

Abbreviations and definitions

m	The mitochondrial inner membrane potential.
-TO	-tocopheroxyl radical.
-TOH	-tocopherol.
4-OH-TEMPO	4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-piperidine-1-oxyl.
^{99m} Tc-DMSA	Technetium-99m-dimercaptosuccinic acid.
AA	Arachidonic acid.
AAA	Aromatic amino acids.
aLA	-lipoic acid.
AAST	American association of the surgery of trauma.
ABC	ATP-binding cassette.
Abdominal reflex	Contractions of the abdominal muscles on scratching of the abdominal wall.
ACE	Angiotensin-converting enzyme.
ACH	Adrenal congenital hyperplasia.
ACS	Abdominal compartment syndrome.
AD	Autonomic dysreflexia.
ADCC	Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.
Adjuvant	Assisting or aiding. A substance that aids another.
ADMA	Asymmetric dimethylarginine.
AdoHcy	The thioether S-adenosylmethionine.
Ado-Met	The nucleoside S-adenosylmethionine.
AGEs	Advanced glycation end products.
AGNII	Angiotensin II.
aFGF	acidic FGF.
AICD	Activation-induced cell death.
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
AIF1	Apoptosis inducing factor 1.
AIS	Androgen insensitivity syndromes.

ALA	5-aminolevulinic acid.
ALA	-lipoic acid.
ALA-D	5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) dehydrogenase.
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable.
ALA-S	5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) synthase.
ALC	Acetyl-L-Carnitine.
ALEs	Advanced lipoxidation end products.
ALI	Acute lung injury.
ALLs	Acute lymphocytic leukemias.
AMF	Autocrine motility factor.
Ammonia	NH ₃ .
Ammonium	NH ₄ .
AMP	Adenosine monophosphate.
AMPA	-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4- isoxazolepropionic acid.
Anal reflex	Contraction of the anal sphincter on scratching or other irritation of the skin of the anus.
Anoikis	The disruption of epithelial cell interaction with the ECM induced apoptosis.
ANP	Atrial natriuretic peptide.
ANV	Actual nightly voids.
AOPP	Advanced oxidation protein products.
AOS	Activated oxygen species.
AP-1	Activator protein 1.
APACHE	Acute physiological and chronic health evaluation.
Apatite	Any of a group of minerals with the general formula 10Ca ²⁺ ; 6PO ₄ ³⁻ ; X ⁻ where X is a monovalent anion such as a chloride, carbonate, fluoride, or hydroxyl ion, when it contains a

	hydroxyl ion the compound is hydroxyapatite.
APC	Activated Protein C.
APC	Antigen-presenting cell.
Apo-B	Apolipoprotein B.
Apoptosome	cyto c, Apaf-1, and procaspase-9.
Apostat	Apoptotic stimulus.
APP	Amyloid precursor protein.
APRF	Acute phase response factor.
APTT	Activated partial thromboplastin time.
AQP2	Aquaporin-2.
AR	Androgen receptor.
ARE	Antioxidant responsive element.
ARF	Acute renal failure.
ARNT	Aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator.
ART	Assisted reproduction techniques.
ASP	Apoptosis-specific protein.
ASA	American Society of Anesthesiologists.
ASA	American Standards Association.
ASA	American Surgical association.
ASA	Antisperm antibodies.
AT	Antithrombin-III.
AT	Ataxia telangiectasia.
ATC	Around the clock.
ATF2	Activating transcription factor 2.
ATII	Alveolar type II. Type II pneumocytes.
Atherogenesis	the formation of atheromatous lesion in the intima.
ATM	Ataxia talangiectasia.
Auscultation	The act of listening to sounds within the body. Mediate a. auscultation performed by the aid of

	an instrument (stethoscope) interposed between the ear and the part being examined.
Auto-oxidation	The phenomenon of combining directly with oxygen at ordinary temperature, without catalysis.
AVP	Arginine-vasopressin.
α_2 -m	α_2 -microglobulin.
Babiniski's reflex	Dorsiflexion of the big toe on stimulating the sole of the foot, normal in infants but in others a sign of a lesion in the CNS, particularly pyramidal tract.
BAL	Blood Alcohol Level.
Ballottement	A tossing about. Ballottement is a palpatory manoeuvre to test for a floating object. Renal b. palpation of the kidney by pressing one hand into the abdominal wall while the other hand makes quick thrusts forward from behind so as to throw the kidney against the anterior hand.
BCAA	Branched chain amino acids.
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin.
bcl	B cell lymphoma.
BCR	Break point cluster region gene.
Be	Beryllium.
Beckwith-Wiedemann's syndrome	A congenital autosomal dominant syndrome with variable expressivity characterised by exomphalos, macroglossia, and gigantism, often associated with viceromegaly, adrenocortical cytomegaly, and dysplasia of the renal medulla.
bFGF	basic FGF.
bFGF	basic fibroblast growth factor.

BFU-E	Burst-forming unit-erythroid.
BH	Bcl-2 homology domains.
BH ₄	Tetrahydrobioprotein.
bHLH	Basic Helix-loop-Helix Proteins.
Bioassay	Determination of the active power of a substance by noting its effect on a live animal or an isolated organ preparation as compared with the effect of a standard preparation
BK	Berkelium = an element of atomic number 97, atomic weight 247, produced by bombardment of the isotope of americium of atom weight 241 by helium ions.
Bladder reflex	Reflex contracting and emptying of the bladder in response to filling, the first step in micturating reflex it can be voluntarily inhibited by impulses from the brain in persons with normal neurological function.
BLMG	Buccal mucosa graft.
BMC	Bone marrow cell.
BMD	Bone mineral density.
BMI	Body mass index.
BMPs	Bone morphogenetic proteins.
bp	Base pairs.
BPIP	Bacterial permeability-increasing protein.
BNI	Bladder neck incision.
Bracken fern	Poisonous plant in veterinary medicine, is used as a forge for cattle and sheep in certain parts of the world and also as a component of vegetable salad in certain countries. It causes bone marrow hyperplasia, leading to death. The plant produces

