

ER/PR/HER2

What are estrogen receptors (ER)?

Estrogen receptors are a group of proteins found inside cells. These protein receptors are activated by the hormone estrogen. The hormone estrogen binds to the receptors inside the cells and may cause the cells to grow.

ER negative cancer cells do not need estrogen to grow, and usually do not stop growing when treated with hormones that block estrogen from binding.

ER positive cancer cells may need estrogen to grow, and may stop growing or die when treated with substances that block the binding and actions of estrogen such as hormones (Tamoxifen) or aromatase inhibitors (Arimidex, Aromasin, or Femara).

What is a progesterone receptor (PR)?

A progesterone receptor is another type of protein receptor found inside cells. This protein receptor is activated by the hormone progesterone. The hormone progesterone binds to the receptor inside the cells and may cause cells to grow.

PR negative cancer cells do not need progesterone to grow, and usually do not stop growing when treated with hormones that block progesterone from binding.

PR positive cancer cells need progesterone to grow and will usually stop growing when treated with hormones that block progesterone from binding such as hormones (Tamoxifen) or aromatase inhibitors (Arimidex, Aromasin, or Femara).

Pre-menopausal women with ER/PR positive cancers are usually treated with Tamoxifen for 5 years, regardless of nodal status or other prognostic factors such as HER2 status..

Post-menopausal women are usually treated with an aromatase inhibitor rather than Tamoxifen, regardless of nodal status or other prognostic factors such as HER2 status..

What is HER2/neu?

HER2/neu is a protein involved in normal cell growth and may be found in some types of cancer cells. These protein receptors may also be referred to as tyrosine kinase receptors or human epidermal growth factor receptors. HER2 positive cancers have an abundance of the protein HER2/neu on their surface. When too much of this protein is present, cells may grow more quickly and are more likely to spread to other parts of the body. Herceptin is a drug that is used to treat HER2-positive cancers (breast, stomach, other) when there is an overexpression of HER2 on cancer cells surfaces.

When and Why are ER/PR/HER2 Test(s) Performed as Part of Creating Individual Breast Cancer Profile?

- Estrogen Receptor (ER)
 - Test routinely performed on invasive cancers
 - Test may be performed on non-invasive (in-situ) cancers
 - Result used to determine whether or not Hormonal Therapy should be considered in 1st course treatment plan
- Progesterone Receptor (PR)
 - Test routinely performed on invasive cancers
 - Test may be performed on non-invasive (in-situ) cancers
 - Result used to determine whether or not Hormonal Therapy should be considered in 1st course treatment plan
- Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor 2 (HER2)
 - Test frequently but not always performed on invasive cancers
 - Test rarely performed on non-invasive (in-situ) cancers at this time
 - Test may be performed using one or more methods (IHC, FISH, CISH, Other)
 - An equivocal or borderline result from IHC HER2 Test may trigger additional testing using FISH or CISH
 - Some facilities bypass IHC HER2 Test and perform FISH HER2 Test as part of routine Breast Cancer Profile

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- Result used to determine whether or not Herceptin (trastuzumab) or Tykerb (lapatinib) should be included in 1st course treatment plan

Favorable Prognostic Factors ER/PR/HER2

- ✓ Estrogen Receptor (ER) **positive** is a favorable prognostic factor.
 - Hormonal Therapy should be considered in 1st course treatment planning for premenopausal women
 - Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy should be considered in 1st course treatment planning for post-menopausal women.
- ✓ Progesterone Receptor (PR) **positive** is a favorable prognostic factor.
 - Hormonal Therapy should be considered in 1st course treatment planning.
 - Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy should be considered in 1st course treatment planning for post-menopausal women.
- ✓ **Single Receptor positive** tumors (ER+ only or PR+ only) do exist but are rare with an unfavorable prognosis
 - These tumors are often large in size, are of high grade, are often HER2+, and are often lymph node +
 - Single Receptor positive tumors are usually NOT treated with Hormonal Therapy or Aromatase Inhibitors
- ✓ Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor 2 (HER2) **positive** is a favorable prognostic factor.
 - Herceptin (trastuzumab) or Tykerb (lapatinib) should be included as part of 1st course treatment plan

