
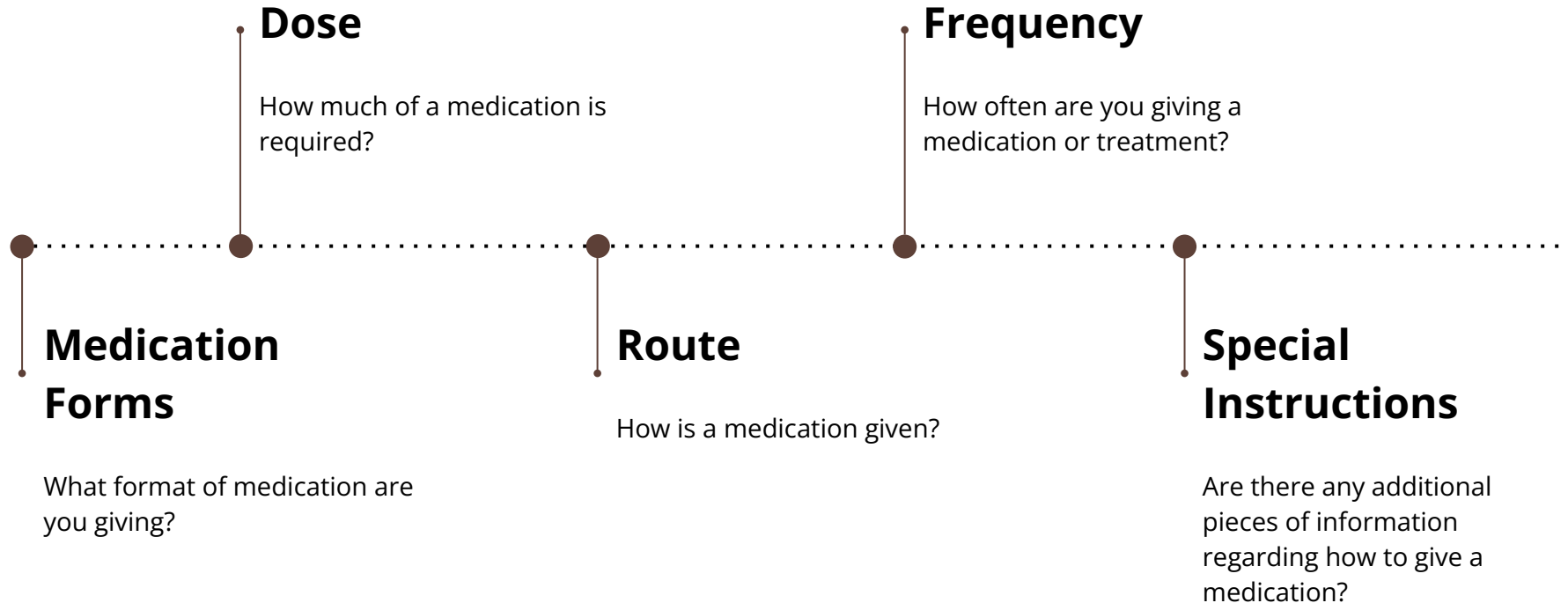




Abbreviations
& Medical
Terminology -
Pharmacy



Medical Terminology



Form

Medications can come in a variety of forms.

What are some of the most common ones we use?



How Does It Come?

tab

tablet

solid form of medication, pill

cap

capsule

soluble container (gelatin) that holds medication

liquid

solution, syrup

evenly dissolved medication in liquid

suspension

undissolved particles of medication in liquid

cream

Thicker than lotion, easily penetrates outer layer of skin

gel

Thicker than liquid, liquifies at body temperature

ointment

Thick, oily semi-solid preparation or medication

paste

Thick, non-melting application of medication, powder in an ointment

What Am I?



Capsule

Examples:

Clindamycin



Liquid

Examples:

Ampicillin, Baytril, Cerenia

most injectables*



Tablet

Examples:

Cefpodoxime (Simplicef),
Doxycycline, Codeine



Cream

Examples:

EMLA Cream, SSD (silver
sulfadiazine)

What Am I?



