

Clinical Research Acronym Definitions at Emory & Medical Terminology

| Acronym List | |
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| ACTSI | Atlanta Clinical and Translational Science Institute |
| CA | Coverage Analysis |
| CAP | College of American Pathologists. A type of lab certification often requested by sponsors. |
| CDA | Confidentiality Disclosure Agreement. Usually, the 1st executed agreement in a trial which requires the site to keep study information confidential. |
| CDM Code | Charge Description Master Code - A nine-digit hospital charge code for identifying chargeable procedures |
| CIN | Clinical Interaction Network (formerly GCRC); associated with ACTSI |
| CHOA | Children's Healthcare of Atlanta (includes Egleston, Scottish Rite and Hughes Spalding) |
| CITI | Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative |
| CLIA | Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendment |
| CMS | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services |
| CPT Code | Current Procedural Terminology Code – For identifying chargeable (outpatient) procedures |
| CRA | Clinical Research Associate, also known as a study monitor |
| CRC | Clinical Research Coordinator |
| CRO | Clinical Research Organization |
| CRFM | Clinical Research Finance Manager |
| CTA | Clinical Trial Agreement |
| CTBD | Emory Healthcare Clinical Trials Billing Department |
| CTMS | Clinical Trials Management System |
| CTRC | Clinical and Translational Research Committee (WCI's) |
| EeMR | Emory Electronic Medical Record, <i>which Epic is the new medical record system</i> |
| eCTS | Emory Contract Tracking System |
| eCOI | Electronic Conflict of Interest System |
| EHC | Emory Healthcare |
| EHSO | Environmental, Health & Safety Office |
| EJCH | Emory Johns Creek Hospital |
| ELMS | Emory Learning Management System |
| EML | Emory Medical Laboratories |
| EPEX | Emory Proposal Express |
| ERMS | Emory Research Management System, has been replaced by OnCore CTMS |
| ESJH | Emory St. Joseph Hospital |
| EU | Emory University |
| EUHM | Emory University Hospital Midtown |
| EUH | Emory University Hospital |
| FDA | Food & Drug Administration |
| GCP | Good Clinical Practice |
| HIPAA | Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act |
| ICD/ICF | Informed Consent Document (also known as ICF or informed consent form) |
| IDE | Investigational Device Exemption |
| IDS | Investigational Drug Service |
| IMV | Interim Monitoring Visit - periodic monitoring visits made by CRO or sponsor |
| IND | Investigational New Drug |
| IRB | Institutional Review Board (also known as Ethics Board) |
| ISF | Investigator Site File (study records) |
| MRN | Medical Record Number |
| NIH | National Institutes of Health |
| NOA | Notice of Award |
| OCR | EU Office for Clinical Research |
| OGCA | EU Office of Grants & Contracts Accounting |
| OC | EU Office of Compliance |
| OSP | EU Office of Sponsored Programs |

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| OTT | Office of Technology Transfer |
| PHI | Protected Health Information |
| PI | Principal Investigator |
| PRA | Prospective Reimbursement Analysis |
| QCT | Qualifying Clinical Trial |
| RAS | Research Administration Services |
| ROC | Research Oversight Committee (used at Grady Memorial Hospital) |
| SHB | Social Health and Behavioral |
| SIV | Site Initiation Visit (first study visit by sponsor or CRO, done before study can begin) |
| SOM | School of Medicine |
| TEC | The Emory Clinic |
| VA | Veterans Administration (Medical Center or VAMC) |
| WCI | Winship Cancer Institute |

| Medical Acronym List | |
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| AC | Ante Cibus, or “Before meals” indicating when a patient should take medication |
| ADR | Adverse Drug Reaction, any negative response from the body to a medication that was unexpected |
| AE | Adverse Events, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment |
| ALOC | Acute Loss of Consciousness |
| ASA | The abbreviation for acetylsalicylic acid, commonly known as aspirin. |
| BMI | Body mass index, a measure of body fat based on height and weight. |
| BP | Blood pressure. |
| BLS | Basic life support includes CPR and removal of foreign body airway obstruction. |
| CAT scan | Computerized axial tomography—another form of diagnostic imaging. |
| CHF | Congestive heart failure |
| CPR CPR | Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, a life-saving technique that’s also called mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. |
| DNR | Do not resuscitate. A medical order indicating providers should not perform CPR or other life-saving measures on a patient. |
| DOA | Dead on arrival |
| ED/ER | Emergency department or emergency room. |
| EEG | Measures brain activity. |
| EKG/ECG | Electrocardiogram. Records the electrical signals in the heart. |
| EMS | Emergency medical services. |
| HR | Heart rate, expressed as beats per minute. |
| KUB | Kidney, ureter, and bladder x-ray, commonly used for diagnosing abdominal pain |
| LFT | Liver function test. |
| NSAID | Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (ibuprofen, aspirin, naproxen). |
| OR | Operating room where surgeries are |
| OT | Occupational therapy. |
| Psych | Refers to psychiatry practice or the psychiatric ward. |
| PT | Physical therapy—rehabilitative exercises used to rebuild strength |