Unfavorable Prognostic Factors ER, PR, HER2

- Estrogen Receptor (ER) **negative** is an unfavorable prognostic factor.
 - Hormonal Therapy/Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy usually NOT included as part of 1st course treatment plan
- Progesterone Receptor (PR) **negative** is an unfavorable prognostic factor.
 - Hormonal Therapy/Aromatase Inhibitor Therapy usually NOT included as part of 1st course treatment plan
- **Single Receptor negative** tumors (ER- only or PR- only) do exist but are rare with an unfavorable prognosis
 - These tumors are often large in size, are of high grade, are often HER2+, and are often lymph node +
 - Single Receptor negative tumors are usually NOT treated with Hormonal Therapy or Aromatase Inhibitors
- Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor 2 (HER2) **negative** is an unfavorable prognostic factor.
 - Herceptin (trastuzumab) or Tykerb (lapatinib) usually NOT included as part of 1st course treatment plan
- **Triple Negative Breast Cancer** (ER neg/PR neg/HER2 neg) is a **very unfavorable** prognostic combination.

Test	Value Range	Negative	Borderline	Positive
ER Proportion Score	0%-100%	<5%	5% - 19%	>=20%
ER Intensity Score	None, weak, intermediate, strong	None, weak	intermediate	Strong
PR Proportion Score	0%-100%	<5%	5% - 19%	>=20%
PR Intensity Score	None, weak, intermediate, strong	None, weak	intermediate	Strong
HER2 by IHC	0, 1+, 2+, 3+	0, 1+	2+	3+
HER2 by FISH	Ratio 1.00-9.79 (note decimal point)	<= 1.9	1.90-2.20	>= 2.00
HER2 by CISH	Ratio 1.00-9.79 (note decimal point)	<= 1.9	1.90-2.20	>= 2.00
HER2 by unknown	No value given	Stated by MD	Stated by MD	Stated by MD
Test Not Mentioned in Medical Record - Code as Not Done (998) or Unknown if Done (999)				

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SEER PROGRAM CODING AND STAGING MANUAL 2014**LINK TO SEER MANUAL APPENDIX C: CODING GUIDELINES - SPECIFIED SITES**

<u>Link to All SEER Coding Guidelines</u>	
<u>http://seer.cancer.gov/manuals/2014/appendixc.html</u>	
<u>Esophagus</u>	<u>C150-C155, C158-C159</u>
<u>Colon</u>	<u>C180-C189</u>
<u>Rectosigmoid Junction</u>	<u>C199</u>
<u>Lung</u>	<u>C340-C349</u>
<u>Bones, Joints, and Articular Cartilage</u>	<u>C400-C419</u>
<u>Peripheral Nerves and Autonomic Nervous System</u>	<u>C470-C479</u>
<u>Connective, Subcutaneous and Other Soft Tissues</u>	<u>C490-C499</u>
<u>Breast</u>	<u>C500-C509</u>
<u>Prostate Gland</u>	<u>C619</u>
<u>Kidney</u>	<u>C649</u>
<u>Renal Pelvis and Ureter</u>	<u>C659, C669</u>
<u>Bladder</u>	<u>C670-C679</u>
<u>Urethra</u>	<u>C680</u>
<u>Brain, CNS, Meninges, Cranial Nerves, Other CNS</u>	<u>C700-C709, C710-C719, C720-C729</u>
<u>Thyroid Gland</u>	<u>C739</u>
<u>Kaposi Sarcoma of All Sites</u>	<u>Histology M9140 – Any Site</u>
<u>Lymphoma</u>	<u>Histology M9590/3 – M9738/3</u>

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GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

Abstract - A succinct synopsis of pertinent information gleaned from the patient record. Every abstract should reflect the diagnosis and first course of therapy for each cancer diagnosis in any patient. In general, an abstract represents the first four to twelve months of the patient's cancer experience. Completeness, consistency and attention to detail are very important. Please take care when abstracting each cancer case.

