NINTH EDITION

Clinician's Pocket Reference

Leonard G. Gomella
Steven A. Haist

COMMONLY USED EMERGENCY CARE MEDICATIONS (See Chapter 21 for details)

MEDICATION GENERIC (TRADE)	**ADULT DOSE**
Abciximab (ReoPro)	**ACS with PCI in 24 h**: 0.25 mg/kg IV bolus up to 1 h before, then 0.125 µg/kg/IV; use with heparin
Adenosine (Adenocard)	6 mg over 1–3 s, then 20 mL NS bolus, elevate extremity; repeat 12 mg in 1–2 min PRN
Alteplase, Recombinant (Activase)	**AMI rapid inf** (or 3-h inf see Chapter 21): 15 mg bolus; then 0.75 mg/kg over 30 min (50 mg max); then 0.50 mg/kg over next 60 min (35 mg max). **Acute ischemic stroke:** 0.9 mg/kg IV (max 90 mg) over 60 min 10% of dose over 1 min; remaining 90% over 1 h
Amiodarone (Cordarone, Pacerone)	**Cardiac arrest:** 300 mg IV push; 150 mg IV push 3–5 min PRN. **Refractory pulseless VT/VF:** 5 mg/kg rapid IV bolus. **Perfusing arrhythmias:** Load: 5 mg/kg IV/IO over 20–60 min (repeat, max 15 mg/kg/d)
Amrinone	0.75 mg/kg over 10–15 min, then 5–15 µg/kg/min titrated (do **not** mix with dextrose)
Anistreplase (Eminase)	30 IU IV over 2–5 min
Aspirin	160–325 mg PO ASAP (chewing preferred at ACS onset)
Atenolol (Tenormin)	5 mg IV over 5 min; in 10 min, 5 mg slow IV; if tolerated in 10 min, start 50 mg PO, then 50 mg PO bid
Atropine Sulfate	**Asystole or PEA**: mg IV push. Repeat every 3–5 min (if asystole persists) to 0.03–0.04 mg/kg max. **Bradycardia**: 0.5–1.0 mg IV every 3–5 min as needed; max 0.03–0.04 mg/kg. ET 2–3 mg in 10 mL NS
Calcium Chloride	**Hyperkalemia/calcium channel blocker overdose:** 8–16 mg/kg (usually 5–10 mL) IV; 2–4 mg/kg (usually 2 mL) IV before IV calcium blockers
Diltiazem (Cardizem)	**Acute rate control:** 15–20 mg (0.25 mg/kg) IV over 2 min. Repeat in 15 min at 20–25 mg (0.35 mg/kg) over 2 min
Dobutamine (Dobutrex)	2–20 µg/kg/min, titrate to HR not >10% of baseline
Dopamine (Intropin)	Titrate Low: 1–5 µg/kg/min ("renal doses"). Moderate: 5–10 µg/kg/min ("cardiac doses"). High: 10 to 20 µg/kg/min ("vasopressor doses")
Epinephrine	1.0 mg IV push, repeat q 3–5 min; (0.2 mg/kg max) if 1 mg dose fails. Inf: 30 mg (30 mL of 1:1000 solution) in 250 mL NS or D_5W, at 100 mL/h, titrate. ET 2.0–2.5 mg in 20 mL NS. **Profound bradycardia/hypotension:** 2–10 µg/min (1 mg of 1:1000 in 500 mL NS, infuse 1–5 mL/min)

9th EDITION

CLINICIAN'S POCKET REFERENCE

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To Tricia, Mom, Dad, Leonard, Patrick, Andrew, Michael
and Aunt Lucy

"We don't drive the trucks, we only load them."