	severe intoxication due to enzymatic destruction of thiamine by thiaminase.
BS	Bulbospongiosus.
BUF	Bacterial ureteroplegic factor.
Bulbospongiosus (bulbocavernosus) (penile) reflex	Contraction of the bulbospongiosus muscle in response to a tap on the dorsum of the penis.
BXO	Balanitis Xerotica Obliterans.
C. neoformans	Cryptococcus neoformans.
C4bBP	C4b-binding protein.
CABG	Coronary artery bypass graft.
CABP	Chronic abacterial prostatitis.
CAD	Caspase-activated deoxyribonuclease.
CAD	Coronary artery disease.
CAH	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia.
CAIV	Carbonic anhydrase IV.
CAK	Ceramide activated protein kinase.
cak	Cyclin activating kinase.
cAMP	Cyclic 3' 5'-adenosine monophosphate.
CAM	Cell-adhesion molecules.
CA-MRSA	Community-acquired MRSA.
CAN	Cardiovascular autonomic neuropathy.
CaP	Carcinoma of the prostate, or prostate cancer.
CAP37	Cationic antimicrobial protein.
CAPK	Ceramide activated protein kinase.
CaR	The Ca^{2+} -sensing regulator. The extracellular calcium-sensing receptor.
Carbonyl	The divalent radical $CO=$, e.g., carbonyl chloride (phosgene $COCl_2$), nickel carbonyl (gaseous industrial product). Carbonyl also is the divalent

group C=O, occurring in compounds such as aldehyde, ketones, carboxylic acid, and esters.

CARD	Caspase recruitment domain.
Caspase	Cysteine aspartic acid-specific proteases.
Caveolae	Flask-shaped sacrolemmal invaginations of fairly uniform size that are reported to be present in all smooth muscle cells.
CBAVD	Cystic fibrosis/congenital bilateral absence of the vas deferens.
CBG	Corticosteroid-binding globulin.
CBP	Chronic bacterial prostatitis.
CBP	Continuous blood purification.
CBP	CREB-binding protein.
CCl ₄	Carbon tetrachloride.
CD95	Also called Fas or Apo-1.
Cd	Cadmium = A bivalent metal.
CD	Cluster of differentiation.
CD	Conventional dosing.
CDC genes	Cell division cycle genes.
cdk	Cyclin dependent kinase
cdkI	Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor.
CDKs	Cyclin-dependent kinases.
CDT	Cadeveric donor transplantations.
CED	Caenorhabditis elegans.
CEF	Cyclophosphamide, epirubicin and fluorouracil.
Centrifugal	Moving away from a center.
Centripetal	Moving toward a centre.
CEOOH	Cholesterylester hydroperoxide.
CFTR	Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator.

CFU	Colony forming unit.
CFU-E	Colony-forming unit, erythroid.
CFU-GEMM	Colony-forming unit-granulocyte/erythroid/monocyte/megakaryocyte.
CFUs/ml	CFUs per milliliter of bacteria in the urine.
CGD	Chronic granulomatous disease.
CGH	Comparative genomic hybridisation.
cGMP	Cyclic 3',5'-guanosine monophosphate.
CGRP	Calcitonin gene-related peptide.
Ch-4S	Chondroitin 4-sulphate.
Ch-6S	Chondroitin 6-sulphate.
CHDF	Continuous haemodiafiltration.
Chelate	To combine with a metal in complexes compound in which a metallic ion is sequestered and firmly bound into a ring within the chelating molecule.
CHF	Continuous hemifiltration.
CHIP28	Channel-forming integral protein of 28 kDa.
CI	Continuous infusion.
cIAP	Cellular inhibitor of apoptosis
CIC	Clean intermittent catheterisation.
CIEP	Counter immunoelectrophoresis.
CISC	Clean intermittent self-catheterisation.
CISCA	Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, cisplatin.
Cisternae	Flat sacs.
CK	Creatine kinase.
CK-aAb	CK-auto-antibodies.
CL	Chemiluminescence.
CM	Calmodulin.
CM	Cisplatin, methotrexate.

CML	Carboxymethyllysine.
CMLs	Chronic myelogenous leukemias.
CMRO ₂	Cerebral metabolic rate for oxygen.
CMV	Methotrexate, vinblastine, cisplatin.
CNF	Ciliary neurotrophic factor.
CNTF	Ciliary Neurotrophic factor.
COD	Calcium oxalate dihydrate.
COM	Calcium oxalate monohydrate.
Complete response	Complete disappearance of all evidence of the tumour.
COOH	Carboxyl group.
COP	Cardiac output.
COPs	Cytosolic coat proteins.
CoQ ₁₀ ^{·-}	Ubisemiquinone-10 radical.
CoQ ₁₀ H ₂	Ubiquinol-10.
CoQ	CoQ ₁₀ .
COX	Cyclo-oxygenase.
CP	Cisplatin.
cPLA ₂	Cytosolic phospholipase A ₂ .
CR	Complete response.
CR	Computed radiography.
CrCl	Creatinine clearance.
C-reactive protein	Named after it reacted with the pneumococcal C-polysaccharide during acute pneumococcal pneumonia.
Creatine kinase	An Mg ⁺⁺ -activated transferase enzyme, catalyses the phosphorylation of creatine by ATP to form phosphocreatine. This reaction stores ATP as phosphocreatine in muscle and brain tissue. It occurs in 3 isoenzyme, 2 M (muscle), B (brain).

CK₁ (BB) is found primarily in brain, CK₂ (MB) primarily in cardiac muscle, and CK₃ (MM) primarily in skeletal muscle.

CREB	cAMP response element binding protein.
Cremastric (Geijel's) (hypogastric) reflex	Stimulation of the skin on the front and inner side of the thigh retracts the testis on the same side. Indicates integrity of the first lumbar nerve segment of the spinal cord or its root, absence indicates damage of the first lumbar nerve segment or its root or lesion of the corticospinal tract.
CRF	Chronic renal failure.
CRP	C-reactive protein.
CS	Chondroitin sulfate.
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid.
CT1	Cardiotrophin-1.
CTGF	Connective-tissue growth factor.
CTF	CAAAT transcription factor.
CTL	Cytotoxic T-lymphocytes.
CTP	Cystidine triphosphate.
CTR	Cough transmission ratio.
CTRF	Corticotropin-releasing hormone.
Cu	Copper.
CU	Cresta urethralis.
Cu ⁺	Cuprous, copper in its monovalent form.
Cu ²⁺	Cupric, copper in its divalent form in aqueous solution..
cyto c	Cytochrome c.
Cytochrome	Any class of hemoproteins whose principal biologic function is electron transport by virtue of

a reversible valency change of its heme iron; cytochromes, are distinguished according to their prosthetic group as a, b, c, and d. Cytochrome b₅ reductase, a flavoprotein that transfers electrons from NADH or NADPH to cytochrome b₅, as in the liver microsomal desaturation of fatty acids. Cytochrome c oxidase, a copper-containing cytochrome of the a type which receive electrons from cytochrome c and transfers them to oxygen, enabling the oxygen to combine with hydrogen ions to form water, also called c. aa₃.

