

SECTION 4

APPENDICES

Medical abbreviations

25 OHD	25-hydroxy vitamin D	AHA	autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
5-ASA	5-aminosalicylic acid	AHD	autoimmune haemolytic disease
5-HIAA	5-hydroxyindolacetic acid	AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
5-HT	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin)	AIP	asymptomatic inflammatory prostatitis
A & O	alert and oriented	AIT	amiodarone induced thyrotoxicosis
A & P	anterior and posterior	AK	above knee
	auscultation and percussion	ALA	aminolaevulinic acid
A & W	alive and well	ALD	alcoholic liver disease
A&E	accident and emergency	ALF	acute liver failure
AAA	abdominal aortic aneurysm	ALG	antilymphocyte globulin
	acute anxiety attack	ALL	acute lymphocytic leukaemia
AAAAA	aphasia, agnosia, apraxia, agraphia and alexia	ALP	alkaline phosphatase
Ab	antibody	ALT	alanine transaminase
ABCD	amphotericin B colloidal dispersion		argon laser trabeculoplasty
ABD	amphotericin B deoxycholate	AMA	against medical advice
abd.	abdomen (abdominal)	AMI	acute myocardial infarction
	abduction	AML	acute myeloid leukaemia
ABE	acute bacterial endocarditis	AMP	adenosine monophosphate
ABG	arterial blood gases	ANA	antinuclear antibody
ABMT	autologous bone marrow transplant	ANC	absolute neutrophil count
ABP	acute bacterial prostatitis	ANF	antinuclear factor
ABVD	adriamycin (doxorubicin), bleomycin, vinblastine, dacarbazine	ANP	atrial natriuretic peptide
		Anti-HbAb	anti-hepatitis B antibody
ACAT	acylcholesterol acyltransferase	AOB	alcohol on breath
ACBS	aortocoronary bypass surgery	AP	alkaline phosphatase
ACD	allergic contact dermatitis		angina pectoris
ACE	angiotensin-converting enzyme		antepartum
Acid phos.	acid phosphatase		anterior pituitary
ACR	albumin:creatinine ratio		anteroposterior
ACT	activated clotting time		aortic pressure
AD	Alzheimer's disease		apical pulse
ADC	AIDS dementia complex		appendectomy
ADH	antidiuretic hormone		artificial pneumothorax
ADL	activities of daily living	APB	atrial premature beat
ADP	adenosine diphosphate	APC	activated protein C
ADR	adverse drug reaction		atrial premature contraction
ADT	androgen deprivation therapy	APD	action potential duration
ADU	acute duodenal ulcer	APKD	adult polycystic kidney disease
AED	antiepileptic drug	APP	amyloid precursor protein
AF	atrial fibrillation	APSAC	anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase
AFB	acid-fast bacillus		activated complex
AFP	a-fetoprotein	APTT	activated partial thromboplastin time
AGEP	acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis	AR	aortic regurgitation
AGL	acute granulocytic leukaemia		apical/radial (pulse)
AGN	acute glomerulonephritis	ARB	angiotensin receptor blocker

ARDS	adult respiratory distress syndrome	Bx.	biopsy
ARF	acute renal failure	C	complement
AS	aortic stenosis	C & P	cystoscopy and pyelogram
	arteriosclerosis	C & S	culture and sensitivity
A–S attack	Adams–Stokes attack	c/o	complains of
ASB	asymptomatic bacteriuria	C₁, C₂, ...	cervical vertebrae 1, 2, ...
ASCA	anti- <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> antibodies	CA	cancer
ASD	atrial septal defect		carcinoma
ASLO titre	antistreptolysin-O titre		cardiac arrest
AST	aspartate transaminase		coronary artery
ATG	antithymocyte globulin	Ca	carcinoma
ATN	acute tubular necrosis	CABG	coronary artery bypass graft
AUC	area under the curve	CAD	coronary artery disease
AUR	acute urinary retention	CAH	chronic active hepatitis
AV	aortic valve	CAP	community-acquired pneumonia
	atrioventricular	CAPD	continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis
A-V	arteriovenous	CAT	computed axial tomography
AVNRT	atrioventricular nodal re-entry tachycardia	CAVH	continuous arteriovenous haemofiltration
AVR	aortic valve replacement	CBA	cost–benefit analysis
	augmented V lead, right arm (ECG)	CBP	chronic bacterial prostatitis
AVRT	atrioventricular re-entry tachycardia	CBT	cognitive behaviour therapy
AVS	arteriovenous shunt	CC	chief complaint
AXR	abdominal X-ray		current complaint
B Bx.	breast biopsy	CCF	congestive cardiac failure
BACUP	British Association of Cancer United Patients	CCU	coronary care unit
BBB	bundle branch block	CEA	cost-effectiveness analysis
BBBB	bilateral bundle branch block (ECG)	CF	cardiac failure
BCAA	branched-chain amino acid		complement fixation
BCC	basal cell carcinoma		cystic fibrosis
BCG	bacille Calmette–Guérin	CFT	complement fixation test
BDA	British Diabetic Association	CGL	chronic granulocytic leukaemia
BE	base excess	CGN	chronic glomerulonephritis
BEACOPP	bleomycin, etoposide, adriamycin (doxorubicin), cyclophosphamide, Oncovin (vincristine), procarbazine, prednisolone	CHB	complete heart block
		CHD	coronary heart disease
BEAM	carmustine, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan	CHF	congestive heart failure
BG	blood glucose	CHM	Commission on Human Medicines
BHS	beta haemolytic streptococci	CHO	carbohydrate
BIA	bioelectrical impedance analysis	CHOP	cyclophosphamide, hydroxydaunorubicin (doxorubicin), Oncovin (vincristine), prednisolone
BJ protein	Bence-Jones protein		cyclophosphamide, hydroxydaunorubicin (doxorubicin), Oncovin (vincristine), prednisolone, rituximab
BKA	below knee amputation	CHOP-R	
BM	bowel movement		cardiac index
BMI	body mass index	CI	cerebral infarction
BMT	bone marrow transplant	CINV	chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting
BNO	bowels not open	CIVA	centralized intravenous additive
BOR	bowels open regularly	CK	creatinine kinase (same as CPK)
BP	bypass, blood pressure	CKD	chronic kidney disease
BPA	British Paediatric Association	CL	clubbing
BPD	bronchopulmonary dysplasia	CICr	creatinine clearance
BPE	benign prostatic enlargement	CLD	chronic liver disease
BPH	benign prostatic hyperplasia		chronic lung disease
BS	blood sugar	CLL	chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
	bowel sounds	CMA	cost minimization analysis
	breath sounds	CML	chronic myelocytic leukaemia
BSA	body surface area	CMV	cytomegalovirus
BW	body water	CNS	central nervous system
	body weight		