Active Surveillance/Watchful Waiting - No therapy is also a first course of therapy treatment option. If a physician or patient elects to undergo simple observation (as is often the case with prostate cancer) and later receives a TURP or hormonal therapy, the first course of therapy is No Therapy. The abstract should reflect that no therapy was administered for the first course.

Adjuvant - Systemic therapy and/or radiation therapy that is given after other methods have destroyed the clinically detectable cancer cells. This therapy is given to destroy micrometastases (undetected cancer cells). The intent is to prevent or delay a recurrence.

Analytic Case - Any case of cancer where the reporting facility is involved in the diagnosis and/or evaluation of the diagnosis and/or the evaluation of the extent of cancer spread at the time of diagnosis and/or the administration of all or any part of the first course of therapy.

Cancer Directed Therapy - Any treatment that is given to modify, control, remove or destroy primary or metastatic cancer tissue. The treatment is meant to remove or minimize the size of tumor or delay the spread of disease.

Clinical Stage or Clinical Classification – This is a point in time, not specific types of exams or procedures. The clinical (stage) classification encompasses all information from the diagnostic workup. This is from the moment of diagnosis until just before the first treatment.

Concurrent Therapy - Different types of therapies that are administered at the same time.

Consultation - Services rendered by a facility to confirm a diagnosis or treatment plan. Examples include: Pathology review of slides that have been previously read by another pathology physician or department; Radiation therapy planning without radiation therapy services administered; Specialty testing performed to confirm a diagnosis or extent of disease where the testing is not available elsewhere.

End-Results Registry - A cancer registry that performs all of the necessary functions required by the Commission on Cancer/American College of Surgeons for cancer program accreditation.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) – Standard codes for U.S. counties taken from the publication “Counties and Equivalent Entities of the United States, Its Possessions, and Associated Areas.”

First Course of Therapy or Treatment - All methods of therapy that are included in the original treatment plan, including neo-adjuvant, concurrent, prophylactic, palliative, and adjuvant therapies. Generally, the first course of therapy is completed during the first four months after a patient's diagnosis with cancer. The first course of therapy can extend beyond one year after initial diagnosis.

No therapy is also a first course of therapy treatment option. If a physician or patient elects to undergo simple observation (as is often the case with prostate cancer) and later receives a TURP or hormonal therapy, the first course of therapy is No Therapy. The abstract should reflect that no therapy was administered for the first course.

Historical Case - A case of cancer that is not active or receiving therapy (NED, remission) that must be reported to accompany a case of cancer for the same patient that is active or receiving therapy.

Incidence Registry - A cancer registry that performs minimal cancer reporting as required in order to calculate cancer incidence rates for a defined geographic region and/or meet state reporting requirements.

NED - No Evidence Of Disease

Neo-Adjuvant - Systemic therapy and/or radiation therapy that is given prior to surgical resection to reduce the bulk of a locally advanced primary cancer. Definitive surgery must be performed to complete the loop. Systemic therapy may consist of chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or hormone therapy.

Non-Analytic Case - Any case of cancer where the reporting facility is not involved with the diagnosis and/or the first course of therapy but, the patient is seen at the reporting facility with evidence of active cancer, and/or is actively receiving therapy for cancer, and/or is diagnosed with cancer at the time an autopsy is performed.

Non-Cancer Directed Therapy - Any treatment that is designed to prepare a patient for cancer-directed therapy, prolong a patient's life, alleviate pain or make the patient comfortable. Non-cancer directed therapies are not meant to destroy or control the tumor or delay the spread of disease. These therapies include diagnostic tests and supportive care.

Palliative - Treatment that is given primarily for the purpose of pain control. Palliative therapy is non-curative. Any benefits of the treatment are considered secondary contributions to the patient's quality of life.

Pathologic Stage or Pathologic Classification – This is a point in time, not specific types of procedures. The pathologic (stage) classification encompasses all information from the diagnostic workup, the surgical (operative) evaluation, and the pathologist's review of the resected specimen, from the moment of diagnosis THROUGH the surgical resection.