Cytokine A generic term from nonantibody proteins released by one cell population on contact with specific antigen, which act as intra-cellular mediators in the generation of an immune response.

Cytosol The liquid medium of the cytoplasm, i.e., cytoplasm minus organelles and nonmembranous insoluble components.

DAF Decay-accelerating factor.

DAG Diacylglycerol.

Dalton Atomic mass unit.

Dartos (scrotal) reflex vermicular contractions of the dartos muscle when a cold or stroking stimulus is applied to the perineum.

DcRs Decoy receptors.

Deconditioning A change in CV function after prolonged periods of weightlessness, probably related to a shift of a quantity of blood from the lower limbs to the thorax, resulting in reflex diuresis and a reduction

	of blood volume.
DED	Death effector domain.
dendritic cells (DC)	A heterogeneous group of nonphagocytic lymph node constituents comprising follicular dendritic cells of the germinal centres, interdigitating cells of the deep cortex, and veil cells of the afferent lymph and lymphatic sinuses, all of which have an irregular shape with numerous branching processes and an inconspicuous complement of cell organelles. DC are bone marrow derived professional antigen presenting cells (APC).
DES	Diethylstilbestrol, a nonsteroid oestrogen.
DFMO	Difluoromethylornithine.
DHA	Dehydroascorbic acid.
DHAES	Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate.
DHEA	Dehydroepiandrosterone.
DHIC	Detrusor hyperactivity with impaired contractility.
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation.
Disequilibrium syndrome	a group of symptoms occurring during or following hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis, resulting from an osmotic shift of water into the brain, usually there is headache and less often nausea, muscle cramps, nervous irritability, drowsiness, and convulsions.
DKA	Diabetic ketoacidosis.
DM-Mt3243	diabetes mellitus due to 3243 bp mitochondrial tRNA mutation.
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide.
DNA-PK	DNA-dependent protein kinase

DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid.
DNIC	Dinitrosyl-iron complexes.
DNP	Dorsal nerve of the penis.
DNR	Do not resuscitate.
DO	Detrusor overactivity.
Do ₂	Oxygen delivery.
Do ₂ I	Oxygen delivery index.
Dorsal (erector spinae) reflex	contraction of the back muscle in response to stimulation of the skin over the erector spinal muscle.
DPL	Diagnostic peritoneal lavage.
Dpp	Dipeptide permease.
DRE	Digital rectal examination.
DRG	Dorsal root ganglion.
DS	Dermatan sulphate.
DSA	Digital subtraction angiography.
DSB	DNA double-strand breakage.
DTH	Delayed type hypersensitivity responses.
Dysesthesia	Impairment of any sense, especially of that of touch, unpleasant abnormal sensation produced by normal stimuli.
Dysontogenesis	Defective embryonic development.
Dysontogenetic	Characterised of dysontogenesis.
Dystocia	Abnormal or difficult labour.
EAA	Essential amino acids.
EAA	Excitatory amino acid neurotransmitters.
EAS	External anal sphincter.
ECD	Extracellular domain.
ECF	Extracellular fluid.
ECM	Extracellular matrix.

ECP	Eosinophil cationic protein.
ED	Endogenous defences.
EDN	Eosinophil derived neurotoxin.
EDTA	Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid.
EFA	Essential fatty acid.
EGF	Epidermal growth factor.
ELAM	Endothelial leukocyte-adhesion molecule.
Electrolytes	solutes that forms ions in the solution and conduct electricity.
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. ELISA describes an enzyme-based immunoassay method which is useful for measuring antigen concentrations.
ELR	Glutamic acid-leucine-arginine.
Emla	Eutectic of local anaesthetics.
EMT	Epithelial-mesenchymal transition.
ENA-78	Epithelial-derived neutrophil attractant-78.
ENFs	Epidermal nerve fibers.
EP	Endogenous pyrogen.
EPCR	Protein C receptor.
Epigastric reflex	contraction of the abdominal muscles caused by stimulation of the skin of the epigastric or over the 5th and 6th intercostal spaces near the axilla.
epitope	An antigenic determinant of known structure.
EPN	Emphysematous pyelonephritis.
EPO	Eosinophil peroxidase.
EPO	Erythropoietin.
EPS	Expression of prostatic secretion.
EPS	Extraprostatic space.
EPS	Extracellular polymeric substances.

ER	Oestrogen receptor.
ERK	Extracellular signal-regulated kinase.
ERT kinase	EGF receptor threonine kinase.
ESPs	Extracellular signalling proteins.
ESR	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
ESRF	Endstage renal failure.
ETC	electron transport chain.
ETF	Electron transferring flavoprotein.
ETS	Enviornmental tobacco smoke.
EUA	Examination under anaesthesia.
Eukaryote	An organism whose cells have a true nucleus.
FAA	Free fatty acids.
Fab	Variable heavy chains.
FADD	Fas-associated death domain, also called Mot 1.
Fas	Fatty acid synthetase.
Fas	(CD95/APO-1) A cell surface receptor directly responsible for triggering cell death by apoptosis
FasL	Fas ligand.
Fc	Constant heavy chains.
FDPs	Fibrin degradation products.
Fe	Ferrum (iron).
Fe ²⁺	Ferrous.
Fe ³⁺	Ferric.
Fe ³⁺ -O ₂ -Fe ²⁺	Perferryl radicals.
Ferric	Containing iron in its plus-three oxidation state, Fe ³⁺ .
Ferrous	Containing iron in its plus-two oxidation state, Fe ²⁺ .
Ferrum	Iron, Fe.
FIO ₂	Fractional inspired oxygen.

