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UDC 618
GYNAECOLOGY
OBSTETRICS

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In order to keep abreast of progress British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 4000, fully indexed and with a note of the contents of each, will be found in the Institution's Yearbook, price 15s. The BS Yearbook may be consulted in many public libraries and similar institutions.

Attention is drawn to the following British Standards:

BS 1000A.	Universal Decimal Classification: Abridged English Edition.
BS 1000C.	Guide to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC).
BS 1000.	Universal Decimal Classification. English Full Edition.
	UDC 57 Biological sciences
	UDC 58 Botany
	UDC 59 Zoology
	UDC 611 Anatomy
	UDC 612 Physiology
	UDC 613 Hygiene
	UDC 614 Public health. Accident prevention
	UDC 615 Pharmaceutics. Therapeutics. Toxicology
	*UDC 616 Pathology
	UDC 617 Orthopaedics. Surgery. Ophthalmology

* In course of preparation.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of separate amendments or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee references OC/20, OC/20/4, OC/20/4/14.

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Documentation Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific, technical and professional organizations:

*Aslib	*National Central Library
Biological Council	National Lending Library for Science and Technology
Bodleian Library	National Library of Scotland
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Microfilm Association of Great Britain	
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The organizations marked with an asterisk together with the following were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Association of British Library Schools	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
British National Film Catalogue	Royal College of Physicians
British Steel Industry	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Classification Research Group	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
College of Aeronautics	University College London, School of Librarianship
Ealing Technical College, School of Librarianship	Individual Experts

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UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

ENGLISH FULL EDITION

UDC 618 GYNAECOLOGY. OBSTETRICS

FOREWORD

THE English version of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is being prepared and published as BS 1000 by the British Standards Institution (BSI) at the original joint request of the British Society for International Bibliography (BSIB) and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB), now both amalgamated as Aslib. The first English full edition is the fourth international edition authorized by the Fédération Internationale de Documentation (FID) and has the approval of the Education Foundation, Lake Placid Club, New York, proprietors of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which the UDC derives.

This section is part of the English full edition and existing and prospective users are strongly advised to use it in conjunction with the Abridged English Edition, BS 1000A. The abridged edition refers to many other subjects of interest to users which are not listed in this schedule and it provides a conspectus of the whole scheme, together with an introduction to its use. For further practical information about the principles, application and utilization of the scheme, users should refer to BS 1000C 'Guide to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)'. A survey of UDC editions in English and other languages will be found on page 23 of this volume.

Because the BSI is making every effort to complete the first English full edition of the UDC by publishing without delay those parts of BS 1000 which are lacking, it is possible that some errors, imperfections and inconsistencies will be found in this section. The Institution would like to emphasize however that every user has the opportunity to submit suggestions for improvements; these will be welcomed and considered by the appropriate bodies. Improvements involving major changes in the order and arrangement of the classification can only be introduced by international agreement (*via* the British Standards Institution) but criticisms of terminology, translation, etc., affecting the English edition as such can be dealt with by the BSI.

This edition of the UDC 618 Gynaecology. Obstetrics includes modifications authorized in 'Extensions and corrections to the UDC' up to and including Series 6, No. 3, issued March, 1967.

Notes on UDC 61 Medicine

SCOPE

Section 61 includes everything to do with the anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the human body and also comparatively those of animals; further, the avoidance of illnesses and accidents (hygiene, public health, accident prevention) and therapeutics (pharmacology, practical pharmacy, materia medica and toxicology). It should be noted that a series of subjects important to medicine come in the sections 56 Palaeontology, 57 Biological sciences, 58 Botany and 59 Zoology. In classifying the literature those sections should also be taken into account; in many cases special reference is made to them in subsections of 61.

PRINCIPLES OF DIVISION

Section 611 Anatomy, especially 611.1/.8 Systematic Anatomy, is particularly important (see the introductory remarks to the section 611). The subsections of 61 correspond as far as possible with each other, especially 612.1/.8 Systematic physiology and 616.1/.8 Special Pathology.