CNS	coagulase negative staphylococci	CV	cardiovascular
CO	cardiac output		central venous
CoA	co-enzyme A		cerebrovascular
COAD	chronic obstructive airways disease		contingent valuation
COC	combined oral contraceptive	CVA	cerebrovascular accident (stroke)
COD	cause of death		costovertebral angle
COG	closed angle glaucoma	CVD	cardiovascular disease
COLD	chronic obstructive lung disease	CVP	central venous pressure
COP	capillary osmotic pressure	CVVH	continuous venovenous haemofiltration
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Cx	cervical, cervix
COX	cyclo-oxygenase	CXR	chest X-ray
CP	cor pulmonale	d	dead
	creatine phosphate		deceased
CP	chronic prostatitis	D & C	dilation and curettage
CPA	cardiopulmonary arrest	D & V	diarrhoea and vomiting
	cerebellar pontine angle	D/C	discontinue
CPAP	continuous positive airway pressure	D/S	dextrose and saline
CPD	continuous peritoneal dialysis	D5W	dextrose 5%
CPK	creatine phosphokinase	DADs	delayed after depolarisation
CPN	chronic pyelonephritis	DAFNE	(insulin) dose adjustment for normal eating
CPPS	chronic pelvic pain syndrome	DBP	diastolic blood pressure
CPPV	continuous positive pressure ventilation	DDx.	differential diagnosis
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation	DES	diethylstilboestrol
CPSI	chronic prostatitis symptom index	DEXA	dual energy X-ray absorptiometry
CPZ	chlorpromazine	DH	drug history
CR	cardiorespiratory	DIC	disseminated intravascular coagulation
	clot retraction	DILD	drug-induced liver disease
	colon resection	DILI	drug-induced liver injury
	complete remission	DIP	drug-induced parkinsonism
	conditional reflex	DIT	di-iodotyrosine
	crown-rump	DKA	diabetic ketoacidosis
CRD	chronic renal disease	DLBCL	diffuse large B cell lymphoma
CRF	chronic renal failure	DLE	discoid lupus erythematosus
	corticotrophin-releasing factor		disseminated lupus erythematosus
CRP	C-reactive protein	DM	diabetes mellitus
CSAP	cryosurgical ablation of prostate		diastolic murmur
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid	DMARDS	disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs
CSH	chronic subdural haematoma	DNA	did not attend (outpatients)
CSM	carotid sinus massage	DOA	dead on arrival
	cerebrospinal meningitis	DOB	date of birth
CSP	carotid sinus pressure	DOD	date of death
CSR	Cheyne–Stokes respiration	DOE	dyspnoea on exertion
	correct sedimentation rate	DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short course TB programme
CSS	carotid sinus stimulation		digital rectal examination
	central sterile supply	DRE	digital rectal examination
CSU	catheter specimen of urine	DROP	dyslipidaemia, insulin resistance, obesity and high blood pressure
CT	circulation time		high blood pressure
	clotting time	DSM	<i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders</i>
	computer tomography	DTI	direct thrombus imaging
	Coombs' test	DTP	diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (vaccine)
	coronary thrombosis	DTs	delirium tremens
cTnI	cardiac troponin I	DU	diagnosis undetermined
cTnT	cardiac troponin T		duodenal ulcer
CTZ	chemoreceptor trigger zone	DUB	dysfunctional uterine bleeding
CUA	cost–utility analysis	DUE	drug use evaluation
CUG	cystourethrogram		

DVT	deep vein thrombosis	FRC	functional reserve capacity
Dx.	diagnosis		functional residual capacity
DXT	deep X-ray therapy	FSH	follicle-stimulating hormone
E/I	expiration–inspiration ratio	FSNGN	focal segmental necrotising glomerulonephritis
EADs	early after depolarisations	FT4	free thyroxine
EBV	Epstein–Barr virus	FTI	free thyroxine index
ECBV	effective circulating blood volume	FUO	fever of unknown origin
ECF	extracellular fluid	FVC	forced vital capacity
ECFV	extracellular fluid volume	Fx.	fracture
ECG	electrocardiogram	G6PD	glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
ECHO	echocardiogram	GA	general anaesthesia
	echoencephalogram		general appearance
ECMO	extracorporeal membrane oxygenation	GABA	g-aminobutyric acid
ECT	electroconvulsive therapy	GABAA	g-aminobutyric acid A
EDD	expected date of delivery	GAD	glutamic acid decarboxylase
EDV	end-diastolic volume	GAD	generalised anxiety disorder
EEG	electroencephalogram	Gamma-GT	g-glutamyl transferase
EENT	eyes, ears, nose and throat	GB	gallbladder
EGFR	epidermal growth factor receptor		Guillain–Barré (syndrome)
ELBW	extremely low birth weight	GBM	glomerular basement membrane
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay	GBS	Glasgow-Blatchford score
EM	ejection murmur	G-CSF	granulocyte-colony stimulating factor
EM	erythema multiforme	GDM	gastro-intestinal diabetes mellitus
EMG	electromyogram	GF	glomerular filtration
EN	erythema nodosum		gluten-free
ENT	ears, nose and throat	GFR	glomerular filtration rate
EP	ectopic pregnancy	GGT	g-glutamyl transpeptidase (transferase)
ER	(o)estrogen receptor	GI	gastro-intestinal
ERCP	endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography	GIK	glucose, insulin and potassium
	effective refractory period	GLA	g-linolenic acid
ERP	effective refractory period	GM seizure	grand mal seizure
ESBL	extended spectrum beta lactamase	GM-CSF	granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor
ESHAP	etoposide, methylprednisolone, cytarabine, cisplatin	GN	glomerulonephritis
ESM	ejection systolic murmur	GNDC	Gram-negative diplococci
ESN	educationally subnormal	GnRH	gonadotrophin-releasing hormone
ESP	end-systolic pressure	GORD	gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
ESR	erythrocyte sedimentation rate	grav.	gravid (pregnant)
ESRF	end-stage renal failure	GRE	glycopeptide-resistant enterococci
ET	endotracheal tube	GS	general surgery
ETT	exercise tolerance test		genital system
FAS	fetal alcohol syndrome	GTN	glyceryl trinitrate
FB	finger breadths	GTT	glucose tolerance test
FBS	fasting blood sugar	GU	gastric ulcer
FCE	finished consultant episode		genitourinary
FeNa	fractional excretion of sodium	GUS	gonococcal urethritis
FEV	forced expiratory volume		genitourinary system
FEV1	forced expiratory volume in 1 second	GVHD	graft-versus-host disease
FFA	free fatty acids	H & L	heart and lungs
FFP	fresh frozen plasma	h/o	history of
FH	familial hypercholesterolaemia	HAA	hepatitis-associated antigen
	family history	HACAs	human anti-chimeric antibodies
FHH	familial hypocalcaemic hypercalcaemia	HAP	hospital-acquired pneumonia
FMD	fludarabine, mitoxantrone, dexametasone	HAS	human albumin solution
FOB	faecal occult blood	HAV	hepatitis A virus
FP	frozen plasma	HB	heart block

Hb (Hgb)	haemoglobin	IC	intercostal
HbA₁	glycated haemoglobin		intracerebral
HbA_{1c}	glycated haemoglobin		intracranial
HbA₂	haemoglobin found in b-thalassaemia carriers	ICA	islet cell antibody
HBsAg	hepatitis B antigen	ICD	<i>International Classification of Diseases</i>
HBD	hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase	ICD	implantable cardioverter-defibrillator
HBDH	hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase	ICD	impulse control disorder
HBGM	home blood glucose monitoring	ICE	ifosfamide, carboplatin, etoposide
HbS	sickle haemoglobin in sickle cell disease	ICF	intracellular fluid
HBsAG	hepatitis B surface antigen	ICH	intracerebral haemorrhage
HBV	hepatitis B virus	ICM	intracostal margin
HCAI	healthcare-associated infections	ICS	intercostal space
Hct. (hct.)	haematocrit	ICS	inhaled cortocosteroids
HCV	hepatitis C virus	ICU	intensive care unit
HDL	high-density lipoprotein	ID	intradermal
HDL-C	high-density lipoprotein cholesterol	IDDM	insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
HDT	high-dose therapy	IDL	intermediate-density lipoprotein
HER1	human epidermal growth factor receptor type 1	IDL-C	intermediate-density lipoprotein cholesterol
HER2	human epidermal growth factor receptor type 2	IDP	intradialytic parenteral nutrition
HF	heart failure	IEP	immunoelectrophoresis
HHV	human herpes virus	IFRT	involved field radiotherapy
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	Ig	immunoglobulin
HIE	hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy	iGAS	invasive group A streptococcal infection
HIFU	high intensity focussed ultrasound	IGT	impaired glucose tolerance
HIT	heparin induced thrombocytopenia	IHC	immunohistochemistry
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus	IHD	ischaemic heart disease
HLA	human lymphocyte antibody	IHR	intrinsic heart rate
HMD	hyaline membrane disease	IMI	inferior myocardial infarction
HMMA	4-hydroxy-3-methoxymandelic acid	IMP	impression
hMPV	human metapneumovirus	Inf. MI	inferior myocardial infarction
HO	house officer	INR	international normalized ratio
HONK	hyperosmolar non-ketotic hyperglycaemia	IOP	intraocular pressure
HPEN	home parenteral and enteral nutrition	IPCN	International Prostatitis Collaborative Network
HPI	history of present illness	IPF	idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
HPN	home parenteral nutrition	IPI	International Prognostic Index
HPRT	hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase deficiency	IPP	intermittent positive-pressure inflation with oxygen
HPV	human papilloma virus	IPPB	intermittent positive-pressure breathing
HR	heart rate	IPPV	intermittent positive-pressure ventilation
HRS	hepatorenal syndrome	IRDS	idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome
HRT	hormone replacement therapy	ISA	intrinsic sympathomimetic activity
HS	half strength Hartmann's solution heart sounds	ISDN	isosorbide dinitrate
HSA	human serum albumin	ISI	International Sensitivity Index
HSCT	hematopoietic stem cell transplantation	ISMN	isosorbide mononitrate
HSV	herpes simplex virus	IT	intrathecal(ly)
HT, HTN	hypertension	ITT	insulin tolerance test
HUS	haemolytic uraemic syndrome	IUCD	intrauterine contraceptive device
HVA	homovanillic acid	IUD	intrauterine death intrauterine device
HVD	hypertensive vascular disease	IVD	intervertebral disc
Hx.	history	IVH	intraventricular haemorrhage
i.v.	intravenous	IVP	intravenous push intravenous pyelography
IADHS	inappropriate antidiuretic hormone syndrome	IVSD	interventricular septal defect
IBC	iron binding capacity	IVU	intravenous urography
IBD	inflammatory bowel disease	J	jaundice
IBS	irritable bowel syndrome	JVD	jugular venous distension
		JVP	jugular venous pressure