FLIPs	FADD-like ICE inhibitory proteins.
Flow cytometry	Is a powerful analytic technique in which individual cells can be simultaneously analysed for several parameters, including size and granularity, as well as, the expression of surface and intracellular markers defined by fluorescent antibodies.
FNA	Fine needle aspiration.
FRSs	Free radical scavengers.
FSH	Follicle-stimulating hormone.
FWD	Free water deficit.
GAGs	Glycosaminoglycans.
GAP	Glans-approximation procedure.
GALT	Gut-associated lymphoid tissue.
GAPs	GTPase activating proteins.
GAS	Group A Streptococcus pyogenes.
GBM	Glomerular basement membrane.
GC	Glucocorticoids.
GCAP	Germ cell-specific alkaline phosphatase.
GCP	Granulocyte chemotactic protein.
GCSF	Granulocyte-colony-stimulating factor.
GCT	Germ cell tumour.
Geijel's reflex	(inguinal) Reflex in the female corresponding to the cremastic reflex in the male, on stroking of the inner anterior aspect of the upper thigh there is a contraction of the muscular fibers at the upper edge of Poupart's ligament.
Genotype	The alleles present at one or more specific foci.
GFAT	Glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate-amidotransferase.
GFN	The genitofemoral nerve.

GIFT	Gamete intrafallopian transfer.
GISA	Glycopeptide intermediate-susceptible S aureus.
GIT	Gastrointestinal tract.
GLA	-linolenic acid.
GLIP	Glycerol intrinsic protein.
GlucN-6-P	Glucosamine-6-phosphate.
Glut-1	Human erythrocyte glucose transporter.
GM-CSF	Granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor.
GnRH	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone.
GPI	Glycerophosphatidylinositol.
Gonadorelin	Synthetic luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone, structurally identical to the natural hormone.
GOT	Glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase.
GPI	Glycosyl phosphatidylinositol.
GR	Glucocorticoid receptor.
GRO	Growth regulated oncogene.
GRAP	Glanular reconstruction and preputioplasty.
GRP	Gastrin-releasing peptide.
Gram's staining	a staining procedure devised by Gram in which microorganisms are stained with crystal violet, treated with 1:15 dilution of Lugol's iodine; decolorized with ethanol or ethanol acetone, and counterstained with a contrasting dye, usually safranin. Those microorganisms that retain the crystal violet stain are said to be gram-positive, and those that lose the crystal violet stain by decolorization but stain with the counterstain are said to be gram-negative.
Gram-negative	losing the stain or decoloralized by alcohol in

	Gram's method of staining, a primary characteristic of bacteria having a cell wall surface more complex in chemical deposition than do the gram-positive.
Gram-positive	retaining the stain or resisting decolorization by alcohol in Gram's method of staining, a primary characteristic of bacteria whose cell wall is composed of peptidoglycan and teichoic acid.
Gray (Gy)	A unit of absorbed radiation dose equal to 100 rads.
Grb2	Growth factor receptor-binding protein 2.
GSH	Glutathione (reduced).
GSI	Genuine stress incontinence.
GSLs	Glycosphingolipids.
GSNO	S-nitrosoglutathione.
GSSG	Glutathione (oxidised).
GT	Glucose transporters.
GTF	Glucose tolerance factor.
GTP	Guanosine triphosphate.
GTS	Growing teratoma syndrome.
GTT	Glucose tolerance tests.
HA	Hyaluronic acid.
Haemiacidrin	Solution containing citric and gluconic acids, magnesium hydroxycarbonate, magnesium acid citrate and calcium carbonate.
Haemin	Ferric heme. Heme is used as a generic expression denoting no particular iron valence state.
HA-MRSA	Hospital-acquired MRSA.
HbA1c	Haemoglobin A1c.

H-B-EGF	Heparin-binding epidermal growth factor-like growth factor.
H/R	Hypoxia/reoxygenation.
H ₂ O ₂	Hydrogen peroxide.
H ₂ O	Water.
H ₄ bioprotein	Tetrahydrobioprotein.
HCAs	Heterocyclic amines.
hCG	Human chorionic gonadotropin.
HCO ₃ ⁻	Bicarbonate, is a proton acceptor (base).
H ₂ CO ₃	Carbonic acid, is a proton donor (acid).
HDL	High-density lipoprotein.
HGF	Hepatocyte growth factor.
HHNK	Hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic nonketotic coma.
HIT	Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.
hKLK2	Human glandular kallikrein-1.
HLA	Human leucocyte antigen.
hMG	Human menopausal gonadotropin.
HMT	Histamine-N-methyltransferase.
HMW	High-molecular-weight.
HMW-AOPP	High molecular weight-AOPP.
HNO ₂	Nitrous acid.
HOCl	Hypochlorous acid.
HOCM	High osmolar contrast media.
Homolysis	Lysis of a cell by extracts of the same type of tissue.
HOONO	Peroxynitrous acid.
HOX	Hypohalous acids.
hPAP	Human prostatic acid phosphatase.
HPMC	The human peritoneal mesothelial cell.
HPN	Home parental nutrition.

HPP-CFC	High proliferative potential colony-forming cell.
HPS	Hepatopulmonary syndrome.
h, hr, hrs	Hour, hours.
HREs	Hormone response elements.
Hrs.	Hydrophobic regions.
HRV	Heart rate variability.
HS	Heparan sulphate.
HSC	Haematopoietic stem cell.
HSF	Heat shock transcription factors.
5-HT _{1A}	5-hydroxytryptamine _{1A} .
HTGp	Prostate specific transglutaminase.
HTL	Human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I.
HUS	Haemolytic uremic syndrome.
Hydrazine	A colourless, gaseous diamine, H ₂ N-NH ₂ , also any member of a group of its substitution derivatives. Also called diamide.
hydrogen peroxide	H ₂ O ₂
8-iso-PGF ₂	8-iso-prostaglandin F ₂ or 8-epi-prostaglandin F ₂
IADSA	Intraarterial digital subtraction angiogram.
I-CAM1	Intracellular adhesion molecule 1.
I/R injury	Ischaemia/reperfusion injury.
IA	Intra-arterial.
IAP	Intra-abdominal pressure.
IAP	Inhibitor of apoptosis proteins.
IBT	Immunobead rosette test.
IC	Ischiocavernosus.
IC	Interstitial cystitis.
ICAM	Intercellular adhesion molecule.
ICE	IL1 converting enzyme, is a cysteine protease that converts prointerleukin-1 to its active form

	by cleaving it at aspartate residues.
ICM	Intra-cellular matrix (cytosol).
ICS	Immunocytochemical staining.
I.C.S	International Continence Society.
ICSI	Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.
ICU	Intensive care unit.
IDDM	Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
IEMA	Monoclonal immunoenzymetric assay.
IERG	Immediate early response genes.
IES	Invaginated extraprostatic space.
IF	Intrinsic factor.
IFN	Interferon.
IGF1	Insulin-like growth factor 1.
IGIF	IFN- inducing factor.
IIR	Inflammatory immune response.
IKK	Inhibitor of κ B (I- κ B) kinase complex.
IL	Interleukin.
IMP	Inosine monophosphate.
IMPs	Intramembranous particles.
iNOS	Inducible nitric oxide synthase.
INR	International normalised ratio.
Intracrine	A type of hormone function in which a regulatory factor acts within the cell that synthesises it by binding to intracellular receptors.
ionophore	Any molecule, as drug, that increases the permeability of cell membranes to a specific ion.
IMPs	Intramembranous particles.
IP-10	Interferon- inducible protein-10.
IP6	Inositol Hexaphosphate.
IR	Insulin receptor.