If a publication deals with aspects of the anatomy, physiology and pathology of specific parts of the body, it should be placed in the appropriate part of 616; it is recommended, however, that references should be made to the corresponding subsections of 611 and 612.

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS

611 Anatomy	616 Pathology
612 Physiology	617 Orthopaedics. Surgery. Ophthalmology
613 Hygiene	618 Gynaecology. Obstetrics
614 Public health. Accident prevention	619 Comparative medicine. Veterinary medicine
615 Pharmaceutics. Therapeutics. Toxicology	

SPECIAL AUXILIARIES

In section 61 special auxiliaries are used to a great extent. These auxiliaries are developed in different ways for individual subsections and have correspondingly different meanings. They agree in part with the special auxiliaries of 5 Natural sciences.

The following synopsis explains the special auxiliaries developed in section 616 Pathology with -00 and -0.

616-001	Wounds	-009	Nervous disturbances
-002	Inflammation. Irritation. Hyperaemia. Obstruction with mucus. Inflammatory irritation	-01/-09	<i>General viewpoints in pathology</i>
		-018	Histology
-003	Degenerative processes	-02	Aetiology
-004	Sclerosis. Induration	-03	Different forms of diseases, their treatment. Administration of medications
-005	Disturbances of circulation		
-006	Tumours. Neoplasms. Blastomas. Choristomas. Haematomas. Oncology	-05	The patient (as a person)
		-06	Complications
-007	Physical defects of development. Smallness or largeness of organs. Anomalies. Teratology. Chemical monsters	-07	Semiology. Symptomatology
		-08	Treatment
		-091	Pathological anatomy
-008	Disturbance of function, activity and resistance of organs	-092	Pathological physiology. Pathogenesis
		-093/-098	Bacteriological and parasitological examination
		-099	Poisoning

NOTE ON AUXILIARY SIGNS AND SUBDIVISIONS*

Colon sign of relation. To prevent scattering of information on important concepts and for general ease of cross reference, maximum use of the colon (rather than auxiliary numbers) is recommended, especially for published extracts, bibliographies or other documents with a wide circulation.

This necessitates a longer notation, however, and for libraries or private collections with adequate alphabetical subject indexes, the use of suitable auxiliary numbers, where available, may provide a simpler and more convenient solution.

Common auxiliaries. The common subdivisions of language =, form (0...), place (1/9), time '...' and point of view ...00..., given in the tables of auxiliary numbers and symbols are all applicable throughout the whole of section 618, but should only be used to express concepts not otherwise provided for in the schedule.

EXPLANATION OF OTHER SYMBOLS USED IN THE SCHEDULE

The arrow → is used to mean either 'see' or 'see also' according to the context and form of reference.

The symbol ≡ is used to mean 'subdivide as' and indicates that the number preceding it may be further subdivided in the same way as, and with meanings analogous to the subdivisions of, the number which follows it.

* The phrase 'auxiliary signs and subdivisions' is often abbreviated to 'auxiliaries'. Further information about the common auxiliary signs and subdivisions may be found in:

BS 1000A: 1961 'Universal Decimal Classification: Abridged English Edition'. Contains tables of the auxiliaries and brief notes about their use as well as a general introduction to the UDC and an abridgement of the whole scheme.

BS 1000C: 1963 'Guide to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)'. Among other things, gives detailed information about the significance and use of the auxiliaries.

