

Policy Owner: Deputy Director Medical Services No. of pages: 25

Policy Statement

Abbreviations used in documentation in the Mater will be consistent and acceptable.

Scope of Policy

This policy is aimed at all medical officers, nursing staff and pharmacists involved in prescribing, dispensing or administration of medications and at all staff involved in documentation in patient medical records.

Roles and Responsibilities

All medical officers and nursing staff or pharmacists involved in the prescribing, administration or dispensing of medications must ensure that only acceptable abbreviations are used.

All staff involved in documentation in a patient's medical record must ensure that the record contains only standardised abbreviations. Abbreviations specific to a particular specialty must only be used within that clinical specialty.

General Guidelines

- 1. Only abbreviations contained in the list are acceptable for use in the patient's medical record.
- 2. Abbreviations within clinical specialty must be used within the context of that specialty.
- 3. Abbreviations are acceptable on the Operating Room Registered Nurses Report **EXCEPT Right and Left** must not be abbreviated.
- 4. Procedures relating to this policy include:
 - i. For Prescribing Medicine
 - ii. For General Use
 - iii. For Use in Orthopaedics
 - iv. For Use in Acute/Cardiac Services
 - v. For Use in Renal Services
 - vi. For Use in Maternity Services
 - vii. For Use in Special Care Nursery

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1. Principles for Consistent Prescribing Terminology

- 1.1. Use plain English avoid jargon.
- 1.2. Write in full avoid using abbreviations wherever possible, including Latin abbreviations.
- 1.3. Print all text especially drug names.
- 1.4. Use generic drug names:
 - Exception may be made for combination products, but only if the trade name adequately identifies the medication being prescribed. For example, if trade names are used, combination products containing penicillin (e.g. Augmentin®, Timentin®) may not be identified as penicillins.
 - Exception may also be made where significant bioavailability issues exist, for example cyclosporine, amphotericin.
- 1.5. Write drug names in full. NEVER abbreviate <u>any</u> drug name. Some examples of **unacceptable** drug name abbreviations are:
 - G-CSF (use filgrastim or lenograstim or pegfilgrastim).
 - AZT (use zidovudine).
 - 5-FU (use fluorouracil).
 - DTIC (use dacarbazine).
 - EPO (use epoetin).
 - TAC (use triamcinolone).

Exception may be made for modified release products.

For slow release, controlled release, continuous release or other modified release products, the description used in the trade name to denote the release characteristics should be included with the generic drug name, for example tramadol **SR**, carbamazepine **CR**.

For multi-drug protocols, prescribe each drug in full and do not use acronyms, for example do not prescribe chemotherapy as 'CHO0P'. Prescribe each drug separately.

1.6. Do not use chemical names/symbols, for example HCl (hydrochloric acid or hydrochloride) may be mistaken for KCl (potassium chloride).

Do not include the salt of the chemical unless it is clinically significant, for example mycophenolate mofetil or mycophenolate sodium. Where a salt is part of the name it should follow the drug name and not precede it.



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1.7. Dose

- Use words or Hindu-Arabic numbers, ie 1, 2, 3 etc
 Do not use Roman numerals, ie do not use ii for two, iii for three, v for five etc.
- Use metric units, such as gram or mL
 Do not use apothecary units, such as minims or drams.
- Use a leading zero in front of a decimal point for a dose less than 1, for example use 0.5 not .5.
 - **Do not use trailing zeros**, for example use 5 not 5.0.
- For oral liquid preparations, express dose in weight as well as volume, for example in the case of morphine oral solution (5mg/mL) prescribe the dose in mg and confirm the volume in brackets: eg 10mg (2mL).
- Express dosage frequency unambiguously, for example use 'three times a week' not 'three times weekly' as the latter could be confused as 'every three weeks'.
- 1.8. Avoid fractions, for example:
 - 1/7 could be interpreted as 'for one day', 'once daily', 'for one week' or 'once weekly'
 - ½ could be interpreted as 'half' or as 'one to two'.
- 1.9. Do not use symbols.
- 1.10. Avoid acronyms or abbreviations for medical terms and procedure names on orders or prescriptions, for example avoid EBM meaning 'expressed breast milk'.

2. Acceptable Terms and Abbreviations

2.1. The following table lists the terms and abbreviations that are commonly used and understood and therefore considered acceptable for use. Where there is more than one acceptable term the preferred term is shown first in the right hand column.