Nick Pavona, MD
UKMC Class of 1980

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PREFACE

The *Clinician's Pocket Reference* is based on a University of Kentucky house manual entitled *So You Want to Be a Scut Monkey: Medical Student's and House Officer's Clinical Handbook.* The Scut Monkey Program at the University of Kentucky College of Medicine began in the summer of 1978 and was developed by members of the Class of 1980 to help ease the often frustrating transition from the preclinical to the clinical years of medical school. From detailed surveys at the University of Kentucky College of Medicine and 44 other medical schools, a list of essential information and skills that third-year students should be familiar with at the start of their clinical years was developed. The Scut Monkey Program was developed around this core of material and consisted of reference manuals and a series of workshops conducted at the start of the third year. Presented originally as a pilot program for the University of Kentucky College of Medicine Class of 1981, the program has been incorporated into the third-year curriculum. It is the responsibility of each new fourth-year class to orient the new third-year students. The basis of the program's success is the fact that it was developed and taught by students for other students. This method has allowed us to maintain perspective on those areas that are critical not only for learning while on the wards but also for delivering effective patient care. Information on the Scut Monkey Orientation Program is available from Todd Cheever, MD, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the University of Kentucky College of Medicine.

Through the last eight editions, the book has undergone expansion and careful revisions as the practice of medicine and the educational needs of students have changed. Although the book's original mission, providing new clinical clerks with essential patient care information in an easy-to-use format, remains unchanged, our readership has expanded. Residents, practicing physicians, and allied health professionals all use the *Clinician's Pocket Reference* as a "manual of manuals." Even individuals considering careers in medicine have used the book in their decision-making process. An attempt is made to cover the most frequently asked basic management questions that are normally found in many different sources, such as procedure manuals, laboratory manuals, drug references, and critical care manuals, to name a few. It is not meant as a substitute for specialty-specific reference manuals. The core of information presented is a foundation for new medical students as they move through training to more advanced medical studies.

The book is designed to represent a cross section of medical practices around the country. The *Clinician's Pocket Reference* has been translated into six different languages with electronic media versions in development. I was honored to have been asked to grant permission to Warner Brothers, the producers of the TV show "ER," to have the eighth edition of the Scut Monkey book as one of the books used on their series.

I would like to express special thanks to my wife and my family for their long-term support of the Scut Monkey project. Linda Davoli, our extraordinary copy editor, had an exceptional eye for detail in helping create this final work. Janet Foltin, Harriet Lebowitz, Lester

Sheinis, and the team at McGraw-Hill were instrumental in moving the book forward and in giving the ninth edition a fresh, new two-color format. They are also responsible for helping reach our long-term goal of the new companion manual, the *Clinician's Pocket Drug Reference*. A special thanks to my assistant Conchita Ballard, who always kept things organized and flowing smoothly. I am indebted to all of the past contributors and readers who have helped to keep the Scut Monkey book as a useful reference for students and residents worldwide. The original coeditors of this work, G. Richard Braen, MD, and Michael J. Olding, MD, are acknowledged for their early contributions.

Your comments and suggestions for improvement are always welcomed by me personally, since revisions to the book would not be possible if it were not for the ongoing interest of our readers. I hope this book will not only help you learn some of the basics of the art and science of medicine but also allow you to care for your patients in the best way possible.

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ABBREVIATIONS

The following are common abbreviations used in medical records and in this edition

÷: divided dose
↓: decrease(d), reduce, downward
×: times for multiplication sign
↑: increase(d), upward (as in titrate upward)
/: per
±: with or without
+: with
<: less than, younger than
>: more than, older than
≅: approximately equal to
AAA: abdominal aortic aneurysm
$AaDo_2$: difference in partial pressures of oxygen in mixed alveolar gas and mixed arterial blood
A-a gradient: alveolar-to-arterial gradient
AAI: ankle-arm index
AAS: acute abdominal series
AB: antibody, abortion, antibiotic
A&B: apnea and bradycardia
ABD: abdomen
ABG: arterial blood gas
A/B index: ankle-brachial index
ABMT: autologous bone marrow transplantation
ac: before eating (*ante cibum*), assist-controlled
ACCP: American College of Chest Physicians
ACE: angiotensin-converting enzyme
Ach-ase: acetylcholinesterase
ACLS: Advanced Cardiac Life Support
ACS: acute coronary syndrome, American Cancer Society, American College of Surgeons
ACTH: adrenocorticotropic hormone
A.D.C. VAAN DIML: mnemonic for *A*dmit, *Di*agnosis, *C*ondition, *V*itals, *A*ctivity, *A*llergies, *N*ursing procedures, *D*iet, *I*ns and outs, *M*edications, *L*abs
A.D.C. VAN DISSEL: mnemonic for *A*dmit, *Di*agnosis, *C*ondition, *V*itals, *A*ctivity, *N*ursing procedures, *D*iet, *I*ns and outs, *S*pecific drugs, *S*ymptomatic drugs, *E*xtras, *L*abs
ADH: antidiuretic hormone
ADHD: attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
ad lib: as much as needed (*ad libitum*)
AEIOU TIPS: mnemonic for *A*lcohol, *E*ncephalopathy, *I*nsulin, *O*piates, *U*remia, *T*rauma, *I*nfection, *P*sychiatric, *S*yncope (diagnosis of coma)
AF: afebrile, aortofemoral, atrial fibrillation
AFB: acid-fast bacilli
AFP: alpha-fetoprotein
A/G: albumin/globulin ratio
AHA: American Heart Association
AHF: antihemophilic factor
AI: aortic insufficiency
AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AJCC: American Joint Committee on Cancer
AKA: above-the-knee amputation
ALAT: alanine aminotransferase
ALL: acute lymphocytic leukemia
ALS: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
ALT: alanine aminotransferase
AM: morning
amb: ambulate
AMI: acute myocardial infarction
AML: acute myelocytic leukemia, acute myelogenous leukemia
AMMoL: acute monocytic leukemia
amp: ampule
AMP: adenosine monophosphate
ANA: antinuclear antibody