KA	ketoacidosis	LSM	late systolic murmur
KCCT	kaolin-cephalin clotting time	LT	leukotriene
KLS	kidney, liver, spleen	LTBI	latent tuberculosis infection
KS	Kaposi's sarcoma	LTC	long-term care
KUB	kidneys, ureters, bladder	LTOT	long-term oxygen therapy
L	left	LUL	left upper lobe
	lower	LUQ	left upper quadrant
	lumber	LV	left ventricle
L & A	light and accommodation	LVDP	left ventricular diastolic pressure
L & U	lower and upper	LVE	left ventricular enlargement
L & W	living and well	LVEDP	left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
L₁, L₂, ...	lumbar vertebrae 1, 2, ...	LVEDV	left ventricular end-diastolic volume
LA	left arm	LVET	left ventricular ejection time
	left atrium	LVF	left ventricular failure
	local anaesthesia	LVH	left ventricular hypertrophy
LABA	long-acting β_2 -adrenoceptor agonist	LVP	left ventricular pressure
LAD	left anterior descending	M	male
LADA	latent autoimmune diabetes in adults		married
LAMA	long acting antimuscarinic		metre
LBBB	left bundle branch block		mother
LBM	lean body mass		molar
LBW	low birth weight		murmur
LCAT	lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase	M:P	milk-to-plasma ratio
LCT	long-chain triglyceride	MABP	mean arterial blood pressure
LD, LDH	lactate dehydrogenase	MAC	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex
LDL	low-density lipoprotein	MAI	<i>Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare</i>
LDL-C	low-density lipoprotein cholesterol	MALT	mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue
LDS	lipodermatosclerosis	MAMC	mid-arm muscle circumference
LE	lupus erythematosus	MAO-A	monoamine oxidase A
LFT	liver function test	MAO-B	monoamine oxidase B
LH	luteinizing hormone	MAOI	monoamine oxidase inhibitor
LHRH	luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone	MAP	mean arterial pressure
LIF	left iliac fossa	MARS	molecular adsorbent recycling system
LK	left kidney	MBC	minimum bactericidal concentration
LKKS	liver, kidneys, spleen	MBP	mean blood pressure
LKS	liver, kidney, spleen	MCH	mean corpuscular cell haemoglobin
LL	left leg	MCHC	mean corpuscular cell haemoglobin concentration
	left lower	MCP	metacarpophalangeal (joint)
	lower lobe	MCT	medium-chain triglycerides
LLL	left lower lobe	MCV	mean corpuscular cell volume
	left lower lid	MD	mitral disease
LLQ	left lower quadrant		muscular dystrophy
LMN	lower motor neurone	MDI	metered-dose inhaler
LMP	last menstrual period	MDM	mid-diastolic murmur
LMWH	low molecular weight heparin	MDMA	methylene dioxymethamphetamine, ecstasy
LN	lymph node	MDRD	modification of diet in renal disease formula for GFR estimation
LNG-IUS	levonorgestrel intrauterine system	MDRST	multidrug-resistant <i>S. enterica</i> serovar typhi
LNMP	last normal menstrual period	MDRTB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
LOM	limitation of movement	MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
LP	lumbar puncture	MDS	myelodysplastic syndrome
Lp(a)	lipoprotein a	MEN	multiple endocrine neoplasia
LPA	left pulmonary artery	met.	metastatic (metastasis)
LS	left side	MGN	membranous glomerulonephritis
	liver and spleen	MH	medical history
	lumbosacral		menstrual history
	lymphosarcoma	MHPG	methoxyhydroxyphenylglycerol
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide		
LSK	liver, spleen, kidneys		

MHRA	Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency	NaSSA	noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant
MI	myocardial infarction	NBM	nil by mouth
	mitral incompetence	NEC	necrotizing enterocolitis
MIC	minimum inhibitory concentration	NG	nasogastric
MID	multi-infarct dementia	NHL	non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
MIRU	mycobacterial interspersed repetitive unit typing	NIDDM	non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
MIT	monoiodotyrosine	NKHA	non-ketotic hyperosmolar acidosis
ML	middle lobe	NLPHL	nodular lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin's lymphoma
	midline	NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
MMR	measles, mumps, rubella	NMS	neuroleptic malignant syndrome
MMSE	mini mental state examination	NNRTI	non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor
MODY	maturity-onset diabetes of the young	NOF	neck of femur
MOPP	mustine, Oncovin (vincristine), procarbazine, prednisolone	NS	nephrotic syndrome
			nervous system
MOTT	mycobacteria other than tuberculosis		normal saline
MPJ	metacarpophalangeal joint		no specimen
MR	mitral regurgitation	NSAID	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
MRA	magnetic resonance angiography	NSFTD	normal spontaneous full-term delivery
MRD	minimal residual disease	NSR	normal sinus rhythm
MRDM	malnutrition-related diabetes mellitus	NSTEMI	non-ST-elevated myocardial infarction
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging	NSU	non-specific urethritis
MRSA	methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NT	nasotracheal (tube)
MS	mitral stenosis	NTS	nucleus tractus solitarius
	multiple sclerosis	NVD	nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea
	musculoskeletal	O	oedema
MSL	midsternal line	O & A	observation and assessment
MSSA	methicillin-sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	O & E	observation and examination
MSU	midstream urine specimen	O/A	on admission
MTB	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	O/E	on examination
MTI	minimum time interval	OA	osteoarthritis
MTP	metatarsophalangeal	OAD	obstructive airway disease
MUD	matched unrelated donor	OAG	open angle glaucoma
MV	minute volume	OB	occult blood
	mitral valve	OCD	obsessive compulsive disorder
MVP	mitral valve prolapse	OD	overdose
MVPP	mustine, vinblastine, procarbazine, prednisolone	OGTT	oral glucose tolerance test
MVR	mitral valve replacement	OH	occupational history
MWH	moist wound healing	OHT	ocular hypertension
N	normal	OI	opportunistic infection
N & T	nose and throat	OKGA	ornithine salt of α -ketoglutaric acid
N & V	nausea and vomiting	OLT	orthoptic liver transplantation
NAAT	nucleic acid amplification techniques	OPA	outpatient appointment
NAD	no appreciable disease	OPD	outpatient department
	normal axis deviation	OSAHS	obstructive sleep apnoea hypopnoea syndrome
	nothing abnormal detected	OT	occupational therapy
NADPH	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate hydrogen	P & A	percussion and auscultation
NAFLD	non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	P & V	pyloroplasty and vagotomy
NAG	narrow angle glaucoma	PA	pernicious anaemia
NAI	neuraminidase inhibitor		pulmonary artery
NAPQI	<i>N</i> -acetyl- <i>p</i> -benzoquinoneimine	PACG	primary angle-closure glaucoma
NARI	noradrenergic reuptake inhibitor	PaCO₂	arterial carbon dioxide tension
NARTI	nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor	PAD	peripheral arterial disease
		PAF	platelet-activating factor
NASH	non-alcoholic steatohepatitis	PAH	pulmonary artery hypertension
		pANCA	perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies

PaO₂	arterial oxygen tension	PL	product licence
PAPS	primary antiphospholipid syndrome	PLL	prolymphocytic leukaemia
PAS	<i>P</i> -aminosalicylic acid	PMDD	premenstrual dysphoric disorder
	pulmonary artery stenosis	PMH	past medical history
PAT	paroxysmal atrial tachycardia	PMI	past medical illness
PAWP	pulmonary artery wedge pressure	PMN	polymorphonucleocyte
PB	premature beats	PMS	premenstrual syndrome
PBC	primary biliary cirrhosis		postmenopausal syndrome
PBI	protein-bound iodine	PMT	premenstrual tension
PBSCT	peripheral blood stem cell transplantation	PMV	prolapsed mitral valve
PC	prostate cancer	PN	percussion note
PCA	patient-controlled analgesia		peripheral nerve
PCAS	patient-controlled analgesia system		peripheral neuropathy
PCI	percutaneous coronary intervention	PND	paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea
PCO₂	partial pressure of carbon dioxide		postnasal drip
PCR	polymerase chain reaction	PO₂	partial pressure of oxygen
PCS	portocaval shunt	POAG	primary open-angle glaucoma
PCV	packed cell volume	POMR	problem-oriented medical record
PD	peritoneal dialysis	PONV	postoperative nausea and vomiting
PDA	patent ductus arteriosus	PPAR-g	proliferative-activated receptor-g
PE	physical examination	PPD	purified protein derivative
	pleural effusion	PPH	postpartum haemorrhage
	pulmonary embolism	PPI	proton pump inhibitor
PEARLA	pupils equal and react to light and accommodation	PPNG	penicillinase-producing <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
PEF	peak expiratory flow	PPV	positive-pressure ventilation
PEFR	peak expiratory flow rate	PR	per rectum
PEG	percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy		progesterone receptor
PEJ	percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy	PRCA	pure red cell aplasia
PEM	prescription event monitoring	PREP	pre-exposure prophylaxis
PEM	protein energy malnutrition	PROM	premature rupture of membranes
PEP	post exposure prophylaxis	PS	pulmonary stenosis
PERLA	pupils equal, react to light and accommodation		pyloric stenosis
PERRLA	pupils equal, round, react to light and accommodation	PSA	prostate-specific antigen
		PSG	presystolic gallop
PET	position emission tomography	PSGN	poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
PF	peak flow	PSVT	paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
PF4	platelet factor 4	PT	parathyroid
PFR	peak flow rate		paroxysmal tachycardia
PFT	pulmonary function test		physical therapy
PG	prostaglandin		physical training
P-gp	<i>P</i> -glycoprotein		posterior tibial (pulse)
PH	past history		prothrombin time
	patient history	PTC	percutaneous cholangiogram
	personal history	PTH	parathyroid hormone
	prostatic hypertrophy	PTLD	post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder
	pulmonary hypertension	PTSD	post traumatic stress disorder
PHI	primary HIV infection	PTT	partial thromboplastin time
PI	present illness	PTTK	partial thromboplastin time kaolin
	protease inhibitor	PTU	propylthiouracil
PICC	peripherally inserted central catheter	PU	pass urine
PID	pelvic inflammatory disease		per urethra
PIN	prostatic intra-epithelial neoplasia		peptic ulcer
PIP	proximal interphalangeal joint	PUD	peptic ulcer disease
PIVD	protruded intervertebral disc		pulmonary disease
PJB	premature junctional beat	PUO	pyrexia (fever) of unknown origin
PJC	premature junctional contraction	PUVA	psoralen and ultraviolet A radiation
PJP	<i>Pneumocystis jiroveci</i> pneumonia	PV	vaginal examination (per vagina)
PKU	phenylketonuria	PVB	premature ventricular beat

PVC	premature ventricular contraction	RV	residual volume
PVD	peripheral vascular disease		right ventricle
PVP	pulmonary venous pressure	RVH	right ventricular hypertrophy
PVR	post-void residual	RVOT	right ventricular outflow tract
PVT	paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia	SA	sinoatrial (node)
Px.	past history		Stokes–Adams (attacks)
	prognosis		surface area
QALY	quality-adjusted life-year	SAH	subarachnoid haemorrhage
R	respiration	SARS	severe acute respiratory syndrome
RA	renal artery	SARS CoV	severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus
	rheumatoid arthritis		
	right arm	SB	seen by
	right atrial (atrium)		shortness of breath
RAST	radio-allergosorbent test	SBE	subacute bacterial endocarditis
RBBB	right bundle branch block		shortness of breath on exertion
RBC	red blood cell	SBO	small bowel obstruction
	red blood (cell) count	SBP	spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
RBS	random blood sugar	sCT	spiral computed tomography
R-CVP	rituximab, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisolone	SCU	<i>see</i> SCUF
		SCUF	slow continuous ultrafiltration
RDS	respiratory distress syndrome	SDD	selective decontamination of the digestive tract
REMS	rapid eye movement sleep	SEM	systolic ejection murmur
Re-PUVA	PUVA treatment with retinoids	SERM	selective estrogen receptor modulator
RF	renal failure	SGOT	serum glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase
	rheumatic fever	SGPT	serum glutamate-pyruvate transaminase
	rheumatoid factor	SH	social history
		SIADH	syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone
RFT	respiratory function tests		
Rh factor	rhesus factor	SIDS	sudden infant death syndrome
RHF	right heart failure	SJS	Stevens–Johnson syndrome
RHL	right hepatic lobe	SLE	systemic lupus erythematosus
rhuEPO	recombinant human erythropoietin	SmPC	summary of product characteristics
rhuGM-CSF	recombinant human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor	SnRI	serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor
		SOA	swelling of ankle(s)
RIF	right iliac fossa	SOAP	subjective, objective, assessment, plan
RIMA	reversible inhibitor of monoamine oxidase type A	SOB	short of breath
RITA	radiofrequency interstitial tumour ablation	SOBOE	short of breath on exertion
RK	right kidney	SP	systolic pressure
RL	right leg	SPA	suprapubic aspiration
	right lung	SPC	Summary of Product Characteristics
RLC	residual lung capacity	SR	sinus rhythm
RLD	related living donor		sustained release
RLL	right lower lobe (lung)	SS	serotonin syndrome
RLQ	right lower quadrant (abdomen)	SSI	surgical site infection
RP	radial pulse	SSRI	selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
RPGN	rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis	ST	sinus tachycardia
RPI	resting pressure index	stat.	immediately (Latin: statim)
RQ	respiratory quotient	STD	sexually transmitted disease
RR	respiratory rate	STS	sodium tetradecyl sulphate
RR & E	round, regular and equal (pupils)	STS	serological tests for syphilis
RRT	renal replacement therapy	SV	stroke volume
RS	respiratory system	SVI	stroke volume index
RSF	rheumatoid serum factor	SVT	supraventricular tachycardia
RSV	respiratory syncytial virus	SWS	slow-wave sleep
RTA	road traffic accident	Sx.	symptoms
rt-PA	recombinant plasminogen activator	T	temperature
RUL	right upper lobe	T & C	type and cross-match
RUQ	right upper quadrant		