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Intended Meaning	Acceptable Terms or Abbreviations	
Dose Frequency or Timing		
(in the) morning	morning, mane	
(at) midday	midday	
(at) night	night, nocte	
twice a day	bd	
three times a day	tds	
four times a day	qid	
every 4 hours	every 4 hrs, 4 hourly, 4 hrly	
every 6 hours	every 6 hrs, 6 hourly, 6 hrly	
every 8 hours	every 8 hrs, 8 hourly, 8 hrly	
once a week	once a week and specify the day in full, eg, once a week on Tuesdays	
three times a week	three times a week and specify the exact days in full, eg three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays	
when required	prn	
immediately	stat	
before food	before food	
after food	after food	
with food	with food	
Route of Adm	inistration	
epidural	epidural	
inhale, inhalation	inhale, inhalation	
intraarticular	intraarticular	
intramuscular	IM	
intrathecal	intrathecal	
intranasal	intranasal	
intravenous	IV	
irrigation	irrigation	



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Intended Meaning	Acceptable Terms or Abbreviations		
Route of Administration			
left	left		
nebulised	NEB		
naso-gastric	NG		
oral	PO		
percutaneous enteral gastrostomy	PEG		
per vagina	PV		
per rectum	PR		
peripherally inserted central catheter	PICC		
right	right		
subcutaneous	subcut		
sublingual	subling		
topical	topical		
sublingual	subling		
Units of Measure and Concentration			
gram(s)	g		
International unit(s)	International unit(s)		
unit(s)	unit(s)		
litre(s)	L		
milligram(s)	mg		
millilitre(s)	mL		
microgram(s)	microgram, microg		
percentage	%		
millimole	mmol		
Dose Forms			
capsule	сар		
cream	cream		
ear drops	ear drops		
ear ointment	ear ointment		
eye drops	eye drops		
eye ointment	eye ointment		
injection	inj		
metered dose inhaler	metered dose inhaler, inhaler, MDI		



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Intended Meaning	Acceptable Terms or Abbreviations
Dose Fo	orms
mixture	mixture
ointment	ointment, oint
pessary	pess
powder	powder
suppository	supp
tablet	tablet, tab
patient controlled analgesia	PCA

3. Error-prone Abbreviations, Symbols and Dose Designations to be Avoided

3.1. Adapted from the Institute of Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) list of the same name⁴, with permission from ISMP).

Error-prone Abbreviation X	Intended Meaning	Why?	What should be Used ✓
μg, mcg or ug	microgram	Mistaken as 'mg'	microg, microgram
BID or bid	twice daily	Mistaken as 'tid' (three times daily)	bd
BT or bt	bedtime	Mistaken as 'BID' (twice daily)	bedtime
СС	cubic centimetres	Mistaken as 'u' (units)	mL
D/C	discharge or discontinue	Premature discontinuation of medications if discharge intended	'discharge' or 'discontinue' whichever is intended
e or E	ear or eye	Mistaken for 'ear' when 'eye' intended or for 'eye' when 'ear' intended	'eye' or 'ear' and specify whether 'left', 'right' or 'both'
gtt or gutte	drops	Latin abbreviation meaning 'drops', not universally understood	'drops' or 'eye drops' whichever is intended

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Error-prone Abbreviation X	Intended Meaning	Why?	What should be Used ✓
HS	half-strength	Mistaken as bedtime	'half-strength' or
hs	at bedtime, hours of	Mistaken as half-	'bedtime' whichever is
	sleep	strength	intended
IJ	Injection	Mistaken as 'IV' or 'intrajugular'	inj, injection
IN	intranasal	Mistaken as 'IMI' or 'IV'	intranasal
IT	intrathecal	Mistaken as Intravenous	intrathecal
IU	International units	Mistaken as 'IV' (Intravenous) or '10' (ten)	International units
IVI	Intravenous injection	Mistaken as 'IV 1'	IV inj or IV injection
M	morning	Mistaken for 'n' (night)	morning
N	night	Mistaken for 'm' (morning)	night
Oc or Occ	eye ointment	Mistaken for eye drops	eye ointment
mist	mixture	Latin abbreviation, not universally understood	mixture
o.d. or OD	once daily	Mistaken as 'right eye' (OD-oculus dexter), leading to oral liquid medications administered in the eye. Can also be mistaken for BD (twice daily)	'daily', preferably specifying the time of the day, eg 'morning', 'midday', 'at night'
OJ	orange juice	Mistaken as 'OD' or 'OS' (right or left eye); drugs meant to be diluted in orange juice may be given in the eye	orange juice
OW	once a week	Not universally understood	once a week
p/f	per fortnight	Not universally understood	every two weeks, per fortnight