Gel

Examples:

Optixcare lubricant,
Lidocaine gel, sterile
lubricant



Ointment

Examples:

Mirataz, BNP eye ointment



Suspension

Examples:

Amoxicillin, Panacur,
Prednisolone Acetate



Paste

Examples:

Desitin, Provable

Dose

The dose is the amount of medication to be given.

Instructions may vary on how this information is given to you.

How Much Do I Need?

g

gram

Metric unit of mass
1/1000 of a kilogram

mg

milligram

1/1000 of a gram

mcg

microgram

1/1000 of a milligram

ng

nanogram

1/1000 of a microgram
(1 billionth of a gram!)

L

liter

Metric unit of capacity
Volume of 1kg of H₂O =
1000 cubic centimeters (cc)

ml

milliliter

1/1000 of a liter
= 1 cubic centimeter (cc)

mg/kg

**milligrams per
kilogram**

amount (in mg) multiplied
by weight (in kg)

ml/lb

**milliliters per
pound**

amount (in ml) multiplied
by weight (in pounds)

Route

Medications can be given via a number of different routes.

Different methods of delivery affect how quickly a medication starts to work.

Where Does It Go?

PO

per os

by mouth

SQ, SC

subcutaneous

under the skin

IM

intramuscular

in the muscle

IV

intravenous

in the vein

IC

intracardiac

in the heart

IT *

intratracheal

in the trachea

IP

intraperitoneal

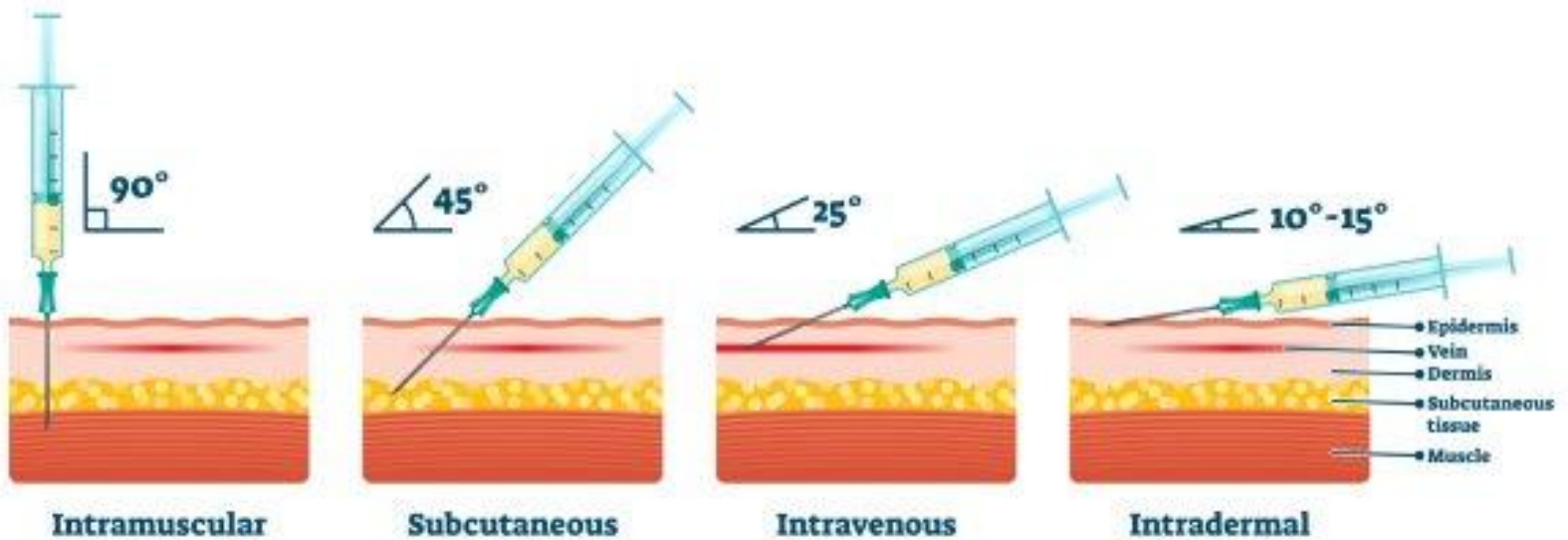
in the peritoneum /
abdomen

IO

intraosseous

in the bone marrow

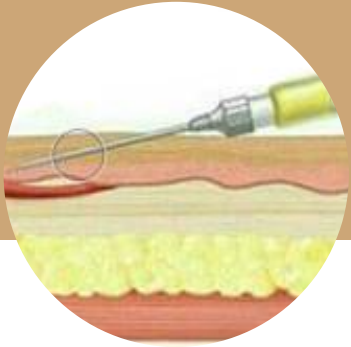
Injection Angles



Always insert your needle BEVEL-SIDE UP!



What route is this?



Intradermal

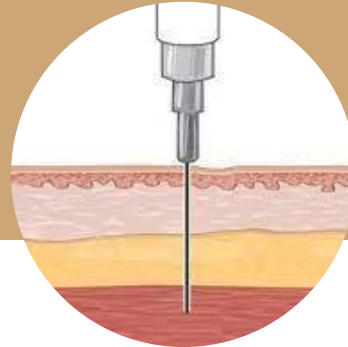
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Intravenous

—

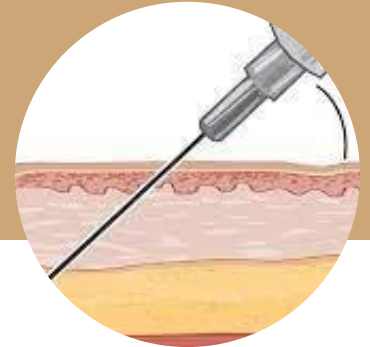
(IV)



Intramuscular

—

(IM)



Subcutaneous

—

(SQ, SC)

Frequency

Some medications are “one and done”.

Others need to be administered at intervals, or continuously, to have the optimum effects.

How Often Do You Do It?

SID

(sem'el in die)

once a day