IRMA	Monoclonal immunoradiometric assay.
ISD	Intrinsic sphincter deficiency.
ISH	In situ hybridisation.
ISI	International sensitive index.
IT	Immunotherapy.
ITP	Inosine triphosphate.
IUI	Intrauterine insemination.
IVDSA	Intravenous digital subtraction angiogram.
IVF	In vitro fertilisation.
IVU	Intravenous urography.
Jaffe reaction	Measurement of PRA, plasma electrolytes and creatinine.
Jak	Janus family.
JNK	c-Jun N-terminal kinase, or SAPK.
K ⁺	Potassium ion
KA	kang ai.
KALIG	Kallmann's syndrome interval gene.
kD	kilo Dalton.
KDSM	Keratinizing desquamative squamous metaplasia.
KGf	Keratinocyte growth factor.
kilobase, kb	A unit used designating the length of a nucleic acid sequence. 7 kb means a sequence 7000 nucleotides long.
Kilodalton, kda, kDa, kD, kd	A unit of mass, being 1000 daltons.
Kir	K channel, inward rectifier.
Knudson's two-mutation theory of cancer	In order for a cell to become transformed, the functions of a critical growth control gene must be inactivated by mutations, or by epigenetic events that affect both copies of the gene.

Kocher's (testicular compression) reflex	contraction of the abdominal muscle on compression of the testicle.
KS	Keratan sulfate.
L	carbon-centred lipid radical
LAB	Lactic acid bacteria.
LAD	Leukocyte-adhesion-deficiency syndrome
LAK	Lymphokine-activated killer.
LAMPs	Lysosome-associated membrane proteins.
LAPP	Leech antiplatelet protein.
LCP	Lineage-committed progenitors.
LD ₅₀	Median lethal dose.
LDL	Low-density lipoprotein.
LH	Luteinizing hormone.
LHRH	Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone.
LIF	Leukaemia inhibiting factor.
Lineage	Descent traced down from or back to a common ancestor.
Lithotomy position	The patient in dorsal decubitus with hips and knees flexed and the thigh abducted and externally rotated.
LMA	Longitudinal muscle of the anus.
LMNL	lower motor neurone lesions.
LMWA	Low molecular weight antioxidant.
LMW-AOPP	Low molecular weight-AOPP.
LOO·	Lipid peroxy radical.
LOOH	Lipid hydroperoxide.
LOCM	Low osmolar contrast media.
LOX	Lipoxygenase.
LPB	LPS-binding protein.
LPL	Lipoprotein lipase.

LPS	Lipopolysaccharide.
LRDT	Living related donor renal transplantations.
LUTO	Lower urinary tract obstruction.
M	
<hr/> M	Molality = the number of moles of solute dissolved in 1,000 g of solvent.
M	Molarity = the number of moles of solute in exactly 1 litre of solution.
MAP	Mean arterial pressure.
MAP	Mitogen-activated protein.
MAP-2 kinase	Microtubule associated protein-2 kinase.
MAPK	Mitogen-activated protein kinase.
MAPKK kinases	MAPK kinase kinases.
MAR	Mixed agglutination reaction.
Mass (Riddochs) reflex	In severe spinal cord injury, stimulation below the level of the lesion produces flexion reflexes to the lower extremity, evacuation of the bowel and bladder, and sweating of the skin below the level of the lesion.
MBP	Major basic protein.
MBP kinase	Myelin basic protein kinase.
MCO	Metal catalysed oxidation.
MCP	Monocyte chemoattractant protein.
MCP-1	Macrophage chemoattractant protein 1.
MDF	Myocardial depressant factor.
MDH	Malate dehydrogenase.
mdr or MDR	multidrug resistance gene.
MELAS	Mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes.
Menaquinone	Any of a series of compounds in which the phytyl side chain of phytonadione (vit K ₁) is

replaced by a side chain of prenyl units and which have vitamin K activity, they are synthesised in gram-positive bacteria. Called also farnoquinone and vit K₂.

Merism	The repetition of parts in an organism so as to form a regular pattern.
MET	Mesenchymal-epithelial transition.
metHb	Methaemoglobin.
MFO	Mixed-function oxidation.
MGF	Mast cell growth factor.
mGy	MilliGrays.
MHCs	myosin heavy chain subunits.
Micturation reflex	Any of the reflexes necessary for effortless evacuation of urine and subconscious maintenance of continence, vesical contraction following distention of the bladder, vesical contraction evoked by urethral flow, vesical contraction evoked by proximal urethral distension, relaxation of the urethra resulting from running liquid in the urethra, distention of the bladder resulting in relaxation of the external sphincter, relaxation of the proximal urethral smooth muscle by distension of the bladder and vesical contraction related to running liquid through the urethra.
MIC	Minimum inhibitory concentration.
MIG	Monokine induced by IFN .
MIP	Major intrinsic protein.
MIP-1	Macrophage inflammatory protein-1 .
MIS	Mullerian inhibiting substance.

MIWC	Mercurial-insensitive water channel.
MLCK	Myosin light chain kinase.
MLCP	Myosin light-chain phosphatase.
MLNs	Mesenteric lymph nodes.
MLR	Mixed lymphocyte reaction.
MM	Malignant melanoma.
MMD	Mitochondrial membrane depolarization.
MMP	Matrix metalloproteinase.
Mn	Manganese.
MNV	Mean nuclear volume.
MØ	The macrophage lineage.
MODS	Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome.
MOF	Multiple organ failure.
Molal	Containing one mole of solute/kg of solvent. molal refers to the weight of the solvent, molar to the volume of solvent.
Mole, mol	The amount of substance (in a system) that contains as many elementary entities (atoms, ions, molecules, or radicals) as there are carbon atoms in 12 grams of carbon-12(¹² C), or that amount of chemical compound whose mass in grams is equivalent to its formula mass.
MPAP	Mean pulmonary arterial pressure.
MPF	Mutation promotion factor.
MPIF	Monocyte/macrophage procoagulant inducing factor.
MPO	Myeloperoxidase.
MPS	Mononuclear phagocyte system.
M-6-P	Mannose-6-phosphate.
mRNA	Messenger ribonucleic acid.

