



## **MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS**

### **Abbreviations Related to Specific Antibodies**

$\alpha$ 3-AChR: The nicotinic ganglionic acetylcholine receptor autoantibody ( $\alpha$ 3-AChR Ab) causes autoimmune dysautonomia

AchR: acetylcholine receptor antibody in AE( and other diseases)

AGNA; Anti-Glial Nuclear Antibody (also called SOX1)

AMPA: ( $\alpha$ -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid) receptor) cell surface antibody in AE

ANNA-1: anti-neuronal nuclear antibodies, marker of paraneoplastic neurological autoimmunity related to small cell carcinoma

ANNA-2: anti-neuronal nuclear antibodies, marker of paraneoplastic neurological autoimmunity related to small -cell carcinoma and breast carcinoma

ANNA-3: anti-neuronal nuclear antibodies, marker for lung cancer related autoimmunity

Anti-amphiphysin: antibody that is a marker for stiff person syndrome, paraneoplastic encephalomyelitis with rigidity, myoclonus

Anti-CASPR2: encephalitis, or peripheral nerve excitability

Anti-CV2(CRMP): multiple including paraneoplastic, sensory neuropathy, paraneoplastic encephalomyelitis

Anti-DNER: antibody in AE also called TR, PCA-TR, Anti-amphiphysin, amphiphysin

Anti-GABA receptor: limbic encephalitis with early onset seizures

Anti-glutamic acid decarboxylase: stiff person syndrome (progressive encephalomyelitis with rigidity, myoclonus)

Anti-Hu: (Anna): associated with lung cancer

Anti-LGI1: limbic encephalitis with faciobrachial dystonic seizures  
Anti-Ma2: limbic encephalitis, or upper brain stem

anti-NMDA receptor: multistage syndrome starting with limbic encephalitis and psychiatric changes followed by brain stem dysfunction

Anti-Ri: (also known as Anna-2 antibody)

Anti-Yo: (Purkinje cell cytoplasmic antibody type 1, paraneoplastic, cerebellar degeneration)

AQP4: aquaporin 4 antibody in AE

CASPR2: contactin associated protein cell surface antibody in AE

CRMP5: collapsin response mediator protein 5

CV2: another abbreviation for CRMP5

Dopamine-D2-receptor antibodies: These are associated with basal ganglia inflammation in children and with Sydenham's chorea.

DPPX: (dipeptidyl-peptidase-like protein-6) cell surface antigen/antibody in AE

GABA: (gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor), antibody in AE

GAD65: glutamic acid decarboxylase, an intracellular antibody in AE

GFAP: autoimmune astrocytopathy with glial fibrillary acidic protein

GlyR: (glycine receptor) antibody in AE

**GluRD2:** Pediatric onset 12-36 months; M:F 1:1.4

**IgLON5:** Progressive dyssomnia, movement disorders and behavior, gait abnormalities, bulbar and respiratory dysfunction, and cognitive impairment

LGI1: (leucine-rich glioma inactivated1) antibody in autoimmune encephalitis

mGluR5: (metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 cell surface antibody in autoimmune encephalitis)

MOG: myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein, an antibody in autoimmune encephalitis  
Neurexin-3 $\alpha$ : Prodromal fever, headache, gastrointestinal symptoms; subsequent encephalopathy with agitation, seizures, orofacial dyskinesias, and central hypoventilation (marked overlap with NDMAR encephalitis); may have a rapid course.

NMDARE: NMDA receptor encephalitis also referred as anti-NMDAR

PCA: Purkinje cell cytoplasmic antibody

PCA1: Purkinje Cell cytoplasmic antibody type1

SOX1: also called AGNA1 antibody

TA: Also referred to as the anti-MA antibody in AE

VGKC: voltage-gated potassium channel

VGCC: voltage-gated calcium channel

## **MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ABS: antibodies

ADEM: acute disseminated encephalomyelitis

AE: Autoimmune encephalitis

AE-NoDAB: autoimmune encephalitis with no detected autoantibody

AI: autoimmune

ASAP: as soon as possible

BBB: Blood Brain Barrier

BP: Blood pressure.

CBA: cell-based assay

CDR: cerebellar degeneration related protein

CT scan: computed tomography also known as CAT scan computed axial tomography- this test gives narrow beams through the body it builds a 3-D cross section picture of the part of the body and displays it on the screen, sometimes a contrast dye is used because it can help show certain body structures more clearly

central line: a catheter placed into a larger vein for infusions, in may be placed in the neck, chest, groin or arm to give fluids, blood or medications. It can stay in place longer than an iv and allows fluids to be given at a more rapid pace.

CNS: Central Nervous system

CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, a life-saving technique that's also called mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

CS: cerebellar syndrome

CSF: Cerebral Spinal Fluid

D/C: discontinue or discharge

DO: disorder

DOA: dead on arrival or date of admission

DOB: date of birth

DOT: directly observed therapy

DX: Diagnosis

ED/ER: Emergency department or emergency room.