T & X	type and cross-match	TUMT	transurethral microwave heat treatment
T₃	tri-iodothyronine	TUR	transurethral resection
T₄	thyroxine	TURB	transurethral resection of the bladder
TAGvHD	transfusion-assisted graft-versus-host disease	TURP	transurethral resection of the prostate
TB	tuberculosis	TV	tidal volume
TBA	to be administered	TVN	tissue viability nurse
	to be arranged	TWOC	trial without catheter
TBG	thyroid-binding globulin	Tx.	transfusion treatment
TBI	total body irradiation	U & E	urea and electrolytes
TBM	tuberculous meningitis	UBIC	unsaturated iron-binding capacity
TBW	total body weight	UC	ulcerative colitis
TC	total capacity	UFH	unfractionated heparin
	total cholesterol	UPCR	urine protein creatinine ratio
	tricarboxylic acid cycle	URTI	upper respiratory tract infection
TCA	tricyclic antidepressant	US	ultrasound
TDM	therapeutic drug monitoring	UTI	urinary tract infection
TEN	toxic epidermal necrolysis (Lyell's syndrome)	UVA	ultraviolet A
TENS	transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation	UVB	ultraviolet B
TF	tissue factor	V/Q	ventilation-perfusion ratio
TFTs	thyroid function tests	VaD	vascular dementia
TGF	tubuloglomerular feedback	VC	vital capacity
TGs	triglycerides		vulvovaginal candidiasis
TH	thyroid hormone (thyroxine)	VD	venereal disease
THA	tetrahydroaminoacridine	VDRL	Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (test for syphilis)
THC	tetrahydrocannabinol	VEGF	vascular endothelial growth factor
TIA	transient ischaemic attack	VF	ventricular fibrillation
TIBC	total iron-binding capacity	VHD	valvular heart disease
TIMP	tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases	VKA	vitamin K antagonist
TIPSS	transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunting	VLBW	very low birth weight
TKI	tyrosine kinase inhibitor	VLDL	very low-density lipoprotein
TLC	total lung capacity	VMA	vanillyl mandelic acid
	tender loving care	VNTR	variable number of tandem repeats typing
TLCO	transfer factor of the lung for carbon monoxide	VP	venous pressure
TLS	tumour lysis syndrome	VPC	ventricular premature contraction
TNF	tumour necrosis factor	VS	vital signs
TNF-α	tumour necrosis factor alpha	VT	ventricular tachycardia
TNM	tumour node metastasis	VTE	venous thromboembolism
TP & P	time, place and person	VTEC	verotoxin-producing <i>E. coli</i>
t-PA	tissue plasminogen factor	VUR	vesicoureteric reflux
TPMT	thiopurine methyl transferase	VVC	vulvo vaginal candidiasis
TPMT	thiopurine methyltransferase testing	WBC	white blood cell
TPN	total parenteral nutrition		white blood count
TPR	temperature, pulse, respiration	WCC	white cell count
tPSA	total prostate specific antigen	WHO	World Health Organization
TRABs	thyroid receptor antibodies	WPW	Wolff–Parkinson–White (syndrome)
TRH	thyrotrophin-releasing hormone	WR	Wassermann reaction
TRUS	transrectal ultrasonography	WTA	willingness to accept
TSF	triceps skinfold thickness	WTP	willingness to pay
TSH	thyroid-stimulating hormone	XDR-TB	extensively drug resistant tuberculosis
TTA	transtracheal aspiration	ZE	Zollinger–Ellison (syndrome)
TTO	to take out (to take home)	ZIG	zoster immune globulin
TUIP	transurethral incision of the prostate	ZPP	zinc protoporphyrin

Glossary

- Acanthosis nigricans** Diffuse velvety acanthosis with grey, brown or black pigmentation, chiefly in axilla and other body folds, occurring in an adult form, often associated with an internal carcinoma and in a benign, nevoid form, more or less generalised.
- Achlohydria** Absence of hydrochloric acid from maximally stimulated gastric secretion.
- Acral** Pertaining to or affecting a limb or other extremity.
- Acropachy** Clubbing of the fingers and toes with distal periosteal bone changes and swelling of the overlying soft tissues.
- Addisonian crisis** The symptoms that accompany an acute onset or worsening of Addison's disease, including fatigue, nausea and vomiting, loss of weight, hypotension, fever and collapse.
- Adenomyosis** Penetration of an endometrial tissue into the myometrium.
- Agenesis** Absence of an organ.
- Agyria** Congenital malformation or absence of the convolutions of the cerebral cortex.
- Alloimmunity** Immunity to an alloantigen.
- Alport syndrome** Hereditary disease of the kidneys that primarily affects men. Heterogeneous group of conditions may manifest including glomerulonephritis, hematuria, proteinuria, hypertension, nephrotic syndrome, end-stage renal disease, and variably accompanied by sensorineural deafness, coloured urine, swelling, cough, poor vision. Eventually, kidney dialysis or transplant may be necessary.
- Amphipathic** Molecules containing groups with characteristically different properties, for example both hydrophilic and hydrophobic properties.
- Amphoteric** Having opposite characters, that is capable of acting as an acid and a base.
- Anoxaemia** Reduction of blood oxygen content below physiological levels.
- Anthropometry** The science which deals with the measurement of the size, weight and proportions of the human body.
- Aphakia** No lens.
- Applasia cutis** Localised failure of development of skin.
- Apnoea** Cessation of breathing.
- Apoptosis** Programmed destruction of cells; mechanism that keeps cell numbers in check by eliminating senescent cells or those without useful cell function.
- Arachnoiditis** Inflammation of the arachnoidea, a delicate membrane inter-posed between the dura mater and the pia mater.
- Ataxia telangectasia** Hereditary disorder with severe progressive cerebellar ataxia, associated with oculocutaneous telangectasia, sinopulmonary disease with frequent respiratory infections and abnormal eye movements.
- Atelectasis** Incomplete expansion of a lung.
- Atretic** Without an opening; characterised by atresia.
- Auspitz's sign** Removal of a yellow-white, sharply demarcated plaque of psoriasis, results in pinpoint hemorrhage.
- Azoospermia** Absence of spermatozoa in the semen, or failure of formation of spermatozoa.
- Bacteriuria** The presence of bacteria in the urine.
- Barrett's oesophagus** A precancerous condition in which normal cells lining the oesophagus are replaced with abnormal cells that may develop into an adenocarcinoma.
- Beau's lines** Transverse depression of the nail that represents interruption to the normal growth of the nail matrix.
- BK virus** A human polyomavirus that causes widespread infection in childhood and remains latent in the host; believed to cause hemorrhagic cystitis and nephritis in immunocompromised patients.
- Bronchiectasis** Characterised by dilation of the small bronchi and bronchioles, associated with the presence of chronic pulmonary sepsis. It presents as a chronic cough, often with the production of large amounts of purulent, foul-smelling sputum, and may eventually lead to repeated episodes of pneumonia and respiratory failure.
- Bronchoalveolar lavage** A procedure performed during bronchoscopy in which the bronchial tree is literally washed (lavaged) with a small volume of sterile saline. The saline is then collected and sent for microbiological or cytological examination.
- Bronchoscopy** The procedure in which a flexible fiberoptic endoscope is inserted into the bronchial tree to allow direct visualization of the bronchi and, if required, the collection of specimens for microbiology or histology.
- Brugada syndrome** A genetic disease characterised by an abnormal electrocardiogram and an increased risk of sudden cardiac death. More prevalent in those from South East Asia.
- Bruxism** Tooth grinding.
- Budd–Chiari syndrome** Symptomatic obstruction or occlusion of the hepatic veins, usually of unknown origin but probably caused by neoplasms, strictures, liver disease, trauma, systemic infections or haematological disorders.
- Buerger's test** Two part test to assess adequacy of the arterial supply to the leg.