ANC: absolute neutrophil count
ANCA: antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody
ANLL: acute nonlymphoblastic leukemia
ANS: autonomic nervous system
AOB: alcohol on breath
AODM: adult-onset diabetes mellitus
AP: anteroposterior, abdominal-perineal
APAP: acetaminophen
APL: acute promyelocytic leukemia
aPPT: activated partial thromboplastin time
APSAC: anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase activator complex
APUD: amine precursor uptake (and) decarboxylation
Ara-C: cytarabine
ARD: antibiotic removal device
ARDS: adult respiratory distress syndrome
ARF: acute renal failure
AS: aortic stenosis
ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists
ASAP: as soon as possible
ASAT: aspartate aminotransferase
ASCVD: atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
ASD: atrial septal defect
ASHD: atherosclerotic heart disease
ASO: antistreptolysin O
AST: aspartate aminotransferase
ATG: antithymocyte globulin
ATN: acute tubular necrosis
ATP: adenosine triphosphate
AUC: area under the curve
AV: atrioventricular
A-V: arteriovenous
A-VO_2: arteriovenous oxygen
B I&II: Billroth I and II
BACOD: bleomycin, doxorubicin (Adriamycin), cyclophosphamide, vincristine (Oncovin), dexamethasone
BACOP: bleomycin, doxorubicin (Adriamycin), cyclophosphamide, vincristine (Oncovin), prednisone
BBB: bundle branch block
BC: bone conduction
BCAA: branched-chain amino acid
BCG: bacille Calmette-Guérin
BE: barium enema
BEE: basal energy expenditure
bid: twice a day (*bis in die*)
bili: bilirubin
BKA: below-the-knee amputation
BM: bone marrow, bowel movement
BMR: basal metabolic rate
BMT: bone marrow transplantation
BOM: bilateral otitis media
BP: blood pressure
BPH: benign prostatic hypertrophy
bpm: beats per minute
BR: bed rest
BRBPR: bright red blood per rectum
BRP: bathroom privileges
bs, BS: bowel sounds, breath sounds
BSA: body surface area
BS&O: bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
BUN: blood urea nitrogen
BW: body weight
Bx: biopsy
c: with (*c*um)
Ca: calcium
CA: cancer
CAA: crystalline amino acid
CABG: coronary artery bypass graft
CAD: coronary artery disease
CAF: cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin (Adriamycin), 5-fluorouracil
CALGB: Cancer and Leukemia Group B
cAMP: cyclic adenosine monophosphate
Cao$_2$: arterial oxygen content
caps: capsule(s)
CAT: computed axial tomography
CBC: complete blood count
CBG: capillary blood gas
CC: chief complaint
CCI: corrected count increment (platelets)
CCO: continuous cardiac output
Cco$_2$: capillary oxygen content
CCU: clean-catch urine, cardiac care unit
CCV: critical closing volume
CD: continuous dose
CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen
CEP/CIEP: counterimmunoelectrophoresis
CF: cystic fibrosis
CFU: colony-forming unit(s)
CGL: chronic granulocytic leukemia

