

**ORchestra Medical Subject List abstracted from PubMed 2009 (MeSH terms)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Amendments</b>	<b>Description</b>
		<b>Specialties</b>
Adolescent Medicine		A branch of medicine pertaining to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases occurring during the period beginning with puberty until the cessation of somatic growth.
Allergy and Immunology		A medical specialty concerned with the hypersensitivity of the individual to foreign substances and protection from the resultant infection or disorder.
Anesthesiology		A specialty concerned with the study of anesthetics and anesthesia.
Cardiology		The study of the heart, its physiology, and its functions.
Dermatology		A medical specialty concerned with the skin, its structure, functions, diseases, and treatment.
Emergency Medicine		The branch of medicine concerned with the evaluation and initial treatment of urgent and emergent medical problems.
Endocrinology		A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the metabolism, physiology, and disorders of the endocrine system.
Epidemiology		Field of medicine concerned with the determination of causes, incidence, and characteristic behavior of disease outbreaks affecting human populations.
Family Practice		A medical specialty concerned with the provision of continuing, comprehensive primary health care for the entire family.
Gastroenterology		A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of the physiology and diseases of the digestive system and related structures (esophagus, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas).
General Surgery		A specialty in which manual or operative procedures are used in the treatment of disease, injuries, or deformities.
Geriatrics		The branch of medicine concerned with the physiological and pathological aspects of the aged, including the clinical problems of senescence and senility.
Gynecology		A medical-surgical specialty concerned with the physiology and disorders primarily of the female genital tract, as well as female endocrinology and reproductive physiology.
Hematology		A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with morphology, physiology, and pathology of the blood and blood-forming tissues.
Infectious Disease Medicine		A branch of internal medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases.
Internal Medicine		A medical specialty concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the internal organ systems of adults.
Medical Oncology		A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of neoplasms.
Nephrology		A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the kidney.
Neurology		A medical specialty concerned with the study of the structures, functions, and diseases of the nervous system.
Neurosurgery		A surgical specialty concerned with the treatment of diseases and disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral and sympathetic nervous system.
Ophthalmology		A surgical specialty concerned with the structure and function of the eye and the medical and surgical treatment of its defects and diseases.
Orthopedics		A surgical specialty which utilizes medical, surgical, and physical methods to treat and correct deformities, diseases, and injuries to the skeletal system, its articulations, and associated structures.
Otolaryngology		A surgical specialty concerned with the study and treatment of disorders of the ear, nose and throat
Pathology		A specialty concerned with the nature and cause of disease as expressed by changes in cellular or tissue structure and function caused by the disease process.
Pediatrics		A medical specialty concerned with maintaining health and providing medical care to children from birth to adolescence.
Physical Medicine		A medical specialty concerned with the use of physical agents, mechanical apparatus, and manipulation in rehabilitating physically diseased or injured patients.
Preventive Medicine		A medical specialty primarily concerned with prevention of disease (PRIMARY PREVENTION) and the promotion and preservation of health in the individual.
Psychiatry		The medical science that deals with the origin, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental disorders.
Public Health		Branch of medicine concerned with the prevention and control of disease and disability, and the promotion of physical and mental health of the population on the international, national, state, or municipal level.
Pulmonary Medicine		A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of the respiratory system.
Reproductive Medicine		A medical-surgical specialty concerned with the morphology, physiology, biochemistry, and pathology of reproduction in man and other animals, and on the biological, medical, and veterinary problems of fertility and lactation.
Rheumatology		A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the study of inflammatory or degenerative processes and metabolic derangement of connective tissue structures which pertain to a variety of musculoskeletal disorders, such as arthritis.
Surgery, Plastic		The branch of surgery concerned with restoration, reconstruction, or improvement of defective, damaged, or missing structures.
Thoracic Surgery		A surgical specialty concerned with diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the heart, lungs, and esophagus. Two major types of thoracic surgery are classified as pulmonary and cardiovascular.
Traumatology		The medical specialty which deals with WOUNDS and INJURIES as well as resulting disability and disorders from physical traumas.
Urology		A surgical specialty concerned with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the urinary tract in both sexes, and the genital tract in the male.
Venerology		A branch of medicine which deals with sexually transmitted disease.
Obstetrics		A medical-surgical specialty concerned with management and care of women during pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium.
