



University of Illinois

EYE and EAR INFIRMARY

Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences

Among the Top 20
Eye Departments in the US
and a leader in Ophthalmology
and Visual Sciences for 150 Years



Commonly Used
OPHTHALMOLOGY
ABBREVIATIONS by Category

A POCKET GUIDE FOR RESIDENTS

Compiled by: Bryan Kim, MD

UIC

© COPYRIGHT BRYAN KIM, MD 2008

University of Illinois at Chicago

EDUCATION The Department of Ophthalmology accepts six residents to its program each year, making it one of nation's largest programs. We are also one of the most competitive with well over 600 applicants annually, of whom 72 are granted interviews. Our selection standards are among the highest. Our incoming residents graduated from prestigious medical schools including Brown, Northwestern, MIT, Cornell, University of Michigan, and University of Southern California. GPAs are typically 4.0 and board scores are rarely lower than the 95th percentile. Most applicants have research experience. In recent years our residents have gone on to prestigious fellowships at UC Davis, University of Chicago, Northwestern, University of Iowa, Oregon Health Sciences University, Bascom Palmer, Duke, UCSF, Emory, Wilmer Eye Institute, and UCLA. Our tradition of excellence in ophthalmologic education is reflected in the leadership positions held by our alumni, who serve as chairs of ophthalmology departments, the dean of a leading medical school, and the director of the National Eye Institute. We continue to train the best and the brightest to become leaders in ophthalmology.

Our fellowship programs in six subspecialties are also highly sought after. Our fellows recently have accepted positions at Duke, Northwestern, University of Texas at San Antonio, and Boston Medical Center, along with other prestigious academic and private practice groups.

Our annual schedule of continuing medical education courses for practicing ophthalmologists focuses on the treatment of difficult and complex cases. Our annual Illinois Eye Review is a week-long, learner-centered program providing participants with factual, conceptual and applied courses taught by faculty selected for their outstanding contributions to the teaching and practice of ophthalmology. The Illinois Eye Review stands apart from other comprehensive ophthalmology reviews by offering a menu of courses that allows participants to build a program around their individual needs and learning styles.

For more information about our residency and fellowship programs, contact Ronnie O'Herrin at (312) 996-8023 / ronoherr@uic.edu.

ANATOMY

OU	both eyes
OD	right eye
OS	left eye
IO	inferior oblique
SO	superior oblique
MR	medial rectus
SR	superior rectus
LR	lateral rectus
IR	inferior
CB	ciliary body

EXAM

Va	visual acuity
cc	with refractive correction
sc	without refractive correction
PH	pinhole visual acuity
PHNI	pinhole no improvement
NI	no improvement
CF @ XX ft	counts fingers (specify distance)
HM @ XX ft	hand motion (specify distance)
LP	light perception
LP c projection	light perception with projection
LP s projection	light perception without projection
NLP	no light perception
CSM	central, steady, maintained
F+F	fixes and follows
BCVA	best corrected visual acuity

REFRACTION

WRx	wearing Rx (currently worn eyeglass/contact lens prescription)
ARx	autorefraction
MRx	manifest refraction
CRx	cycloplegic refraction
NRx	near refraction
Add	amount of plus reading power (for bifocal/progressives)
R	retinoscopy
Rc	cycloplegic retinoscopy
Sph	sphere
Cyl	cylinder
Ax	axis
	[+/- number sphere] + [number cylinder] x [0-180 axis]
PD	Pupillary distance or prism diopter
Δ	prism diopter

GONIOSCOPY

CBB	ciliary body band
SS	scleral spur
TM	trabecular meshwork
SL	Schwalbe's line
PAS	peripheral anterior synechiae
NVA	neovascularization of the angle
EOM	extraocular muscles/movement

ALIGNMENT

E	esophoria
ET	esotropia
E(T)	intermittent esotropia
X	exophoria
XT	exotropia
X(T)	intermittent exotropia
HT	hypertropia
HoT	hypotropia
(add an apostrophe to indicate at near – eg. ET' means esotropia at near)	

EXTERNAL

MRD1	margin to reflex distance 1
MRD2	margin to reflex distance 2
LF	levator function
PF	palpebral fissure
Lag	lid lag
APD, RAPD	afferent papillary defect, relative afferent papillary defect
	APD by reverse testing/consensual response
CVF	confrontation visual fields
IOP	intraocular pressure
T	tonometry
Ta	applanation (Goldmann) tonometry
Tp	pneumotonometer
CCT/Pachy	central corneal thickness/pachymetry
SLE	slit lamp exam
L/L	lids/lashes
C/S	conjunctiva/sclera
K	cornea
A/C or AC	anterior chamber
D&Q	deep and quiet
C/F	cell/flare (graded 1+ to 4+)

I	iris
R/R	round/reactive
PS	posterior synechiae (designate location/clock hours)
NVI	neovascularization of the iris
L	lens
ACIOL	anterior chamber intraocular lens
PCIOL	posterior chamber
AV	anterior vitreous
DFE	dilated fundus exam
UDFE	undilated fundus exam
C/D	cup/disc ratio
D/M/V/P	disc/macula/vessels/periphery
RPE	retinal pigment epithelium