- Cachectic** A profound and marked state of general ill health and malnutrition.
- Cardiogenic emboli** Emboli originating from the heart; caused by abnormal function of the heart.
- Carpal tunnel syndrome** A complex of symptoms resulting from compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel, with pain and burning or tingling paraesthesias in the fingers and hand, sometimes extending to the elbow.
- Catamenia** Term used to designate age at onset of menses.
- Cataract** An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye.
- Cavitation** Formation of cavities. For example, in the lungs when the liquefied centre of a tuberculous lesion drains (usually into a bronchus).
- Charcot's arthropathy** A destructive arthropathy (disease of any joint) with impaired pain perception or position sense.
- Cholelithiasis** The presence or formation of gallstones.
- Chondrocyte** A mature cartilage cell embedded in a lacuna (a small pit or hollow cavity) within the cartilage matrix.
- Christmas disease** Haemophilia B.
- Churg–Strauss syndrome** Allergic granulomatosis.
- Chvostek's sign** Spasm of the facial muscles elicited by tapping the facial nerve in the region of the parotid gland, seen in tetany.
- Coarctation of the aorta** A localised malformation characterised by deformity of the aortic media, causing narrowing, usually severe, of the lumen of the vessel.
- Cognitive** Pertaining to cognition; that operation of the mind by which we become aware of objects of thought or perception; it includes all aspects of perceiving, thinking and remembering.
- Corneal arcus** Crescentic deposition of lipids in the cornea.
- Cor pulmonale** Persistent lung damage, eventually leads to increased blood pressure in the pulmonary arteries (pulmonary hypertension), which in turn leads to stress on the right ventricle, right ventricular hypertrophy and heart failure. This process is known as cor pulmonale.
- Cryptogenic** Obscure, doubtful or unascertainable origin.
- Cytotoxin** A toxin or antibody that has a specific toxic action upon cells of special organs.
- Denudation** Removal of the epithelial covering from any surface.
- Diarthrodial joint** A joint characterised by mobility in a rotary direction.
- Dimorphic** Occurring in two distinct forms.
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)** In this condition vigorous activation of the clotting cascade causes widespread intravascular deposition of fibrin and consumption of clotting factors and platelets. There are numerous potential triggers for this process, including severe sepsis, burns, massive transfusion and placental abruption.
- Diverticulosis** The presence of circumscribed pouches or sacs of variable size called diverticula that occur normally or are created by herniation of the lining mucous membrane through a defect in the muscular coat of a tubular organ such as the gastro-intestinal tract.
- Ductopenia** Absence/shortage of ducts; typically absence of interlobular bile ducts.
- Dubin–Johnson syndrome** Familial chronic form of non-haemolytic jaundice due to a defect in the excretion of conjugated bilirubin and other organic anions.
- Dupuytren's contracture** Shortening, thickening and fibrosis of the palmar fascia, producing a flexion deformity of a finger. The term also applies to a flexion deformity of a toe.
- Dyschezia** Difficult or painful evacuation of faeces from the rectum.
- Dyskinesia** Impairment of the power of voluntary movement, resulting in fragmentary or incomplete movements.
- Dyspareunia** Difficult or painful intercourse.
- Dyspnoea** Difficult or laboured breathing.
- Dystonia** Disordered tonicity of muscle.
- Dysuria** Painful or difficult urination.
- Eclampsia** Convulsions and coma occurring in a pregnant or puerperal woman, associated with hypertension, oedema and/or proteinuria.
- Electrodiathermy** Heating of the body tissues due to their resistance to the passage of an electric current.
- Elliptocytosis** A hereditary disorder in which the majority of erythrocytes are elliptical in shape, and characterised by varying degrees of increased red cell destruction and anaemia.
- Emphysema** A state in which the alveoli of the lung become dilated, possibly with destruction of the alveolar walls, leading to large empty air spaces which are useless for gas exchange. It is often seen accompanying chronic bronchitis but may be due to inherited disorders such as α_1 -antitrypsin deficiency.
- Encephalopathy** Any degenerative disease of the brain.
- Endophthalmitis** Inflammation involving the ocular cavities and their adjacent structures.
- Enterostomy** The formation of a permanent opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.
- Enterotoxin** A toxin arising in the intestine.
- Episcleritis** Inflammation of the loose connective tissue forming the external surface of the sclera.
- Epstein–Barr virus** A herpes virus originally isolated from Burkitt lymphomas and believed to be the aetiological agent in infectious mono-nucleosis or closely related to it.
- Euthymic** Normal state of thymus.
- Exanthema** Widespread rash usually occurring in children caused by toxins, drugs, micro-organisms or autoimmune disease.
- Faecal** Occult blood in the stools. Called 'occult' because it is partly digested and therefore no longer red in colour. Usually detected by means of a chemical test.
- Fanconi's anaemia** A rare hereditary disorder, transmitted in a recessive manner and having a poor prognosis, characterised by pancytopenia, hypoplasia of the bone marrow, and patchy brown discoloration of the skin due to the deposition of melanin, and associated with multiple congenital anomalies of the musculoskeletal and genitourinary systems.
- Fastidious organism** Organism which will only grow with specialist culture media or under certain physiological conditions.

- Feculent** Having dregs or a sediment.
- Felty's syndrome** Combination of chronic rheumatoid arthritis, splenomegaly, leucopenia, pigmented spots on the skin of the lower extremities.
- Fibroadenoma** Benign tumour that is made of glandular and fibrous tissue and typically occurs in breast tissue.
- Fibromuscular** Composed of fibrous and muscular tissue.
- Fistula** An abnormal passage or communication, usually between two internal organs or from an internal organ to the surface of the body.
- Foreign body giant cells** Giant cells resembling Langhan's giant cells, having clusters of nuclei scattered in an irregular pattern throughout the cytoplasm, characteristic of granulomatous inflammation due to invasion of the tissue by a foreign body.
- Gastroschisis** Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall not involving the site of insertion of the umbilical cord, and usually accompanied by protrusion of the small and part of the large intestine.
- Gaucher's disease** Group of hereditary disorders of glucocerebroside metabolism characterised by accumulation of glucocerebroside in the spleen, liver, lungs, bone marrow, and sometimes the brain leading to splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, erosion of the cortices of the long bones and pelvis, and CNS impairment.
- Glasgow-Blatchford score** Screening tool to assess likelihood that a patient with an acute upper gastro-intestinal bleed will require medical intervention.
- Glomerulonephritis** Nephritis characterised by inflammation of the capillary loops in the glomeruli of the kidney.
- Glossitis** Inflammation of the tongue.
- Goerkerman regimen** Combination of coal tar and UVB light to bombard the skin with anti-psoriasis treatment.
- Gonioscopy** Estimate of the width of the eye chamber angle, measured using a slit-lamp.
- Goodpasture's disease** Autoimmune disease characterised by glomerulonephritis and hemorrhaging from the lung.
- Granuloma** A tumour-like mass or nodule of granulation tissue, with actively growing fibroblasts and capillary buds; it is due to a chronic inflammatory process associated with infectious disease or with invasion by a foreign body.
- Guillain-Barré syndrome** Acute febrile polyneuritis.
- Haematuria** Blood in the urine.
- Haem(at)opoiesis** The formation and development of blood cells.
- Harris Benedict equation** Equation first developed in 1919 to predict basal energy expenditure.
- Hasenclever score** Prognostic score for Hodgkins disease.
- Haustral** Pertaining to the haustra of the colon, denoting sacculations in the wall of the colon produced by adaptation of its length.
- Heberden's nodes** Gelatinous cysts or bony outgrowths on the dorsal aspects of the distal interphalangeal joints.
- Heinz bodies** Inclusion bodies in red blood cells resulting from oxidative injury to and precipitation of haemoglobin, seen in the presence of certain abnormal haemoglobins and erythrocytes with enzyme deficiencies.
- Henoch-Schönlein purpura** An acute or chronic vasculitis primarily affecting skin, joints and the gastro-intestinal and renal systems.
- Hepatorenal syndrome** Development of renal failure secondary to liver disease.
- Hirschsprung's disease** Congenital megacolon.
- Horner's syndrome** Sinking in of the eyeball, ptosis of the upper eyelid, slight elevation of the lower lid, constriction of the pupil, narrowing of the palpebral fissure, anhidrosis and flushing of the affected side of the face; caused by paralysis of the cervical sympathetic nerves.
- Horton's syndrome** Migrainous neuralgia; also called paroxysmal nocturnal cephalgia.
- Huntington's chorea** A rare hereditary disease characterised by chronic progressive chorea and mental deterioration terminating in dementia. The age of onset is variable but usually occurs in the fourth decade of life.
- Hyaline membrane** A layer of eosinophilic hyaline material lining the alveoli, alveolar ducts and bronchioles, found at autopsy in infants who have died of respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn.
- Hypermelanosis** Excessive deposition of melanin.
- Hypersplenism** A condition characterised by exaggeration of the inhibitory or destructive functions of the spleen, resulting in deficiency of the peripheral blood elements, singly or in combination, hypercellularity of the bone marrow, and usually splenomegaly.
- Hypertrichosis** Growth of hair at sites not normally hairy.
- Hypophonic** Reduced volume of speech.
- Hypovolaemia** Abnormally reduced volume of circulating fluid in the body/plasma.
- Ileus** Obstruction or lack of smooth muscle tone in the intestines.
- Immunoblastic** Pertaining to or involving the stem cells (immunoblasts) of lymphoid tissue.
- Index case** The first detected case in a particular series that prompts investigation into other patients.
- Interstitial nephritis** Inflammation of the renal interstitial tissue resulting from arterial, arteriolar, glomerular or tubular disease which destroys individual nephrons.
- Intussusception** The prolapse of one part of the intestine into the lumen of an immediately adjoining part.
- Jod-Basedow syndrome** Thyrotoxicosis produced in a patient with goitre, when given a bolus of iodine.
- Kayser-Fleischer ring** A grey-green to red-gold pigmented ring at the outer margin of the cornea, seen in progressive lenticular degeneration and pseudosclerosis.
- Koebner phenomenon** Induction of new psoriasis skin lesions following local trauma or injury to the skin.
- Koilonychia** Dystrophy of the fingernails, in which they are thin and concave, with edges raised.
- Kussmaul's respiration** Air hunger.
- Kwashiorkor** Insufficient protein provision.
- Kyphosis** Abnormally increased convex curvature of the spinal column.
- Labyrinthitis** Inflammation of the labyrinth; otitis interna.
- Lacunar syndrome** Small infarct or small cavity in brain tissue that develops after the necrotic tissue of a deep infarct is resorbed.

