

HIV/AIDS

Thesaurus

NOVEMBER 2000

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Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Robertson, Mark, 1969-
HIV/AIDS thesaurus

ISBN 0-921918-28-3

Subject headings – AIDS (Disease). 2. Subject headings – HIV (Disease).
Howse, Mary Anne. II. AIDS Committee of Toronto. III. Title.

Z695.1.M48R62 2000

025.4'96169792C00-932185-3

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Dedicated to the memory of
ACT Library Volunteer

Doris Mehegan
1920-1999

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Preface

• P r e f a c e •

The AIDS Committee of Toronto (ACT) is pleased to present the first edition of the HIV/AIDS Thesaurus. Work on the thesaurus began in 1998 by Mark Robertson and Mary Anne Howse, librarians at the AIDS Committee of Toronto.

Initially our intention in developing this tool was to address subject access problems we were encountering in the catalogues of the ACT Library. Until 1998 we were using a subject heading list which had evolved unsystematically over time. The list was uneven and had no structure. Some subject areas were covered in depth while other areas received only superficial treatment. The classification and retrieval of material by subject was becoming increasingly problematic.

We searched for a thesaurus to replace our subject heading list, but could not find one which suited our purposes. We needed a thesaurus which was comprehensive, community-based, and designed for use in a library collection (books and videos rather than articles). When we could not find an appropriate alternative, we decided to create our own thesaurus.

Eventually we realized that the tool we were developing would be useful to other HIV/AIDS libraries and resource centres. In the spring of 1999 we presented a draft of the thesaurus at a Canadian HIV/AIDS Resource Centre Network (CANNET) workshop in Toronto. The positive feedback from CANNET encouraged us to publish the thesaurus.

ACT's HIV/AIDS Thesaurus will be accompanied by a companion volume published by the Community AIDS Treatment Information Exchange (CATIE). CATIE will be publishing a new edition of their AIDS Treatment Thesaurus. Together the ACT and the CATIE thesauri will comprise a two volume set. Because these two tools are different in scope and purpose, they will serve as useful complements.

To remain relevant, thesauri must be revised over time; new issues emerge and language changes. ACT will continue to develop the HIV/AIDS Thesaurus, and we welcome suggestions and feedback. Further editions may be published in the future. In the meantime, the thesaurus will be available online at the AIDS Committee of Toronto web site www.actoronto.org. Please check the web site for changes and updates.

Acknowledgements

• A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s •

We are greatly indebted to the contributions and support of staff at the AIDS Committee of Toronto. In the spring of 1999 we put together a team of program staff to help review sections of the Thesaurus. We incorporated many of the suggestions provided by staff who are so intimately familiar with the language and literature of HIV and AIDS. We would like to thank Lorelee Gillis, Roger LaRade, John Maxwell, Todd Minerson, and Michael Willan for their valuable input.

We would also like to acknowledge the help of Jocelyne Chaperon Beck, who coordinated the Canadian HIV/AIDS Resource Centre Network (CANNET) through the Canadian HIV/AIDS Clearinghouse. Jocelyne has been enormously supportive of this project and has provided us with feedback and direction.

Finally, we would like to thank Robert MacKay-Melrose former Librarian at the Community AIDS Treatment Information Exchange (CATIE). We worked together with Robert to publish this thesaurus as a companion to CATIE's AIDS Treatment Thesaurus.

Purpose of a Thesaurus

• Purpose of a Thesaurus •

Most people think of Roget's when they think of a thesaurus, but thesauri are also bibliographical tools used in libraries and information systems. Thesauri for library and information systems are used to organize material (books, articles, electronic documents, database records, etc.) into consistent subject categories and to provide meaningful subject access to this material.

Anyone who has searched the Internet knows the frustrations of keyword searching. No matter how well we formulate a search, we are faced with information overload: hundreds of documents that are irrelevant or only tangentially related to our interests. Even when we find material on topic, we never know if our search was comprehensive; did we get all there was? The thesaurus is a bibliographic tool that prevents these sorts of problems by providing a network of valid subject terms, or "controlled vocabulary," that can be used to classify and retrieve information.

For example, a thesaurus provides control over the terminology used in an information system. Systematic searches are impossible in databases that allow only keyword searching. A thesaurus prevents the splintering of material resulting from the use of synonyms and overlapping vocabulary. A thesaurus ensures that each concept is represented by a single preferred term and that all synonyms direct the user to that term.

A thesaurus also lays out all your options by providing an overview of the subject terminology. Thesaurus terms are structured into hierarchies reflecting the various aspects of the subject area. These hierarchical structures allow the thesaurus to show relationships among terms. The thesaurus can, therefore, function as a map of the subject area and can lay out all relevant options for the user: broader, narrower and related terms. Broader terms indicate more general concepts available, narrower terms suggest more specific concepts, and related terms indicate other relevant terms. This map ensures that the search for and classification of information is exhaustive.

Thesauri have traditionally been used mostly in library catalogues and indexes, but can also be used or adapted for other types of information systems, such as databases, filing systems, web sites, etc. This thesaurus will provide an important model for information management at a time when AIDS service organizations and other community groups are exploring the potential of new information technologies.

Scope of the HIV/AIDS Thesaurus

Although there are many specialized thesauri in the health and the social sciences, the HIV/AIDS Thesaurus is unique in its character and focus.

- 1. Community-based** - We have tried as much as possible to make the thesaurus reflect the language and values of community-based AIDS service organizations, rather than the terminology of technical or medical professions. The thesaurus is, therefore, not based on existing systems such as Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) or Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). For example, we use the term “Poppers” rather than the more technical term “Amyl Nitrates”, and “Drug Use” rather than the more judgmental term “Drug Abuse”
- 2. Comprehensive** - Resource centres in AIDS service organizations tend to collect a broad range of HIV/AIDS material. The thesaurus reflects this broad scope by covering all aspects of HIV/AIDS: everything from basic science and treatment to prevention, the arts and the psychological, social and political aspects of the epidemic.
- 3. Based on Literary Warrant** - “Literary warrant” is a concept librarians use to decide whether the creation of a subject term is justified by the quantity of literature available. We only created subject terms when there were sufficient numbers of books, videos, and audio tapes to warrant the heading. Other subject tools take theory as their point of departure not the production and publication of information. We avoided creating terms simply on the basis of theoretical considerations or out of sense of symmetry. For instance, we allow for the heading “AZT”, but offer only the general heading “Protease inhibitors” instead of naming specific drugs in that class. This decision was made because “AZT” is warranted by the number of books and videos on that topic, while books specific to ritonavir for example (a protease inhibitor) are relatively rare (instead the material tends to be about “protease inhibitors”, for which there is a heading).
- 4. Based on a Library Catalogue** - Although this thesaurus can be adapted and used in different types of information systems, it was modelled on a library catalogue containing records for books (and audio-visual material). Books tend to cover topics of broader scope than articles. The headings, therefore, reflect this level of subject analysis. The kinds of specific headings used to index journal articles are often not appropriate for library catalogues because they tend to scatter material rather than gather it together under common headings.

The ACT and the CATIE Thesauri: A Comparison

ACT's HIV/AIDS Thesaurus is accompanied by a companion volume published by the Community AIDS Treatment Information Exchange (CATIE). CATIE is publishing a new edition of their AIDS Treatment Thesaurus. Because the ACT and the CATIE thesauri were developed to manage the information resources of their respective organizations, they reflect the different mandates of the two agencies; they differ in scope, depth and language. While the thesauri are useful companion pieces, these differences should be considered in deciding which thesaurus is most appropriate for particular purposes.

- 1. Scope** The ACT and the CATIE thesauri cover different subject areas. The CATIE thesaurus is bilingual (English and French) and provides thorough coverage of HIV treatment information in the following areas: opportunistic infections and conditions; tests and diagnostics; complementary treatments and therapies; drug treatments and trials; physiological systems; molecular genetics; HIV disease progression; and HIV structure and reproductive cycle. Other subject areas are given minor coverage. ACT's thesaurus, on the other hand, has a broader scope and covers all aspects of HIV: everything from treatment and clinical manifestations to education, prevention, fine arts, and the psychosocial, legal, and economic aspects of the epidemic. In order to give the user more terminology options, we do make reference to the CATIE thesaurus in some scope notes. However, it is important to remember that the purpose and scope of each thesaurus is quite different.
- 2. Depth** The ACT and the CATIE thesauri provide different levels of detail because they were designed to help organize different types of material. ACT's thesaurus was designed for a library catalogue database containing bibliographic records for book, videos and audio tapes. The thesaurus, therefore, reflects the scope of this kind of literature. The CATIE thesaurus, on the other hand, was created primarily to index articles, which tend to be about more specific topics than books or videos. CATIE's thesaurus, therefore, offers more in-depth coverage of treatment in order to accommodate the specificity of articles.
- 3. Language** The language of the two thesauri also reflects the different kinds of material the ACT and CATIE thesauri were intended to organize. CATIE's bilingual thesaurus contains technical and medical language by necessity since the literature of treatment is often technical. The ACT thesaurus uses more community-based language since the collection is of a more general nature.