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Error-prone Abbreviation X	Intended Meaning	Why?	What should be Used ✓
qd or QD	every day	Mistaken as 'Qid', especially if the period after the 'q' or the tail of the 'q' is misunderstood as an 'I'	daily
pulv	powder	Latin abbreviation, not universally understood	powder
Qhs	nightly at bedtime	Mistaken as 'qhr' or every hour	'night', 'daily at bedtime'
Qh	every hour	Not universally understood	'hourly', 'every hour'
qod or QOD	every other day	Mistaken as 'qd' (daily) or 'qid' (four times daily)	'every second day', 'on alternate days'
Q6PM etc	every evening at 6 pm	Mistaken as every six hours	'6pm daily', 'every night at 6pm', 'every day at 6 pm'
SC	subcutaneous	Mistaken as 'SL' (Sublingual)	'subcut', 'subcutaneous'
SL or S/L	sublingual	Mistaken as 'SC' (Subcutaneous)	'subling', 'under the tongue'
Ss	sliding scale (insulin) or half (apothecary)	Mistaken as '55'	'sliding scale' or 'half' whichever is intended
SSRI or SSI	sliding scale regular insulin or sliding scale insulin	Mistaken as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; Mistaken as Strong Solution of Iodine (Lugols)	sliding scale insulin
TID	three times a day	Mistaken as 'bd'	tds
TIW	three times a week	Mistaken as 'three times daily'	'three times a week' and specify exact days in full, for example 'on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays'
i/D	one daily	Mistaken as 'tid'	one daily

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Error-prone Abbreviation X	Intended Meaning	Why?	What should be Used ✓
U or u	unit	Mistaken as the numbers '0' or '4', causing a 10-fold overdose or greater (eg 4U seen as '40' or 4u seen as '44'). Mistaken as 'cc' so dose given as a volume instead of units (eg 4u seen as 4 cc)	unit
ung	ointment	Latin abbreviation, not universally understood	ointment

Error-prone Frequency and Dosage Abbreviations X	Intended Meaning	Why?	What should be Used ✓
6/24	every six hours	Mistaken as 'six times a day'	'every 6 hrs', '6 hourly', '6 hrly'
1/7	for one day	Mistaken as 'for one week'	for one day only
1/2	half	Mistaken as 'one or two'	half
i, ii, iii, iv (Roman numerals)	1, 2, 3, 4 etc.		Hindu-Arabic numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4 etc or words



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Error-prone Dose Designations and Other Information X	Intended Meaning	Why?	What should be Used ✓
Trailing zero after decimal point (eg 1.0mg)	mg	Mistaken as 10mg if the decimal point is not seen	Do not use trailing zeros for doses expressed in whole numbers
No leading zero before a decimal point (eg5mg)	0.5mg	Mistaken as 5mg if the decimal point is not seen	Use zero before a decimal point when the dose is less than a whole unit
Large doses without properly placed commas (eg 100000units, 1000000 units)	100,000 units 1,000,000	100000 has been mistaken as 10,000, or 1,000,000; 1000000 has been mistaken as 100,000	For figures above 100 use words to express intent eg, one thousand, one million, six million etc. Otherwise use commas for dosing units at or above 1,000
10 ⁶ etc	one million	Not universally understood	Use one million or 1,000,000

Error-prone Symbols X	Intended Meaning	Why?	What should be Used ✓
X3d	for three days	Mistaken as '3 doses'	for three days
> or <	greater than or less than	Mistaken or used as the opposite of intended; '<10' mistaken as '40'	'grater than' or 'less than'
/ (slash mark)	separates two doses or indicates 'per'	Mistaken as the number 1 eg '25 units/10units' misread as '25 units and 110 units'	'per' rather than a slash mark to separate doses
@	at	Mistaken as '2'	at
&	and	Mistaken as '2'	and
+	plus or and	Mistaken as '4'	and
0	hour	Mistaken as a zero (eg q2° seen as q20)	hour