DIAGNOSES/FINDINGS

LIDS

MGD	meibomian gland dysfunction
MGP	meibomian gland plugging

CORNEA

PEE	punctate epithelial erosion
PEK	punctate epithelial keratopathy/keratitis
SPK	superficial punctate keratopathy/keratitis
SLK	superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis
BK	band keratopathy
ED	epithelial defect
DF	Descemet's fold
KP	keratic precipitate
PK	penetrating keratoplasty
EKC	epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
KCS	keratoconjunctivitis sicca
PBK	pseudophakic bullous keratopathy
IK	interstitial keratitis
KC or KCN	keratoconus

GLAUCOMA

POAG/OAG	primary open angle glaucoma/open angle glaucoma
COAG	chronic open angle glaucoma
JOAG	juvenile open angle glaucoma
SOAG	secondary open angle glaucoma
NVG	neovascular glaucoma
ACG	angle closure glaucoma
NTG/LTG	normal/low tension glaucoma
OHT	ocular hypertension
UGH	uveitis glaucoma hyphema syndrome
PXF	pseudoexfoliation

LENS

ACC anterior cortical changes/cataract
 NS nuclear sclerosis
 PCC posterior cortical changes
 PSC posterior subcapsular cataract
 PCO posterior capsular opacity (post-cataract patients)

RETINA

CWS cotton wool spot
 DBH dot blot heme (hemorrhage)
 BRVO branch retinal vein occlusion
 CRVO central retinal vein occlusion
 BRAO branch retinal artery occlusion
 CRAO central retinal artery occlusion
 BDR background diabetic retinopathy
 NPDR non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 PDR proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 PVD posterior vitreous detachment
 NVD neovascularization of the disc
 NVE neovascularization elsewhere
 CSME clinically significant macular edema (for diabetes)
 CME cystoid macular edema
 IRMA intraretinal microvascular anomalies
 ERM epiretinal membrane
 RD retinal detachment
 TRD tractional detachment
 VMT vitreomacular traction
 VH vitreous hemorrhage
 AMD/ARMD age-related macular degeneration
 CNV choroidal neovascularization
 SRNV subretinal neovascularization
 CNVM choroidal neovascular membrane
 SRNVM subretinal neovascular membrane
 POHS presumed ocular histoplasmosis
 CSCR central serous chorioretinopathy
 RP retinitis pigmentosa

NERVE/NEURO

PPA peripapillary atrophy
 ION ischemic optic neuropathy
 AION anterior ischemic optic neuropathy
 PION posterior ischemic optic neuropathy
 NAION nonarteritic ischemic optic neuropathy
 TON traumatic optic neuropathy
 MG myasthenia gravis
 MS multiple sclerosis
 LHON Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy

LCA Leber's congenital amaurosis
 GCA Giant cell arteritis
 PXE pseudoxanthoma elasticum

TESTS

VF Visual field
 HVF Humphrey visual field (usually 30-2; need to specify if 10-2 or red target, etc)
 GVF Goldmann visual field
 FANG fluorescein angiography
 OCT optical coherence tomography
 OCT NFL OCT of nerve fiber layer (optic nerve evaluation)
 ERG electroretinogram
 EOG electrooculogram

PROCEDURES/LASERS ETC.

CE cataract extraction
 ECCE extracapsular cataract extraction
 ICCE intracapsular cataract extraction
 Phaco phacoemulsification
 Phaco/ACIOL or Phaco/PCIOL phaco with anterior chamber intraocular lens or posterior chamber intraocular lens

CORNEA

PKP penetrating keratoplasty
 LASIK laser in situ keratomileusis, also laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis (Hofstetter)
 LASEK laser epithelial keratomileusis
 PRK photorefractive keratectomy
 DALK deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty
 DLK diffuse lamellar keratitis

GLAUCOMA

ALT argon laser trabeculoplasty
 SLT selective laser trabeculoplasty
 LI/LPI laser iridotomy/laser peripheral iridotomy
 CPC cyclophotocoagulation
 Trab trabeculectomy
 Cryo cryotherapy
 AVx anterior vitrectomy

RETINA

PRP	pan-retinal photocoagulation
Focal	focal laser photocoagulation
PDT	photodynamic therapy
PPV/Vx	pars plana vitrectomy/vitrectomy
MP/Mx	membrane peel/membranectomy
SB	scleral buckle

DROPS/MEDS

	Dilators (red top)
M1	Mydracyl (tropicamide) 1%
N2.5/N10	Neo-Synephrine (phenylephrine) 2.5% or 10%
CM	Cyclomydril (for peds patients)
C1	Cyclogyl (cyclopentolate) 1%
HA	homatropine
A1%	atropine 1%
AT, PFAT	artificial tears, preservative-free artificial tears
WC/LS	warm compresses/lid scrubs

OTHER

CL/SCL/HCL	contact lens/ soft contact lens/ Hard contact lens
------------	--