A Note on Geographical Terms

Although this thesaurus does not include geographical terms, we have provided ACT's list of geographic headings below. These may be used as thesaurus terms or as sub-divisions of existing headings. We have not incorporated these geographical terms into the rest of the thesaurus because they reflect the focus of our particular collection, its Canadian content, and our concern that material not be fragmented by too many headings. Instead you may wish to create your own list of geographic headings, or adopt terms from another source.

We use this list as sub-divisions of our main thesaurus terms (eg. Social aspects - Canada). We have limited ourselves to names of continents, but since our collection is almost entirely English language, we allow for the names of countries in which English is spoken. We also allow for the names of Canadian provinces, since much of our material is Canadian.

Africa	Newfoundland
Alberta	North America
Asia	Northwest Territories
Australia	Nova Scotia
British Columbia	Ontario
Canada	Prince Edward Island
Caribbean	Quebec
Developing countries	Saskatchewan
Europe	South Africa
International	South America
Manitoba	United Kingdom
New Brunswick	Yukon Territory
New Zealand	

The terms which have been chosen to represent a concept in the thesaurus are called “preferred terms”. These terms are preferred over synonyms or other non-preferred terms. The alphabetical section of the thesaurus lists preferred terms as well as non-preferred terms which direct the user to valid entries. The following codes are used to express the relationships among terms.

USE

Non-preferred terms are listed with a USE reference leading the user to the preferred term. Non-preferred terms are usually those words or phrases that are considered synonyms of the preferred term. For example, the entry for “Lexicons” directs the user to use the preferred term “Dictionaries” instead. Non-preferred terms may also be professional terms, acronyms, or variations in spelling of the preferred term. Sometimes non-preferred terms represent a more specific concept which is associated with a preferred term of broader scope (e.g. “Internet - USE: Electronic resources”).

SN - Scope Note

Scope Notes provide instructions on how a term is to be interpreted. These definitions usually reflect common usage, but may also stipulate certain limits and conditions. Scope notes often specify what is to be included and excluded, and may also direct the user to other similar terms.

UF - Use For

Headings listed under “Use For” are not valid headings. These are variations of terms which the thesaurus does not allow. For instance, “Drug trials” is listed as a “Use For” under the heading “Clinical trials”. If you look up the entry for “Drug trials”, you will see: “Drug trials USE: Clinical trials”. Every UF is accompanied by a USE entry.

BT - Broader Term

Broader terms are one level up in the hierarchy from the entry you are looking up. For instance, “Testing” is listed as a broader term under the entry for “Mandatory testing”. Broader terms give the searcher the option of searching at a more encompassing and macro level.

NT - Narrower Term

Narrower terms are one level down in the hierarchy from the entry you are looking up. For instance, “Counselling” is listed as a narrower term under the entry for “Psychological aspects”. Narrower terms are always reciprocal to broader terms (BT) (i.e.: “Psychological aspects” is listed as a broader term under the entry for “Counselling”). Narrower terms give the searcher the option of searching for more specific items.

RT - Related Term

Related terms are terms which are similar to the term you are looking up, but which are not strictly broader or narrower terms. Terms are listed as related terms under an entry if it is likely that someone looking up the one term would be interested in the other term. For instance, “Spiritual aspects” is listed as a related term (RT) under the entry for “Religious aspects”.

Display Formats

The HIV/AIDS Thesaurus is divided into two main sections: the alphabetical and the hierarchical display.

Alphabetic display

The alphabetic display lists terms alphabetically and provides information such as scope notes (SN), used for (UF) references, broader terms (BT), narrower terms (NT), and related terms (RT).

Example:

Etiology

SN: Include here works on the cause(s) of HIV/AIDS. Exclude works on transmission.

UF: Aetiology

Cause of AIDS

BT: Basic Science

NT: Etiology - Alternative theories

RT: Pathogenesis

Normally this is the display format searchers and classifiers find most useful. It explains how to interpret the term and what other choices are available. The broader and narrower terms are generated by the hierarchical displays (part II), but much of the information (scope notes, “use for” references, and related terms) is not given elsewhere in the thesaurus.

Hierarchical display

Although the hierarchical display is generally used less frequently than the alphabetical display, it is the backbone of the thesaurus and determines many of the relationships between terms. This section of the thesaurus consists of a series of independent hierarchies, each on a particular subject area (e.g.: Legal aspects, Prevention, Clinical manifestations).

Example

Economic aspects

Disability

Employment issues

Financial aspects

Insurance

Benefits

Viatical benefits

Poverty

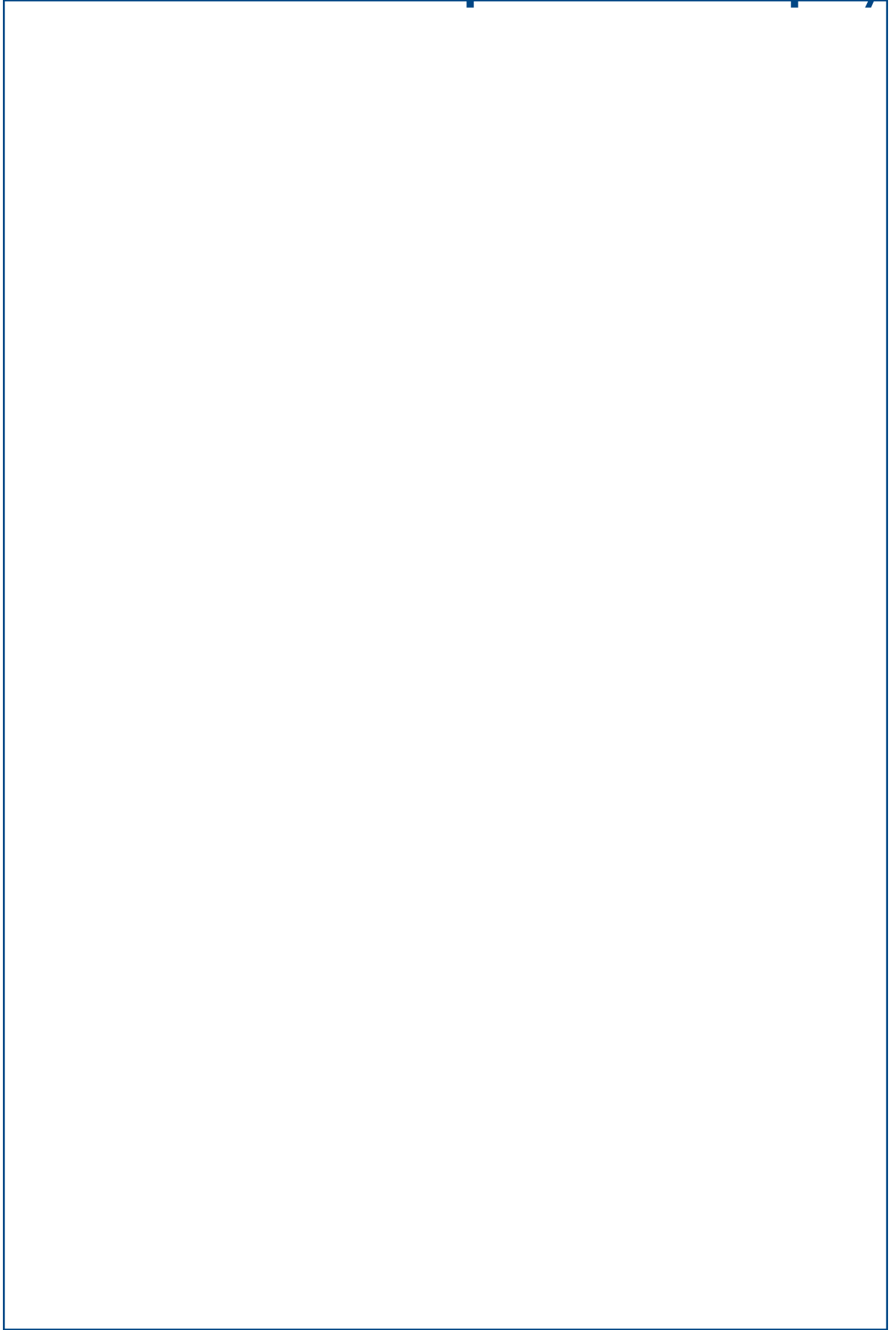
Homelessness

Workplace aspects

Narrower terms are indicated by being indented under broader headings. On occasion a term may appear twice within the same hierarchy if it is a member of two different classes of concepts (e.g. “Herpes” is under “Sexually transmitted diseases” and “Viral infections”). Terms do not, however, appear in two different independent hierarchies.

The hierarchical display is useful because it provides overviews of entire subject areas. For example, one can look at all terms on economic issues at once instead of having to guess which relevant terms are available in the alphabetical display. Furthermore, the alphabetical display only shows the relationship of terms one level up or down in the hierarchy (narrower or broader terms). The hierarchical display, on the other hand, shows all hierarchical levels at once.