CH_{50}: (total serum) hemolytic complement
CHD: coronary heart disease
CHF: congestive heart failure
CHO: carbohydrate
CHOP: cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine (Oncovin), prednisone
CI: cardiac index
CIE: counterimmunoelectrophoresis
CIS: carcinoma in situ
CK: creatine phosphokinase
CKI: cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor
CK-MB: isoenzyme of creatine kinase with muscle and brain subunits
Cl: chlorine
CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia
cm: centimeter
CML: chronic myelogenous leukemia
CMV: cytomegalovirus
CN: cranial nerve
CNS: central nervous system
CO: cardiac output
C/O: complaining of
COAD: chronic obstructive airway disease
COLD: chronic obstructive lung disease
COMT: catechol-*O*-methyltransferase
conc: concentrate
cont inf: continuous infusion
COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
COX-2: cyclooxygenase-2
CP: chest pain, cerebral palsy
CPAP: continuous positive airway pressure
CPK: creatinine phosphokinase
CPP: central precocious puberty
CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CR: controlled release
CrCl: creatine clearance
CREST: calcinosis cutis, Raynaud's disease, esophageal dysmotility, syndactyly, telangiectasia
CRF: chronic renal failure
CRH: corticotropin-releasing hormone
CRP: C-reactive protein
C&S: culture and sensitivity
CSF: cerebrospinal fluid, colony-stimulating factor
C-spine: cervical spine
CT: computed tomography
CVA: cerebrovascular accident, costovertebral angle
CVAT: costovertebral angle tenderness
CVH: common variable hypogammaglobulinemia
Cvo_2: oxygen content of mixed venous blood
CVP: central venous pressure
CXR: chest x-ray
d: day
D_5LR: 5% dextrose in lactated Ringer's solution
D_5W: 5% dextrose in water
DAG: diacylglycerol
DAP: diastolic pulmonary artery pressure
DAT: diet as tolerated
DAW: dispense as written
DC: discontinue, discharge, direct current
D&C: dilation and curettage
ddI: dideoxyinosine
DDx: differential diagnosis
DEA: United States Drug Enforcement Administration
DES: diethylstilbestrol
DEXA: dual-energy x-ray absorptiometer
DHEA: dehydroepiandrosterone
DHEAS: dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate
DI: diabetes insipidus
DIC: disseminated intravascular coagulation
DIP: distal interphalangeal joint
DIT: diiodotyrosine
DJD: degenerative joint disease
DKA: diabetic ketoacidosis
dL: deciliter
DM: diabetes mellitus
DMSA: dimercaptosuccinic acid
DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid
DNP: deoxyribonucleic protein
DNR: do not resuscitate
DOA: dead on arrival
DOCA: deoxycorticosterone acetate
DOE: dyspnea on exertion
DOPA: dihydroxyphenylalanine
DP: dorsalis pedis
2,3-DPG: 2,3-diphosphoglycerate
DPL: diagnostic peritoneal lavage
DPT: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
DR: delayed release
DRG: diagnosis-related group
DS: double strength
DSA: digital subtraction angiography
DTPA: diethylenetriamine-pentaacetic acid

