



## **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)**

# Duke MyChart Update



**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 a 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

# Duke MyChart Update



- 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 a 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