• Alphabetical Display • Alphabetical Display • Alphabetical Display •



A

Aboriginals

UF: Native people
RT: Cultural diversity

Abstinence

BT: Sexual behaviour

Access to treatments

BT: Health care management
RT: Drug therapy

Activism

BT: Political aspects
RT: Advocacy

Acupuncture

BT: Holistic treatments

Addiction

UF: Chemical dependency
Sexual addiction
BT: Psychological conditions
NT: Alcoholism
RT: Drug use

Adherence

USE: Treatment compliance

Advance directives

USE: Living wills

Advertising

UF: PSAs
Public service announcements
BT: Media

Advocacy

SN: Include here works on strategies for effecting political change.
BT: Political aspects
RT: Activism
Public policy

Aetiology

USE: Etiology

Aged

USE: Seniors

AIDS service organizations

BT: Community-based organizations
RT: Social services

AIDS testing

USE: Testing

AIDSphobia

BT: Discrimination

Alcoholism

BT: Addiction

Allopathic drugs

USE: Drug therapy

Alternative therapies

USE: Complementary therapy

Ambulance attendants

USE: Emergency workers

American government organizations

BT: Organizations

American sign language

UF: ASL
Sign language
BT: Language and linguistics
RT: Deaf

Anatomy

UF: Physiology
BT: Basic science

Anonymous testing

BT: Testing
RT: Ethics of testing

Antibody testing

USE: Testing

Antineoplastic agents

USE: Chemotherapy

Antioxidants

BT: Holistic treatments

Antiretroviral treatments

USE: Drug therapy

Antiviral drugs

USE: Drug therapy

Aromatherapy

BT: Holistic treatments

Art

USE: Visual art

Arthritis

BT: Rheumatic disorders

Artists

RT: Fine arts

Asians

RT: Cultural diversity

ASL

USE: American sign language

Assisted suicide

BT: Ethics
RT: Euthanasia
Suicide

Atlases

SN: Include here medical atlases.
For geographical atlases see
Epidemiological maps.
BT: Information resources

Autobiographies

USE: Biographies

Ayurvedic medicine

BT: Traditional medicine

AZT

UF: Retrovir
Zidovudine
BT: Drug therapy

B

Back to work

USE: Employment issues

Bacterial infections

BT: Diseases
NT: Mycobacterium avium complex
Syphilis
Tuberculosis

Basic science

UF: Biology
Microbiology
NT: Anatomy
Etiology
HIV disease progression
Immune system
Medicine
Pathogenesis
Seroconversion
Virology

Bath houses

BT: Gay culture

Benefits

BT: Insurance

Bereavement

UF: Coping with death
Death counselling
Grief
Loss
BT: Psychological conditions
RT: Death

Bibliographic tools

USE: Library tools

Bibliographies

SN: Include here only bibliographies of
general aspects of HIV/AIDS. For
bibliographies of a specific aspect see
specific aspect.
BT: Information resources

Biographies

UF: Autobiographies
BT: Literature

Biology
USE: Basic science

Bisexuality

BT: Sexuality
NT: Coming out (Sexual orientation)
RT: Bisexuals
Homosexuality

Bisexuals

RT: Bisexuality
Homosexuality
Men who have sex with men

Blacks

RT: Cultural diversity

Blindness

BT: Ophthalmological disorders

Blood counts

USE: Surrogate markers

Blood disorders

UF: Hematological disorders
Hematology
BT: Medical disorders
NT: Hemophilia

Blood products

SN: Include here works on transmission of the virus through blood only. For works on systems of blood safety and screening see Blood supply.
BT: Transmission
RT: Blood supply

Blood supply

SN: Include here works on systems of blood safety and screening only. For works concerning transmission of the virus through blood see Blood products.
BT: Health care system
RT: Blood products

Braille

BT: Language and linguistics

Bronchitis

USE: Respiratory disorders

Buddhism

BT: Religious aspects

Burn-out

BT: Psychological conditions

C

Canadian government organizations

BT: Organizations

Cancer

UF: Neoplasms
Oncology
BT: Diseases
NT: Kaposi's sarcoma
Lymphoma

Candida

USE: Candidiasis

Candidiasis

UF: Candida
Candidosis
Thrush
Yeast infections
BT: Fungal infections
Gynecological disorders
Oral disorders

Candidosis

USE: Candidiasis

Cannabis

USE: Marijuana

Cardiology

BT: Medicine

Caregiving

SN: Include here works on supporting an individual with HIV/AIDS.
BT: Social services
RT: Home care

Cartoon art

USE: Comics

Case definition

SN: Include here works on the classification and definition of HIV diseases. For works on the classification of HIV strains and subtypes see Virology.
BT: Epidemiology
RT: Virology

Cause of AIDS
USE: Etiology

CD4 counts
USE: Surrogate markers

CDC
USE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

UF: CDC
BT: International organizations

CFS
USE: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Chemical dependency
USE: Addiction

Chemotherapy

UF: Antineoplastic agents
BT: Drug therapy

Children

UF: Pediatric AIDS
NT: Children of HIV-infected parents
RT: Children's resources
Families
Pediatrics
Perinatal transmission

Children of HIV-infected parents

BT: Children
RT: Families

Children's resources

UF: Juvenile literature
BT: Information resources
RT: Children

Chinese medicine

UF: Oriental medicine
BT: Traditional medicine

Christianity

BT: Religious aspects
NT: Roman Catholic Church
United Church of Canada

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

UF: CFS
Chronic Immune Dysfunction Syndrome
CIDS
EBV
Epstein Barr Virus
BT: Viral infections
RT: Fatigue

Chronic Immune Dysfunction Syndrome
USE: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Church policies
USE: Religious aspects

CIDS
USE: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Classification
USE: Library tools

Client advocacy

BT: Social services

Clinical aspects
USE: Health care management

Clinical manifestations

SN: Refer to CATIE's HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus section "HIV-related conditions" for additional terms if needed.
NT: Diseases
Medical disorders

Clinical trials

UF: Drug trials
BT: Research
RT: Drug development

CMV
USE: Cytomegalovirus

Cofactors in HIV progression

BT: HIV disease progression

Combination therapy

UF: HAART
BT: Drug therapy

Comics

UF: Cartoon art
BT: Humour

Coming out (Sexual orientation)

BT: Bisexuality
Homosexuality

Community health services
USE: Social services

Community-based organizations

UF: NGOs
Non-government organizations
BT: Organizations
NT: AIDS service organizations

Community-based research

BT: Research

Community-based services
USE: Social services

Complementary therapy

SN: Refer to CATIE's HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus sections "Complementary therapies" and "Complementary medicines" for additional terms if needed.
UF: Alternative therapies
Treatments-Alternative
BT: Health care management
NT: Holistic treatments
Medicinal plants
Traditional medicine

Compliance
USE: Treatment compliance

Computers
USE: Electronic resources

Condoms

UF: Female condoms
BT: Safer sex products

Conferences

SN: Include here works on conferences on the general aspects of HIV/AIDS. For conferences on specific aspects of HIV/AIDS see the specific aspect.
UF: Forums
BT: Research

Confidentiality
USE: Privacy

Consent to treatment
USE: Informed consent

Conspiracy theories
USE: Etiology - Alternative theories

Contaminated needles

SN: Include here only works on transmission through contaminated needles. Exclude prevention issues. For works on preventing transmission from intravenous drug use see Injection drug use or Needle exchanges.
BT: Transmission
RT: Injection drug use
Needle cleaning
Needle exchanges

Cookbooks

BT: Information resources
RT: Diet
Nutrition

Coping with death
USE: Bereavement

Counselling

BT: Psychological aspects
NT: Cross-cultural counselling
Peer support
Psychotherapy
Self-help techniques
Support groups
RT: Counsellors

Counsellors

RT: Counselling

Couples
USE: Relationships

Court cases

SN: Include here the text of specific court decisions. Include also commentary on the decisions.
BT: Legal aspects
RT: Legislation

Creative writing

SN: Include here works for writing as a form of therapy.
BT: Literature

Criminal law

- SN: Include here general works on criminal law and the criminalization of HIV transmission.
 BT: Legal aspects
 RT: Prisons

Cross-cultural counselling

- BT: Counselling

Cryptosporidiosis

- BT: Protozoan infections

Cultural diversity

- UF: Diversity
 Multiculturalism
 Race relations
 BT: Social aspects
 RT: Aboriginals
 Asians
 Blacks
 Immigration
 Latin Americans

Curricula

- SN: Include here all levels of curricula.
 BT: Education

Cytomegalovirus

- UF: CMV
 BT: Ophthalmological disorders
 Viral infections

D

Dance

- BT: Fine arts

Day care

- BT: Social services
 RT: Foster care

ddC

- USE: Drug therapy

ddl

- USE: Drug therapy

Deaf

- BT: People with disabilities
 RT: American sign language

Death

- SN: Include here works dealing with the psychological aspects of dying and death. For works on ethical aspects of death (eg: euthanasia and suicide) see Ethics.
 BT: Psychological aspects
 RT: Bereavement

Death counselling

- USE: Bereavement

Dementia

- BT: Neurological disorders

Dental dams

- USE: Safer sex products

Dental hygiene

- SN: Include here general works on dental care.
 BT: Health care management
 RT: Oral disorders

