

This jargon buster provides you with the most commonly used acronyms that you may hear from time to time on the wards. Take the time out to familiarise yourself!

AEDF	Absent end diastolic flow
Badger (maternity)	The IT system used to enter maternity details (including antenatal history/scans/alerts/ bloods)
Badger (neonatal)	The IT system used to enter the birth details, APGARs and resuscitation required. Some hospitals use Badger to write daily ward round notes.
BPD	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
CAKUT	Congenital abnormalities of the kidneys and urinary tract
CBD	Case based discussion
CDH	Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
CCAM	Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation
CFAM	Cerebral function analysing monitor
CLD	Chronic lung disease
CMA	Chromosome microarray
Cold light	A light used to detect if there is a pneumothorax
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure
Di-Di twins	Dichorionic-diamniotic
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
DOPE	(what to think with breathing issues) Displacement, Obstruction, Pneumothorax, Equipment
DOPS	Direct observation of procedural skill
DR	Delivery room
ECMO	Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
EDD	Estimated date of delivery
FASD	Foetal alcohol spectrum disorder
GBS	Group B streptococcus
GORD	Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
HFOV	High-frequency oscillatory ventilation
Hypdrops	Sub-cutaneous oedema and fluid in at least two of (pleural effusion, ascites, pericardial effusion)
IUGR	Intrauterine growth retardation
IVH	Intraventricular haemorrhage
IDM	Infant of diabetic mother
IUGR	Intrauterine growth restriction
IVH	Intraventricular hemorrhage
LGA	Large for gestational age
MAP	Mean airway pressure
Mini – Cex	Mini clinical exercise
NAS	Neonatal abstinence syndrome
NEC	Necrotising enterocolitis
NIPE	Newborn and infant physical examination screening
NIPPV or NIMV	Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation

NNU/NICU	Neonatal unit/neonatal intensive care
OI	Oxygenation index, used to quantify the degree of respiratory failure. (Mean airway pressure x FiO ₂ x 100)/ PO ₂
PDA	Patent ductus arteriosus
PDP	Personal development plan
PEEP	Positive end expiratory pressure
PN/TPN	Parenteral nutrition/total parental nutrition
PNC	Prenatal care
PNW	Post natal ward
PPHN	Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn
PPV	Positive pressure ventilation
PROM	Prolonged rupture of membranes
PS	Pressure support – every breath is supported, however, the inspiratory time is limited depending on the infant's own inflation. The infant sets their own mechanical breath rate and inspiratory time.
PVL	Periventricular leukomalacia
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
REDF	Reversed end diastolic flow
ROM	Rupture of membranes
ROP	Retinopathy of prematurity
SBR	Serum bilirubin or TBR - total bilirubin
SGA	Small for gestational age
SIMV	Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation. Delivers a set number of breaths that are synchronised with the patients breathing. If the baby breathes above the set number of breaths then these breaths do not receive support. This mode can be useful when weaning ventilation.
SIPPV	Synchronized intermittent positive pressure ventilation Assist Control (AC) - Supports every breath the baby takes. If there are no spontaneous breaths, the ventilator will deliver a set rate. Each mechanical breath is synchronized with the patient's own inspiration.
SLE	Supervised learning event
TcB	Transcutaneous bilirubin
TOF	Tracheo-oesophageal fistula. Could also mean tetralogy of fallot!
TORCH	Toxoplasmosis, other, rubella, cytomegalovirus and herpes simplex,
TTC	Transitional care
TTN	Transient tachypnea of the newborn
TV	Tidal volume
UAC	Umbilical arterial catheterization
UVC	Umbilical venous catheterization
WBA	Work based assessment