DTR: deep tendon reflex
DVT: deep venous thrombosis
Dx: diagnosis
EAA: essential amino acid
EBL: estimated blood loss
EBV: Epstein–Barr virus
EC: enteric-coated
ECG: electrocardiogram
ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group
ECT: electroconvulsive therapy
EDC: estimated date of confinement
EDTA: ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
EDVI: end-diastolic volume index
EFAD: essential fatty acid deficiency
ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EMD: electromechanical dissociation
EMG: electromyelogram
EMS: emergency medical system, eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome
EMV: eyes, motor, verbal response (Glasgow Coma Scale)
ENA: extractable nuclear antigen
ENT: ear, nose, and throat
eod: every other day
EOM: extraocular muscle
EPO: erythropoietin
EPSP: excitatory postsynaptic potential
ER: endoplasmic reticulum, Emergency Room, extended release
ERCP: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
ERV: expiratory reserve volume
ESR: erythrocyte sedimentation rate
ESRD: end-stage renal disease
ET: endotracheal
ETOH: ethanol
ETT: endotracheal tube
EUA: examination under anesthesia
ExU: excretory urogram
Fab: antigen-binding fragment
FANA: fluorescent antinuclear antibody
FBS: fasting blood sugar
Fe: iron
FEV_1: forced expiratory volume in 1 s
FFP: fresh frozen plasma
FHR: fetal heart rate
FIGO: Fédération Internationale de Gynécologie et d'Obstétrique
Fio_2: fraction of inspired oxygen
FRC: functional residual capacity
FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone
FSP: fibrin split product
ft: foot
FTA-ABS: fluorescent treponemal antibody-absorbed
FTT: failure to thrive
FU: follow-up
5-FU: fluorouracil
FUO: fever of unknown origin
FVC: forced vital capacity
Fx: fracture
g: gram
G: gravida
GABA: gamma-aminobutyric acid
GAD: glutamic acid decarboxylase
GC: gonorrhea (gonococcus)
G-CSF: granulocyte colony-stimulating factor
GDP: guanosine diphosphate
GERD: gastroesophageal reflux disease
GETT: general by endotracheal tube (anesthesia)
GFR: glomerular filtration rate
GGT: gamma-glutamyltransferase
GH: growth hormone
GHIH: growth hormone-inhibiting hormone
GI: gastrointestinal
GM-CSF: granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor
GNID: gram-negative intracellular diplococci
GnRH: gonadotropin-releasing hormone
GOG: Gynecologic Oncology Group
G6PD: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
gr: grain
GSW: gunshot wound
gt, gtt: drop, drops (*gutta*)
GTP: guanosine triphosphate
GTT: glucose tolerance test
GU: genitourinary
GVHD: graft-versus-host disease
GXT: graded exercise tolerance (cardiac stress test)
HA: headache
HAA: hepatitis B surface antigen (hepatitis-associated antigen)

HAV: hepatitis A virus
HBcAg: hepatitis B core antigen
HBeAg: hepatitis B e antigen
HBP: high blood pressure
HBsAg: hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV: hepatitis B virus
HCG: human chorionic gonadotropin
HCL: hairy cell leukemia
HCT: hematocrit
HCTZ: hydrochlorothiazide
HDL: high-density lipoprotein
HEENT: head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat
HFV: high-frequency ventilation
Hgb: hemoglobin
[Hgb]: hemoglobin concentration
H/H: hemoglobin/hematocrit, Henderson–Hasselbalch equation
HIAA: 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid
HIDA: hepatic 2,6-dimethyliminodiacetic acid
HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
HJR: hepatojugular reflex
HLA: histocompatibility locus antigen
HO: history of
HOB: head of bed
H&P: history and physical examination
hpf: high-power field
HPI: history of the present illness
HPLC: high-pressure liquid chromatography
HPV: human papilloma virus
HR: heart rate
hs: at bedtime (*hora somni*)
HSG: hysterosalpingogram
HSM: hepatosplenomegaly
HSV: herpes simplex virus
5-HT$_3$: 5-hydroxytryptamine
HTLV-III: human T-lymphotropic virus, type III (AIDS agent, HIV)
HTN: hypertension
Hx: history
IC: inspiratory capacity
ICN: Intensive Care Nursery
ICS: intercostal space
ICSH: interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
ICU: intensive care unit
ID: identification, infectious disease
I&D: incision and drainage
IDDM: insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
Ig: immunoglobulin
IgG1{k}: immunoglobulin G1 kappa
IHSS: idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis
IL: interleukin
IM: intramuscular
IMV: intermittent mandatory ventilation
in.: inch
INF: intravenous nutritional fluid
INH: isoniazid
inhal: inhalation
inj: injection
INR: international normalized ratio
I&O: intake and output
IP$_3$: inositol triphosphate
IPPB: intermittent positive pressure breathing
IPSP: inhibitory postsynaptic potential
iPTH: parathyroid hormone by radioimmunoassay
IR: inversion recovery
IRBBB: incomplete right bundle branch block
IRDM: insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus
IRV: inspiratory reserve volume
ISA: intrinsic sympathomimetic activity
IT: intrathecal
ITP: idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
IV: intravenous
IVC: intravenous cholangiogram
IVP: intravenous pyelogram
JODM: juvenile-onset diabetes mellitus
JVD: jugular venous distention
K: potassium
katal: unit of enzyme activity
kg: kilogram
KOR: keep open rate
17-KSG: 17-ketogenic steroids
KUB: kidneys, ureters, bladder
KVO: keep vein open
L: left, liter
LAD: left axis deviation, left anterior descending
LAE: left atrial enlargement
LAHB: left anterior hemiblock
LAP: left atrial pressure, leukocyte alkaline phosphatase
LBBB: left bundle branch block
LDH: lactate dehydrogenase
LDL: low-density lipoprotein