Depression

- BT: Psychological conditions
 RT: Stress

Dermatological disorders

- UF: Dermatology
 Molluscum contagiosum
 Skin disease
 BT: Medical disorders
 NT: Herpes
 Kaposi's sarcoma

Dermatology

- USE: Dermatological disorders

Developmentally delayed

- USE: People with intellectual disabilities

Diagnosis

- BT: Health care management

Diarrhea

- BT: Gastrointestinal disorders
 RT: Wasting syndrome

Dictionaries

- UF: Glossaries
 Lexicons
 BT: Information resources
 NT: Medical dictionaries
 RT: Language and linguistics

Diet

- SN: Include here works on meals, menus, recipes and various eating regimens.
- UF: Food
- BT: Health care management
- NT: Gluten-free diet
Macrobiotic diet
- RT: Cookbooks
Nutrition
Vitamins

Digestive system

- USE: Gastrointestinal disorders

Directories

- BT: Information resources

Disability

- SN: Include here works on legal and economic aspects of the status of disability.
- BT: Economic impact
- RT: People with disabilities

Disabled

- USE: People with disabilities

Disclosure

- SN: Include here general works on voluntary and/or involuntary disclosure.
- BT: Ethics
- RT: Privacy

Discrimination

- BT: Human rights
- NT: AIDSphobia
Homophobia
Racism
Sexism

Diseases

- SN: Include here general works on diseases.
- BT: Clinical manifestations
- NT: Bacterial infections
Cancer
Fungal infections
Opportunistic infections
Protozoan infections
Sexually transmitted diseases
Viral infections

Dissident theories

- USE: Etiology - Alternative theories

Diversity

- USE: Cultural diversity

Doctors

- USE: Physicians

Drama

- USE: Plays

Drug approval

- BT: Health care management

Drug development

- SN: Include works on the research and development of pharmaceutical drugs used in the treatment of HIV infection and related disorders.
- UF: Pharmaceutical policy
- BT: Health care management
- RT: Clinical trials
Pharmaceutical industry

Drug legalization

- BT: Legal aspects

Drug therapy

- SN: Refer to CATIE's HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus section "Drugs" and "Drug Treatment Strategies" for additional terms if needed.
- UF: Allopathic drugs
Antiretroviral treatments
Antiviral drugs
ddC
ddl
Drug treatments
Fluconazole
Interferons
Psychopharmacology
Psychotropic drugs
- BT: Health care management
- NT: AZT
Chemotherapy
Combination therapy
Immune stimulators
Prophylaxis
Protease inhibitors
- RT: Access to treatments

Drug treatments

- USE: Drug therapy

Drug trials

- USE: Clinical trials

Drug use

- SN: Include here works on recreational drug use. For pharmaceutical drugs, see Drug therapy.
- UF: Drugs, recreational
Recreational drugs
- BT: Prevention
- NT: Harm reduction (drugs)
Injection drug use
Poppers
- RT: Addiction
Drug users
Marijuana

Drug users

- RT: Drug use

- Drugs, recreational
- USE: Drug use

E

Early intervention

- BT: Health care management

EBV

- USE: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Economic impact

- SN: Include here works on HIV and its financial impact on economies. For works on the financial impact of HIV on individuals see Financial aspects.
- NT: Disability
Employment issues
Financial aspects
Insurance
Poverty
Workplace aspects

Education

- SN: Include here works directly concerned with educational approaches to HIV/AIDS and its prevention.
- NT: Curricula
Health promotion
Outreach
Peer education
Schools
Sexual education
Teaching guides
Training

Elderly

- USE: Seniors

Electrocardiography

- BT: Medicine

Electronic resources

- SN: Include here works on computers, the internet, databases, etc.
- UF: Computers
Internet
World Wide Web
- BT: Information resources

Emergency workers

- UF: Ambulance attendants
Firefighters
Police

Employment issues

- SN: Include here works on re-employment, back to work issues, and other issues concerning gaining employment. For issues in the workplace see Workplace aspects.
- UF: Back to work
Returning to work
- BT: Economic impact
- RT: Workplace aspects

Encyclopedias

- BT: Information resources

Endocrinological disorders

- UF: Endocrinology
Glandular system
Lymphatic system
- BT: Medical disorders

Endocrinology

- USE: Endocrinological disorders

Epidemiological maps

- BT: Epidemiology

Epidemiology

- UF: Geography of AIDS
Statistics
- NT: Case definition
Epidemiological maps
Transmission

Epstein Barr Virus

- USE: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Essays

UF: Literary collections
 BT: Literature

Estate planning

SN: Include here general works on practical and financial preparations for death. For example: funerals, wills, insurance, etc.
 BT: Legal aspects
 NT: Living wills
 Power of attorney
 Wills
 RT: Funeral rites

Ethical aspects
 USE: Ethics

Ethics

UF: Ethical aspects
 BT: Philosophical aspects
 NT: Assisted suicide
 Disclosure
 Ethics of testing
 Euthanasia
 Informed consent
 Medical ethics
 Privacy
 Research ethics
 Suicide

Ethics of testing

SN: Include here works on ethical and political issues in HIV testing.
 BT: Ethics
 RT: Anonymous testing
 Mandatory testing
 Testing

Ethics, Medical
 USE: Medical ethics

Etiology

SN: Include here works on the cause(s) of HIV/AIDS. Exclude works on transmission.
 UF: Aetiology
 Cause of AIDS
 BT: Basic science
 NT: Etiology - Alternative theories
 RT: Pathogenesis

Etiology - Alternative theories

UF: Conspiracy theories
 Dissident theories
 BT: Etiology

Euthanasia

BT: Ethics
 RT: Assisted suicide

Exercise

UF: Fitness
 Physical exercise
 BT: Health care management

Eye disease
 USE: Ophthalmological disorders

F

Families

BT: Social aspects
 RT: Children
 Children of HIV-infected parents
 Parents

Fashion

BT: Fine arts

Fatigue

BT: Medical disorders
 RT: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Female condoms
 USE: Condoms

Feminism

UF: Feminist theory
 BT: Social aspects
 RT: Women

Feminist theory
 USE: Feminism

Fiction

SN: Include here novels or short stories with HIV/AIDS as a theme.
 BT: Literature

Film
 USE: Movies

Financial aspects

- SN: Include here works on HIV and its financial impact on individuals. For works on the financial impact of HIV on economies see Economics.
 BT: Economic impact

Financial services

- BT: Social services

Fine arts

- SN: Include here works about fine art with HIV/AIDS as a theme. For works on fundraising benefits see Fundraising events.
 NT: Dance
 Fashion
 Memorials
 Popular culture
 Visual art
 RT: Artists

Firefighters

- USE: Emergency workers

Fitness

- USE: Exercise

Fluconazole

- USE: Drug therapy

Food

- USE: Diet

Forums

- USE: Conferences

Foster care

- BT: Social services
 RT: Day care

Fund raising

- BT: Funding
 NT: Fund raising events

Fund raising events

- BT: Fund raising

Funding

- SN: Include here general works on funding of organizations.
 BT: Organizations
 NT: Fund raising
 Grants

Funeral rites

- SN: Include here works on memorial services. For works on projects created in memory of those who have died see Memorials.
 BT: Religious aspects
 RT: Estate planning
 Memorials

Fungal infections

- BT: Diseases
 NT: Candidiasis
 Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

G

Gastrointestinal disorders

- UF: Digestive system
 Gastrointestinal system
 BT: Medical disorders
 NT: Diarrhea

Gastrointestinal system

- USE: Gastrointestinal disorders

Gay culture

- UF: Queer culture
 BT: Social aspects
 NT: Bath houses
 RT: Gay history
 Homosexuality

Gay history

- BT: History
 RT: Gay culture
 Homosexuality

Gay men

- BT: Men who have sex with men
 NT: Gay youth
 RT: Homosexuality

Gay youth

- BT: Gay men
 Youth
 RT: Homosexuality
 Lesbian youth

General works

SN: Include here basic information about HIV/AIDS and very general works that cannot be more specifically categorized.
 UF: Popular works

Geography of AIDS
 USE: Epidemiology

Glandular system
 USE: Endocrinological disorders

Glossaries
 USE: Dictionaries

Gluten-free diet

BT: Diet

Gonorrhea
 USE: Sexually transmitted diseases

Government policy

UF: Governmental aspects
 BT: Public policy

Governmental aspects
 USE: Government policy

Grants

BT: Funding

Grief
 USE: Bereavement

Gynecology
 USE: Gynecological disorders

Gynecological disorders

UF: Gynecology
 BT: Medical disorders
 NT: Candidiasis

H

HAART
 USE: Combination therapy

Hairy leukoplakia
 USE: Oral disorders

Handicapped
 USE: People with disabilities

Harm reduction (drugs)

SN: Include here works on safer drug use and harm reduction models.
 BT: Drug use
 NT: Needle cleaning
 Needle exchanges
 RT: Health promotion
 Injection drug use
 Risk reduction

Healing

SN: Include here works on holistic approaches to healing.
 BT: Holistic treatments

