

Abbreviations

0 – on severity scale – not present
1+ - on severity scale – mild
1° - primary
2+ - on severity scale – mild to moderate
3+ - on severity scale - moderate to severe/marked
4+ - on severity scale – severe or marked
2° - secondary
10x – viewing through 10x objective on microscope
100x – viewing through 100x objective on microscope
a – artery
aa – arteries
Ab – antibody
ACA - adenocarcinoma
ACP – antivenin crotilidae polyvalent
ACT – activated clotting time
ACVIM – American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine
AFAST³ – Abdominal Focused Assessment for Trauma, Triage and Tracking
AHF – anti-hemophilic factor
AID – anemia of chronic inflammatory disease
aka – also known as
alb – albumin
ALKP – alkaline phosphatase
ALL – acute lymphocytic leukemia
AIOH – aluminum hydroxide
ALT - alanine aminotransferase
ALP - alkaline phosphatase
ANA – antinuclear antibody
antiEPO – anti-erythropoietin antibodies
antiRBC Ab – anti-red blood cell antibodies
antiVitK – vitamin K antagonist rodenticides
aPTT – activated partial thromboplastin time
ARC – absolute reticulocyte count
ARD – antimicrobial removal device
ASAP - as soon as possible
AT3 – Antithrombin III (3)
AutoAg - autoagglutination
AZT - azidothymidine
B12 - vitamin B12, cyanocobalamin
bands – band neutrophils
BAR – bright, alert and responsive
basos – basophils
BCB - brilliant cresyl blue (stain)
BCG – bromcresyl green (stain)
BCS – body condition score
BID - every 12 hours
bili – bilirubin
BM – bone marrow
BMBT - buccal mucosal bleeding time
BP - blood pressure
bpm - beats per minute

bpm – breaths per minute
BUN - blood urea nitrogen
Ca – calcium
CAV2 – canine adenovirus 2
CAVMA –Capital Area VMA
CBC - complete blood count
cc - cubic centimeter
CC – chief complaint
CCNU - *N*-(2-chloroethyl)-*N'*-cyclohexyl-*N*-nitrosourea – lomustine
CDV – canine distemper virus
CE - continuing education
CGL – chronic granulocytic leukemia
CHV – canine herpesvirus
CHF - congestive heart failure
chol – cholesterol
chondroSA - chondrosarcoma
CLL – chronic lymphocytic leukemia
cm – centimeter
CM – castrated male
CNS – central nervous system
Coags – coagulation tests
CPK – creatine phosphokinase
CPR – corrected percent reticulocytes
CPV – canine parvovirus
CRF - chronic renal failure
CRI - continuous rate infusion
CRP – corrected reticulocyte percent
CRT - capillary refill time
CSF - cerebrospinal fluid
CT – computed tomography
Cu – copper
D - day
DCM – dilated cardiomyopathy
DDAVP - deamino 8 D-arginine vasopressin
DDx – differential diagnosis
DEA – dog erythrocyte antigen
DIC – disseminated intravascular coagulopathy
DKA – diabetic ketoacidosis
dl – deciliter
DLH – Domestic Long Hair (cat)
DM – diabetes mellitus
DNA – deoxyribonucleic acid
DPG – 2,3-diphosphoglyceride in RBC
DSH – domestic shorthair (cat)
Dz - disease
Dx – diagnosis
ECG - electrocardiogram
Echo – echocardiogram
Ed – edition
Eds - editors
EDTA – EthylenDiamineTetracetic Acid
EL – eosinophilic leukemia
ELISA - enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
EMH – extramedullary hematopoiesis
eos- eosinophils