Prophylactic - Radiation therapy that is administered for the purpose of preventing the development of symptoms in a setting in which clinical evidence indicates that problems are likely to develop if treatment is not administered.

Remission - Cancer that is no longer detectable by any testing or evaluation means. This term is most often used for leukemia cases.

Reportable Case - Any cancer case that meets reporting requirements as outlined in Section I.

Treatment - See Treatment Section

APPENDIX C**NAACCR RECOMMENDED ABBREVIATION LIST
ORDERED BY WORD/TERM(S)**

WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Abdomen (abdominal)	ABD
Abdominal perineal	AP
Abnormal	ABN
Above	^
Above knee (amputation)	AK(A)
Absent/Absence	ABS
Abstract/Abstracted	ABST
Achilles tendon reflex	ATR
Acid phosphatase	ACID PHOS
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	AIDS
Activities of daily living	ADL
Acute granulocytic leukemia	AGL
Acute lymphocytic leukemia	ALL
Acute myelogenous leukemia	AML
Acute myocardial infarction	AMI
Acute Respiratory Distress (Disease) Syndrome	ARDS
Acute tubular necrosis	ATN
Acute renal failure	ARF
Adenocarcinoma	ADENOCA
Adenosine triphosphate	ATP
Adjacent	ADJ
Adult-onset Diabetes Mellitus	AODM
Admission/Admit	ADM
Adrenal cortical hormone	ACH
Adrenal cortex	AC
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone	ACTH
Affirmative	AFF
Against medical advice	AMA
AIDS-related condition (complex)	ARC
AIDS-related disease	ARD
Air contrast barium enema	ACBE
Albumin	ALB
Alcohol	ETOH
Alkaline phosphatase	ALK PHOS
Alpha-fetoprotein	AFP
Also known as	AKA
Ambulatory	AMB
Amount	AMT
Amputation	AMP
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	ALS
Anal intraepithelial neoplasia, grade III	AIN III

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Anaplastic	ANAP
And	&
Angiography/Angiogram	ANGIO
Anterior	ANT
Anteroposterior	AP
Antidiuretic hormone	ADH
Antigen	AG
Aortic stenosis	A-STEN
Appendix	APP
Apparently	APPL'Y
Approximately	APPROX
Arrhythmia	ARRHY
Arterial blood gases	ABG
Arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease	ASCVD
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	ASHD
Arteriosclerotic Peripheral Vascular Disease	ASPVD
Arteriosclerosis/Arteriosclerotic	AS
Arteriovenous	AV
Arteriovenous malformation	AVM
Artery (ial)	ART
Ascending colon	A-COLON
Aspiration	ASP
Aspirin, Acetylsalicylic acid	ASA
As soon as possible	ASAP
At	@
Atrial fibrillation	A FIB
Atrial flutter	A FLUTTER
Atrial stenosis/insufficiency/incompetence	AI
Atrial premature complexes	APC
Auscultation & percussion	A&P
Autonomic nervous system	ANS
Autopsy	AUT
Autoimmune hemolytic anemia	AIHA
Average	AVG
Axilla(ry)	AX
Bacillus Calmette-Guerin	BCG
Barium	BA
Barium enema	BE
Bartholin's, Urethral & Skene's	BUS
Basal cell carcinoma	BCC
Before noon	AM
Below knee (amputation)	BK(A)
Benign prostatic hypertrophy/hyperplasia	BPH
Bilateral	BIL

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy	BSO
Bile duct	BD
Biological response modifier	BRM
Biopsy	BX
Bipolar affective disorder	BAD
Black female	B/F
Black male	B/M
Bladder tumor	BT
Blood pressure	BP
Blood urea nitrogen	BUN
Blood volume	BV
Bone marrow	BM
Bone marrow transplant	BMT
Bowel movement	BM
Brother	BRO
Calcium	CA
Capsule (s)	CAP(S)
Carcinoembryonic antigen	CEA
Carcinoma	CA
Carcinoma <i>in situ</i>	CIS
Cardiovascular disease	CVD
CAT/CT scan/Computerized axial tomography	CT
Centimeter	CM
Central nervous system	CNS
Cerebrospinal fluid	CSF
Cerebrovascular accident	CVA
Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	CIN
Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, grade III	CIN III
Cervical vertebrae	C1-C7
Cervical spine	C-SPINE
Change	CHG
Chemotherapy	CHEMO
Chest X-ray	CXR
Chronic	CHR
Chronic granulocytic leukemia	CGL
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	CLL
Chronic myeloid (myelocytic) leukemia	CML
Chronic obstructive lung disease	COLD
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	COPD
Chronic renal failure	CRF
Chronic ulcerative colitis	CUC
Cigarettes	CIG
Clear	CLR
Cobalt 60	CO60