- Laminectomy** Excision of the posterior arch of a vertebra.
- Laparoscopy** Examination of the interior of the abdomen by means of a laparoscope.
- Lesch–Nyhan syndrome** Rare disorder of purine metabolism due to deficiency of the enzyme hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl-transferase and characterised by physical and mental retardation, self-mutilation of fingers and lips by biting, choreoathetosis, spastic cerebral palsy and impaired renal function.
- Leucocytosis** Total white cell count in excess of $11 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$.
- Leuconychia** White nails.
- Lichenoid** Resembling the skin lesions designated as 'lichen' – the name applied to many different kinds of papular skin.
- Liddle's Syndrome** Autosomal dominant disorder in which the kidneys excrete potassium but retain too much sodium and water, leading to high blood pressure diseases in which the lesions are typically small, firm papules that are usually set very close together.
- Lipaemia retinalis** Retinal deposition of lipid.
- Lipohypertrophy** Thickening of subcutaneous tissues at injection sites because of recurrent injection in the same area.
- Livedo reticularis** A peripheral vascular condition characterised by a reddish blue netlike mottling of the skin and extremities.
- Lyme disease** A multisystem tick-borne disorder caused by the spirochaete *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Clinical manifestation includes an erythematous macule followed by systemic disorders such as arthralgias, myalgias and headache followed by neurological manifestations, cardiac involvement and a migratory polyarthritis.
- Lymphadenopathy** Disease of the lymph nodes.
- Lymphoblastic** Pertaining to a lymphoblast.
- Maculopapular** An eruption consisting of both macules (areas distinguishable by colour from their surroundings, e.g. spots) and papules (small circumscribed, superficial, solid elevations of the skin).
- Malleolus medialis** The rounded protruberance on the medial surface of the ankle joint.
- Malrotation** Abnormal or pathological rotation.
- Marasmus** Insufficient energy provision.
- Melaena** The passage of dark stools stained with blood pigments or with altered blood.
- Menorrhagia** Excessive and prolonged uterine bleeding occurring at the regular intervals of menstruation.
- Microalbuminuria** Small amounts of albumin present in the urine.
- Miliary** Literally, resembling small round millet seeds. Miliary tuberculosis is so called because the chest radiograph usually shows miliary speckling.
- Morbilloform** Resembling the eruption of measles.
- Mucositis** Inflammation of a mucous membrane.
- Mycosis fungoides** A rare, chronic, malignant, lymphoreticular neoplasm of the skin and, in the late stages, the lymph nodes and viscera, marked by the development of firm, reddish, painful tumours that ulcerate.
- Myelofibrosis** Replacement of the bone marrow by fibrous tissue occurring in association with a myeloproliferative disorder or secondary to another disorder.
- Myoclonus** Shock like contractions of a group of muscles.
- Myoglobulinuria** Presence of myoglobin in the urine.
- Myomas** Fibroids, common benign tumours of the myometrium.
- Myometrium** The muscular layers of the uterus that contract spontaneously throughout the menstrual cycle.
- Myopathy** Unexplained muscle soreness or weakness.
- Myositis** Inflammation of a voluntary muscle.
- Necrobiosis lipoidica** A dermatosis usually occurring in diabetics characterised by necrobiosis (swelling and distortion of collagen bundles in the dermis) of the elastic and connective tissue of the skin, with degenerated collagen occurring in irregular patches, especially in the upper dermis.
- Nephrolithiasis** Formation of uric acid calculi in the kidneys.
- Nikolsky's sign** Easy separation of the outer portion of the epidermis from the basal layer on exertion of firm sliding pressure by the finger or thumb.
- Nocturia** Waking at night to pass urine.
- Nystagmus** Involuntary rapid movement of the eyeball, which may be horizontal, vertical, rotatory or mixed.
- Obligate intracellular pathogen** An organism that cannot be cultured using artificial media since it requires living cells for growth.
- Oligohydramnios** Presence of less than 300ml of amniotic fluid at term.
- Oliguria** Diminished urine output.
- Onycholysis** Separation of the nail from its bed.
- Oophorectomy** Removal of an ovary or ovaries.
- Ophthalmopathy** Any disease of the eye.
- Opsonization** The rendering of bacteria and other cells subject to phagocytosis.
- Orchiectomy** Excision of one or both testis(es).
- Orosomucoid** α_1 -acid glycoprotein, a glycoprotein occurring in blood plasma.
- Orthopnoea** Difficult breathing except in an upright position.
- Orthoptic** Correcting obliquity of one or more visual axis.
- Osler's nodes** Small, raised, swollen tender areas, about the size of a pea and often bluish in colour but sometimes pink or red, occurring most commonly in the pads of the fingers or toes, in the palm or the soles of the feet.
- Osteomalacia** Reduced mineralization.
- Osteophyte** A bony or osseous outgrowth.
- Pallidotomy** A stereotaxic surgical technique for producing lesions in the globus pallidus or extirpation of it by other means.
- Palmar striae** Yellow raised streaks across the palms of the hands.
- Pancytopenia** Deficiency of all cell elements of the blood.
- Panmyelopathy** A pathological condition of all the elements of the bone marrow.
- Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea** Difficult or laboured breathing at night that recurs in paroxysms.
- Pericarditis** Inflammation of the fibrous sac (pericardium) that surrounds the heart and the roots of the great vessels.
- Petechial** Characterised by pinpoint, non-raised, round, purplish red spots caused by intradermal or submucous haemorrhage.
- Phaeochromocytoma** A tumour of chromaffin tissue of the adrenal medulla or sympathetic paraganglia. The cardinal

symptom that represents the increased secretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline is hypertension, which may be persistent or intermittent.

Phagocytosis The engulfing of micro-organisms, cells and foreign particles by phagocytes.

Phlebitis Inflammation of a vein.

Pica A craving for unnatural articles of food.

Pneumaturia Passage of urine charged with air.

Polycythaemia rubra vera A myeloproliferative disorder in which the abnormal bone marrow overproduces red blood cells (white cells and platelets may also be raised).

Polymorphic Occurring in several or many forms.

Polyp A protruding growth from a mucous membrane.

Pompholyx A skin eruption on the sides of the fingers, toes, palms or soles, consisting of discrete round intraepidermal vesicles 1 or 2 mm in diameter, accompanied by intense itching and occurring in repeated self-limited attacks lasting 1 or 2 weeks.

Porphyria Any of a group of disturbances of porphyrin metabolism, characterised by marked increase in formation and excretion of porphyrins or their precursors.