Healing touch
 USE: Therapeutic touch

Health care directives
 USE: Living wills

Health care management

SN: Include here general works on strategies for managing health. Strategies may include drug therapies, complementary therapies, well-being, etc. For works specific to drug therapies, see Drug therapy, etc.
 UF: Clinical aspects
 Treatments
 NT: Access to treatments
 Complementary therapy
 Dental hygiene
 Diagnosis
 Diet
 Drug approval
 Drug development
 Drug therapy
 Early intervention
 Exercise
 Immunization
 Long-term survival
 Medical procedures
 Mind body connection
 Nutrition
 Pain management
 Rehabilitation
 Side effects
 Surrogate markers
 Treatment compliance
 Treatment protocols

Health care organizations

BT: Organizations
 NT: Hospitals

Health care system

UF: Medical care system
 BT: Public policy
 NT: Blood supply

Health care workers

UF: Medical personnel
 NT: Nurses
 Physicians

Health promotion

SN: Include here works on the theory and practice of health promotion as a model.
 BT: Education
 RT: Harm reduction (drugs)
 Risk reduction

Hematological disorders
 USE: Blood disorders

Hematology
 USE: Blood disorders

Hemophilia

BT: Blood disorders

Hepatitis

BT: Sexually transmitted diseases
 Viral infections
 NT: Hepatitis B
 Hepatitis C

Hepatitis B

BT: Hepatitis

Hepatitis C

BT: Hepatitis

Herbs
 USE: Medicinal plants

Herpes

BT: Dermatological disorders
 Sexually transmitted diseases
 Viral infections

Heterosexuality

BT: Sexuality
 RT: Heterosexuals

Heterosexuals

RT: Heterosexuality

Hispanics
 USE: Latin Americans

History

UF: History of AIDS epidemic
 BT: Social aspects
 NT: Gay history

History of AIDS epidemic
 USE: History

HIV antibody testing
 USE: Testing

HIV disease progression

SN: Refer to CATIE's HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus sections "HIV disease progression" and "HIV-related symptoms" for additional terms if needed.
 BT: Basic science
 NT: Cofactors in HIV progression
 RT: Surrogate markers

HIV negative people

RT: Living with HIV/AIDS

HIV positive persons
 USE: People with HIV

HIV testing
 USE: Testing

Holistic healing
 USE: Holistic treatments

Holistic treatments

UF: Holistic healing
 Natural treatments
 Treatments-Natural
 BT: Complementary therapy
 NT: Acupuncture
 Antioxidants
 Aromatherapy
 Healing
 Homeopathy
 Hypnotism
 Massage
 Meditation
 Music therapy
 Naturopathy
 Oxygen therapy
 Reflexology
 Relaxation
 Tai chi
 Therapeutic touch
 Visualization
 Yoga

Home care

- SN: Include here practical works on how to care for someone at home.
- BT: Social services
- RT: Caregiving
Palliative care

Homelessness

- BT: Poverty
- RT: Housing

Homeopathy

- UF: Homoeopathy
- BT: Holistic treatments

Homoeopathy

- USE: Homeopathy

Homophobia

- BT: Discrimination

Homosexuality

- BT: Sexuality
- NT: Coming out (Sexual orientation)
- RT: Bisexuality
Bisexuals
Gay culture
Gay history
Gay men
Gay youth
Lesbian youth
Lesbians

Hospices

- BT: Social services
- RT: Residential group care

Hospitals

- BT: Health care organizations

Hotlines

- UF: Telephone hotlines
- BT: Social services

Housing

- BT: Social services
- RT: Homelessness

Human rights

- BT: Legal aspects
- NT: Discrimination

Humour

- BT: Literature
- NT: Comics

Hypnotism

- BT: Holistic treatments



ICASO

- USE: International Council of AIDS Organizations (ICASO)

Immigrants

- RT: Immigration

Immigration

- BT: Legal aspects
- RT: Cultural diversity
Immigrants

Immune stimulators

- SN: Include works on therapeutic vaccines (those intended for people with HIV) and other immune boosters.
- UF: Therapeutic vaccines
- BT: Drug therapy

Immune system

- SN: Refer to CATIE'S HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus section on "Immune system" for additional terms if needed.
- UF: Immunology
- BT: Basic science

Immunization

- BT: Health care management

Immunological markers

- USE: Surrogate markers

Immunology

- USE: Immune system

Infection control

- SN: Include here works on infection control strategies to prevent transmission within specific occupations. For works on AIDS in the workplace see Workplace aspects.
- UF: Occupational exposure
- BT: Prevention
- NT: Post-exposure prophylaxis
- RT: Workplace aspects

Information resources

- UF: Research tools
- NT: Atlases
- Bibliographies
- Children's resources
- Cookbooks
- Dictionaries
- Directories
- Electronic resources
- Encyclopedias
- Libraries
- Video viewing guides

Informed consent

- UF: Consent to treatment
- BT: Ethics

Injection drug use

- SN: Include here general works on injection drug use and the prevention of HIV transmission through used needles. For works not on transmission see Contaminated needles.
- BT: Drug use
- RT: Contaminated needles
- Harm reduction (drugs)
- Needle cleaning
- Needle exchanges

Inmates

- UF: Prisoners
- RT: Prisons

Insurance

- BT: Economic impact
- NT: Benefits
- Viatical benefits

Interferons

- USE: Drug therapy

International Council of AIDS Organizations (ICASO)

- UF: ICASO
- BT: International organizations

International organizations

- BT: Organizations
- NT: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- International Council of AIDS Organizations (ICASO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

Internet

- USE: Electronic resources

Islam

- BT: Religious aspects

Judaism

J

- BT: Religious aspects

Juvenile literature

- USE: Children's resources

Kaposi's sarcoma

- UF: KS

K

- BT: Cancer
- Dermatological disorders

Knowledge, attitudes, beliefs

- SN: Include here studies on the knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of particular populations.
- BT: Psychological aspects

KS

- USE: Kaposi's sarcoma

L

Language and linguistics

- SN: Include here general works about the use of language.
 UF: Slang
 BT: Social aspects
 NT: American sign language
 Braille
 RT: Dictionaries
 Literacy

Latin Americans

- UF: Hispanics
 Latinas
 Latinos
 RT: Cultural diversity

Latinas

- USE: Latin Americans

Latinos

- USE: Latin Americans

Legal aspects

- NT: Court cases
 Criminal law
 Drug legalization
 Estate planning
 Human rights
 Immigration
 Legislation
 RT: Legal services

Legal services

- SN: Include here works on legal programs and services for people with HIV/AIDS. For works on legal issues affecting people with HIV/AIDS see Legal aspects.
 BT: Social services
 RT: Legal aspects

Legislation

- SN: Include here text of a document that has been signed into law and any commentaries on these laws.
 BT: Legal aspects
 RT: Court cases

Lesbian youth

- BT: Lesbians
 Youth
 RT: Gay youth
 Homosexuality
 Women

Lesbians

- NT: Lesbian youth
 RT: Homosexuality
 Women

Lexicons

- USE: Dictionaries

Libraries

- UF: Resource centres
 BT: Information resources
 NT: Library tools

Library catalogues

- USE: Library tools

Library tools

- UF: Bibliographic tools
 Classification
 Library catalogues
 Thesauri
 BT: Libraries

Literacy

- BT: Social aspects
 RT: Language and linguistics

Literary collections

- USE: Essays

Literature

- NT: Biographies
 Creative writing
 Essays
 Fiction
 Humour
 Plays
 Poetry

Living wills

- UF: Advance directives
 Health care directives
 BT: Estate planning
 RT: Wills

Living with HIV/AIDS

- SN: Include here personal profiles and materials that discuss what it is like to live with HIV/AIDS. For studies of persons with HIV/AIDS use People with HIV.
- BT: Psychological aspects
- RT: HIV negative people
People with HIV

Long-term care

- SN: Include here works on caregiving services for the long-term. For works on palliative care see Palliative care.
- UF: Nursing homes
- BT: Social services
- RT: Palliative care
Residential group care

- Long-term nonprogression
USE: Long-term survival

Long-term survival

- UF: Long-term nonprogression
Long-term survivors
Survival
- BT: Health care management

- Long-term survivors
USE: Long-term survival

- Loss
USE: Bereavement

- Lube
USE: Safer sex products

- Lubricants
USE: Safer sex products

- Lymphatic system
USE: Endocrinological disorders

Lymphoma

- UF: Non-Hodgkins lymphoma
- BT: Cancer

M

- MAC
USE: Mycobacterium avium complex

Macrobiotic diet

- BT: Diet

MAI

- USE: Mycobacterium avium complex

Mandatory testing

- UF: Testing, mandatory
- BT: Testing
- RT: Ethics of testing

Marijuana

- UF: Cannabis
- BT: Medicinal plants
- RT: Drug use

Massage

- BT: Holistic treatments

Masturbation

- BT: Sexual behaviour

Media

- SN: Include here works on journalism and reporting AIDS in the media.
- BT: Popular culture
- NT: Advertising
Television