		<b>Other departments</b>
Admitting Department		Hospital department responsible for the flow of patients and the processing of admissions, discharges, transfers, and also most procedures to be carried out in the event of a patient's death.
Central Supply		Hospital department responsible for receiving, storing, and distributing medical and surgical supplies and equipment.
Delivery Rooms		Hospital units equipped for childbirth.
Dental Service		Hospital department providing dental care.
Diagnostic Services		Organized services for the purpose of providing diagnosis to promote and maintain health.
Emergency Care Services		Services specifically designed, staffed, and equipped for the emergency care of patients.
Food Service		Hospital department that manages and supervises the dietary program in accordance with the patients' requirements.
Housekeeping		Hospital department which manages and provides the required housekeeping functions in all areas of the hospital.
Intensive Care Units		Hospital units providing continuous surveillance and care to acutely ill patients.
Laboratories		Hospital facilities equipped to carry out investigative procedures.
Laundry Service		Hospital department which administers all activities pertaining to the hospital laundry service.

Maintenance and Engineering		Hospital department whose primary function is the upkeep and supervision of the buildings and grounds and the maintenance of hospital physical plant and equipment which requires engineering expertise.
Materials Management		The management of all procurement, distribution, and storage of equipment and supplies, as well as logistics management including laundry, processing of reusables, etc.
Nursing Service		The hospital department which is responsible for the organization and administration of nursing activities.
Operating Rooms		Facilities equipped for performing surgery.
Outpatient Clinics		Organized services in a hospital which provide medical care on an outpatient basis.
Personnel Administration		Management activities concerned with hospital employees.
Pharmacy Service		Hospital department responsible for the receiving, storing, and distribution of pharmaceutical supplies.
Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU)	Added	The recovery room following surgery and/or anesthesia.
Purchasing		Hospital department responsible for the purchasing of supplies and equipment.
Radiotherapy		The use of ionizing radiation to treat malignant neoplasms and some benign conditions.
Social Work Department		Hospital department responsible for administering and providing social services to patients and their families.

General terms		
Academic Medical Centers		Medical complexes consisting of medical school, hospitals, clinics, libraries, administrative facilities, etc.
Admission Planning		The process of planning to accept patients.
Ambulances		A vehicle equipped for transporting patients in need of emergency care.
Appointments and Schedules		The different methods of scheduling patient visits, surgeries, appointment systems, individual or group appointments, waiting times, waiting lists for hospitals, walk-in clinics, operating rooms, etc.
Bed Occupancy		A measure of inpatient health facility use based upon the average number or proportion of beds occupied for a given period of time.
Benchmarking		Method of measuring performance against established standards of best practice.
Birthing Centers		Free-standing facilities that provide prenatal, childbirth, and postnatal care and usually incorporate family-centered maternity care concepts and practices.
Blood Donors Supply & Distribution	Added	The quantitative availability and distribution of blood
Comprehensive Health Care		Providing for the full range of personal health services for diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation of patients.
Costs and Cost Analysis		Absolute, comparative, or differential costs pertaining to services, institutions, resources, etc., or the analysis and study of these costs.
Critical Pathways		Schedules of medical and nursing procedures, including diagnostic tests, medications, and consultations designed to effect an efficient, coordinated program of treatment.
Decision Making, Organizational		The process by which decisions are made in an institution or other organization.
Delivery of Health Care, Integrated		A health care system which combines physicians, hospitals, and other medical services with a health plan to provide the complete spectrum of medical care for its customers.
Demography		Statistical interpretation and description of a population with reference to distribution, composition, or structure.
Diagnosis-Related Groups		expected consumption of hospital resources and length of stay. Its purpose is to provide a framework for specifying case mix and to reduce hospital costs and reimbursements and it forms the cornerstone of the prospective payment system.
Developing Countries		Countries in the process of change directed toward economic growth, that is, an increase in production, per capita consumption, and income.
Economic Competition		The effort of two or more parties to secure the business of a third party by offering, usually under fair or equitable rules of business practice, the most favorable terms.
Education on Modelling Techniques	Added	Knowledge Building, Professional Development, Instruction, Explanation and/or Education of Quantitative Modelling Techniques
Facility Design and Construction		Architecture, exterior and interior design, and construction of facilities other than hospitals, e.g., dental schools, medical schools, ambulatory care clinics, and specified units of health care facilities.