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Collaborative stage	CS
Colon, Ascending	A-COLON
Colon, Descending	D-COLON
Colon, Sigmoid	SIG COLON
Colon, Transverse	TRANS-COLON
Colony-stimulating factor	C-SF
Complaint (-ning) of	C/O
Complete blood count	CBC
Congenital heart disease	CHD
Congestive heart failure	CHF
Consistent with	C/W
Continue/continuous	CONT
Contralateral	CONTRA
Coronary artery bypass graft	CABG
Coronary artery disease	CAD
Coronary care unit	CCU
Cubic centimeter	CC
Cystoscopy	CYSTO
Cytology	CYTO
Cystic fibrosis	CF
Date of birth	DOB
Date of death	DOD
Dead on arrival	DOA
Decrease(d)	DECR
Deep tendon reflex	DTR
Deep vein thrombosis	DVT
Deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA
Descending colon	D-COLON
Dermatology	DERM
Diabetes mellitus	DM
Diagnosis	DX
Diameter	DIAM
Diethylstilbestrol	DES
Differentiated/differential	DIFF
Digital rectal examination	DRE
Dilatation and curettage	D&C
Discharge	DISCH
Discontinue(d)	DC
Disease	DZ
Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy	DIC
Ductal carcinoma <i>in situ</i>	DCIS
Dyspnea on exertion	DOE
Ears, nose, and throat	ENT

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Electrocardiogram	ECG/EKG
Electroencephalogram	EEG
Electromyogram	EMG
Emergency room	ER
Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography	ERCP
End stage renal disease	ESRD
Enlarged	ENLGD
Equal(s)	=
Esophagogastro-duodenoscopy	EGD
Estrogen receptor (assay)	ER, ERA
Evaluation	EVAL
Every	Q
Every day	QD
Examination	EXAM
Excision/excised	EXC(D)
Expired	EXP
Exploratory	EXPL
Exploratory laparotomy	EXPL LAP
Extend/extension	EXT
Fever of unknown origin	FUO
Fine needle aspiration	FNA
Fine needle aspiration biopsy	FNAB
Floor of mouth	FOM
Fluid	FL
Fluoroscopy	FLURO
Follow-up	FU
For example	E.G.
Fracture	FX
Frequent/Frequency	FREQ
Frozen section	FS
Full thickness skin graft	FTSG
Gallbladder	GB
Gastroesophageal	GE
Gastroesophageal reflux disease	GERD
Gastrointestinal	GI
General/Generalized	GEN
Genitourinary	GU
Grade	GR
Greater/Greater than	>
Gynecology	GYN
Hematocrit	HCT
Hemoglobin	HGB

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Hepatitis A (virus)	HAV
Hepatitis B (virus)	HBV
Hepatitis C (virus)	HCV
Hepatitis D (virus)	HDV
Hepatosplenomegaly	HSM
History	HX
History and physical	H&P
History of	H/O
Hormone	HORM
Hospital	HOSP
Hour/Hours	HR(S)
Human chorionic gonadotropin	HCG
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	HIV
Human Papilloma Virus	HPV
Human T-Lymphotropic Virus, (Type III)	HTLV
Hypertension	HTN
Hypertensive cardiovascular disease	HCVD
Hypertensive vascular disease	HVD
Hysterectomy	HYST
Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis	IHSS
Idiopathic thrombocytopenia	ITP
Immunoglobulin	IG
Immunohistochemical	IHC
Impression	IMP
Incision & drainage	I&D
Includes/Including	INCL
Increase(d)	INCR
Inferior	INF
Inferior vena cava	IVC
Infiltrating	INFILT
Inflammatory bowel disease	IBD
Inpatient	IP
Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	IDDM
Intensive care unit	ICU
Intercostal margin	ICM
Intercostal space	ICS
Intermittent positive pressure breathing	IPPB
Internal	INT
Interstitial lung disease	ILD
Intramuscular	IM
Intrathecal	IT
Intravenous	IV
Intravenous cholangiogram	IVCA
Intravenous pyelogram	IVP