MRSA	Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus.
MSC	Mechanosensitive ion channels.
mtDNA	Mitochondrial DNA.
MTHFR	Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.
MTIR	Multiple total internal reflection.
Mutagen	A chemical or physical agent that induces or increases genetic mutations by causing changes in DNA.
MVAC	Methotrexate, vinblastine, doxorubicin, and cysplatin.
N	
Na ⁺	Sodium ion.
NAC	N-acetyl cysteine.
NAD ⁺	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (oxidised form).
NADH	Dihyronicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (reduced form).
NADP ⁺	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (oxidised form).
NADPH	Dihyronicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (reduced form).
NANC	Noradrenergic, noncholinergic.
NAP	Neutrophil activating protein.
NAT2	N-acetyltransferase 2.
NCAM	Neural cell adhesion molecule.
NDI	Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.
nDNA	Nuclear DNA.
NDP kinases	Nucleoside diphosphate kinases family.
ND:YAG	Neodymium:yttrium-aluminum-garnet.
NE	Norepinephrine.

NEAA	Non-essential amino acids.
NED	No evidence of disease.
NEFA	Nonesterified fatty acid.
Neoadjuvant	A term used to describe preliminary cancer therapy. Chemotherapy administered before cystectomy or definitive RT.
NF1	Neurofibromatosis type-1 gene.
NF-IL6	Nuclear factor of IL-6.
NF B	Nuclear factor kappa B.
NFR	Not for resuscitation.
NGF	Nerve growth factor.
NIDDM	Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
NIK	NF B-inducing kinase.
Nitrate	NH_3^- .
Nitrite	NH_2^- .
NK	Natural killer cells.
nM	Nanomolar.
NMDA	N-methyl-D-aspartate.
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance.
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide.
NO^{2-}	Nitronium ion.
N_2O_3	Dinitrogen trioxide.
N_2O_4	Dinitogen tetroxide.
NOS	Nitric oxide synthase, which is a cytochrome. P450 type haemoprotein. . Type-1 NOS (neuronal, nNOS), type-3 NOS (endothelial, eNOS), and type-2 or inducible NOS (iNOS).
NPTR	Nocturnal penile tumescence and rigidity.
NRP	Non-radical product.
NRPs	Nuclear regulatory proteins.

NRTK	Non-receptor tyrosine kinase.
NSE	Neuron specific enolase.
NUV	Nocturnal urine volume.
O	
<hr/>	
8OHdG	8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine.
O ₂	Oxygen.
¹ O ₂	Singlet oxygen.
O ₂ ⁻	Superoxide anion radical.
O ₂ ²⁻	Peroxide anion.
·OH	The hydroxyl radical.
OCl ⁻	The hypochlorite ion.
ODC	Orotidine 5'-phosphate decarboxylase.
OFRs	Oxygen free radicals.
ONOO ⁻	Peroxynitrite.
OPG	Osteoprotagan.
OPG	Osteoprotegerin.
ORFs	Open reading frames.
Orphan receptor	Receptor whose ligands have not been identified yet.
OSA	Obstructive sleep apnoea.
OSCE	Objective Structured Clinical Examination.
OSLER	Objective Structured Long Examination Record.
OSM	Oncostatin M.
o-tolidine	A compound related to benzidine and formerly used in testing occult blood.
Oxide	Any compound oxygen with an element or radical.
OXPHOS	Oxidative phosphorylation.
P	
<hr/>	
PABA	Para-aminobenzoic acid.

PAF	Platelet activating factor.
PAF	Prostatic antibacterial factor.
PAF1	Plasminogen-activator inhibitor 1.
PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
PAI-1	Plasminogen activator inhibitor.
Palpation	The application of the palm of the fingers with light pressure to the surface of the body for the purpose of determining the consistence of the parts beneath in physical diagnosis.
PARP	Poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase.
Partial response	Decrease by 50% in the volume of tumour.
PASD	The prostate-specific antigen density.
PC	Phosphatidylcholine.
PCA	Procoagulant activity.
pCi	Picocurie.
PCM	Pubococcygeus muscle.
PCMP	Posterior portion of pubococcygeus muscle.
PCN	Percutaneous nephrostomy.
PCNA	Proliferating cell nuclear antigen.
PCNL	Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy.
PC-PLC	Phosphocholine-phospholipase C.
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction.
Pcr	Phosphocreatine.
PDE	Phosphodiesterase.
PDGF	Platelet-derived growth factor.
PDN	Painful diabetic neuropathy.
PE	Phosphatidylethanolamine.
PE	Polyethylene.
PE	Prostatic epithelium.
PEM	Protein energy malnutrition.

PEP	Phosphoenolpyruvate.
Peroxynitrite	ONOO ⁻
PEST	pro-glu-ser-thr.
PF4	Platelet factor 4.
pfu	Plaque forming units.
PGA1	Phosphoglyceraldehyde.
PGs	Proteoglycan.
PGFs	Peptide growth factors.
PGHS	Prostaglandin H synthase.
PGP	Protein gene product.
Ph ⁺	Philadelphia+ chromosome.

Phase I studies evaluate toxicity and dose-schedule. They are usually done in patients who have failed other therapies. Any response is an added bonus.

Phase II studies evaluate a specific dose or schedule against a specific tumour.

Phase III studies compare the current best therapy against the experimental treatment. For some tumours, there is no best treatment and the effects are measured against appropriate controls. Phase III studies may also identify equally effective regimens that may have less toxicity.

Phenotype	The expression of a single gene or gene pair.
Pheromone	A substance secreted to the outside of the body by an individual and perceived by a second individual of the same species, releasing a specific reaction of behaviour in the percipient
PHN	Postherpetic neuralgia.
phospholamban	22 kilodalton membrane-bound polypeptide of the sacroplasmic reticulum.
PI-3K	Phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase.
P _i	Inorganic phosphate.