Financial Management		The obtaining and management of funds for institutional needs and responsibility for fiscal affairs.
Health Care Costs		The actual costs of providing services related to the delivery of health care, including the costs of procedures, therapies, and medications.
Health Expenditures		The amounts spent by individuals, groups, nations, or private or public organizations for total health care and/or its various components.
Health Facilities, Proprietary		Health care institutions operated by private groups or corporations for a profit.
Health Facility Environment		Physical surroundings or conditions of a hospital or other health facility and influence of these factors on patients and staff.
Health Facility Merger		The combining of administrative and organizational resources of two or more health care facilities.
Health Facility Moving		
Health Facility Size	Amended description	The dimensioning (optimisation of the capacity) of the core resources at an aggregate level. This may be indicated by the physical space (as may be prescribed in bed capacity), but also available manpower, revenue, equipment, and supplies to produce requisite health care and services.
Health Services Accessibility		The degree to which individuals are inhibited or facilitated in their ability to gain entry to and to receive care and services from the health care system.
Home Care Agencies		Public or private organizations that provide, either directly or through arrangements with other organizations, home health services in the patient's home.
Hospital Planning		Areawide planning for hospitals or planning of a particular hospital unit on the basis of projected consumer need.
Information Management		Management of the acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of information.
Insurance		Coverage by contract whereby one party indemnifies or guarantees another against loss by a specified contingency.
Length of Stay		The period of confinement of a patient to a hospital or other health facility.
Medical Decision Making	Added	Evaluation of success, QALY, costs of medical decisions regarding the treatment options for patients.
Medical Errors		Errors or mistakes committed by health professionals which result in harm to the patient.
Models, Organizational		Theoretical representations and constructs that describe or explain the structure and hierarchy of relationships and interactions within or between formal organizational entities or informal social groups.
Multi-Institutional Systems		Institutional systems consisting of more than one health facility which have cooperative administrative arrangements through merger, affiliation, shared services, or other collective ventures.
National Health Programs		Components of a national health care system which administer specific services, e.g., national health insurance.
Nursing Homes		Facilities which provide nursing supervision and limited medical care to persons who do not require hospitalization.
Outsourced Services		Organizational activities previously performed internally that are provided by external agents.
Organ Transplantation		Transference of an organ between individuals of the same species or between individuals of different species.
Patient-Centered Care		Design of patient care wherein institutional resources and personnel are organized around patients rather than around specialized departments.
Personnel Planning and Scheduling	Added	The planning and scheduling of personnel.
Pharmacokinetics		Dynamic and kinetic mechanisms of exogenous chemical and drug ABSORPTION; BIOLOGICAL TRANSPORT; TISSUE DISTRIBUTION; BIOTRANSFORMATION; elimination; and TOXICOLOGY as a function of dosage, and rate of METABOLISM.
Quality of Life		A generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g., physical, political, moral and social environment; the overall condition of a human life.
Regional Health Planning		Planning for health resources at a regional or multi-state level.
Rehabilitation Centers		Facilities which provide programs for rehabilitating the mentally or physically disabled individuals.

Equitable Resource Allocation	<b>Amended (added "Equitable")</b>	Societal or individual decisions about the equitable distribution of available resources.
Risk Management		The process of minimizing risk to an organization by developing systems to identify and analyze potential hazards to prevent accidents, injuries, and other adverse occurrences, and by attempting to handle events and incidents which do occur in such a manner that their effect and cost are minimized.
Sterilization		The destroying of all forms of life, especially microorganisms, by heat, chemical, or other means.
Technology, High-Cost		Advanced technology that is costly, requires highly skilled personnel, and is unique in its particular application. Includes innovative, specialized medical/surgical procedures as well as advanced diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.
Telemedicine		Delivery of health services via remote telecommunications. This includes interactive consultative and diagnostic services.
Total Quality Management		The application of industrial management practice to systematically maintain and improve organization-wide performance.
Treatment outcome		in order to determine the efficacy, effectiveness, safety, practicability, etc., of these interventions in individual cases or series.
Waiting Lists		Prospective patient listings for appointments.
Wards	<b>Added</b>	A department capable of hosting patients overnight.
NA	<b>Added</b>	Not applicable