LE: lupus erythematosus
LH: luteinizing hormone
LHRH: luteinizing hormone releasing hormone
LIH: left inguinal hernia
liq: liquid
LLL: left lower lobe
LLSB: left lower sternal border
LMP: last menstrual period
LNMP: last normal menstrual period
LOC: loss of consciousness, level of consciousness
LP: lumbar puncture
lpf: low-power field
LPN: licensed practical nurse
LSB: left sternal border
LSD: lysergic acid diethylamide
LUL: left upper lobe
LUQ: left upper quadrant
LV: left ventricle
LVD: left ventricular dysfunction
LVEDP: left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
LVH: left ventricular hypertrophy
m: meter
MAC: *Mycobacterium avium* complex
MACE: methotrexate, doxorubicin (Adriamycin), cyclophosphamide, epipodophyllotoxin
MAG3: mercaptoacetyltriglycine
MAMC: midarm muscle circumference
MAO: monoamine oxidase
MAOI: monoamine oxidase inhibitor
MAP: mean arterial pressure
MAST: military/medical antishock trousers
MAT: multifocal atrial tachycardia
max: maximum
MBC: minimum bactericidal concentration
MBT: maternal blood type
MCH: mean cell hemoglobin
MCHC: mean cell hemoglobin concentration
MCT: medium-chain triglycerides
MCTD: mixed connective tissue disease
MCV: mean cell volume
MEN: multiple endocrine neoplasia
meq: milliequivalent
MESNA: 2-mercaptoethane sulfonate sodium
met-dose: metered-dose
mg: milligram
Mg: magnesium
MHA-TP: microhemagglutination-*Treponema pallidum*
MHC: major histocompatibility complex
MI: myocardial infarction, mitral insufficiency
MIBG: metaiodobenzyl-guanidine
MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration
min: minute, minimum
MIT: monoiodotyrosine
mL: milliliter
MLE: midline episiotomy
mm: millimeter
MMEF: maximal midexpiratory flow
mm Hg: millimeters of mercury
mmol: millimole
MMR: measles, mumps, rubella
mo: month
mol: mole
MOPP: mechlorethamine, vincristine (Oncovin), procarbazine, prednisone
6-MP: mercaptopurine
MPF: M phase-promoting factor
MPGN: membrane-proliferative glomerulonephritis
MPTP: analog of meperidine (used by drug addicts)
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
mRNA: messenger ribonucleic acid
MRS: magnetic resonance spectroscopy
MRSA: methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
MS: mitral stenosis, morphine sulfate, multiple sclerosis
MSBOS: maximal surgical blood order schedule
MSH: melanocyte-stimulating hormone
MTT: monotetrazolium
MTX: methotrexate
MUGA: multigated (image) acquisition (analysis)
μm: micrometer
MVA: motor vehicle accident
MVI: multivitamin injection
MVV: maximum voluntary ventilation
MyG: myasthenia gravis
Na: sodium
NAACP: mnemonic for *N*eoplasm, *A*llergy, *A*ddison's disease, *C*ollagen-vascular

