fluids, [OO](#)  
 Syphilis, [JX-JXJ](#)  
 Systems biology, [BIZA](#)  
 Systems of psychology, [UJCW](#)

T cells, [HBR](#)  
 Tables, formulae, [AX](#)  
 Tactile hyperaesthesia, [URDH](#)  
 Taeniasis, [MJ](#)  
 Tailoring, dressmaking, [SQZI](#), [UDZI](#)  
 Talaromycosis, [IPP](#)  
 Tarsal bones, [UEYB](#)  
 Tea, [SFP](#)  
 Teeth, [WC](#)  
 Temporal lobe, [UITNT](#)  
 Teratology, [BP-BPC](#)  
 Teschen disease (swine), [KIT](#)  
 Testis, [UUL](#)  
 Tetanus, [JM](#)  
 Tetany, [UIES](#)  
 Texas cattle fever, [LC](#)  
 Textiles, [SQZG](#), [UDZG](#)  
 Thalamus, [UITW](#)

Thalassemias, [PYHT](#)  
 Thallophytes, [BKH](#)  
 Theatre nursing, [V.RX](#)  
 Theiler's encephalomyelitis (mice), [KTM](#)  
 Theories of medicine, [CD-CDN](#)  
 Therapeutics, [RK](#)  
 Thermochemistry, [BEEP](#)  
 Thermodynamics, [BEEN](#)  
 Thermometry, [QG](#)  
 Thiamin, [BEVI](#)  
 Thigh, femur, [UEXF](#)  
 Thoracic duct, [UHVY](#)  
 Thoracic nerves, [UIYN](#)  
 Thoracic veins, [UHUT](#)  
 Thrips, [NJ](#)  
 Thrombosis, [UHH](#)  
 Thrush, [IPM](#)  
 Thymus glands, [UQT](#)  
 Thymus, [UHVJ](#)  
 Thyroid gland, [UQO](#)  
 Thyroid hormones, [UQOH](#)  
 Tibia, [UEXN](#)  
 Tick-borne encephalitis virus, [KPCA](#)  
 Ticks, [NGT-NGZ](#)  
 Tics, [UIET](#)  
 Tinea (ringworms), [IT-ITY](#)  
 Tobacco mosaic virus, [KY](#)  
 Tobacco, nicotine, [GFW](#), [SFV](#)  
 Tocopherols, [BEVE](#), [GOJ](#)  
 Tomography, [BXB](#)  
 Tongue, [UPL](#), [WAN](#)  
 Tongueworm (pentastomida), [NEH](#)  
 Tonsils, [UNT](#)  
 Tooth decay, [WJ](#)  
 Tooth transplants, [WO](#)  
 Topographical anatomy, [BMI](#)  
 Touch (sense of), [UIBM](#)

