

Phlebotomy Abbreviations List

Abbreviation	Meaning
ABG	Arterial Blood Gases (A test that measures the oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in blood)
ABO	Bloodtyping (A method to tell your blood type)
ACD	Acid Citrate Dextrose (A solution of citric acid, sodium citrate and dextrose)
AED	Automated External Defibrillator (A portable device that measures heart rhythm)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (aka Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, is an advanced stage of HIV)
APTT	Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (A test commonly given after a patient takes blood thinners)
ASAP	As Soon As Possible
AVF	Arteriovenous Fistula (Abnormal passageway between an artery and a vein - Same as Shunt)
AVS	Arteriovenous Shunt (Abnormal passageway between an artery and a vein - Same as Fistula)
BBP	Blood-Borne Pathogen (Viruses or bacteria that are carried in blood)
BC or B/C	Blood Culture (A test used to detect infections in the bloodstream)
BIL	Bilirubin (Brownish yellow substance found in bile)
BT	Bleeding Time (A medical test performed to assess platelet function)
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen
Ca	Calcium
CBC	Complete Blood Count (Provides info about the types and numbers of cells in your blood)
CHOL	Cholesterol
CK	Creatine Kinase (Enzyme found mainly in the heart, brain, and skeletal muscle)
Diff	Differential white count (Test that measures each type of white blood cell in your blood)
DNAR	Do Not Attempt Resuscitation
DNR	Do Not Resuscitate
ECG (EKG)	Electrocardiogram (Formerly EKG. A reading of the heart's electrical activity)

EDTA	EthyleneDiamineTetraacetic Acid (A polyamino carboxylic acid and a colourless, water-soluble solid)
ESR	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (Test that measures how much inflammation is in the body)
EST	Evacuated Tube System (The most common method of drawing blood)
ETOH	Ethanol
FDP	Fibrin Degradation Product
Fe	Iron
FUO	Fever of Unknown Origin
GTT	Glucose Tolerance Test (Test to check how your body breaks down sugar)
Hct	Hematocrit (Test that measures the percentage of the volume of whole blood that is made up of red blood cells)
HDL	High-Density Lipoprotein (aka good cholesterol))
Hgb	Hemoglobin (Protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (The virus that leads to AIDS)
LDL	Low-Density Lipoprotein (aka bad cholesterol))
LH	Leutinizing Hormone
Lytes	Electrolytes
Mg ⁺⁺	Magnesium
NPO	Nil Per Os meaning "nothing by mouth"
PICC	Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter
PKU	Phenylketonuria (A rare condition where the individual does not have the ability to properly break down an amino acid called phenylalanine)
Plt (PLT)	Platelets
POCT	Point of Care Testing (Medical testing at or near the site of patient care)
PP	Post Prandial (After a meal)
PSA	Prostate Specific Antigen (A protein produced by prostate cells)
PST	Plasma Separation Tube
PT	Prothrombin Time (Blood test that measures how long it takes blood to clot)

QNS	Quantity Not Sufficient
RBC	Red Blood Cells
SST	Serum Separation Tube
TDM	Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (Measuring the levels of prescribed drugs in the blood stream)
TRIG	Triglycerides (Type of fat found in your blood)
TSH	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
WBC	White Blood Cells
XDP	Serum Crosslinked Fibrin

Find more information at [PhlebotomyCoach.com](https://www.phlebotomycoach.com)