

## ABBREVIATIONS

For articles submitted to *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, keep abbreviations, including acronyms, to a minimum and use only standard abbreviations, such as those listed in *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary*, the *American Medical Association Manual of Style*, and those listed below. Others should not be used.

If an unapproved abbreviation is used frequently in a manuscript and expansion of this abbreviation throughout the manuscript would detract from its readability, the abbreviation may be used after it has been defined. If there is any doubt about whether such an abbreviation would be acceptable, consult the *Obstetrics & Gynecology* editorial office.

Abbreviations used at least 3 times should be spelled out at first occurrence, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses, and used consistently thereafter. In articles, abbreviations may be used after spelling the term fully the first time it is used in the Abstract and again in the body of the paper. Also, note the following:

- ✓ Words such as laboratory (lab) and examination (exam) should not be shortened.
- ✓ Periods should not be used between letters of abbreviations.
- ✓ Periods should be used when expressing author initials.
- ✓ For plurals of abbreviations, add “s” without an apostrophe (eg, BPDs).
- ✓ Abbreviations should not be used at the beginning of sentences, in heads, in the précis, or in titles.
- ✓ Standard abbreviations are acceptable in the running feet.
- ✓ Abbreviations should be used for units of measure that follow a number.
- ✓ Abbreviations defined in one figure legend should also be defined in subsequent figures. The same rule applies to tables.
- ✓ Expand chemical names on first mention (CO becomes carbon monoxide) unless the chemical name is part of a formula.
- ✓ It is acceptable to use an acronym for the name of a publisher in a reference if the publisher is also the author unless the author/publisher is ACOG, in which case, expand the acronym.
- ✓ “United States” is spelled out as noun but abbreviated as U.S. as an adjective.
- ✓ In text, use state abbreviations with manufacturer locations, otherwise, expand the state name. In references, use state abbreviations in parentheses after the city.

## ABBREVIATIONS LIST

\* Use abbreviation after first mention regardless of number of times used

† Do not spell out anywhere

†† Do not use “HRT” (hormone replacement therapy)

AF	amniotic fluid
AFI	amniotic fluid index
AFP	alpha fetoprotein
AGA	appropriate for gestational age
AGC	atypical glandular cells
AIDS*	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ASC	atypical squamous cells
ASC-H	atypical squamous cells, cannot exclude high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions
ASC-US	atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance
AVM	arteriovenous malformation
$\beta$ -hCG†	beta subunit of human chorionic gonadotropin
BPD	biparietal diameter
bpm	beats per minute
BPP	biophysical profile
BSO	bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
C-1, C-2, C-3...	abbreviations for cervical vertebra, spinal nerves, or dermatomes
CA 125†	cancer antigen 125
CD-ROM†	compact disk-random access memory
CI	confidence interval
CIS	carcinoma in situ
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
COX	cyclooxygenase
CPD	cephalopelvic disproportion
CPT-4	Physicians' Current Procedural Terminology Coding System, 4 <sup>th</sup> edition
CST	contraction stress test
$\Delta$ OD <sub>450</sub> †	delta optical density 450 nm

D&C	dilation and curettage
D&E	dilation and evacuation
DHEAS	dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate
DMPA	depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
DNA <sup>†</sup>	deoxyribonucleic acid
DVT	deep vein thrombosis
DXA	dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry
ECC	endocervical curettage
EDD	estimated date of delivery
EFM	electronic fetal monitoring
EGA	estimated gestational age
ELISA <sup>*</sup>	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
ET	estrogen therapy
EXIT	ex utero intrapartum treatment
FAS	fetal alcohol syndrome
FHR	fetal heart rate
FIO <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	fraction of inspired oxygen
GBS	group B streptococci
GDM	gestational diabetes mellitus
GIFT	gamete intrafallopian transfer
H&E	hematoxylin-eosin
HBIG	hepatitis B immune globulin
Hb A <sub>1C</sub>	hemoglobin A <sub>1C</sub>
hCG	human chorionic gonadotropin
HELLP	hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets
HIV <sup>*</sup>	human immunodeficiency virus
HLA	human leukocyte (or lymphocyte) antigen
hMG	human menopausal gonadotropin
HNPCC	hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal carcinoma
HSG	hysterosalpingography

