### Abbreviation List

Applicants are encouraged to use the abbreviations and symbols outlined below when compiling case logs and case reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: –</td>
<td>assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAROM –</td>
<td>active assistive range of motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abd. or abd. –</td>
<td>abduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add. or add. –</td>
<td>adduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD-MSC-</td>
<td>adipose derived mesencymal stem cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMA –</td>
<td>against medical advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amb –</td>
<td>ambulate, ambulates, ambulated, ambulatory, ambulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP –</td>
<td>anterior-posterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approx. –</td>
<td>approximately (also “~” symbol can be used)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AROM –</td>
<td>active range of motion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assist. –</td>
<td>assistive, assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCS -</td>
<td>Body condition score</td>
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<tr>
<td>BID or bid –</td>
<td>twice a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilat –</td>
<td>bilateral (a B enclosed within a circle may also be used)</td>
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<tr>
<td>c -</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/C –</td>
<td>chief complaint</td>
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<tr>
<td>cerv. -</td>
<td>cervical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cont. or cont. –</td>
<td>continue</td>
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<tr>
<td>CrCL-</td>
<td>cranial cruciate ligament</td>
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<tr>
<td>CrCL-D -</td>
<td>cranial cruciate ligament deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF –</td>
<td>cerebrospinal fluid</td>
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<td>CT -</td>
<td>computed tomography</td>
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<td>CV –</td>
<td>cardiovascular</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXR –</td>
<td>chest x-ray</td>
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<tr>
<td>D/C –</td>
<td>discontinue, discontinued, discharge, discharged</td>
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<tr>
<td>dept. –</td>
<td>department</td>
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<tr>
<td>DF -</td>
<td>dorsiflexion</td>
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<tr>
<td>DJD –</td>
<td>degenerative joint disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>DM –</td>
<td>degenerative myelopathy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dx –</td>
<td>diagnosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>eval. –</td>
<td>evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex. –</td>
<td>exercise</td>
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<tr>
<td>ext. –</td>
<td>extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECLI-</td>
<td>extracapsular ligament imbrication</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESF</td>
<td>extracorporeal shockwave therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESWT-</td>
<td>extracorporeal shockwave therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCE-</td>
<td>fibrocartilaginous embolism</td>
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<td>flex. –</td>
<td>flexion</td>
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<tr>
<td>FHO-</td>
<td>femoral head osteotomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMCP-</td>
<td>fragmented medial coronoid process</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Fx., fx – fracture
GME- granulomatous meningoencephalitis
HBC- hit by car
HBT- hit by train
HBOT – hyperbaric oxygen therapy
Hemi. – hemiplegia, hemiparesis
HEP – home exercise program
h/o – history of
Hx – history
IE – initial evaluation
IFC – interferential current
IM – intramuscular
IR or int. rot. – internal rotation
IV – intravenous
IVDD - intervertebral disc disease
JPS - juvenile pubic symphiodesis
KT - Kinisiotape
Lt or ‘l’ within a circle – left
Lat – lateral
LLLT-low level laser therapy
LMN – lower motor neuron
LMNL – lower motor neuron lesion
LPL- lateral patella luxation
LS - lumbosacral
LT- land treadmill
LTG – long term goal
MD – medical doctor, doctor of medicine
Meds. – medications
min – minimal
min. – minute
mm. - muscle
MPL- medial patella luxation
MRI - magnetic resonance imaging
MSI- medial shoulder instability
MSK - musculoskeletal
mod. – moderate
NDT – neurodevelopmental treatment
neg. – negative
nn. – nerve
NPO or npo – nothing by mouth
NSAID- non steroidal anti inflammatory
NMES- neuromuscular electrical stimulation
NRS - numeric rating scale for pain
NWB – non-weight bearing
OCD: Osteochondrosis dissecans
OA – osteoarthritis
O.P. – outpatient
p : after
P: - plan
para – paraplegia
PEMF - pulsed electromagnetic field
PMH – past medical history
PNF – proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation
PNI – peripheral nerve injury
pos. - positive
post. – posterior
post-op – after surgery
PROM – passive range of motion
PROME – passive range of motion exercise
PRP - platelet rich plasma
Pt. or pt. – patient
PWB – partial weight bearing
q – every
qd – everyday
qh – every hour
qid – four times a day
Rt or an ‘r’ within a circle- right
Rehab – rehabilitation
R/O or r/o – rule out
ROM – range of motion
ROME – range of motion exercises
RPL-
rot. – rotation
RROM – resistive range of motion
s – without
SCI – spinal cord injury
SDS - simple descriptive pain scale
SI jt. – sacroiliac joint
SOAP – subjective, objective, assessment, plan
S/P – status post
STG – short term goal
TENS – transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator/ stimulation
THR – total hip replacement
ThUS - therapeutic ultrasound
tid – three times daily
TKR – total knee replacement
TMJ – temporomandibular joint
TPLO – tibial plateau leveling ostectomy
TTWB – toe touch weight bearing
TTA – tibial tuberosity advancement
TPO – triple pelvic ostectomy
Tx – treatment
tx – traction
UMN – upper motor neuron
UMNL – upper motor neuron lesion
US - ultrasound
UTI – urinary tract infection
UWTM - underwater treadmill
VAS - visual analog scale
wk. – week
WNL – within normal limits
wt. – weight

Common physical rehabilitation symbols used

+1, +2 - assistance
♂ - male
♀ - female
↓ - down, downward, decrease, diminished
↑ - up, upward, increase
// - parallel, parallel bars (also // bars)
c - with
s - without
p - after
a - before
~ - approximately
@ - at
△ - change
> - greater than
< - less than
= - equal
+ - positive
- - negative
# - number (e.g., #1) or pounds (e.g., 5# wt.)
/ - per
% - percent
↔ - to and from
→ - to, progressing toward, approaching
1º - primary
2º - secondary, secondary to