- Medical care system
USE: Health care system

Medical dictionaries

- BT: Dictionaries

Medical disorders

- SN: Include here general works on complicating conditions and other disorders.
- BT: Clinical manifestations
- NT: Blood disorders
Dermatological disorders
Endocrinological disorders
Fatigue
Gastrointestinal disorders
Gynecological disorders
Neurological disorders
Ophthalmological disorders
Oral disorders
Psychiatric disorders
Respiratory disorders
Rheumatic disorders
Urological disorders
Wasting syndrome

Medical ethics

UF: Ethics, Medical
BT: Ethics

Medical personnel
USE: Health care workers

Medical procedures

BT: Health care management

Medicinal plants

UF: Herbs
BT: Complementary therapy
NT: Marijuana

Medicine

SN: Include here general works on the medicine of AIDS and works describing the place of the medical specialties in HIV disease and the spectrum of care.
BT: Basic science
NT: Cardiology
Electrocardiography
Nursing
Obstetrics
Pediatrics
Radiology

Meditation

BT: Holistic treatments
RT: Visualization

Memorials

SN: Include here works on projects created in memory of those who have died. For works on memorial services see Funeral rites.
BT: Fine arts
NT: Quilt, The
RT: Funeral rites

Men who have sex with men

UF: MSM
NT: Gay men
RT: Bisexuals

Mental illness
USE: Psychiatric disorders

Mentally disabled
USE: People with intellectual disabilities

Mentally retarded
USE: People with intellectual disabilities

Microbicides
USE: Safer sex products

Microbiology
USE: Basic science

Mind body connection

BT: Health care management
NT: Psychoneuroimmunology

Molluscum contagiosum
USE: Dermatological disorders

Motion pictures
USE: Movies

Movies

SN: Include here works on the representation of HIV and AIDS in movies. DO NOT use to describe the format of particular items.
UF: Film
Motion pictures
BT: Popular culture
RT: Videos

MSM
USE: Men who have sex with men

Multiculturalism
USE: Cultural diversity

Music

BT: Popular culture

Music therapy

BT: Holistic treatments

Mycobacterium avium complex

UF: MAC
MAI
BT: Bacterial infections

N

Names Project, The
USE: Quilt, The

Native people
USE: Aboriginals

Natural treatments
USE: Holistic treatments

Naturopathy

SN: An approach to health that uses a wide variety of natural healing therapies. Use only for works identified explicitly with the naturopathic approach. For works on other natural therapies see Holistic treatments.

BT: Holistic treatments

Needle cleaning

BT: Harm reduction (drugs)

RT: Contaminated needles
Injection drug use

Needle exchanges

BT: Harm reduction (drugs)

RT: Contaminated needles
Injection drug use

Needs assesments

BT: Research

Neoplasms
USE: Cancer

Networks
USE: Organizations

Neurological disorders

UF: Neurology

BT: Medical disorders

NT: Dementia
Neuropathy
Progressive multifocal
leukoencephalopathy

Neurology
USE: Neurological disorders

Neuropathy

UF: Peripheral neuropathy

BT: Neurological disorders

NGOs
USE: Community-based organizations

Non-government organizations
USE: Community-based organizations

Non-Hodgkins lymphoma
USE: Lymphoma

Nurses

BT: Health care workers

RT: Nursing

Nursing

BT: Medicine

RT: Nurses

Nursing homes
USE: Long-term care

Nutrition

SN: Include here works on the nutritional values and benefits of foods or food groups.

BT: Health care management

NT: Vitamins

RT: Cookbooks
Diet

O

Obstetrics

BT: Medicine

NT: Pregnancy

Occupational exposure
USE: Infection control

OIs
USE: Opportunistic infections

Oncology
USE: Cancer

Ophthalmological disorders

UF: Eye disease
Ophthalmology

BT: Medical disorders

NT: Blindness
Cytomegalovirus

Ophthalmology
 USE: Ophthalmological disorders

Opportunistic infections

SN: Include here general works on the spectrum of secondary infections typical of HIV disease. Refer to CATIE's HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus section "Opportunistic Infections" for additional terms if needed.

UF: OIs
 Pathology
 BT: Diseases

Oral disorders

UF: Hairy leukoplakia
 BT: Medical disorders
 NT: Candidiasis
 RT: Dental hygiene

Oral sex

BT: Sexual behaviour

Organ transplants
 USE: Transplantation

Organizations

SN: Include here works about organizations only. DO NOT use for work because they are by an organization.
 UF: Networks
 NT: American government organizations
 Canadian government organizations
 Community-based organizations
 Funding
 Health care organizations
 International organizations
 Pharmaceutical industry
 Policies and procedures

Oriental medicine
 USE: Chinese medicine

Osteoporosis
 USE: Rheumatic disorders

Outreach

SN: Include here works on any effort to provide services to individuals and communities in their own environments.
 BT: Education

Oxygen therapy

UF: Ozone therapy
 BT: Holistic treatments

Ozone therapy
 USE: Oxygen therapy

P

Pain
 USE: Pain management

Pain management

UF: Pain
 BT: Health care management

Palliative care

BT: Social services
 RT: Home care
 Long-term care

Parenting
 USE: Parents

Parents

UF: Parenting
 RT: Families

Pathogenesis

SN: Include here works on cellular responses to HIV and other biological mechanisms in the development of HIV disease.
 BT: Basic science
 RT: Etiology
 Transmission

Pathology
 USE: Opportunistic infections

PCP
 USE: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

Pediatric AIDS
 USE: Children

Pediatrics

BT: Medicine
 RT: Children

Peer education

BT: Education

Peer support

BT: Counselling
RT: Support groups

People living with AIDS
USE: People with HIV

People with AIDS
USE: People with HIV

People with disabilities

SN: Include here general works on individuals with a disability or the social aspects of disability. For works on the legal and economic aspects of the status of disability see Disability.
UF: Disabled
Handicapped
NT: Deaf
People with intellectual disabilities
RT: Disability

People with HIV

UF: HIV positive persons
People living with AIDS
People with AIDS
PHAs
PWAs
RT: Living with HIV/AIDS

People with intellectual disabilities

UF: Developmentally delayed
Mentally disabled
Mentally retarded
BT: People with disabilities

PEP
USE: Post-exposure prophylaxis

Perinatal transmission

UF: Vertical transmission
BT: Transmission
RT: Children
Pregnancy

Peripheral neuropathy
USE: Neuropathy

Pharmaceutical industry

SN: Include here works on pharmaceutical companies. For works on the development of pharmaceutical treatments see Drug development.
BT: Organizations
RT: Drug development

Pharmaceutical policy
USE: Drug development

PHAs
USE: People with HIV

Philosophical aspects

NT: Ethics

Photography

BT: Visual art

Physical exercise
USE: Exercise

Physicians

UF: Doctors
BT: Health care workers

Physiology
USE: Anatomy

Plays

UF: Drama
Theatre
BT: Literature

PML
USE: Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

UF: PCP
Pneumonia
BT: Fungal infections
Respiratory disorders

Pneumonia
USE: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

Poetry

BT: Literature

Police
USE: Emergency workers

Policies and procedures

SN: Include here works on organizations' policies. For works on policies attributed to governments see Government policies.
 BT: Organizations

Political aspects

NT: Activism
 Advocacy
 Public policy

Poppers

BT: Drug use

Popular culture

BT: Fine arts
 NT: Media
 Movies
 Music
 Videos

Popular works
 USE: General works

Pornography

BT: Social aspects

Post-exposure prophylaxis

UF: PEP
 BT: Infection control
 RT: Prophylaxis

Posters

BT: Visual art

Poverty

BT: Economic impact
 NT: Homelessness

Power of attorney

BT: Estate planning

Pregnancy

BT: Obstetrics
 RT: Perinatal transmission

Prevention

SN: Include here works of a general nature concerned with prevention strategies or related topics.
 NT: Drug use
 Infection control
 Risk reduction
 Vaccines

Prisoners
 USE: Inmates

Prisons

BT: Social aspects
 RT: Criminal law
 Inmates

Privacy

UF: Confidentiality
 BT: Ethics
 RT: Disclosure

Program evaluation

BT: Research
 RT: Social services

Programs and services
 USE: Social services

Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

UF: PML
 BT: Neurological disorders
 Viral infections

Prophylaxis

SN: Include here works on the prevention of opportunistic infections using such methods as drug therapies or vaccines.
 BT: Drug therapy
 RT: Post-exposure prophylaxis

Prostitutes
 USE: Sex trade workers

Prostitution
 USE: Sex trade

Protease inhibitors

BT: Drug therapy

Protozoan infections

BT: Diseases
 NT: Cryptosporidiosis
 Toxoplasmosis

PSAs
 USE: Advertising

Psychiatric disorders

UF: Mental illness
 Psychiatry
 BT: Medical disorders

Psychiatry
USE: Psychiatric disorders

Psychological aspects

SN: Include here general works on psychological states and counseling concerns. For clinical treatment of specific psychological disorders, see Health care management.