EPO - erythropoietin
 EV – extravascular
 F – Fahrenheit
 F – female
 Fab – polyvalent immune antivenin
 FATE - femoral artery thromboembolism
 FDPs – fibrin degradation products
 FeLV - feline leukemia virus
 FFP – fresh frozen plasma
 fibroSA - fibrosarcoma
 FIP - feline infectious peritonitis
 FIV – feline immunodeficiency virus
 Flot - flotation
 FNA – fine needle aspirate (for cytology)
 Fr - French (catheter size)
 FSA – fibrosarcoma
 FSPs – fibrin split products
 FUO – fever of unknown origin
 g - gauge
 g - gram
 G3 – grade 3 dental disease
 GALT – gut associated lymphoid tissue
 GB – gall bladder
 GCSF – granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 G force – gravitational force
 GFAST³ – Global Focused Assessment for Trauma, Triage and Tracking
 GGT – gamma glutamyl transpeptidase
 GI – gastrointestinal
 GIST – gastrointestinal stromal tumor
 GLL – granular lymphocytic leukemia
 Glob - globulins
 glu - glucose
 HA – hemolytic anemia
 Hb – hemoglobin
 HBA – Heinz body anemia
 HCT – hematocrit
 HES – Hypereosinophilic syndrome
 HIF1 – hypoxia inducible factor 1
 Histopath – histopathology
 HJB – Howell Jolly Body
 HMWK – high molecular weight kallikrein
 HPF – high power field (100x)
 HR - heart rate
 hr – hour
 hrs - hours
 HSA - hemangiosarcoma
 HW – heartworm
 HWDz – heartworm disease
 HWTest – occult heartworm test
 I/D – Hill's Prescription I/D (intestinal diet)
 ICH – infectious canine hepatitis
 IDA – iron deficiency anemia
 IFA – immunofluorescent antibody
 I – inactive clotting factor I - fibrinogen
 Ia – activated clotting factor I – fibrin
 IgG – immunoglobulin G
 II – inactive clotting factor 2 - prothrombin
 IIa – activated clotting factor 2 – thrombin
 III – clotting factor III - tissue thromboplastin
 IL-31 – interleukin 31
 IM – immune mediated
 IM - intramedullary
 IM - intramuscularly
 IMHA - immune mediated hemolytic anemia
 IMT – immune mediated thrombocytopenia
 INR – international normalization ratio
 ITP – immune mediated thrombocytopenia
 IU – international unit
 IV – clotting factor 4 - calcium
 IV – intravenous(ly)
 IVIG – intravenous immunoglobulin
 IX – inactive clotting factor 9 – zymogen form of Christmas factor, deficiency causes hemophilia B
 IXa – activated clotting factor 9 – Christmas Factor, deficiency causes Hemophilia B
 JGA – juxtaglomerular apparatus
 JorVet – Jorgensen Laboratories
 JRT – Jack Russell Terrier
 JVIM – Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine
 K – potassium
 K - thousand
 K9 - canine
 kg - kilograms
 L - left
 L – liter
 lb – pound
 Lepto – leptospirosis
 LHF – left heart failure
 LMW – low molecular weight
 LN – lymph node
 LPF – low power field (10x)
 LRS - lactated ringers solution
 LSA – lymphosarcoma
 LV – left ventricle
 lymphs - lymphocytes
 lytes - electrolytes
 M – male
 mcg - microgram
 mcl - microliter
 MCT - mast cell tumor
 MCV – mean corpuscular volume – RBC size
 MCH – mean corpuscular hemoglobin
 MCHC – mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (RBC color)
 MDB - minimum database
 MDS – myelodysplastic syndrome
 M:E – myeloid to erythroid
 melanoSA – melanosarcoma
 methHb - methemoglobin
 mets – metastatic lesions
 mg – milligram