disease, *P*arasites (causes of eosinophilia)
NAD: no active disease
Na^+/K^+-ATPase: sodium/potassium adenosine triphosphate
NAPA: *N*-acetylated procainamide, *N*-acetylparaaminophenol
NAS: no added sodium
NAVEL: mnemonic for *N*erve, *A*rtery, *V*ein, *E*mpty space, *L*ymphatic
NCV: nerve conduction velocity
NE: norepinephrine
neb: nebulizer
NED: no evidence of recurrent disease
ng: nanogram
NG: nasogastric
NIDDM: non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
NK: natural killer
NKA: no known allergies
NKDA: no known drug allergy
nmol: nanomole
NMR: nuclear magnetic resonance
NPC: nuclear pore complex
NPO: nothing by mouth (*nil per os*)
NRM: no regular medicines
NS: normal saline
NSAID: nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug
NSILA: nonsuppressible insulin-like activity
NSR: normal sinus rhythm
NT: nasotracheal
NTG: nitroglycerin
OB: obstetrics
OCD: obsessive-compulsive disorder
OCG: oral cholecystogram
7-OCHS: 17-hydroxycorticosteroids
OD: overdose, right eye (*oculus dexter*)
oint: ointment
OM: otitis media
OOB: out of bed
ophth: ophthalmic
OPV: oral polio vaccine
OR: operating room
OS: opening snap, left eye (*oculus sinister*)
OTC: over-the-counter (medications)
OU: both eyes
***p*:** para
PA: posteroanterior, pulmonary artery
PAC: premature atrial contraction
PAD: diastolic pulmonary artery pressure
PAF: paroxysmal atrial fibrillation
PAL: periarterial lymphatic (sheath)
Pao_2: peripheral arterial oxygen content
PAo_2: alveolar oxygen
PAOP: pulmonary artery occlusion pressure
PAP: pulmonary artery pressure, prostatic acid phosphatase
PAS: systolic pulmonary artery pressure
PASG: pneumatic antishock garment
PAT: paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
PBM: pharmacy benefit manager
pc: after eating (*post cibum*)
PCA: patient-controlled analgesia
PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention
PCKD: polycystic kidney disease
PCN: percutaneous nephrostomy
pCO_2: partial pressure of carbon dioxide
PCP: *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, phencyclidine
PCR: polymerase chain reaction
PCWP: pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
PDA: patent ductus arteriosus
PDGF: platelet-derived growth factor
***PDR*:** *Physicians' Desk Reference*
PDS: polydioxanone
PE: pulmonary embolus, physical examination, pleural effusion
PEA: pulseless electrical activity
PEEP: positive end-expiratory pressure
PEG: polyethylene glycol, percutaneous gastrostomy
PERRLA: pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation
PERRLADC: pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation directly and consensually
PET: positron emission tomography
PFT: pulmonary function test
pg: picogram
PGE_1: prostaglandin E_1
PI: pulmonic insufficiency (disease)
PICC: peripherally inserted central catheter
PID: pelvic inflammatory disease
PIE: pulmonary infiltrates with eosinophilia

PIH: prolactin-inhibiting hormone
PKU: phenylketonuria
PMDD: premenstrual dysphoric disorder
PMH: past medical history
PMI: point of maximal impulse
PMNL: polymorphonuclear leukocyte (neutrophil)
PND: paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
PNS: peripheral nervous system
PO: by mouth (*per os*)
pO_2: partial pressure of oxygen
POD: postoperative day
postop: postoperative, after surgery
PP: pulsus paradoxus, postprandial
PPD: purified protein derivative
P&PD: percussion and postural drainage
PPN: partial parenteral nutrition
PR: by rectum
PRA: plasma renin activity
PRBC: packed red blood cells
preop: preoperative, before surgery
PRG: pregnancy
PRK: photorefractive keratectomy
PRN: as often as needed (*pro re nata*)
PS: pulmonic stenosis, partial saturation
PSA: prostate-specific antigen
PSV: pressure support ventilation
PSVT: paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
Pt: patient
PT: prothrombin time, physical therapy, posterior tibial
PTCA: percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty
PTH: parathyroid hormone
PTHC: percutaneous transhepatic cholangiogram
PTT: partial thromboplastin time
PTU: propylthiouracil
PUD: peptic ulcer disease
PVC: premature ventricular contraction
PVD: peripheral vascular disease
PVR: peripheral vascular resistance
PWP: pulmonary wedge pressure
PZI: protamine zinc insulin
q: every (*quaque*)
Q: mathematical symbol for flow
qd: every day
qh: every hour
q{_}h: every {_} hours
qhs: every hour of sleep
qid: four times a day (*quater in die*)
QNS: quantity not sufficient
qod: every other day
Qs: volume of blood (portion of cardiac output) shunted past nonventilated alveoli
Qs/Qt: shunt fraction
Qt: total cardiac output
R: right
RA: rheumatoid arthritis, right atrium
RAD: right axis deviation
RAE: right atrial enlargement
RAP: right atrial pressure
RBBB: right bundle branch block
RBC: red blood cell (erythrocyte)
RBP: retinol-binding protein
RCC: renal cell carcinoma
RDA: recommended dietary allowance
RDS: respiratory distress syndrome (of newborn)
RDW: red cell distribution width
REF: right ventricular ejection fraction
REM: rapid eye movement
RER: rough endoplasmic reticulum
%RH: percentage of relative humidity
RIA: radioimmunoassay
RIH: right inguinal hernia
RIND: reversible ischemic neurologic deficit
RL: Ringer's lactate
RLL: right lower lobe
RLQ: right lower quadrant
RME: resting metabolic expenditure
RML: right middle lobe
RMSF: Rocky Mountain spotted fever
RNA: ribonucleic acid
RNase: ribonuclease
R/O: rule out
ROM: range of motion
ROS: review of systems
RPG: retrograde pyelogram
RPR: rapid plasma reagin
rRNA: ribosomal ribonucleic acid
RRR: regular rate and rhythm
RSV: respiratory syncytial virus
RT: rubella titer, respiratory therapy, radiation therapy
RTA: renal tubular acidosis
RTC: return to clinic
RTOG: Radiation Therapy Oncology Group