PI ₃ -kinase	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase.
PKA	Protein kinase A.
PKC	Protein kinase C.
PKG	Protein kinase G.
PLAP	Placental alkaline phosphatase.
Plastic	Tending to build up tissues or to restore a lost part.
Plasticity	The quality of being plastic or conformable, the ability of the embryonic cells to alter in conformity with the immediate environment.
PLC-g	Phospholipase C-g.
PLGF	Placental growth factor.
PLS	Pathogenesis, location and degree of symptoms, and symptoms as prognostic factors.
PMA	Phorbol myristate acetate.
PMDS	Persistent Mullerian-duct syndrome.
PMNs	Polymorphonucleocytes.
PMØ	Peritoneal macrophages.
PND	Percutaneous nephrostomy drainage.
Pol II	RNA polymerase II.
Polyene	A chemical compound in which there are several conjugated double bonds.
Polyol	An alcohol containing more than 2 hydroxyl groups, e.g., sugar alcohols, inositol.
ppb	Parts per billion.
PPi	Inorganic pyrophosphate.
PPIase	Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase.
ppm	Parts per million.
PR	Partial response.
PR	Persistent positive cytology.

PR	per-rectal examination.
PR	Progesterone receptor.
PRA	plasma renin activity.
Prehn's sign	Pain due to torsion of spermatic cord increases when scrotum is gently lifted up onto the symphysis pubis. Pain due to epididymoorchitis is relieved.
Progression	Growth of the tumour (as new lesions) in spite of therapy.
PROS	Partially reduced oxygen species.
PS	Phosphatidyl serine.
PS	Prostatic stroma.
PSP	Photostimulable phosphor.
PSPs	Protein serine phosphatases.
PT	The mitochondrial permeability transition.
PTHrP	Parathyroid hormone-related peptide.
PTCL	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma.
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene.
PTK	Protein tyrosine kinase.
Pto ₂	Oxygen tension.
PTP1C	Protein phosphatase-1C.
PTPases	Protein tyrosine phosphatases.
PTR	Pressure transmission ratio.
PU	Polyurethane.
PUFAs	Polyunsaturated fatty acids.
PUJO	Pelviureteric junction obstruction, as UPJO.
PUL	Pubourethral ligament.
PUSM	Periurethral straited muscle.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride.
PVN	Paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus.

PVR	Postvoiding residual of urine.
PVRI	Pulmonary vascular resistance index.
Q	
QFIA	Quantitative fluorescence image analysis.
QoL	Quality of life.
Quinone	Any benzene derivative in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.
R	
Rad	A unit of measurement of the absorbed dose of ionising radiation, it corresponds to an energy transfer of 100 ergs/gm of any absorbing material. The biological effect of 1 rad depends on the tissue exposed to radiation.
RAR	Retinoic acid receptor.
rasGAP	GTPase activating protein.
RAST	Radio-allergo-absorbent.
RB	Retinoblastoma.
RBC	Red blood cells.
RCOs	Reactive carbonyl compounds.
RDA	Recommended daily dose allowances.
REE	Resting energy expenditure.
Reno-intestinal reflex	Inhibition of the mobility of the intestine resulting from renal irritation.
Reno-renal reflex	A reflex pain or anuria in a sound kidney in cases in which the other kidney is diseased.
RFLP	Restriction fragment length polymorphism.
RGD	Arg-Gly-Asp, a recognition sequence on many ligands of integrins.
Rheology	The science of the deformation and flow of matter, such as the flow of blood through the

	heart and blood vessels.
RIA	Radioimmunoassay.
RIP	Receptor-interacting protein.
RLF	Replication licensing factor
RMR	Resting metabolic rate.
RNH-Cl	Chloramines.
R-NHI	Endogenous amines.
RNI	Reactive nitrogen intermediate.
ROC	Receiver operating characteristic.
ROI	Reactive oxygen intermediates.
ROM	Reactive oxygen metabolites.
ROO [•]	Peroxyl radical.
ROR	Reactive oxygen radicals.
ROS	Reactive oxygen species.
RPNLD	Retroperitoneal lymph node dissection.
Rrs	Response rates.
RSK-kinase	Ribosomal S6 protein kinase.
RSNO	S-nitrosothiols.
RT	Radiotherapy.
RTLFS	Respiratory tract lining fluids.
RT-PCR	Transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction.
RVD	Regulatory cell volume decrease.
RVI	Regulatory cell volume increase.
RXR	Retinoid X receptor.
S	
<hr/>	
SAA	Serum amyloid A.
SAM	S-adenosymethionine.
Sanative	Having a tendency to heal, curative.
Sanogenesis	The science dealing with sanative, i.e., the mechanisms of prevention and elimination of the

pathological process, and mechanisms responsible for compensation and recovery of disordered functions.

SAPK	Stress activated protein kinase, or JNK.
SBR	Small bowel resection.
SBS	Small bowel syndrome.
SCAMPS	Secretory carrier membrane proteins.
SCC	Squamous cell carcinoma.
SCF	Stem cell factor.
SCFA	Small-chain fatty acids.
Schiff's reagent	A reagent for testing for the presence of aldehydes. German chemist.
Scission	In chemistry, the splitting of a molecule into two or more simpler molecules. Splitting, fission.
Scr	Serum creatinine.
SDH	Sorbitol dehydrogenase.
SDF	Stromal cell-protein.
Se	Selenium.
Senescence	The process or condition of growing old, especially the condition resulting from the transitions and accumulations of the deleterious aging processes.
SERMs	Selective oestrogen receptor modulators.
Ser-P	Serine phosphorylation.
PET	Positron emission tomography.
Sexual reflex	Reflex of erection and ejaculation produced by stimulation of the genitals.
SF-1	Steroidogenic factor 1.
SG	Specific gravity.
sGC	Soluble guanylate cyclase.