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| Rx | Shorthand for prescription, usually for medication but can also signify another treatment. |
| U/A | Urinalysis—the process of testing patient urine for signs of kidney failure, dehydration, diabetes, undernourishment, or bladder, kidney infection and more |
| UTI | Urinary Tract Infection. |

| Office of Research Administration Definition List | |
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| Adverse Event (AE) | Any unfavorable and unintended sign (including abnormal laboratory findings), symptom, or disease temporally associated with the use of a medicinal (investigational) product; not necessarily related to the product. |
| Assent | Agreement to participate in proposed research, given by an individual not competent to give legally valid informed consent (e.g., a child or mentally limited person). |
| Belmont Report | A statement of basic ethical principles governing research involving human subjects issued by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects in 1978. |
| Clinical Trial | A controlled study involving human subjects, designed to evaluate prospectively the safety and effectiveness of new drugs or devices or of behavioral interventions. |
| Case Report Form | A case report form (or CRF) is a paper or electronic questionnaire specifically used in clinical trial research to collect specific data needed in order to test hypotheses or answer research questions. |
| Form FDA 1572 | A form testifying to the investigator's agreement to follow the protocol and the FDA requirements for investigators. |
| GCP | Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international quality standard that is provided by International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH), an international body that defines standards, which governments can transpose into regulations for clinical trials involving human subjects. |
| Investigational Device Exemptions (IDE) | Exemptions from certain regulations found in the Medical Device Amendments that allow shipment of unapproved devices for use in clinical investigations. |
| Investigational New Drug (IND) | A drug permitted by the FDA to be tested in humans but not yet determined to be safe and effective for a particular use in the general population, and thus, not yet licensed for marketing. |
| Informed Consent Document | A document that describes the rights of the study participants, and includes details about the study, such as its purpose, duration, required procedures, and key contacts. Risks and potential benefits are explained in the informed consent document. |
| Institutional Review Board (IRB) | A committee of physicians, statisticians, researchers, community advocates, and others that ensures that a clinical trial is ethical and that the rights of study participants are protected. |
| Peer Review | Review of a clinical trial by experts chosen by the study sponsor. These experts review the trials for scientific merit, participant safety, and ethical considerations. |
| Protocol | A study plan on which all clinical trials are based. The plan is carefully designed to safeguard the health of the participants as well as answer specific research questions. A protocol describes what types of people may participate in the trial; the schedule of tests, procedures, medications, and dosages; and the length of the study. |
| Recruiting | The period during which a trial is attempting to identify and enroll participants. |
| Serious Adverse Event (SAE) | An adverse event is any undesirable experience associated with the use of a medical product in a patient. The event is serious and should be reported to FDA when the patient outcome is Death, Life Threatening, Hospitalization (initial or prolonged), Disability or Permanent Damage, Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect, Required Intervention to Prevent Impairment or Damage (Devices) and other serious (Important medical Events). |
| Source Data | All information in <i>original</i> records and <i>certified copies</i> of original records of clinical findings, observations, or other activities in a clinical trial necessary for the reconstruction and evaluation of the trial. <i>ICH E6 1.51</i> |
| Sponsor | The company/person who initiates the study. |
| Sponsor Investigator | An individual who both initiates and conducts, alone or with others, a clinical trial, and under whose immediate direction the investigational product is administered to, |

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| | dispensed to, or used by a subject. |
| Standard of Care | Treatment regimen or medical management based on state-of-the-art participant care. |
| Third Party Payor | An institution or company that provides reimbursement to health care providers for services rendered to a third party (i.e., the patient). |

| <i>Medical Terminology</i> | |
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| <i>Patient Statuses</i> | |
| Acute | Patient with a sudden flare-up or potentially severe issue who needs immediate care. |
| Critical | Patient's vital signs are out of the normal range and patient may be unconscious. |
| Inpatient | Status of a patient who requires hospital admission. |
| Observation | A temporary status that allows patients to continue receiving care for a set amount of time in the hospital while the physician determines whether admission or discharge is best. |
| Outpatient | A patient who is not admitted to a hospital for overnight care. This can include clinic visits, same-day surgeries, and one-day emergency room visits. |
| <i>Conditions</i> | |
| Abrasion | A wound that typically only affects the skin. |
| Abscess | A tender, pus-filled pocket usually due to infection. |
| Acute | Signifies a condition that begins abruptly and is sometimes severe, but usually short. |
| Aneurysm | A bulge in the wall of an artery that weakens the artery and can lead to rupture |
| Aortic dissection | A tear in the inner layer of the aorta. |
| Bradycardia | A slowing of the heart rate—typically less than 60 beats per minute for adults |
| Benign | Usually in reference to tumors or growth, meaning not cancerous or malignant. |
| Biopsy | A small sample of tissue taken for testing to discover the cause or extent of a disease |
| Chronic | Signifies a recurring, persistent condition, usually more than three months. |
| Contusion | A bruise typically from impact or force. |
| Cyanosis | Condition resulting bluish skin, stems from lack of oxygen in the blood. |
| Diagnosis | Identification of a condition, disease or disorder by evaluation of symptoms, tests and |