UDC 618 GYNAECOLOGY

SCHEDULE

Special Auxiliary

618-019 COMPARATIVE GYNAECOLOGY

618-019 $\cong$ 59 Zoology

Principal Divisions

618.1 GYNAECOLOGY

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 618.1:614.25 | Rights and duties of the gynaecologist | 618.11-009.7 | Pain in the ovaries |
| -002.5 | Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract of the female | -089 | Surgery of the ovaries |
| -007 | Genital anomalies | .87 | Ovariectomy. Ovariotomy. Sterilization. Castration |
| .17 | Pseudo-hermaphroditism in the female. Virilism in the female
→616-055.9 Hermaphrodites, pathology | .111 | Follicles |
| -089 | Gynaecological surgery | -007.1 | Disorders of ovulation |
| .87 | Operative removal of the fallopian tubes and the ovaries | .112 | Ova. Ovules |
| | | .2 | Corpus luteum. Corpus fibrosum. Corpus albicans. Atresia of the follicles |
| 618.11 | OVARY | .113 | Ovarian, tubo-ovarian and utero-ovarian ligaments |
| -002 | Oophoritis. Inflammation the ovary | .118 | Parovarian bodies. Epoöphoron. Rosenmüller's bodies. Gaertner's canal |
| .1 | Acute oophoritis | -006.37 | Parovarian cyst |
| .2 | Chronic oophoritis | 618.12 | UTERINE TUBE. FALLOPIAN TUBE. OVIDUCT |
| .3 | Purulent oophoritis | -002 | Salpingitis. Salpingo-oophoritis. Adnexitis |
| .5 | Tuberculous oophoritis | .1 | Acute salpingitis |
| -004 | Sclerosis of the ovary | .153 | Catarrhal salpingitis |
| -005.1 | Haemorrhage from the ovary | -022.7 | Gonococcus. Gonococcal salpingitis |
| -006 | Tumours of the ovary | .2 | Chronic salpingitis |
| .2 | Cysts in general. Follicular cyst. Cysts of the corpus luteum. Cyst of the hilum of the ovary | .3 | Purulent salpingitis. Pyosalpinx |
| .2.03 | Dermoid cysts | .5 | Tuberculous salpingitis |
| .2.04 | Embryoma. Teratoma | .592 | Tuberculous nodular salpingitis of the isthmus of the fallopian tube |
| .55 | Cystadenoma. Multilocular, unilocular, serous, papillary or pseudomucous cysts | -003.215 | Haematosalpinx. Haemorrhage into the fallopian tube |
| -007.59 | Cystadenoma with torsion of the pedicle | .217 | Hydrosalpinx. Watery effusion in the fallopian tube |
| .6 | Cystocarcinoma | -005.1 | Haemorrhage |
| -007.21 | Absence of the ovary. Hypoplasia of the ovary | .8 | Infarction |
| .256 | Bifid, subdivided or duplicated ovary | -006 | Tumours |
| .41 | Failure of descent of the ovaries. Ectopia. Displacement of the ovaries | .2 | Cysts |
| .415 | Unusual location of the ovaries. Islands of misplaced tissue | -007.246 | Tube on one side only |
| .42 | Ptosia | .251 | Perforation or laceration of a fallopian tube not caused by inflammation |
| .43 | Hernia of the ovary. Ovariocoele | .256 | Duplicated tube. Duplication of the Muellerian duct |
| .44 | Prolapse of the ovary | .271 | Atresia or occlusion of the fallopian tube |
| .61 | Hypertrophy of the ovary | .274 | Adhesions |
| .62 | Supernumerary ovaries | .29 | Tubal abortion |
| -008.6 | Ovarian syndromes. Disorders of ovarian function | .41 | Anomalous openings |
| .61 | Enlarged ovaries | .63 | Distension of the uterine tube. Sactosalpinx |
| .64 | Small or absent ovaries. Ovarian deficiency | | |