Tourette's syndrome, [UIER](#)  
 Toxaemia, [UWK](#)  
 Toxic adenoma, [UQPT](#)  
 Toxicology, [GA](#)  
 Toxins, antitoxins, [HE](#)  
 Toxoplasmosis, [LE](#)  
 Trachea, [UOT](#)  
 Trachoma, [JVX](#)  
 Trade unions, [ZVJ](#)  
 Traditional medicine, [CZ](#)  
 Transmission of disease, [OB-OZ](#)  
 Transplantation, [VNK-VNS](#)  
 Transport (public health), [SQE](#)  
 Transport (workers), [SOZO](#), [UDZO](#)  
 Transport of animals, [XWR](#)  
 Transport, [ZVNA](#)  
 Trauma psychoses, [UJVT](#)  
 Traumatic surgery, [VR](#)  
 Trematodes (flukes), [MC-MH](#)  
 Trench fever, [JAD](#)  
 Tribal societies, [ZVE](#)  
 Trichinosis, [MV](#)  
 Trichomoniasis, [LW](#)  
 Trichuriasis, [MO](#)  
 Trigeminal nerve, [UIVH](#)  
 Trigeminal neuralgia, [UIEN](#), [UIVI](#)  
 Trochlear nerve, [UIVG](#)  
 Trombiculidae (chiggers), [NGC](#)  
 Tropical agriculture, [YBT](#)  
 Tropical climatology, [EX](#)  
 Tropical eosinophilia, [UOW.PY](#)  
 Tropical fevers, [HY](#)  
 Tropical hygiene, [ST](#)  
 Tropical medicine, [UB-UBV](#), [VX](#)  
 Tropical neuroses, [UJJ](#)  
 Tropical skin diseases, [URJ](#)  
 Tropical sprue, [FN](#)  
 Tropical surgery, [VX](#)  
 Tropical ulcer, [URBP](#)  
 Trypanosomes, [LN-LP](#)  
 Tsetse flies, [NT](#)  
 Tubal ligation, [UVE](#)  
 Tuberculin (BCG), [JC.H](#)  
 Tuberculosis (bovine), [JCE](#)  
 Tuberculosis (dental), [WIBC](#)  
 Tuberculosis (human), [JCB](#)  
 Tuberculosis (mammals), [JCG](#)  
 Tuberculosis, [JC-JCK](#), [SQWT](#), [UDT](#)  
 Tularaemia, [JQ](#)  
 Tunica vaginalis, [UUM](#)  
 Tunics of the eye, [UKL-UKR.Q](#)  
 Twentieth-century medicine, [DS](#)  
 Typhoid fever, [JS](#)  
 Typhus fever, [JAB](#)  
 Ulcerative lymphangitis, [JE](#)  
 Ulna, [UEVP](#)  
 Ulnar nerve, [UIYS](#)  
 Ultrasound, [QT](#)  
 Ultraviolet rays, [BYB](#)  
 Umbilical cord, [UWG](#)  
 Unclassified diseases, [FH-FO](#)  
 Unemployment, [SKD](#)  
 Ungulata, [BLTG](#)  
 Urban climatology, [BDU](#)  
 Urban hygiene, [SU](#)  
 Urban planning, [SGTB](#)  
 Urban sociology, [ZVI](#)  
 Uremia, [USLM](#)  
 Ureter, [USN](#)  
 Urethra, [USR](#)  
 Urethral stricture, [USR.PG](#)  
 Urinalysis, [QN](#)  
 Urinary bladder, [USP](#)

Urinary-tract system, [US](#)  
 Urination, [USP.F](#)  
 Urology (female), [UVW](#)  
 Urology, [US-USR](#)  
 Urticaria group, [URHU](#)  
 Uterine fibroids, [UVP.PR](#)  
 Uterine prolapse, [UVP.PG](#)  
 Uterus, [UVP](#)  
 Uvea, [UKN](#)

Vagina, [UVR](#)  
 Vaginitis, [UVV.PR](#)  
 Vagus nerve, [UIXM](#)  
 Valley fever, [IPC](#)  
 Valvular heart disease, [UHR.P](#)  
 Varicocele, [UUN.PS](#)  
 Varicose veins, [UHU.PS](#)  
 Variolation, [KI.H](#)  
 Vasectomy, [UUF](#)  
 Vasomotor system (disorders), [UIEV](#)  
 Vegetables, [SFJ](#), [YE](#)  
 Vegetarianism, [BEXM](#)  
 Veillonellaceae, [JUP](#)  
 Veins, [UHU](#)  
 Venae cavae, [UHUX](#)  
 Venereal disease (general), [UTU](#)  
 Venomous animals, [GL](#)  
 Ventilation, [SCY](#)  
 Ventricles, [UHQK](#)  
 Vermin, [OG](#)  
 Vertebrata, [BLS-BLTZ](#)  
 Vertical farming, [YEV](#)  
 Vertigo, [UIEU](#)  
 Vesicular stomatitis (horses), [KKC](#)  
 Vestibular system, [ULVK](#)  
 Vestibulocochlear nerve, [UIVM](#), [ULY](#)  
 Veterinary dentistry, [XVZ](#)

Veterinary epidemiology, [XEB](#)  
 Veterinary jurisprudence, [XT](#)  
 Veterinary medicine, [X](#)  
 Veterinary profession, [XA](#)  
 Veterinary surgery, [V.X](#), [XV](#)  
 Vibriion cholera (fowls), [JKA](#)  
 Vincent's infection, [JXR](#)  
 Virology (general), [K](#)  
 Visceral leishmaniasis (kala-azar), [LR](#)  
 Visceroptosis, [UP.PG](#)  
 Vitamins, [BEV-BEVZ](#)  
 Viticulture, [YFV](#)  
 Vitiligo, [URLK](#)  
 Vivax malaria, [LFB](#)  
 Voice disorders, [UNN](#)