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<u>A</u>

Ab antibody
A.B. apex beat
Abdo abdominal

ABGs arterial blood gases
ABP arterial blood pressure

a.c. before meals

A.F. atrial flutter/fibrillation

Alb. Albumin Alk. Alkaline

Alk. Phos alkaline phosphatase

a.m. before noon

A.M.A. Australian Medical Association

Amps ampoules Ante before

A.P and Lat antero-posterior and lateral

asap as soon as possible AXR abdominal X-ray A.I.N assistant in nursing

В

Ba barium

Ba enema barium enema Ba meal barium meal

BCC basal cell carcinoma
BCG Bacille Clamette-Geurin

b.d. twice daily biochem biochemistry

BMR basal metabolic rate
BNI bladder neck incision
BNO bowels not open
BP blood pressure
BS bowel sounds
BSL blood sugar level
BUN blood urea nitrogen

<u>C</u>

C1, C2, etc cervical vertebra

Ca carcinoma

CAL chronic airways limitation

cap. Capsule

CT Computerised Axial Tomography

Cc cubic centimetre



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CCF congestive heart failure CEO Chief Executive Officer

Cm centimetre

CNS central nervous system

CO2 carbon dioxide C/o complains of Cont continue(d)

CPAP continuous positive airway pressure CPR cardio-pulmonary resuscitation

Creat creatinine

C & S culture and sensitivity CSF cerebro-spinal fluid

CSSD central sterile supply department

CSU catheter specimen urine
CVA cerebrovascular accident
CVC central venous catheter

Cx cervix CXR chest X-ray

D

D and C dilatation and curettage

D/C discharge

DDON Deputy Director of Nursing DNA dioxyribonucleaic acid

D/O day only

DOSA day of surgery admission
DON Director of Nursing

Dr doctor

DTs delirium tremors
DVT deep vein thrombosis

D/W discussed with

E

E.coli Escheria coli ECG electrocardiograph

Eg for example
Emul emulsion
EN enrolled nurse
ENT ear, nose and throat

ERCP endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatogram

ESR erthrocyte sedimentation rate

Etoh alcohol

EUA examination under anaesthetic

exc. Excision



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FΒ foreign body **FBC** fluid balance chart

full blood count

Fe

functional endoscopic sinus surgery **FESS**

FΙ for investigation

Fort strong

F/S frozen section F/U follow up **FWD** full ward diet

<u>G</u>

G gram

GA general anaesthetic GP general practitioner

Н

Hb haemoglobin

hepatitis B surface antigen **HBSA** high-flow nasal prongs **HFNP**

hudson mask НМ

HNPU has not passed urine

H/O history of

HPU has passed urine

Hr hour HR heart rate Hrly hourly history Hx

Ī

ICU intensive care unit ID identification

IDC indwelling catheter

IDDM insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

IgG, IgM immunoglobulin

ischaemic heart disease IHD

IMC incomplete or inevitable miscarriage

IMI intramuscular injection

I/O insertion of IOL intraocular lens IV intravenous

IVP intravenous pyelogram

J



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JVP jugular venous pressure

<u>K</u>

Kg kilogram

L

L1, L2 etc lumbar vertebrae

(L) left L litre

LA local anaesthetic Lap. Laprascopic Lat lateral

LFT liver function test
LMO local medical officer
LOC level of consciousness

LP lumbar puncture

<u>M</u>

M metre

Mane in the morning

MEg/L milli equivalents per litre met. Ca metastatic carcinoma

mg milligram

MI myocardial infarction

midi at midday mist mixture mL millilitre mm millimetre

mmHg millimetre of mercury

mmol millimol

mmol/L millimol per litre MO medical officer

MRI medical resonance imaging MRSA multi resistent staph. Aureus

MSU mid stream urine

MUA manipulation of anaesthetic MVA motor vehicle accident

N

NBM nil by mouth

neb spray

NFO no further orders
NFR not for resuscitation



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NG nasogastric

NKA nil known allergies

NIDDM non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

nocte at night
NOK next of kin
NP nasal prongs

NRB non-rebreather mask
NPU not passed urine
N/S normal saline
NUM nurse unit manager