SH2 domains	Scr homology domain 2.
SHBG	Sex hormone binding globulin.
SI	Stress incontinence.
SIgA, S-IgA	Secretory immunoglobulin A.
SIRS	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome.
SK	Streptokinase.
Sle	Sialyl Lewis ^x .
Sle ^x	Sialyl Lewis ^x .
SM	Sphingomyelin.
SMase	Sphingomyelinase.
SMCs	Smooth muscle cells.
SPN	Sacral parasympathetic nucleus.
SO ₂ ⁻	Superoxide radical.
SP	Single positive cells.
SP	Substance P.
SPA	Surfactant protein-A.
SPECT	Single photon emission computed tomography.
SPF	S-phase promoting factors.
SR	Sarcoplasmic reticulum.
SSB	Single-strand breaks (DNA).
STAT or Stat proteins	Signal transducers and activators of transcription.
Steinstrasse	The stream of tiny stone fragments that may fill the ureter after lithotripsy-and may obstruct it.
SSRIs	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
STE	Stryneric thermoplastic elastomer.
STF	Semiferous tubule fluid.
Stochastic	Able to conjecture skilfully; arrived at by skilful conjecturing; random.
Sucalfate	Sucrose aluminum sulfonate.
Suprapubic	Stroking the abdomen above Poupart's ligament

(supraumbilical)	cause deviation of the linea alba toward the side
(epigastric) reflex	that is stroked.
SVRI	Systemic vascular resistance index.
Synthetase	Ligase.
T	
<hr/>	
TAFI	Thrombin activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor.
TAP	Tunica albuginea plication.
Tc	Technetium.
^{99m} Tc	Technetium-99m.
^{99m} Tc-DTPA	Technetium-99m diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid.
^{99m} Tc-MAG3	Technetium-99m mercaptoacetyltriglycine.
TCA cycle	Tricarboxylic acid cycle (Krebs cycle).
TCGF	T cell growth factor.
TCR	T-cell antigen receptor.
TCRE	Transcervical resection of endometrium.
TCSF	Tumour collagenase-stimulating factor.
TDF	Testis determining gene or factor.
TeBG	Testosterone-binding globulin.
TEE	Total energy expenditure.
Terpene	Any hydrocarbon of the formula C ₁₀ H ₁₆ , derivable chiefly from essential oils, resins, and other vegetable aromatic products. They may be acyclic, bicyclic, or monocyclic, and differ somewhat in physical properties.
TF	Tissue factor.
Tf	Transferrin.
TFPI	Tissue factor pathway inhibitor.
TGF	Transforming growth factor- .
TGN	Trans-Golgi network.

TSGs	Tumor suppressor genes.
TH	Tyrosine hydroxylase.
TH-cells	T-helper cells.
The lateral spermatic ligament	is that portion of the transversalis fascia enveloping the spermatic vessels and fixing them to the lateral abdominal wall. This structure is revealed only by separation of the spermatic vessels from the posterior peritoneum.
TIF	Testicular interstitial fluid.
TIL	Tumour-infiltrating leukocytes.
TIPS	Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt.
TLC	Therapeutic lifestyle changes.
TM	Thrombomodulin.
TMA	Thrombotic microangiopathy.
TIMP	Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases.
t_{\max}	Maximum elimination rate.
TMP	Tocopherol-mediated peroxidation.
TMP	Trimethoprim.
TMP-SMX	Trimethoprim-Sulpha-methoxazole.
TNAP	Tissue-non-specific alkaline phosphatase.
TNFR	Tumour necrosis factor receptor.
TNG	Trans-Golgi network.
Torr	A unit of pressure equal to 1 mmHg to within one part in 7 million. A unit of pressure equal to 1/760 atmosphere.
Tp	T-precursor lymphocyte.
TPA	Tissue plasminogen activator.
TPN	Total parenteral nutrition.
TR55	TNFR subunit p55.
TRP	Tubular reabsorption of phosphate.

TRADD	TNF-receptor-associated through death domain.
TRAF2	The ring finger protein.
TRAF2	TNFR-associated factor-2.
Trendelenburg's position	One in which the patient is supine on the table or bed, the head of which is tilted downward 30-40 degrees, and the table or bed angulated beneath the knees.
TRPM-2	Testosterone-repressed prostatic message-2.
TSGs	Tumor suppressor genes.
TTP	Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.
TUEP	Transurethral electrovaporization.
TUIP	Transurethral incision of the prostate.
TULIP	Transurethral laser incision of the prostate.
Tumefaction	A swelling, a state of being swollen.
TUMT	Transurethral microwave therapy.
TUNA	Transurethral needle ablation.
TUR	Transurethral resection.
TURBN	Transurethral resection of the bladder neck.
TURP	Transurethral resection of the prostate.
TUVP	Transurethral vaporisation of the prostate.
U	
Ubiquinol	The form of ubiquinone when reduced by two electrons.
Ubiquinone	Coenzyme Q.
UCA	Urinary concentrating ability.
U/E	Urea and electrolyte.
UGE	Urogenital epithelium.
UGM	Urogenital sinus mesenchyme.
UGS	Urogenital sinus.
UIC	Uninhibited contraction.

UK	Urokinase.
UMNL	Upper motor neurone lesions.
uPA	Urokinase type plasminogen activator.
UPJO	Ureteropelvic junction obstruction, as PUJO.
Urea	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$
Urea cycle	A series of metabolic reactions, occurring in the liver, by which ammonia is converted to urea using cyclically regenerated ornithine as a carrier.
Ureolysis	The decomposition of urea into CO_2 and NH_3 .
Urokinase	An enzyme found in the urine, it is elaborated by the parenchymal cells of the human kidney and functions as a plasminogen activator. It is used as a thrombolytic (fibrinolytic) agent.
Uromucoid	Tamm-Horsfall glycoprotein.
US	Ultrasound scan.
UTI	Urinary tract infection.
UTP	Uridine triphosphate.
V	
<hr/> VAC	Volume-activated channels.
VAP	Ventilator-associated pneumonia.
VB	Voided bladder.
VCAM	Vascular cell-adhesion molecule.
VCAM1	Vascular cell adhesion molecule 1.
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor.
VILI	Ventilator-induced lung injury.
VIP	Vasoactive intestinal peptide.
VIP21	Caveolin.
VLAP	Visual laser ablation of the prostate.
VLDL	Very-low-density lipoprotein.
V_{O_2}	Oxygen consumption.

VPF	Vascular permeability factor.
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus.
vs.	Versus.
VUJ	Ureterovesical junction.
VUR	Vesicoureteral reflux.
VZV	Varicella zoster virus.
W	
<hr/>	
WBC	White blood cells.
WCH-CD	Water channel expressed selectivity in kidney collecting duct apical membrane.
WHO	World health organisation.
X	
<hr/>	
X	Halide.
Xenobiotic	A foreign chemical to the biological system.
Z	
<hr/>	
ZCE	Zone of critical elasticity.
ZIFT	Zygote intrafallopian transfer.
Zn	Zinc.