618.12-007.64	Diverticulum	618.14	BODY OF THE UTERUS. UTERINE CAVITY. UTERINE GLANDS
.681	Excessive tension		
-039.31	Tubal colic		
-089	Surgery of the uterine tube	-001.4	Wounds of the uterus
.84	Salpingorrhaphy. Suture of the uterine tubes	.5	Traumatic rupture of the uterus
.844	Salpingoplasty. Replacement of the uterine tubes	-002	Metritis. Endometritis
.85	Salpingotomy	-02:618.7	Puerperal metritis
.86	Salpingostomy. Operative opening of a uterine tube	.1	Acute metritis
.87	Salpingectomy. Removal of fallopian tube	.153	Catarrhal metritis
.881	Salpingopexy. Surgical fixation of fallopian tube	.155	Acute pseudo-membranous metritis
.123	Mesosalpinx	.2	Chronic metritis
-006.37	Cyst of the mesosalpinx	.27	Chronic atrophic metritis
.129	Muellerian duct. Paramesonephric duct	.28	Chronic metritis. Proliferative metritis. Hypertrophic metritis
618.13	PERI-UTERINE ORGANS. PELVIS	.3	Purulent metritis. Pyometra. Collection of pus in the uterus
-072.1	Endoscopic examination of the pelvis. Measurement of the pelvis. Transillumination	.5	Tuberculous metritis. Endometritis
.131	Uterine ligaments	-003.215	Parametrical haematoma
.1	Broad ligament	.217	Hydrometra. Collection of watery fluid in the uterus
-002.36	Abscess of the broad ligament	.219	Physometra. Collection of gas in the uterus
.2	Round ligament	.267	Lochiometra. Retention of lochia in the uterus
-003.217	Nuck's hydrocele	-005.1	Haemorrhage. Effusion of blood from the uterus
-006.327	Fibroma of the round ligament	.2	Congestion of the uterus
-089.873	Surgical shortening of the ligaments	.3	Stasis of blood in the uterus
.881	Ligamentopexy. Fixation of the uterus by shortening of the round ligament	.98	Oedema of the uterus
.23	Peritoneo-vaginal canal	-006	Tumours of the uterus
.3	Utero-sacral ligaments. Utero-lumbar ligaments. Aponeurosis pubosacro-genitalis. Aponeurosis sacro-recto-genitalis	.3.04	Sarcoma
.6	Parametrium	.327	Fibroma. Fibrous bodies. Tumour of connective tissue
-002	Parametritis	.36	Myoma. Fibromyoma
.36	Abscess of the parametrium. Para-uterine abscess	-089.87	Myomectomy
-003.215	Parametrial haematoma	.5	Polyps. Endometritis polyposa
.7	Perimetrium	.55	Adenoma
-002	Perimetritis	.6	Carcinoma
.8	Pericervical space	.882	Chorionepithelioma
.132	Pelvis. Cellular tissue and peritoneum	-007.21	Uterine aplasia. Hypoplasia. Rudimentary, infantile or foetal uterus. Uterus in young girls. Uterus at puberty
-002	Pelvic peritonitis	.23	Atrophy of the uterus
.3	Pelvic abscess	-053.9	Senile atrophy
.36	Pelvic cellulitis	.246	Unicornate uterus. Asymmetrical uterus
-003.215	Pelvic haematocele	.25	Atraumatic perforation of the uterus
-006.2	Serous cysts	.276	Atresia. Occlusion of normal openings. Adhesion
-007.274	Pelvic-peritoneal adhesions	.286	Uterine stump after surgical operation
.134	Pelvic vessels	.42	Ptosis of the uterus
.135	Pelvic nerves	.43	Hernia. Hysterocele
.137	Vesico-uterine cavity	.44	Prolapse of the uterus
-003.215	Uterine haematocele	.46	Inversion of the uterus
.138	Recto-uterine pouch. Pouch of Douglas	.51	Elevation. Elongation of the uterus
-002.3	Douglas's abscess. Retro-uterine abscess	.53	Anteversio. Ante-flexion. Ante-deviation of the uterus
-003.215	Retro-uterine haematocele. Peri-uterine haematocele. Haematocele of the pouch of Douglas	-089.21	Manual replacement
		.54	Retroversion. Retroflexion of the uterus
		.56	Lateroversion. Lateroflexion. Lateral displacement of the uterus
		.63	Dilatation of the uterus
		.66	Bicornate uterus. Duplicated, crooked or twisted uterus. Uterus divided by a septum. Uterus with two compartments or cavities
		-008.6	Disorders of uterine function