<u>0</u>

O2 oxygen

O2 sats oxygen saturation obs observation O/E on examination

O/N overnight

OT operating theatre

<u>P</u>

p pulse

pac pressure area care PAC pre-admission clinic

pc after meals PC packed cells

PCA patient controlled analgesia
PE pulmonary embolism
pH acidity/alkalinity measure

pm after midday
pr per rectum
pre-med pre medication
pre-op pre operative
prn when necessary

pt patient PU passed urine

PUO pyrexia of unknown origin

pv per vagina

PVD peripheral vascular disease

<u>Q</u>

q4h every four hours qid four times a day



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<u>R</u>

(R) right

Rh rhesus factor RIB rest in bed RIP rest in peace

RMO resident medical officer

RN registered nurse
R/O removal of
RTW return to ward
Rx treatment

<u>s</u>

S1, S2 etc sacral vertebrae

S/B seen by

SCC squamous cell carcinoma SCI subcutaneous injection

SG specific gravity
SOB shortness of breath

SOBOE shortness of breath on exertion

sol. Solution

Sa0₂ Saturation Arterial Oxygen (measured via arterial line)

Sp0₂ Saturation Pulse Oxygen SR sinus rhythm/ slow release

SSG split skin graft Staph. Staphylococcus

stat immediately and once only

Strep streptococcus subcut. subcutaneous

T

T1DM type 1 diabetes mellitus T2DM type 2 diabetes mellitus

T and A tonsillectomy and adnoidectomy

tab tablet

TAH total abdominal hysterectomy

TAHBSO total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophrectomy

tds three times a day

TEDs thrombo-embolic stockings

temp temperature
Tet,Tox tetanus toxoid
TFT thyroid function test
TIA transient ischaemic attack

TKVO to keep vein open

TPR temperature, pulse, respiration TURP transurethral resection prostate



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<u>U</u>

u unit

u/a urinalysis

URTI upper respiratory track infection

U/S ultrasound

UTI urinary tract infection

<u>V</u>

VMO visiting medical officer
VF ventricular fibrillation
VT ventricular tachycardia

<u>w</u>

Wt weight

<u>X</u>

X-match cross match X-ray radiography

<u>Y</u>

yr year

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR USE IN ORTHOPAEDICS D/2010/14901[v4]

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fracture

2ww4ww2 wheeled walker4 wheeled walker

ACL anterior cruciate ligament
CAM boot controlled ankle movement boot
CPM continuous passive movement

CR closed reduction

DAA THR direct anterior approach total hip replacement

FASF four arm support frame FWB full weight bearing HTO high tibial osteotomy

MUA manipulation under anaesthetic

NOF neck of femur NWB non weight bearing

ORIF open reduction internal fixation

POP plaster of paris PWB partial weight bear

SCD sequential calf compressors

STS sit to stand
ROM range of motion
THR total hip replacement
TKR total knee replacement
TSR total shoulder replacement
TWB touch weight bearing

WBAT weight bearing as tolerated



ABBREVIATIONS FOR USE IN ACUTE/CARDIAC SERVICES D/2010/14901[v4]

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ABP arterial blood pressure
ALS advanced life support
ATN acute tubular necrosis
AV assisted ventilation

BE base excess
CI cardiac index
CO cardiac output
CV controlled ventilation

DIC disseminated intravascular coagulation

EMD electromechanical dissociation

ETCO2 end tidal carbon dioxide

ETT endotracheal tube

FEV1 forced expiratory volume in one second

FRC functional respiratory capacity

FiO2 fractional inspired oxygen concentration

ICP intracranial pressure
I:E inspiratory/expiratory ratio

IMV interrmittant mandatory ventilation

I:T inspiratory time

LBBB left bundle branch block MAP mean arterial pressure PA pulmonary artery

PAP pulmonary artery pressure

PaCO2 partial pressure of carbon dioxide

PaO2 partial pressure oxygen

PC pressure cycled

PCWP pulmonary capillary wedge pressure

PEA pulseless electrical activity
PEEP positive end expiratory pressure
PEFR peak expiratory flow rate
PPV positive pressure ventilation

PS pressure support

RVEDP right ventricular end diastolic pressure right ventricular end diastolic volume

SVO2 mixed venous oxygen

SIMV synchronized intermittant mandatory ventilation

SVR systemic vascular resistance

SV stroke volume

UAP unstable angina pectoris
VA alveolar ventilation

VC vital capacity/volume cycled VD anatomical dead space VE minute ventilation

VT tidal volume



ABBREVIATIONS FOR USE IN RENAL SERVICES D/2010/14901[v4]