EEG: electroencephalogram is a test that detects electrical activity in your brain

EKG: Electrocardiogram, a way of monitoring the heart and testing for problems.

ELAV: embryonic lethal abnormal vision, like proteins are mRNA-binding proteins that regulate mRNA stability

FDG-Pet: fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-positron emission tomography (PET) FDG MRI or PET scan- FDG stands for Fluorodeoxyglucose it is used in either a CT scan or MRI scan, it is an injection of positron emitting radiopharmaceutical or medication that can help better show the tissues the doctor is trying to see in the test. Side effects of the injection of uncommon but can include allergic reactions, rash, and water retention

FIRES: febrile infection-related epilepsy syndrome

FEP: First episode psychosis

FLAIR: fluid attenuated inversion recovery

HR: Heart rate, expressed as beats per minute.

HE: Hashimoto's encephalitis

HR: heart rate

HSV: Herpes Simplex Virus

ICU: intensive care unit

ID: Infectious disease

IgA: immunoglobulin A

Igg: immunoglobulin G

IM: intramuscular

IP: inpatient

IQ: intelligence quotient

IU: international units

IV: intravenous, given by a needle placed into a vein

IVIG: Intravenous (given in a vein) immunoglobulin. Immunoglobulin is part of the bloods plasma, it has antibodies that fight germs or diseases, it can help the immune system become stronger, it is often given before patients receive immune-suppressant medications, like steroids or rituximab

IVMP: intravenous methylprednisolone (steroids)

LE: limbic encephalitis

LEMS: Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome mg:  
milligram

MG: myasthenia gravis

ML: milliliter

MRI: magnetic resonance imaging -test that uses strong magnetic field and radio waves to create detailed images of the organs and tissues in the body

MTX: methotrexate

NCM: nurse case manager, a nurse trained in discharge planning and assisting families during the hospital stay. They work with the family, medical staff and insurance to make sure that the patient and family receive care at the correct level and have what they need for a safe discharge.

NSABS: neuronal surface antibodies

OCD: Obsessive compulsive disorder, disorder in which people have recurring unwanted thoughts, ideas or sensations

OMS: Opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome

OPD: outpatient department

OT: occupational therapy- this therapy works on fine motor skills and activities of daily living.

O<sub>2</sub>: oxygen

PET scan: positron emission tomography (PET) scan- imaging test that can help show the doctors how your tissues and organs are functioning

FDG MRI or PET scan: FDG stands for Fluorodeoxyglucose it is used in either a CT scan or MRI scan, it is an injection of positron emitting radiopharmaceutical or medication that can help better show the tissues the doctor is trying to see in the test. Side effects of the injection of uncommon but can include allergic reactions, rash, and water retention  
P: pulse

PA or Pt: patient

PERM: progressive encephalomyelitis with rigidity and myoclonus

PICC line: peripherally inserted central line- a small thin tube inserted into a vein in your arm and passed into larger veins near the heart. It is often placed because it lasts longer than an intravenous line can last and can be used to give nutrition and medications that may irritate tissues in the smaller veins of the arm.

PNMA: paraneoplastic Ma antigen

PNS: paraneoplastic syndromes- certain tumors can present with neurological symptoms as a result of brain inflammation, an anti-neuronal (against brain cells) mechanism targets intracellular (in the cells) antigens and causes an immune response.

PT: physical therapy, a physical therapist is a therapist who works with a patient to regain strength, balance and return to previous function

PTSD: post-traumatic stress disorder, a psychiatric disorder that may occur in people who have experienced or witnessed a traumatic event( this can include medical) RBC: red blood cell

RF: risk factor

RX: prescription. Usually for medication but can also signify another treatment.

S: without (sans)

SCLC: small cell lung cancer

SX: symptoms

S/S: signs and symptoms

STAT: immediately

SPS: Stiff-person syndrome

SRP: signal recognition particle

SQ: subcutaneous, some medications are given into fatty tissue, not muscle this is considered subcutaneous between the skin and muscle

SW: social worker, staff trained to assist the family in adjusting to illness, obtaining services and works with other staff in the hospital to provide care

T: temperature

TPO: Thyroid peroxidase is an enzyme normally found in the thyroid gland, TPO plays an important role in the production of thyroid hormones. A TPO test detects antibodies against TPO in the blood

TPR: temperature, pulse, respiration rate

TX: treatment

WB: whole blood

WBC: white blood cell

## **Metric System Measurements**

Regarding medications, the metric system is used in the hospital. In liquid form milliliters to liters are used, for weight milligrams, grams, kilograms are used in the hospital as opposed to teaspoons or tablespoons or ounces.

Pharmacies can provide syringes or medicine cups that have both teaspoon and metric measurements on them to correctly measure liquid medications at home. If the hospital uses kilograms for weight 1 kilogram is equal to 2.2 pounds, but they often use a scale that has both pounds and kilograms on it.