BT: Psychosocial aspects
NT: Counselling
Death
Knowledge, attitudes, beliefs
Living with HIV/AIDS
Psychological conditions
Relationships
Spiritual aspects

Psychological conditions

BT: Psychological aspects
NT: Addiction
Bereavement
Burn-out
Depression
Stress

Psychoneuroimmunology

SN: Include here works on connections between psychological states (i.e. stress, depression) and the immune system.
BT: Mind body connection

Psychopharmacology
USE: Drug therapy

Psychosocial aspects

NT: Psychological aspects

Psychotherapy

BT: Counselling

Psychotropic drugs
USE: Drug therapy

Public health

BT: Public policy

Public policy

SN: Include here works on the policy of public institutions.
BT: Political aspects
NT: Government policy
Health care system
Public health
RT: Advocacy

Public service announcements
USE: Advertising

PWAs
USE: People with HIV

Q

Queer culture
USE: Gay culture

Questionnaires
USE: Surveys

Quilt, The

UF: Names Project, The
BT: Memorials

R

Race relations
USE: Cultural diversity

Racism

BT: Discrimination

Radiology

BT: Medicine

Rape
USE: Sexual abuse

Recreational drugs
USE: Drug use

Reflexology

BT: Holistic treatments

Rehabilitation

BT: Health care management

Relationships

UF: Couples
BT: Psychological aspects

Relaxation

BT: Holistic treatments

Religious aspects

SN: Include here general works concerning established and organized religions. For works on personal spiritual issues see Spiritual aspects.

UF: Church policies

BT: Social aspects

NT: Buddhism

Christianity

Funeral rites

Islam

Judaism

RT: Spiritual aspects

Research

SN: Include here works applied to general research only. For research on specific aspects of HIV/AIDS see specific aspect.

NT: Clinical trials

Community-based research

Conferences

Needs assessments

Program evaluation

Surveys

Research ethics

BT: Ethics

Research tools

USE: Information resources

Residential group care

BT: Social services

RT: Hospices

Long-term care

Resource centres

USE: Libraries

Respiratory disorders

UF: Bronchitis

Respiratory system

BT: Medical disorders

NT: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

Respiratory system

USE: Respiratory disorders

Retrovir

USE: AZT

Retrovirology

USE: Virology

Returning to work

USE: Employment issues

Rheumatic disorders

UF: Osteoporosis

BT: Medical disorders

NT: Arthritis

Risk behaviour

USE: Risk factors

Risk factors

SN: Include here works on behaviours and other variables which enhance the risk of transmission.

UF: Risk behaviour

BT: Transmission

RT: Risk reduction

Risk reduction

SN: Include here works on the risk reduction model, i.e.: the process by which an individual's behaviour change decreases the risk of HIV infection.

BT: Prevention

NT: Safer sex

Safer sex products

RT: Harm reduction (drugs)

Health promotion

Risk factors

Roman Catholic Church

BT: Christianity

Rural issues

BT: Social aspects

S

Sado-masochism
USE: SM

Safer sex

BT: Risk reduction
RT: Safer sex products

Safer sex products

SN: Include here works on dental dams, spermicides and lubricants. For works specifically on condoms see Condoms.
UF: Dental dams
Lube
Lubricants
Microbicides
Spermicides
BT: Risk reduction
NT: Condoms
RT: Safer sex

Schools

BT: Education

Self-help techniques

BT: Counselling

Seniors

UF: Aged
Elderly

Seroconversion

BT: Basic science

Sex manuals

BT: Sexual education

Sex trade

UF: Prostitution
BT: Social aspects
RT: Sex trade workers

Sex trade workers

UF: Prostitutes
RT: Sex trade

Sexism

BT: Discrimination

Sexual abuse

UF: Rape
Violence against women
BT: Social aspects

Sexual addiction

USE: Addiction

Sexual behaviour

BT: Social aspects
NT: Abstinence
Masturbation
Oral sex
SM

Sexual education

UF: Sexual health education
BT: Education
NT: Sex manuals

Sexual health education

USE: Sexual education

Sexual transmission

BT: Transmission

Sexuality

BT: Social aspects
NT: Bisexuality
Heterosexuality
Homosexuality
RT: Transgendered people

Sexually transmitted diseases

UF: Gonorrhea
STDs
Venereal diseases
BT: Diseases
NT: Hepatitis
Herpes
Syphilis

Side effects

BT: Health care management

Sign language

USE: American sign language

Skin disease

USE: Dermatological disorders

Slang

USE: Language and linguistics

SM

- UF: Sado-masochism
- BT: Sexual behaviour

Social aspects

- NT: Cultural diversity
- Families
- Feminism
- Gay culture
- History
- Language and linguistics
- Literacy
- Pornography
- Prisons
- Religious aspects
- Rural issues
- Sex trade
- Sexual abuse
- Sexual behaviour
- Sexuality
- Social services
- Volunteerism
- RT: Women

Social services

- UF: Community health services
- Community-based services
- Programs and services
- BT: Social aspects
- NT: Caregiving
- Client advocacy
- Day care
- Financial services
- Foster care
- Home care
- Hospices
- Hotlines
- Housing
- Legal services
- Long-term care
- Palliative care
- Residential group care
- Women's services
- RT: AIDS service organizations
- Program evaluation

Social workers

- Spermicides
- USE: Safer sex products

Spiritual aspects

- SN: Include here general works on personal spiritual issues. For works on organized religions see Religious aspects.
- BT: Psychological aspects
- RT: Religious aspects

Standards of care

- USE: Treatment protocols

Statistics

- USE: Epidemiology

STDs

- USE: Sexually transmitted diseases

Street youth

- BT: Youth

Stress

- BT: Psychological conditions
- RT: Depression

Suicide

- BT: Ethics
- RT: Assisted suicide

Support groups

- BT: Counselling
- RT: Peer support

Surrogate markers

- UF: Blood counts
- CD4 counts
- Immunological markers
- T-cell counts
- BT: Health care management
- RT: HIV disease progression
- Testing

Surveys

- UF: Questionnaires
- BT: Research

Survival

- USE: Long-term survival

Syphilis

- BT: Bacterial infections
- Sexually transmitted diseases

T

T-cell counts
USE: Surrogate markers

Tai chi
BT: Holistic treatments

Tattooing
BT: Transmission

TB
USE: Tuberculosis

Teaching guides
BT: Education

Telephone hotlines
USE: Hotlines

Television
BT: Media

Testing
SN: Include here works on HIV testing. Exclude surrogate markers. Refer to CATIE's HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus section on "Tests" for additional terms if needed.
UF: AIDS testing
Antibody testing
HIV antibody testing
HIV testing
NT: Anonymous testing
Mandatory testing
RT: Ethics of testing
Surrogate markers

Testing, mandatory
USE: Mandatory testing

Theatre
USE: Plays

Therapeutic touch
UF: Healing touch
Touch therapy
BT: Holistic treatments

Therapeutic vaccines
USE: Immune stimulators

Thesauri
USE: Library tools

Thrush
USE: Candidiasis

Touch therapy
USE: Therapeutic touch

Toxoplasmosis
BT: Protozoan infections

Traditional medicine
SN: Include here general works on alternative non-Western medical traditions.
BT: Complementary therapy
NT: Ayurvedic medicine
Chinese medicine

Training
SN: Include here training manuals.
BT: Education

Transgendered people
UF: Transsexuals
Transvestites
RT: Sexuality

Transmission
SN: Include here works concerning the transmission of HIV. For transmission of other infections, see specific infection.
BT: Epidemiology
NT: Blood products
Contaminated needles
Perinatal transmission
Risk factors
Sexual transmission
Tattooing
Transplantation
RT: Pathogenesis

Transplantation
SN: Include here works on the transplantation of organs, tissues, etc.
UF: Organ transplants
BT: Transmission

Transsexuals
USE: Transgendered people

Transvestites
USE: Transgendered people

Treatment compliance

- UF: Adherence
Compliance
- BT: Health care management

Treatment guidelines

- USE: Treatment protocols

Treatment protocols

- SN: Include here works on treatment guidelines and standards of care.
- UF: Standards of care
Treatment guidelines
Treatment standards
- BT: Health care management

Treatment standards

- USE: Treatment protocols

Treatments

- USE: Health care management

Treatments-Alternative

- USE: Complementary therapy

Treatments-Natural

- USE: Holistic treatments

Tuberculosis

- UF: TB
- BT: Bacterial infections

U

United Church of Canada

- BT: Christianity

Urological disorders

- UF: Urology
- BT: Medical disorders

Urology

- USE: Urological disorders

V

Vaccines

- SN: Include here works only on preventative vaccines. For works on therapeutic vaccines (those intended for people with HIV) see Immune stimulators.
- BT: Prevention

Venereal diseases

- USE: Sexually transmitted diseases

Vertical transmission

- USE: Perinatal transmission

Viatical benefits

- BT: Insurance

Video viewing guides

- BT: Information resources

Videos

- SN: Include here works on the representation of HIV and AIDS in videos. DO NOT use term to describe the format of particular items.
- BT: Popular culture
- RT: Movies

Violence against women

- USE: Sexual abuse

Viral infections

- BT: Diseases
- NT: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
Cytomegalovirus
Hepatitis
Herpes
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

Virology

- SN: Refer to CATIE's HIV/AIDS Treatment Thesaurus section on "RNA Viruses" for additional terms if needed.
- UF: Retrovirology
- BT: Basic science
- RT: Case definition