RU: resin uptake
RUG: retrograde urethrogram
RUL: right upper lobe
RUQ: right upper quadrant
RV: residual volume
RVEDVI: right ventricular end-diastolic volume index
RVH: right ventricular hypertrophy
Rx: treatment
s: without (*sine*), second
SA: sinoatrial
S&A: sugar and acetone
SAA: synthetic amino acid
Sao_2: arterial oxygen saturation
SBE: subacute bacterial endocarditis
SBFT: small bowel follow-through
SBS: short bowel syndrome
SCr: serum creatinine
segs: segmented cells
SEM: systolic ejection murmur
SER: smooth endoplasmic reticulum
SG: Swan–Ganz
SGA: small for gestational age
SGGT: serum gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase
SGOT: serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase
SGPT: serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase
SI: Système International (see page 55)
SIADH: syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone
sig: write on label (*signa*)
SIMV: synchronous intermittent mandatory ventilation
SIRS: systemic inflammatory response syndrome
SKSD: streptokinase-streptodornase
SL: sublingual
SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus
SMA: sequential multiple analysis
SMO: slips made out
SMX: sulfamethoxazole
SOAP: mnemonic for *S*ubjective, *O*bjective, *A*ssessment, *P*lan
SOB: shortness of breath
SOC: signed on chart
soln: solution
SPAG: small-particle aerosol generator
SPECT: single-photon emission computed tomography
SQ: subcutaneous
SR: sustained release
SRP: single recognition particle
SRS-A: slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis
SSKI: saturated solution of potassium iodide
SSRI: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
stat: immediately (*statim*)
STD: sexually transmitted disease
supp: suppository
susp: suspension
SVD: spontaneous vaginal delivery
Svo_2: mixed venous blood oxygen saturation
SVR: systemic vascular resistance
SVT: supraventricular tachycardia
SWOG: Southwest Oncology Group
Sx: symptoms
$\dot{T}$: one, **$\ddot{T}$**: two, etc.
T_3: triiodothyronine
T_3 RU: triiodothyronine resin uptake
T_4: thyroxine
tabs: tablet(s)
TAH: total abdominal hysterectomy
TB: tuberculosis
TBG: thyroxine-binding globulin, total blood gas
TBLC: term birth, living child
T&C: type and cross-match
TC&DB: turn, cough, and deep breathe
TCF: triceps skin fold
TCP: transcutaneous pacer
Td: tetanus-diphtheria toxoid
TD: transdermal
TFT: thyroid function test
6-TG: 6-thioguanine
T&H: type and hold
TIA: transient ischemic attack
TIBC: total iron-binding capacity
tid: three times a day (*ter in die*)
TIG: tetanus immune globulin
TKO: to keep open
TLC: total lung capacity
TMJ: temporal mandibular joint
TMP: trimethoprim
TMP-SMX: trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
TNFα: tumor necrosis factor alpha