War, hostility, [ZVZH](#)  
 Warfare (sanitation), [SV-SWY](#)  
 Warts, [UREG](#)  
 Washing, bathing, [SKL](#)  
 Wasps, [NX](#)  
 Waste collection, [SJO-SJP](#)  
 Waste treatment, disposal, [SJO-SJV](#)  
 Wastewater treatment, [SHS](#), [SHZ-SHZZ](#)  
 Water analysis, [SEZA-SEZE](#)  
 Water conflict, [SEF](#)  
 Water distribution, [SER-SEX](#)  
 Water fleas, [NE](#)  
 Water pollution, [SEZ](#)  
 Water purification, [SEZF-SEZM](#)  
 Water supply (industrial), [SEZV](#)  
 Water supply (public health), [SEZY](#)  
 Water supply, [SE-SEY](#)  
 Water treatment, [SEZP-SEZU](#)  
 Waterborne infection, [OE](#)  
 Water-soluble vitamins, [BEVH-BEVU](#)  
 Weapon poisons, [GI](#)

Weil-Felix test, [JA.H](#)  
Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, [GPH](#)  
White scour (calves), [JRD](#)  
Whooping cough, [JQP](#)  
Wild animals, [XXY](#)  
Wolbachia, [JEP](#)  
Wood processing, [SQZL](#), [UDZL](#)  
Woodworking, [SQZK](#), [UDZK](#)  
Work capability assessment, [TNK](#)  
Worker's compensation, [TNC](#), [ZX](#)  
Workplace accidents, [SQV](#), [UDG](#)  
Workplace fatigue, [SQRW](#), [UDDW](#)  
Workplace health surveys, [SQRC](#), [UDAC](#)  
Workplace hygiene, [SQR-SQZZ](#), [UD-UDZZ](#)  
Workplace management, [SQT](#), [UDF](#)  
Workplace physiology, [SQRT](#), [UDD](#)  
Workplace psychology, [SQS](#), [UDE](#)  
Workplace vital statistics, [SQRE](#), [UDB](#)  
Wound closure, [VED](#)  
Wound culture test, [QO](#)  
Wound disruption, [VEK](#)  
Wound management, [VE](#)  
Xenarthra, [BLTE](#)  
X-rays, [BX-BXX](#), [QR-QD](#)  
Yak, [XXKY](#)  
Yaws, [JXK](#)  
Yearbooks, [AI](#)  
Yeasts, [IE](#)  
Yellow fever, [KP](#)  
Zika virus, [KPE](#)  
Zoology, [BL-BLV](#)  
Zoonoses (general), [OJ](#)  
Zousfana, [LNK](#)

**T**HIS third edition of *Classification for Medical and Veterinary Libraries* is a long overdue revision of Cyril C. Barnard's scheme, last updated in 1955. Barnard devised his scheme to meet the specialist focus of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, focusing on tropical medicine and public health. Unlike many schemes, Barnard's is based on specific entry, with an almost entirely alphabetical notation system. Classes include the sciences, general medicine, history of medicine, epidemiology, diseases and causative agents, pathology, diagnosis, specialties of medicine, surgery, dentistry, veterinary science, agriculture, and the social sciences. Auxiliary schedules enable further subdivision under any topic.

This new edition provides a classification scheme which meets health-focused library and information services' collections requirements and reflects current research and teaching priorities in public and global health. Subjects and structures have been revised to support increased findability and accessibility of resources. Equity, diversity and inclusion are promoted, with conscious and unconscious biases challenged. Language and content have been decolonised, resisting colonial taxonomies, integrating different voices and acknowledging the global creation of knowledge.

The scheme supports library collection management activities and is suitable for integration across research systems which use taxonomies, leading to benefits for both libraries and their wider organisations.

**CYRIL C. BARNARD** (1894-1959) was the first professional librarian at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, in post 1921-1959.

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