Visual art

- SN: Include drawing, painting, print-making, sculpture.
- UF: Art
- BT: Fine arts
- NT: Photography
Posters

Visualization

- BT: Holistic treatments
- RT: Meditation

Vitamins

- BT: Nutrition
- RT: Diet

Volunteerism

- BT: Social aspects

W

Wasting syndrome

- UF: Weight loss
- BT: Medical disorders
- RT: Diarrhea

Weight loss

- USE: Wasting syndrome

WHO

- USE: World Health Organization (WHO)

Wills

- BT: Estate planning
- RT: Living wills

Women

- RT: Feminism
Lesbian youth
Lesbians
Social aspects

Women's services

- BT: Social services

Workplace aspects

- SN: Include information about workplace other than infection control. For works on infection control in the workplace see Infection Control.
- BT: Economic impact
- RT: Employment issues
Infection control

World Health Organization (WHO)

- UF: WHO
- BT: International organizations

World Wide Web

- USE: Electronic resources

X

Y

Yeast infections

- USE: Candidiasis

Yoga

- BT: Holistic treatments

Youth

- NT: Gay youth
Lesbian youth
Street youth

Z

Zidovudine

- USE: AZT

• Hierarchical Display • Hierarchical Display • Hierarchical Display •



BASIC SCIENCE INFORMATION

Basic science
 Anatomy
 Etiology
 Etiology - Alternative theories
 HIV disease progression
 Cofactors in HIV progression
 Immune system
 Medicine
 Cardiology
 Electrocardiography
 Nursing
 Obstetrics
 Pregnancy
 Pediatrics
 Radiology
 Pathogenesis
 Seroconversion
 Virology

TYPES OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

Clinical manifestations
 Diseases
 Bacterial infections
 Mycobacterium avium complex
 Syphilis
 Tuberculosis
 Cancer
 Kaposi's sarcoma
 Lymphoma
 Fungal infections
 Candidiasis
 Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
 Opportunistic infections
 Protozoan infections
 Cryptosporidiosis
 Toxoplasmosis
 Sexually transmitted diseases
 Hepatitis
 Herpes
 Syphilis
 Viral infections
 Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
 Cytomegalovirus
 Hepatitis
 Hepatitis B
 Hepatitis C
 Herpes
 Progressive multifocal
 leukoencephalopathy
 Medical disorders
 Blood disorders
 Hemophilia
 Dermatological disorders
 Herpes
 Kaposi's sarcoma
 Endocrinological disorders
 Fatigue
 Gastrointestinal disorders
 Diarrhea
 Gynecological disorders
 Candidiasis
 Neurological disorders
 Dementia
 Neuropathy
 Progressive multifocal
 leukoencephalopathy
 Ophthalmological disorders
 Blindness
 Cytomegalovirus
 Oral disorders
 Candidiasis
 Psychiatric disorders
 Respiratory disorders
 Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
 Rheumatic disorders
 Arthritis
 Urological disorders
 Wasting syndrome

ECONOMICAL ISSUES

- Economic impact
 - Disability
 - Employment issues
 - Financial aspects
 - Insurance
 - Benefits
 - Viatical benefits
 - Poverty
 - Homelessness
 - Workplace aspects

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

- Education
 - Curricula
 - Health promotion
 - Outreach
 - Peer education
 - Schools
 - Sexual education
 - Sex manual
 - Teaching guides
 - Training

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Epidemiology
 - Case definition
 - Epidemiological maps
 - Transmission
 - Blood products
 - Contaminated needles
 - Perinatal transmission
 - Risk factors
 - Sexual transmission
 - Tattooing
 - Transplantation

TYPES OF FINE ARTS

- Fine arts
 - Dance
 - Fashion
 - Memorials
 - Quilt, The
 - Popular culture
 - Media
 - Advertising
 - Television
 - Movies
 - Music
 - Videos
 - Visual art
 - Photography
 - Posters

GENERAL INFORMATION

- General works

HEALTH INFORMATION

- Health care management
 - Access to treatments
 - Complementary therapy
 - Holistic treatments
 - Acupuncture
 - Antioxidants
 - Aromatherapy
 - Healing
 - Homeopathy
 - Hypnotism
 - Massage
 - Meditation
 - Music therapy
 - Naturopathy
 - Oxygen therapy
 - Reflexology
 - Relaxation
 - Tai chi
 - Therapeutic touch
 - Visualization
 - Yoga
 - Medicinal plants
 - Marijuana
 - Traditional medicine
 - Ayurvedic medicine
 - Chinese medicine
 - Dental hygiene
 - Diagnosis
 - Diet
 - Gluten-free diet
 - Macrobiotic diet
 - Drug approval
 - Drug development
 - Drug therapy
 - AZT
 - Chemotherapy
 - Combination therapy
 - Immune stimulators
 - Prophylaxis
 - Protease inhibitors
 - Early intervention
 - Exercise
 - Immunization
 - Long-term survival
 - Medical procedures
 - Mind body connection
 - Psychoneuroimmunology
 - Nutrition
 - Vitamins
 - Pain management
 - Rehabilitation
 - Side effects
 - Surrogate markers
 - Treatment compliance
 - Treatment protocols

TYPES OF INFORMATION RESOURCES

Information resources
Atlases
Bibliographies
Children's resources
Cookbooks
Dictionaries
 Medical dictionaries
Directories
Electronic resources
Encyclopedias
Libraries
 Library tools
Video viewing guides

LEGAL ISSUES

Legal aspects
Court cases
Criminal law
Drug legalization
Estate planning
 Living wills
 Power of attorney
 Wills
Human rights
 Discrimination
 AIDSphobia
 Homophobia
 Racism
 Sexism
Immigration
Legislation

TYPES OF LITERATURE

Literature
Biographies
Creative writing
Essays
Fiction
Humour
 Comics
Plays
Poetry

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Organizations
American government organizations
Canadian government organizations
Community-based organizations
 AIDS service organizations
Funding
 Fund raising
 Fund raising events
Grants
Health care organizations
Hospitals
International organizations
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 International Council of AIDS Organizations (ICASO)
 World Health Organization (WHO)
Pharmaceutical industry
Policies and procedures

PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES

Philosophical aspects
Ethics
 Assisted suicide
 Disclosure
 Ethics of testing
 Euthanasia
 Informed consent
 Medical ethics
 Privacy
 Research ethics
 Suicide

POLITICAL ISSUES

Political aspects
Activism
Advocacy
Public policy
 Government policy
 Health care system
 Blood supply
 Public health

POPULATIONS

Aboriginals

Artists
 Asians
 Bisexuals
 Blacks
 Children
 Children of HIV-infected parents
 Counsellors
 Drug users
 Emergency workers
 Health care workers
 Nurses
 Physicians
 Heterosexuals
 HIV negative people
 Immigrants
 Inmates
 Latin Americans
 Lesbians
 Lesbian youth
 Men who have sex with men
 Gay men
 Gay youth
 Parents
 People with disabilities
 Deaf
 People with intellectual disabilities
 People with HIV
 Seniors
 Sex trade workers
 Social workers
 Transgendered people
 Women
 Youth
 Gay youth
 Lesbian youth
 Street youth

PREVENTION ISSUES

Prevention
 Drug use
 Harm reduction (drugs)
 Needle cleaning
 Needle exchanges
 Injection drug use
 Poppers
 Infection control
 Post-exposure prophylaxis
 Risk reduction
 Safer sex
 Safer sex products
 Condoms
 Vaccines

PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES

Psychosocial aspects

Psychological aspects
 Counselling
 Cross-cultural counselling
 Peer support
 Psychotherapy
 Self-help techniques
 Support groups
 Death
 Knowledge, attitudes, beliefs
 Living with HIV/AIDS
 Psychological conditions
 Addiction
 Alcoholism
 Bereavement
 Burn-out
 Depression
 Stress
 Relationships
 Spiritual aspects

TYPES OF RESEARCH

Research
 Clinical trials
 Community-based research
 Conferences
 Program evaluation
 Needs assessments
 Surveys

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Social aspects
 - Cultural diversity
 - Families
 - Feminism
 - Gay culture
 - Bath houses
 - History
 - Gay history
 - Language and linguistics
 - American sign language
 - Braille
 - Literacy
 - Pornography
 - Prisons
 - Religious aspects
 - Buddhism
 - Christianity
 - Roman Catholic Church
 - United Church of Canada
 - Funeral rites
 - Islam
 - Judaism
 - Rural issues
 - Sex trade
 - Sexual abuse
 - Sexual behaviour
 - Abstinence
 - Masturbation
 - Oral sex
 - SM
 - Sexuality
 - Bisexuality
 - Coming out (Sexual orientation)
 - Heterosexuality
 - Homosexuality
 - Coming out (Sexual orientation)
 - Social services
 - Caregiving
 - Client advocacy
 - Day care
 - Financial services
 - Foster care
 - Home care
 - Hospices
 - Hotlines
 - Housing
 - Legal services
 - Long-term care
 - Palliative care
 - Residential group care
 - Women's services
 - Volunteerism

TESTING INFORMATION

- Testing
 - Anonymous testing
 - Mandatory testing