MGC – mammary gland carcinoma
MGT – mammary gland tumor
Min - minute
ml – milliliters
mmol – millimole
monos - monocytes
MPV – mean platelet volume
MW – molecular weight
Na – sodium
NaKATPase – sodium-potassium ATPase pump
Neg - negative
NI – neonatal isoerythrolysis
NMB – new methylene blue (stain)
NPO - nothing (nil) per os (nothing by mouth)
nRBC – nucleated red blood cell, normoblast, metarubricyte
NRIMHA – non-regenerative immune mediated hemolytic anemia, directed against RBC bone marrow precursors
NSAF – no significant abnormal findings
NSAID - non-steroidal anti-inflammatory
OES – Old English Sheepdog
OHE - ovariectomy
OU - both eye
P – pulse rate
PA1-I – plasminogen activator 1 inhibitor
P:C – protein:creatinine
PCR – polymerase chain reaction
PCT – plateletcrit, platelet mass in blood
PCV - packed cell volume
PD - polydipsia
Pdxn - production
PE - physical exam
PF – phosphofructokinase
PF3 – platelet factor 3
PFK - phosphofructokinase
pH – power of hydrogen – acid or base
phos – phosphorus
PIE – pulmonary infiltrates with eosinophils
PIVKA – proteins induced by vitamin K deficiency absence
PK – pyruvate kinase
PLE – protein losing enteropathy
PLN – protein losing nephropathy
PO - per os, aka by mouth
PP – plasma protein
PP – primary polycythemia, polycythemia vera
ppm – parts per million
PRCA – pure red cell aplasia
PRN – as needed (*Latin - pro re nata*)
PRP – platelet rich plasma
PSS – portosystemic shunt
PT - prothrombin time
PTE – pulmonary thromboembolism
PTH – parathyroid hormone
PTP – plasma thromboplastin
PTT - partial thromboplastin time
PU – polyuria
PU-PD - polyuria-polydipsia
Px – prognosis
QAR – quiet, alert and responsive
QID – four times daily
QOD - every other day
R – respiratory rate
RAEB – Refractory Anemia with Excess Blasts
RARS – Refractory Anemia with Ringed Sideroblasts, a myelodysplasia syndrome
RBC – red blood cell
RBI – red blood cell indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC)
RCMD – Refractory Cytopenias
RDW – red cell distribution width
retics – reticulocytes
RHF – right heart failure
RMSF – Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
RNA – ribonucleic acid
rPDA – reverse PDA, shunting right to left
RPI – reticulocyte product index
rpm – revolutions per minute
RR - respiratory rate
RT – right
RV – right ventricle
Rx – prescription
SA – small animal
SAP – secondary appropriate polycythemia (polycythemia due to hypoxia)
SAP - serum alkaline phosphatase
SC – subcutaneous
SCC – squamous cell carcinoma
sec – second
segs – segmented neutrophils
SF – spayed female
SG – specific gravity
SID - every 24 hours
SIP – secondary inappropriate polycythemia (high EPO with no hypoxia)
SIRS - systemic inflammatory response Syndrome
SLE – systemic lupus erythematosus
SQ – subcutaneous
Staph – staphylococcus
Strep - streptococcus
Sx – surgery
T - temperature
TBNP – total blood neutrophil pool (sum of circulating pool and marginated pool)
TEG – thromboelastography
TFAST³ – Thoracic Focused Assessment for Trauma, Triage and Tracking
TFPI – tissue factor pathway inhibitor
TG - triglycerides
TIBC – total iron binding capacity in plasma
TID - every 8 hours

TMPS – trimethoprim sulfa
 TOC - table of contents
 TP - total protein
 tPA – tissue plasminogen activator
 Tpenia - thrombocytopenia
 TPR - temperature, pulse, respirations
 TS - total solids
 TT – thromboplastin time
 TTP – tissue thromboplastin
 Tx - treatment
 TVT – transmissible venereal tumor
 U - units, international units
 UA – urinalysis
 UF - unfragmented
 ug – microgram
 UIBC – unbound iron binding capacity
 ul – microliter
 ULR – Ultrasound lung rocket
 umol – micromoles
 uPA – urokinase plasminogen activator
 URI – upper respiratory infection
 US – ultrasound
 US – United States
 USG – urine specific gravity
 UTD – up to date
 UTI - urinary tract infection
 v – vein
 V - inactive clotting factor 5 – Leiden factor or proaccelerin – deficiency causes Leiden thrombophilia
 Va – activated clotting factor 5 – Leiden factor or proaccelerin – deficiency causes Leiden thrombophilia
 VII – inactive clotting factor 7 – Labile factor or Proconvertin – deficiency causes Alexander's Dz
 VIIa – activated clotting factor 7 – labile factor of Proconvertin – deficiency causes Alexander's Dz
 VIII – clotting factor 8 – anti-hemophilic factor (AHF) – deficiency causes hemophilia A
 VetBLUE – Veterinary Bedside Lung Ultrasound Exam
 VIN – Veterinary Information Network (vin.com)
 vit - vitamin
 Vitamin K dependent Factors – 2,7,9,10
 VMA – Veterinary Medical Association
 vv – veins
 vWAg – von Willebrand's antigen
 vWDz – von Willebrand's Disease
 vWF – von Willebrand Factor
 WBC - white blood cells
 X – inactive clotting factor 10 – Stuart-Prower factor
 Xa – activated clotting factor 10
 XI – inactive clotting factor 11 – zymogen form of plasma thromboplastin (PTP)
 XIa – activated clotting factor XIa – plasma thromboplastin
 XII – inactive clotting factor 12 – zymogen form of Hageman Factor
 XIIa – activated clotting factor 12a – Hageman Factor
 XIII – inactive clotting factor 13 – fibrin stabilizing factor
 XIIIa – activated clotting factor 13 – fibrin stabilizing factor
 yr – year
 Zn - zinc