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Invade(s)/invading/invasion	INV
Involve(s)/involvement/involving	INVL
Ipsilateral	IPSI
Irregular	IRREG
Jugular venous distention	JVD
Juvenile rheumatic arthritis	JRA
Kaposi sarcoma	KS
Kidneys, ureters, bladder	KUB
Kilogram	KG
Kilovolt	KV
laboratory	LAB
Lactic dehydrogenase	LDH
Laparotomy	LAP
Large	LRG
Last menstrual period	LMP
Lateral	LAT
Left	LT
Left bundle branch block	LBBB
Left costal margin	LCM
Left lower extremity	LLE
Left lower lobe	LLL
Left lower quadrant	LLQ
Left salpingo-oophorectomy	LSO
Left upper extremity	LUE
Left upper lobe	LUL
Left upper quadrant	LUQ
Left upper outer quadrant	LUOQ
Less/Less than	<
Licensed practical nurse	LPN
Linear accelerator	LINAC
Liver/spleen scan	LS SCAN
Lower extremity	LE
Lower inner quadrant	LIQ
Lower outer quadrant	LOQ
Lumbar vertebra	L1-L5
Lumbar spine	L-SPINE
Lumbosacral	LS
Lymphadenopathy-associated virus	LAV
Lymph node(s)	LN(S)
Lymph node dissection	LND
Lupus erythematosus	LUP ERYTH

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Macrophage colony-stimulating factor	M-CSF
Magnetic resonance imaging	MRI
Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography	MRCP
Main stem bronchus	MSB
Malignant	MALIG
Mandible/mandibular	MAND
Maximum	MAX
Medical center	MC
Medication	MED
Metastatic/Metastasis	METS
Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus	MRSA
Microgram	MCG
Microscopic	MICRO
Middle lobe	ML
Millicurie (hours)	MC(H)
Milligram (hours)	MG(H)
Milliliter	ML
Millimeter	MM
Million electron volts	MEV
Minimum	MIN
Minus	-
Minute	MIN
Mitral valve prolapse	MVP
Mixed combined immunodeficiency	MCID
Mixed connective tissue disease	MCTD
Moderate (ly)	MOD
Moderately differentiated	MD, MOD DIFF
Modified radical mastectomy	MRM
More/More than	>
Multifocal arterial tachycardia	MAT
Multifocal premature ventricular contraction	MPVC
Multiple	MULT
Multiple sclerosis	MS
Multiple myeloma	MM
Myasthenia gravis	MG
Myocardial infarction	MI
Neck vein distention	NVD
Negative	NEG
Negative	-
Neoplasm	NEOPL
Neurology	NEURO
No evidence of disease	NED
No significant findings	NSF
Non-Hodgkins lymphoma	NHL

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Normal	NL
Non small cell carcinoma	NSCCA
Not applicable	NA
Not otherwise specified	NOS
Not recorded	NR
Number	#
Nursing home	NH
Obstetrics	OB
Obstructed (-ing, -ion)	OBST
Operating room	OR
Operative report	OP RPT
Organic brain syndrome	OBS
Orthopedics	ORTHO
Otology	OTO
Ounce	OZ
Outpatient	OP
Packs per day	PPD
Palpated (-able)	PALP
Papanicolaou smear	PAP
Papillary	PAP
Past/personal (medical) history	PMH
Pathology	PATH
Patient	PT
Pediatrics	PEDS
Pelvic inflammatory disease	PID
Peptic ulcer disease	PUD
Percutaneous	PERC
Percutaneous transhepatic cholecystogram	PTC
Peripheral vascular disease	PVD
Prescription	RX
Primary medical physician	PMP
Phosphorus 32	P32
Physical examination	PE
Physiotherapy/Physical therapy	PT
Platelets	PLT
Plus	+
Poorly differentiated	PD, POOR DIFF
Positive	POS
Positive	+
Positron emission tomography	PET
Possible	POSS
Posterior	POST
Postoperative (-ly)	POST OP