Pretibial myxoedema Localised myxoedema associated with preceding hyperthyroidism and exophthalmus, occurring typically on the anterior (pretibial) surface of the legs where mucin deposits as plaques and papules.

Priapism Persistent, abnormal erection of the penis, usually without sexual desire, and accompanied by pain and discomfort.

Prinzmetal's angina A variant of angina pectoris in which the attacks occur during rest.

Proptosis A forward displacement or bulging, especially of the eye.

Pseudophakia False lens.

Pyruvate kinase deficiency A deficiency in the glycolytic (metabolic) pathway of red blood cells that results in haemolysis.

Pyuria Presence of pus in the urine.

Raeder's syndrome A syndrome consisting of the Horner syndrome but without loss of sweating on the affected side of the face.

Reed–Sternberg cells Giant histiocytic cells, typically multinucleate, most often binucleate; the nuclei are enclosed in abundant amphophilic cytoplasm and contain prominent nucleoli.

Retinopathy Any non-inflammatory disease of the retina.

Retroperitoneal fibrosis Deposition of fibrous tissue in the retroperitoneal space, producing vague abdominal discomfort, and often causing blockage of the ureters with resultant hydronephrosis and impaired renal function.

Retrosternal Situated or occurring behind the sternum.

Reiter's syndrome Triad of nongonococcal urethritis, conjunctivitis, and arthritis frequently with mucocutaneous lesions.

Reye's syndrome An acute and often fatal childhood syndrome of encephalopathy and fatty degeneration of the liver, marked by rapid development of brain swelling and hepatomegaly and by disturbed consciousness and seizures.

Rhabdomyolysis Dissolution of muscle associated with excretion of myoglobin in the urine.

Rockall score Scoring system to identify patients at risk of adverse outcome following acute upper gastro-intestinal bleed.

Roth's spots Round or oval white spots sometimes seen in the retina early in the course of subacute bacterial endocarditis.

Rotor's syndrome Chronic familial non-haemolytic jaundice differing from Dubin–Johnson syndrome in the lack of liver pigmentation.

Sarcoidosis A chronic, progressive, generalised granulomatous reticulosis of unknown aetiology, involving almost any organ or tissue.

Schofield equation An equation to predict basal metabolic rate; may be used to estimate the total calorie intake required to maintain current body weight.

Sclerotherapy The injection of sclerosing solutions in the treatment of haemorrhoids or varicose veins.

Scotoma An area of depressed vision within the visual field, surrounded by an area of less depressed or of normal vision.

Sézary syndrome Generalised exfoliative erythroderma produced by cutaneous infiltration of reticular lymphocytes and associated with intense pruritus, alopecia, oedema, hyperkeratosis, pigment and nail changes.

Shy–Drager syndrome Orthostatic hypotension, urinary and rectal incontinence, anhidrosis, atrophy of the iris, external ophthalmoplegia, rigidity, tremor, loss of associated movements, impotence, atonic bladder, generalised weakness, fasciculations, and neuropathic muscle wasting.

Sickle cell anaemia A hereditary haemolytic anaemia occurring almost exclusively in black people, characterised by arthralgia, acute attacks of abdominal pain, ulcerations of the lower extremities and with sickle-shaped erythrocytes in the blood.

Sjögren's syndrome A symptom complex of unknown aetiology, usually occurring in middle-aged or older women, in which keratoconjunctivitis is associated with pharyngitis sicca, enlargement of the parotid glands, chronic polyarthritis and xerostomia.

Sloughing material Soft, gel-like material often found in ulcer bases. Composed of tissue exudate and cellular debris.

Spherocytosis The presence of spherocytes (thick, almost spherical, red blood cells) characterised by abnormal fragility of erythrocytes, jaundice and splenomegaly.

Splinter haemorrhages Linear haemorrhages beneath the nail.

Steatosis Fatty degeneration.

Stenosis Narrowing or stricture of a duct or canal.

Stevens–Johnson syndrome A severe form of erythema multiforme in which the lesions may involve the oral and anogenital mucous membranes in association with constitutional symptoms, including malaise, prostration, headache, fever, arthralgia and conjunctivitis.

Stromal keratitis Immune-mediated nonsuppurative stromal inflammation with an intact epithelium usually linked to a causative disorder such as Epstein Barr virus, herpes zoster and simplex, mumps, measles, Lyme disease, tuberculosis.

Subchondral Beneath a cartilage.

Subluxation An incomplete or partial dislocation.

Supranuclear palsy Pseudobulbar paralysis.

Sweet's syndrome Acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis.

- Sympathetic ileus** Failure of gastro-intestinal motility secondary to acute non-gastro-intestinal illness, for example hyaline membrane disease or septicaemia.
- Tamponade** Surgical use of the tampon; also pathological compression of a part, as compression of the heart by pericardial fluid.
- Telangiectasia** Prominent surface blood vessels.
- Tendon xanthomas** Yellow papules or nodules or lipids deposited in tendons.
- Tenesmus** Straining, especially ineffectual and painful straining at stool or in urination.
- Tenosynovitis** Inflammation of a tendon sheath.
- Thalassaemia** A heterogeneous group of hereditary haemolytic anaemias that have in common a decreased rate of synthesis of one or more haemoglobin polypeptide chains and are classified according to the chain involved (a, b, g). The homozygous form (thalassaemia major) is incompatible with life. The heterozygous form (thalassaemia minor) may be asymptomatic or marked by mild anaemia.
- Thrombocytopenia** Decrease in the number of blood platelets.
- Thrombocytosis** Increased number of platelets in blood.
- Thrombophilia** A tendency to the occurrence of thrombosis.
- Thromboplastin** Phospholipid-protein extract of tissue that promotes the activation of factor X by factor VIII.
- Tonometry** Measurement of intraocular pressure.
- Tophi** Deposits of monosodium urate crystals, typically in subcutaneous and periarticular areas.
- Trephine** Biopsy examination of an intact core of tissue (e.g. liver, bone marrow) obtained through a wide-bore needle.
- Tropical sprue** A malabsorption syndrome occurring in the tropics and subtropics. Protein malnutrition is usually precipitated by the malabsorption, and anaemia due to folic acid deficiency is particularly common.
- Trousseau's sign** Spasmodic contractions of muscles provoked by pressure upon the nerves which go to them; seen in tetany.
- Tuberoeruptive xanthomas** Groups of flat or yellowish raised nodules on the skin over joints, especially the elbows and knees.
- Tuberous sclerosis** Congenital familial disease characterised by tumours on the surfaces of the lateral ventricles and sclerotic patches on the surface of the brain and marked clinically by progressive mental deterioration and epileptic convulsions.
- Tubular cast** A cast formed from gelled protein precipitated in the renal tubules and moulded to the tubular lumen; pieces of these casts break off and are washed out with the urine.
- Uraemic frost** Crystalline area deposited on the skin.
- Urethral** Pertaining to the urethra, the membranous canal conveying urine from the bladder to the exterior of the body.
- Variant angina** *See* Prinzmetal's angina.
- Volvulus** Intestinal obstruction due to a knotting and twisting of the bowel.
- Von Willebrand's disease** A lack of or a defective plasma protein (von Willebrand factor) necessary for the adhesion of platelets to vascular elements when a blood vessel is damaged.
- Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome** The co-existence of Wernicke's disease (acute onset of mental confusion, nystagmus, ophthalmoplegia and gait ataxia, due to thiamine deficiency) with Korsakoff's syndrome (a gross disturbance in recent memory, sometimes compensated for by confabulation).
- West's syndrome** A form of myoclonus epilepsy with onset in infancy or early childhood and characterised by seizures involving the muscles of the neck, trunk and limbs, with nodding of the head and flexion and abduction of the arms. Mental retardation is common.
- Wilson's disease** Characterised by progressive accumulation of copper within body tissues, particularly erythrocytes, kidney, liver and brain, and associated with liver and lenticular degeneration.
- Xanthelasma** Yellow plaques or nodules of lipids deposited on eyelids.
- Xenotransplantation** Transplantation of tissue from another species.
- Xerosis** Dry skin.