HSIL	high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions
HT <sup>††</sup>	hormone therapy
ICD-9-CM	International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification
IgA, IgG, ...	immunoglobulin A, G, ...
INR	international normalized ratio
ITP	immune thrombocytopenic purpura
IUD	intrauterine device
IUGR	intrauterine growth restriction
IVF-ET	in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer
IVIG	intravenous immunoglobulin
IVM	in vitro maturation
L-NAME	N <sup>G</sup> -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester
L-1, L-2, L-3, ...	abbreviations for lumbar vertebra, spinal nerves, or dermatomes
L/S ratio	lecithin/sphingomyelin ratio
LAVH	laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy
LBW	low birth weight
LEEP	loop electrosurgical excision procedure
LGA	large for gestational age
LPD	luteal phase deficiency
LSIL	low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions
LVEDD	left ventricular end-diastolic dimension
MAUDE	Manufacturer and User Facility Device Experience
MeSH <sup>†</sup>	medical subject headings
MIC	minimum inhibitory concentration
MoM	multiples of the median
MSAFP	maternal serum alpha fetoprotein
NICU	neonatal intensive care unit
NTD	neural tube defect
OA	occiput anterior
OAB	overactive bladder

OCP	oral contraceptive pill
OP	occiput posterior
OR	odds ratio
OT	occiput transverse
PaCO <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	partial carbon dioxide pressure in arterial blood
PaO <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	partial oxygen pressure in arterial blood
PAO <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	partial oxygen pressure in alveolar gas
PAPP-A	pregnancy-associated plasma protein A
Pap test <sup>†</sup>	Papanicolaou test
PcO <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	partial carbon dioxide pressure
PGE <sub>2</sub> , PGF <sub>2α</sub>	prostaglandin E <sub>2</sub> , F <sub>2α</sub>
PGY-1, -2, -3, -4, -5 <sup>†</sup>	postgraduate year-1, -2, -3, -4, -5
pH <sup>†</sup>	hydrogen ion concentration
PlGF	placental growth factor
PIH	pregnancy-induced hypertension
PMS	premenstrual syndrome
Po <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	partial oxygen pressure
POP	pelvic organ prolapse
POP-Q	pelvic organ prolapse quantification
PROM	premature rupture of membranes
PUBS	percutaneous umbilical cord blood sampling
PVR	postvoid residual volume
RCT	randomized controlled trial
RDA	recommended dietary allowance
RDS	respiratory distress syndrome
RIA	radioimmunoassay
RNA <sup>†</sup>	ribonucleic acid
RR	relative risk
S-1, S-2, S-3, ...	abbreviations for sacral vertebra, spinal nerves, or dermatomes
S/D	systolic/diastolic ratio

SaO <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	oxygen saturation, arterial
SARS	severe acute respiratory syndrome
SCH	supracervical hysterectomy
SEM	standard error of the mean
SERMS	selective estrogen receptor modulators
sFlt-1	soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1
SGA	small for gestational age
SIL	squamous intraepithelial lesion
SpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>†</sup>	oxygen saturation as measured by pulse oximetry
SUI	stress urinary incontinence
T-1, T-2, T-3, ...	abbreviations for thoracic vertebra, spinal nerves, or dermatomes
TAH	total abdominal hysterectomy
TORCH	toxoplasmosis, other viruses, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex viruses
Tris <sup>†</sup>	tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> )
TSS	toxic shock syndrome
TVT	tension-free vaginal tape
TVT-O	transobturator tension-free vaginal tape
UI	urinary incontinence
UII	urge urinary incontinence
VAS	visual analog scale
VBAC	vaginal birth after cesarean
VIN	vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia
VZV	varicella zoster virus