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Pound(s)	LB(S)
Pound(s)	#
Premature atrial contraction	PAC
Preoperative (-ly)	PRE OP
Previous	PREV
Prior to admission	PTA
Probable (-ly)	PROB
Proctoscopy	PROCTO
Progesterone receptor (assay)	PR, PRA
Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, grade III	PIN III
Prostatic specific antigen	PSA
Pulmonary	PULM
Quadrant	QUAD
Radiation absorbed dose	RAD
Radiation therapy	RT
Radioimmunoassay	RIA
Received	REC'D
Red blood cells (count)	RBC
Regarding	RE
Regional medical center	RMC
Regular	REG
Regular sinus rhythm	RSR
Resection (ed)	RESEC
Review of outside films	ROF
Review of outside slides	ROS
Rheumatoid arthritis	RA
Rheumatic heart disease	RHD
Right	RT
Right bundle branch block	RBBB
Right costal margin	RCM
Right inner quadrant	RIQ
Right lower extremity	RLE
Right lower lobe	RLL
Right lower quadrant	RLQ
Right middle lobe	RML
Right outer quadrant	ROQ
Right salpingo-oophorectomy	RSO
Right upper extremity	RUE
Right upper lobe	RUL
Right upper quadrant	RUQ
Rule out	R/O
Sacral spine	S-SPINE

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Sacral vertebra	S1-S5
Salpingo-oophorectomy	SO
Satisfactory	SATIS
Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase	SGOT
Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase	SGPT
Severe combined immunodeficiency syndrome	SCID
Short(ness) of breath	SOB
Sick sinus syndrome	SSS
Sigmoid colon	SIG COLON
Small	SM
Small bowel	SB
Specimen	SPEC
Spine, Cervical	C-SPINE
Spine, Lumbar	L-SPINE
Spine, Sacral	S-SPINE
Spine, Thoracic	T-SPINE
Split thickness skin graft	STSG
Squamous	SQ
Squamous cell carcinoma	SCC
Status post	S/P
Subcutaneous	SUBCU
Summary stage	SS
Superior vena cava	SVC
Surgery/Surgical	SURG
Suspicious/suspected	SUSP
Symptoms	SX
Syndrome of inappropriate ADH	SIADH
Systemic lupus erythematosus	SLE
Thoracic spine	T-SPINE
Thromboticthrombocytopenia purpura	TTP
Times	X
Total abdominal hysterectomy	TAH
Total abdominal hysterectomy- bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy	TAH-BSO
Total vaginal hysterectomy	TVH
Transient ischemic attack	TIA
Transitional cell carcinoma	TCC
Transurethral resection	TUR
Transurethral resection bladder	TURB
Transurethral resection prostate	TURP
Transverse colon	TRANS-COLON
Treatment	TX
True vocal cord	TVC
Tuberculosis	TB
Twice a day (daily)	BID

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WORD/TERM(S)	ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL
Ultrasound	US
Undifferentiated	UNDIFF
Unknown	UNK
Upper extremity	UE
Upper gastrointestinal (series)	UGI
Upper inner quadrant	UIQ
Upper outer quadrant	UOQ
Upper respiratory infection	URI
Urinary tract infection	UTI
Vagina/Vaginal	VAG
Vaginal hysterectomy	VAG HYST
Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia (grade III)	VAIN III
Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (grade III)	VIN III
Well differentiated	WD, WELL DIFF
White blood cells (count)	WBC
White female	W/F
White male	W/M
With	W/
Within normal limits	WNL
Without	W/O
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome	WPW
Work-up	W/U
Xray	XR
Year	YR