Appendix 1. List of 52 new or updated MeSH in 2016 related to managerial issues in General Practice/Family Medicine (GP/FM)

Supplementary data to; New 2016 MeSH are addressing information gap, poverty, violence and danger of medicine

Quoted entries numbers in the below appendix:

- For information dangers: Data Anonymization (#14), Digital Divide (#17), Personally Identifiable Information (#38);
- For rampant impoverishment: Health Equity (#25), Literacy (#31), Social Workers (#48), Undocumented Immigrants (#51), Working Poor (#52);
- For violence consequences: Adult Survivors of Child Adverse Events (#2), Child Protective Services (#6), Exposure to Violence (#20), Intimate Partner Violence (#30), Physical Abuse Violence (#39);

Full table of the 52 entries in relation to General Practice/Family Medicine (GP/FM) management out of the 438 Descriptors added and the 17 Descriptor terms replaced with more up-to-date terminology in the MeSH 2016 (typography up to National Library of Medicine (NLM). Terms in upper case indicate existing MeSH)

1. Adolescent Health; The concept covering the physical and mental conditions of ADOLESCENTS.
2. Adult Survivors of Child Adverse Events; Persons who experienced traumatic events during childhood.
3. Behavior Rating Scale; Instrument designed to assess human or animal behavior, using a standardized format.
4. Censorship, Research; The act or practice of scrutinizing the practice of scientific research for the purpose of preventing or suppressing the unethical applications as well knowledge derived from it.
5. Child Health; The concept covering the physical and mental conditions of CHILDREN.
6. Child Protective Services; Local governmental offices which investigate reports of abuse and neglect of children, and act to assure a safe environment for minors.
7. Clinical Decision-Making; Process of formulating a diagnosis based on medical history and physical or mental examinations, and/or choosing an appropriate intervention.
8. Clinical Studies as Topic; Works about research studies that evaluate interventions or exposures on biomedical or health-related outcomes. The two main types of clinical studies are interventional studies (clinical trials) and observational studies.
9. Cloud Computing; Storing and processing data on multiple servers that can be accessed through the Internet.
10. Compassion Fatigue; Stress response that occurs in individuals working in care giving professions.
11. Concierge Medicine; An arrangement in which a patient pays an annual fee to a physician in exchange for services over and beyond normal insurance-reimbursed services.
12. Crew Resource Management, Healthcare; A range of healthcare related training designed to reduce MEDICAL ERRORS and improve PATIENT SAFETY by emphasizing TEAMWORK and human factors (see HUMAN ENGINEERING).
13. Data Accuracy; A measure of scientific precision, exactness, or correctness of quantitative or qualitative values, relative to the actual or true measurements.
14. Data Anonymization; Making information permanently non-identifiable that is associated with the identity of specific entities via encryption or other methods.
15. Deprescriptions; Directions written to discontinue use of PRESCRIPTION DRUGS in order to reduce unnecessary and/or excessive medications.
16. Diet, Food, and Nutrition; Concepts involved with nutritional physiology, including categories of substances eaten for sustenance, nutritional phenomena and processes, eating patterns and habits, and measurable nutritional parameters.
17. Digital Divide; Gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socioeconomic levels with regard to both their opportunities to access electronic information and communication technologies (ICTs). Their use of the Internet for a wide variety of activities, reflects various differences among and within countries.
18. Direct-to-Consumer Advertising; Advertising that directly targets consumers of certain products such as pharmaceuticals.
19. Environmental Psychology; The field that studies interactions between individuals and the built and natural environment. It includes investigating behaviors that inhibit or foster sustainable, climate-healthy, and nature-enhancing choices.
20. Exposure to Violence; Experience of and exposure to VIOLENCE.
21. Facial Recognition; Ability to identify an individual and interpret their feelings and emotions based on their facial expressions.
22. Failure to Rescue, Health Care; Inability to prevent a clinical deterioration resulting from a complication of an underlying medical condition or a complication of medical care. It implies that common risk factors for such a complication were not
recognized in a timely manner or treated appropriately.
23. Formative Feedback; Information communicated to the learner that is intended to modify the learner's thinking or behavior for the purpose of improving learning.