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ACKD acquired cystic kidney disease
ACPD acquired polycystic kidney disease

AP arterial pressure

APD automated peritoneal dialysis

ARF acute renal failure
BFR blood flow rate
BPS blood pump speed
BUN blood, urea, nitrogen

CAPD continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis

CaPO4 calcium phosphate

CAVH continuous arteriovenous heamofiltration

COND conductivity

CRF chronic renal failure

CVVH continuous veno-venous heamofiltration continuous veno-venous heamodialysis CVVHFD continuous veno-venous high flux dialysis

ESRD end stage renal disease

EPO erythropoetin

Hct haematocrit

HD haemodialysis

HDF heamodialfiltration

HF heamofiltration

HFD high flux dialysis

IVVH intermittent veno-venous haemofiltration

Kt/V kenetic modelling

KUF co-efficient of ultrafiltration

PD peritoneal dialysis PO pulmonary oedema

QB blood flow QD dialysate flow QOL quality of life

SCF slow continuous filtration

SeFe serum ferritin SeMg serum magnesium

TIBC total iron binding capacity

Tx transplant UF ultrafiltration

URR urea reduction ratio VP venous pressure

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR USE IN MATERNITY SERVICES D/2010/14901[v4]

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A/F artificial feed AFP alphafeta protein

A/N antenatal

ARM artificial rupture of membranes
APH antepartum haemorrhage

B/F breastfeed C/D clean and dry

CPD cephalopelvic disproportion

C/S caesarian section
CTG cardio tacograph
CVS chorionic villi sample

Cx cervix

EBM expressed breast milk
ECTG external cardio tacograph

EDB epidural block

EDC estimated date of confinement F/C firm and central (uterus)

FDIU foetal death inutero

FSE foetal scalp electrode

GBS group B streptococcus

GDM gestational diabetes mellitus

G/P gravida/parity

GTT glucose tolerance test
HSV herpes simplex virus
HVS high vaginal swab
IOL induction of labour

IUCD intrauterine contraception device

LMP last menstual period
LOA left occiputo anterior
LOL left occiputo lateral
LOP left occiputo posterior

L/R large rubra

LSCS lower section caesarian section

LSA left sacral anterior
LSP left sacral posterior
LST left sacral transverse
LVS low vaginal swab
M/R moderate rubra

N2O & O2 nitrous oxide and oxygen NBF Neville Barnes forceps normal vaginal delivery

OA occiputo anterior OP occiputo posterior

Palp palpation
PE pre-eclampsia



ABBREVIATIONS FOR USE IN MATERNITY SERVICES D/2010/14901[v4]

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PIH pregnancy induced hypertensio

PP presenting part

PPH post partum haemorrhage

PROM prolonged/preterm rupture of membranes

ROA right occiputo anterior
ROL right occiputo lateral
ROP right occiputo posterior
RSA right sacral anterior
RSP right sacral posterior
RST right sacral transverse

S/R small rubra

SROM spontaneous rupture of membranes

SVD spontaneous vaginal delivery

TOS trial of scar U/S ultrasound

VDRL venereal disease research laboratory

VE vaginal examination



ABBREVIATIONS FOR USE IN SPECIAL CARE NURSERY D/2010/14901[v4]

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AGA appropriate for gestational age

BBA born before arrival

CPAP continuous positive airway pressure

HMD hyaline membrane disease HNPM has not passed meconium IDM infant of diabetic mother

IPPV intermittent positive pressure ventilation

IGT intragastric tube

IUGR intrauterine growth restriction LGA large for gestational age

NETS newborn emergency transport services

NICU neonatal intensive care unit

OGT orogastric tube

RDS respiratory distress syndrome SGA small for gestational age

TTN transient tachypnoea of the newborn

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Evaluation

Compliance with correct use of abbreviations included in 2nd yearly clinical documentation audit.

National Safety & Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards

Standard 1 - Clinical Governance

Standard 4 - Medication Safety

Standard 6 - Communicating for Safety

References

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (2016), Recommendations for terminology, abbreviations and symbols used in medicines documentation. ACSQHC, Sydney. Accessed 01/06/2020

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