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| | other factors. |
| Thrombosis | A blood clot within a blood vessel that affects normal blood flow. |
| Edema | Swelling caused by fluid accumulation. |
| Embolus | A blood clot, air bubble or other obstruction blocking blood flow in the affected blood vessel |
| Fracture | Broken bone ranging from a crack to a complete break. |
| Atrial fibrillation | An uncoordinated, quivering movement of the heart muscle resulting in an irregular pulse and poor blood flow. |
| Hypertension | Abnormally high blood pressure. |
| Hypotension | Abnormally low blood pressure. |
| Ischemia | Characterized by a lack of blood flow to an organ or part of the body. Often refers to the heart-cardiac ischemia |
| Malignant | In reference to tumors or growths—indicating the presence of cancerous cells. |
| Cancer | Collection of related diseases where some of the body's cells multiply out of control spreading into surrounding tissues and interfering with normal body function. |
| Normal sinus rhythm | A normal heartbeat pattern, typically between 60 and 80 beats per minute in an adult. |
| Pericardial effusion | Blood or fluid leaking into the pericardium, the sac surrounding the heart. |
| Myocardial infarction: | When an arterial blockage or slow blood flow deprives the heart of blood. Known more commonly as a heart attack. |
| Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) | Commonly called a stroke. Occurs when the brain is deprived of blood and oxygen by either a blockage or the rupture of a blood vessel. |
| Sepsis | A serious condition caused the body's response to severe infection. Occurs when the body's infection-fighting response gets out of balance and can lead to severe issues like organ failure. |
| Tumor | A swelling or mass, often used in relation to cancer. |
| Tension pneumothorax | A collapsed lung that occurs when air leaks into the space between the lungs and the chest wall. |
| Angina | A disease in which narrowing of the arteries supplying the heart results in reduced blood flow and chest pain. Usually a symptom of coronary artery disease. |

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| <i>Tools, equipment, medication terms</i> | |
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| Endoscope | A long flexible tube with its own special lighting and camera used to look into the body. There are many specific kinds of endoscopes. |
| Foley | An indwelling catheter. A thin flexible tube inserted into the urethra to drain the bladder |
| Fluoroscope | An X-ray machine |
| Stethoscope. | A small instrument used for listening to a patient's breathing and heartbeat |
| Intravenous (IV) | Indicates medication or fluid given through the vein. |
| Epidural | An injection of a local anesthetic to the lumbar level of the spin often used to relieve pain during labor. |
| Sublingual | Meaning "below the tongue," typically seen with medication administered by dissolving it under the patients' tongue. |
| Nocte | Latin for "at night", typically in reference to when medication should be administered. |
| Mane | Latin for "in the morning", typically in reference to when medication should be administered. |
| OD | When referring to medication instructions, "once daily." |
| BDS | Latin, "bis die sumendum" meaning take two times per day. |
| TDS | Latin, "ter die sumendum" meaning take three times per day. |
| QDS | Latin, "quarter die sumendum" meaning take 4 times per day. |
| PRN | Latin, "pro re nata" or take as needed. |
| PR | Latin, "per rectum" to be taken rectally. |
| PO | Latin, "per orem" to be taken by mouth or orally. |
| IV push | A direct, rapid injection of medication delivered intravenously |
| NS | Normal saline—a mixture of salt and water similar to what the body produces. |
| <i>Medical Procedures</i> | |

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| Blood culture | A test used to find any unusual bacteria or fungi in a patient's blood. |
| Blood gas | A test to show the gas-phase components of blood including oxygen, carbon dioxide, pH balance, etc. |
| Blood pressure | Measure of how well the blood is circulating. Normal blood pressure measure about 120/80 for adults. |
| Blood swab | A blood sample taken with a cotton-tipped stick. |
| Bowel disimpaction | Manual removal of hardened fecal matter from a patient's rectum. |
| Central line | Catheter placed in a large vein that allows multiple IV fluids to be given and blood to be drawn more easily. |
| C-section | Shorthand for cesarean section the surgical delivery of a baby through the abdominal wall |
| Puls/ox | Pulse oximetry, a measure of oxygen saturation in blood. |
| Dialysis | Procedure to filter blood for patients with kidney failure. |
| Pulse | Measure of a pulsating artery. |
| Intubation | Insertion of an endotracheal tube to assist patient breathing. |
| Laparotomy | Any surgery involving an incision in the abdominal wall. |
| Lumbar puncture | Withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid through a hollow needle inserted into the lumbar region. Also referred to as a spinal tap. |
| Sternotomy | Surgical opening of the breastbone. |
| Thoracotomy | Surgery on the chest cavity. |
| Tox screen | Toxicological analysis of the blood. Ordered when a drug overdose is suspected and the drugs need to be identified. |
| Ultrasound | A form of <u>diagnostic imaging</u> that uses high-frequency sound waves |
| Venipuncture | The drawing of blood from a vein. |

Need help reviewing or studying these terms? Use Quizlet's Free study tools at the following link! https://quizlet.com/_dbw0bv?x=1jqt&i=55f5be