Common Medical Abbreviations you may encounter when reading your notes in MyChart

REMEMBER:

- The notes you are reading in your medical records are a tool that your provider uses to communicate with other providers who are involved in your care, either now or in the future.
- Your notes will often contain abbreviations that allow providers to more quickly communicate what their co-workers. They are not necessarily written for a person who has a non-medical background.
- Below is a list of commonly used medical abbreviations. This is NOT a comprehensive list, but should provide definitions for terms you are likely to encounter most frequently.
- If you have any questions about what you are reading in a note, please do not hesitate to reach out to the provider who wrote it for an explanation.

A/P:  Assessment and Plan
BMI:  Body Mass Index (a calculated number based on your height and weight)
BMP:  Basic Metabolic Profile
      (a blood test looking at levels of electrolytes and kidney function)
BP:   Blood Pressure
C&S:  Culture and Sensitivity (A lab test to attempt to grow bacteria, viruses, or fungi and then test which medications will effectively work to stop the infection)
C/O:  complains of
CBC:  Complete Blood Count
CC:   Chief Complaint
CCE:  clubbing, cyanosis or edema
Chemistry:  a blood test looking at levels of electrolytes and kidney or liver function;
            May be referring to either a BMP or a CMP
Chem Panel: a blood test looking at levels of electrolytes and kidney or liver function;
            May be referring to either a BMP or a CMP
CKD:  Chronic Kidney Disease
CMP:  a blood test looking at levels of electrolytes, kidney and liver function
Coags: Usually referring to blood tests like the PT with INR and PTT that measure how “thin” the blood is and reflect how your liver is working and/or how well blood thinners you are taking might be working
D/Dx: Differential Diagnosis (a list of possible diagnoses that your provider thinks might explain you symptoms)
DOE: Dyspnea on exertion (this means symptoms of shortness of breath that occur when you exert yourself)

DM: Diabetes Mellitus

DMII: Diabetes Mellitus Type II

ECG/EKG: Electrocardiogram

EOMI: Extra-ocular eye movements intact

ESRD: End Stage Renal Disease

ETOH: Alcohol

ETT: Endotracheal tube

EXT: Extremities (arms, legs, hands and feet)

F/U: Follow-up

GI: Gastrointestinal

GU: Genito-urinary (referring to the Urinary Tract)

H&H: Hemoglobin and Hematocrit (Measures of the number of Red Blood Cells; often checked to rule out anemia)

H&P: History and Physical

HCT: Hematocrit (Measure of the number of Red Blood Cells; often checked to rule out anemia)

HGB: Hemoglobin (Measures of the number of Red Blood Cells; often checked to rule out anemia)

HgBA1C: A blood test that measures your average blood glucose control over the last 3 months

HPI: History of the Present Illness (this is the information you share about the reason for your visit with your provider)

HEENT: Head, Ears, Eyes, Nose and Throat

HTN: Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)

I&D: Incision and Drainage

IM: intra-muscular

IMP: Impression

IV: Intra-venous

LBP: low back pain

LMP: last menstrual period

ND: naso-duodenal (used often to describe a feeding tube connecting the nose to a portion of the small intestine where the food is delivered)

Neuro: Neurologic (referring to the Neurologic system)

NG: naso-gastric (used often to describe a feeding tube connecting the nose to the stomach where the food is delivered)

NJ: naso-jejunal (used often to describe a feeding tube connecting the nose to a portion of the small intestine where the food is delivered)

N/V: nausea and vomiting

OT: Occupational Therapy

P: pulse

PCP: Primary Care Provider

PERRLA: Pupils equal, round and reactive to light and accommodation
PLT: Platelets (a portion of your blood that helps to stop bleeding)
PMHx: Past Medical History
PO: to be taken by mouth
PR: to be taken by rectum
PRN: As needed
PShx: Past Surgical History
Pt: Common abbreviation for patient
PT: a measure how “thin” the blood is and reflect how your liver is working and/or how well blood thinners you are taking might be working – when referring to lab
  -May also be referring to Physical Therapy
PT with INR: PT (as defined above) with International Normalized Ratio (INR) – a way to compare PT values between different laboratories; used to help understand how “thin” the blood is and to help adjust the amount of blood thinners a patient might need
PTT: another blood test a measure how “thin” the blood is and reflect how your liver is working and/or how well blood thinners you are taking might be working
Renal Function Panel: a blood test looking at levels of electrolytes and kidney function;
  -Similar to a BMP (see above)
R/O: Rule Out (usually refers to a diagnosis or condition that your provider is actively trying to figure out if you do not have)
RR: Respiratory Rate
SocHx or SH: Social History
SOB: Shortness of breath
SQ: Sub-cutaneous (under the skin)
ST: Speech Therapy
STI: Sexually transmitted infection
T: Temperature
TM: Tympanic membrane
UA: Urinalysis
URI: Upper Respiratory Infection
UTI: Urinary Tract Infection
VSS: Vital Signs Stable
WBC: White blood cell
WCC: Well Child Check
WT: Weight