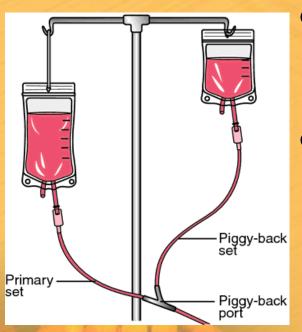
Abbreviations Module 3 - The Integumentary System

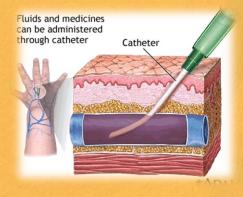


AX, ax = axillary

- pertaining to the armpit

IV = intravenous

- intra- = within or inside
- ven/o = vein
- -ous = pertaining to



• IVPB = intravenous piggy back

Used for intermittent drug administration



• $H_2O =$ water

• D5W = dextrose 5% in water

- Used to replace lost fluids and provide carbs to the body
- Used to treat low blood sugar, insulin shock, or dehydration (fluid loss)

• NS = normal saline

Administered most for hydration needs



• PCA = patient controlled analgesia

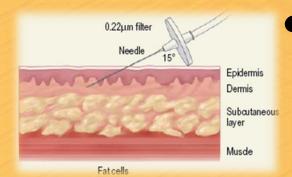
 allows the person in pain to manage their own pain relief

• TKO = to keep open

- relating to IV fluid administration

• KVO = keep vein open



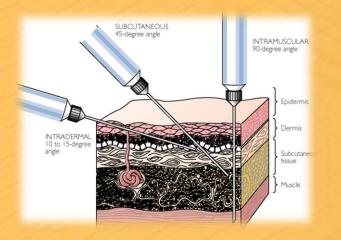


ID = intradermal

- intra- = within or inside
- derm/o = skin
- -al = pertaining to
- "pertaining to within the layers of skin"

• top = topical

- Lotions, creams, ointments, eye drops
- Applied for local action



• IM = intramuscular

- "within the muscle"

• SQ, SC = subcutaneous

- pertaining to below the skin

• SL = under the tongue

- sublingual
- sub- = below
- lingu/o = tongue
- -al = pertaining to





supp = suppository

- Solid, bullet shaped preparations designed for administration PR
- Made of solid vegetable oil that contains the medicine
- Dissolves at body temperature

• PR = per rectum



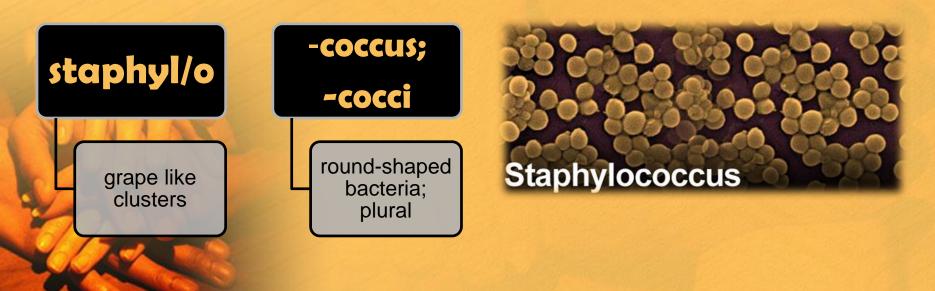
MRSA = methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (meth-i-SILL-in) (staf-il-o-KOK-us) (or-E-ous)

- Strains of bacterium that are resistant to powerful antibiotics
- Sometimes called a "super bug"
- Spread by contact
- Common among those with weak immune systems
- Can also appear around wounds or invasive surgical devices like feeding tubes and catheters



• staph = staphylococcus (staf-il-o-KOK-us)

- "Staph Infection"
- Group of bacteria that causes a multitude of diseases
- Boils, impetigo, food poisoning, and toxic shock syndrome are examples of diseases caused by staph
- Treated with topical, oral, or intravenous antibiotics, depending on the type of infection

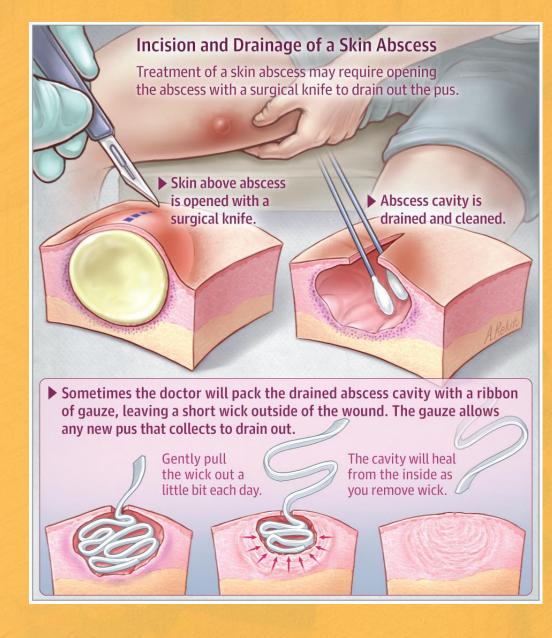


• strep = streptococcus (strep-to-KOK-us)

- Spread by direct contact with nose and throat discharges of infected persons or infected skin lesions
- Treated with antibiotics such as Penicillin
- Best prevention: hand washing



 I & D = incision & drainage



• NKA

- no known allergies

• NKDA

no known drug allergies

NO KNOWN ALLERGIES