24. Games, Recreational; Activity typically involving several individuals for the purpose of leisure, amusement, entertainment or pleasure.
25. Health Equity; Opportunity to attain full health potential and no one is disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of their social position or other socially determined circumstance.
26. Health Smart Cards; Hand-sized cards with built-in computer chips used for accessing, storing, and protecting patients' medical information.
27. Healthcare Failure Mode and Effect Analysis; Prospective risk assessment tool aimed at identifying potential risks and their impact in healthcare settings.
28. Help-Seeking Behavior; Form of social behavior in which assistance is sought from others.
29. Heuristics; Experience-based techniques for problem-solving, learning, and discovery that find a solution which is not guaranteed to be optimal, but sufficient for a given set of goals.
30. Intimate Partner Violence; A pattern of assaultive and coercive behavior by an individual against their partner or spouse that may include physical injury, psychological abuse, sexual assault, progressive isolation, stalking, deprivation, intimidation, and reproductive coercion.
31. Literacy; Ability to read and write.
32. Long Term Adverse Effects; Persistent detrimental effects from treatment for a condition. Included are effects from surgery such as POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS, and from DRUG THERAPY, such as CHEMICALLY INDUCED DISORDERS, or other THERAPEUTICS. Failure to attain a desired outcome from treatment for the condition is not considered an adverse effect.
33. Medical Overuse; Excessive or unnecessary utilization of health services by patients or physicians.
34. Near Miss, Healthcare; Event that presented a risk but did not result in a patient harm.
35. No-Show Patients; Patients who do not turn up for scheduled healthcare appointments. Do not confuse with PATIENT DROPOUTS.
36. Open Access Publishing; Agreement in which author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving. (from Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing)
37. Personal Protective Equipment; Specialized clothing or equipment worn for protection against health hazards. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) may include MASKS, RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICES, HEAD PROTECTIVE DEVICES, EYE PROTECTIVE DEVICES, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING and protective footwear.
38. Personally Identifiable Information; Information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.
39. Physical Abuse Violence; inflicted on an individual through physical contact.
40. Point-of-Care Testing; Allows patient diagnoses in the physician's office, in other ambulatory setting or at bedside. The results of care are timely, and allow rapid treatment to the patient. (from NIH Fact Sheet Point-of-Care Diagnostic Testing, 2010).
41. Potentially Inappropriate Medication List; A list, criteria, or screening tool designed to improve PATIENT SAFETY by determining an individual's exposure to potentially inappropriate drugs. They are designed to prevent MEDICATION ERRORS by INAPPROPRIATE PRESCRIBING. Analysis for a list includes factors such as DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP, DRUG-RELATED SIDE EFFECTS AND ADVERSE REACTIONS, AGE FACTORS, GENDER, and existing medical conditions.
42. Prescription Drug Overuse; The use of a medication in an amount more than as prescribed.
43. Presenteeism; Reporting for work despite feeling ill.
44. Professionalism; The level of skill, good judgment, and polite behavior expected from people trained to do their jobs well.
45. Radiation Exposure; Phenomenon in which humans are subjected to radiation.
46. Simulation Training; A highly customized interactive medium or program that allows individuals to learn and practice real world activities in an accurate, realistic, safe and secure environment.
47. Smartphone; A cellular phone with advanced computing and connectivity capability built on an operating system.
48. Social Workers; Professionals who work with persons affected by social disadvantages such as POVERTY, mental and physical illness or disability, and social injustice. Their focus is on both the individual and his or her environment, including violations of their civil liberties and human rights.
49. Telerehabilitation; Delivery of therapeutic rehabilitation at a distance or offsite using telecommunication technologies.
50. Time Out, Healthcare; A period of time away from normal workflow taken to ensure key procedural details have been reviewed for better PATIENT SAFETY and help prevent MEDICAL ERRORS.
51. Undocumented Immigrants; Foreign nationals residing in a country without legal immigration status, or in violation of the immigration laws of that country.
52. Working Poor; People who are in the labor force either working or looking for work for 27 weeks or more in a year, but whose income fall below a given poverty line.