BID

(bis in die)

two times a day

TID

(ter in die)

three times a day

QID

(quater in die)

four times a day

QD

(quaque die)

once a day

prn

(pro re nata)

as needed

q_#_h

(quaque # hours)

every #_#_ hours

EOD

(every other day)

every other day

How often am I giving this?

TID

3x a day

—
Every 8 hours

q6

Every 6 (hours)

—
4x a day

QD

Every day

—
Once a day
Every 24 hours

EOD

Every other day

—
Every 48 hours

How often am I giving this?

BID

2x a day

—
Every 12 hours

QID

4x a day

—
Every 6 hours

prn

As needed

—
Usually accompanied by
additional instructions:

Give TID, prn

Give 3x a day, as needed

SID

1x a day

—
Every 24 hours

Special Instructions

There may be specific protocols to follow for giving certain medications for them to have the optimum or desired effect.

Special Instructions

Give with food

You should include this medication with a small meal. It is often to prevent stomach upset or GI ulceration.

Give on an empty stomach

Some medications have reduced absorption times if they are competing with other medications or food

Follow with water

For certain PO medications, you should “chase” it with an amount of water to prevent esophageal irritation.

Administer slowly (over __ min)

Some medications need to given slowly to prevent adverse reactions.

Special Instructions

Use a filter for administration

This definitely applies to all blood or plasma transfusions, but a few medications also carry the risk of crystallizing - a filter screens out and prevents any solids from being infused.

Order of administration

Particularly with eye medications, you want to give liquid drops first, and then thicker ointments so they all are absorbed properly.

Dilute (for viscosity)

Certain medications are diluted to reduce viscosity (thickness).

Dilute (for amount)

Some medications are diluted because the desired dose is very small.

Thanks!