

PPT (054) STYLE GUIDELINES*

Pharmacotherapy

Person References

Generally, use passive tense wording to avoid use of subject; describe in third person where necessary

The professional is the “pharmacotherapy specialist” (NOT “pharmacotherapist”)

Use “A patient with [condition]...” Descriptives that may precede “patient” include “pregnant,” “obese,” age (“a 32-year-old patient”), and ethnic background identifiers (“African American,” “Caucasian,” “Hispanic,” etc.); in clinical trials, use “subject ” not “patient”

Use “woman” *not* “female.” Use “man” *not* “male.” Leave out mention of patient's sex if not relevant to point of item, and use “patient”

Use “physician” *not* “doctor”

Item Format

Do *not* end responses with a period; end with *no* punctuation (except for terms like “b.i.d.”)

Do *not* end premise as partial sentence with colon. Last sentence of premise **must** be a complete question containing the phrase “**which of the following...**” [at beginning or end, or leading to end].

Use scenario in series only. In a non-series item, present all introductory information, including clinical and tabular data, in the premise; set off tabulated data with “.sp 4p” above and below

Do *not* use italics for emphasis or for titles of publications/reference materials

[Note: Do *not* italicize Greek letters (as in power analyses: $\alpha = .05$, $\beta = .20$, etc.)]

Do use italics for scientific names of organisms (*Streptococcus pneumoniae*), Latin terms (*in vivo*), and statistical symbols (p , r ; also in t -test)

System codes (4 digits) go on .CD line; **used only in items whose rubrics begin with 01**

(See System Code list at end of styleguide)

No author names in items [No .AU line in any items; remove from older ones]

“.ST” as separate line in item file will print on scrap as boldface “UPDATE REFERENCE” label. Add only at Committee or Program Director request

Final Booklets (Book I and Book II)

- Be sure that all “keep-apart” items are in different booklets, as indicated by Committee comments
- Be sure that item array is **within specifications for each booklet individually**; recertification candidates may be required to take only Book I or Book II of the exam

Numbers/Measurement Units/Clinical Findings

Use numerals for all ages and time periods except “one”

(one hour, 2 weeks, 3 days, treatment day 7)

No commas in four-integer numbers: 5600;

do use comma for numbers with five or more integers: 38,294

If a **medication** value is a whole number, do not follow it with decimal and zero

(e.g., 3.0% becomes 3%; 4.5% remains 4.5%)

For **medications and supplements** that must be **measured for administration**:

spell out “u” or “U” or “IU” as “units” (even in laboratory value tables)

Statistical probabilities, reliabilities, coefficients: These cannot exceed 1.00;

present in decimal form *without* a zero before the decimal point (e.g., $p < .05$).

* As of 4/1/02, ALL BPS programs will be charged to 049 alone on eTIMESheet.

Drug References

Use generic only, unless otherwise indicated below, unless point of item is to know brand name, or unless use of generic name would give away the answer

No [®] or [™] with trade names

Route: lower-case with periods (i.v., p.o., s.c., n.g., n.p.o., etc.)

Frequency: lower-case with periods (b.i.d., t.i.d., a.c., h.s., etc.) *except* “q6h”

Use “daily” instead of “q.d.,” “q.d.s.,” “per day,” “/day,” or “/d”

Use “at bedtime” instead of “h.s.”

No comma between drug name and dose: enalapril 5 mg b.i.d.

Use only commas, *not* semicolons, to separate drugs in lists

(ranitidine i.v., troglitazone 200 mg p.o., enoxaparin 1 mg/kg q12h)

Combination drugs — separate names with slash (ticarcillin/clavulanate),

not with hyphen or en-dash

5% dextrose in water (*not* D5W)

0.9% NaCl (*not* NS, NSS, normal saline, or sodium chloride)

Psychiatric Diagnoses

Present terms with initial lower-case letters

(except for proper names, such as in Alzheimer’s disease)

Weight/Volume/Time

Units: g, mg, µg, kg, cm, mL (*not* cc), dL, L, h, d, s, wk, y, mo, etc.

Show weight and height in metric only

Military style for times: 0900 hours

Vital signs (show in this order): BP [mm Hg]; HR [bpm]; RR [bpm]; T (°C)

Serum chemistry — examples of value listings/units:

Sodium	135 mEq/L	Creatinine	5.5 mg/dL	AST	80 units/L
Potassium	5.7 mEq/L	Glucose	120 mg/dL	ALT	95 units/L
Chloride	100 mEq/L	Calcium	7.4 mg/dL		
HCO ₃ ⁻	15 mEq/L	Magnesium	1.3 mg/dL		
BUN	96 mg/dL	Phosphate	2.4 mg/dL		
Total protein	72 g/dL				

[Other laboratory values may be added as the specific problem requires. Include normal ranges as supplied by client.

Values supplied by client for a woman patient:

Serum iron (normal = 40–150 µg/dL)]

TIBC (normal = 250–400 µg/dL)

Ferritin (normal = 12–150 ng/mL)

Arterial Blood Gases — (specify if these are “Room Air” values):

pH 7.2
PaCO₂ 30 mm Hg
PaO₂ 75 mm Hg
O₂ Sat 90%
FiO₂ 0.70 [no units; number with 1 decimal place, unless writer gives 2 decimal places]

Serum Lipid Profile:

Total cholesterol 150 mg/dL
HDL cholesterol 70 mg/dL
LDL cholesterol 100 mg/dL
Triglycerides 95 mg/dL

Hematology — examples of value listings/units:

Note: Differential breakdown may be shown in either of the following ways:

WBCs 11,200 cells/ μ L	WBCs 11,200 cells/ μ L
differential:	differential:
myelocytes	myelocytes
PMNs	neutrophils — bands
lymphocytes	neutrophils — segs
monocytes	lymphocytes
eosinophils	monocytes
basophils	eosinophils

CD4⁺ cell count [show as cells/mm³]
RBCs [show as 11.2×10^{12} cells/L]
Platelets [show as 240,000 cells/ μ L]

Organizations

Spell out names of organizations

Specific Terms

Note: Term should appear in text exactly as it is shown here; note capitalization, periods, italics. Abbreviation (or acronym) alone is used if term appears here as abbreviation only; other terms appear simply spelled out or spelled out with abbreviation following in parentheses, as noted.

A1c—use without “hemoglobin” or “Hgb” [hemoglobin A1c];
no longer subscript the “1c” [show as %]
ABG — [arterial blood gas(es)] — use abbrev.

Abridged Index Medicus (AIM)

absolute risk reduction—[use ARR when acronym is needed]

Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy

acetylsalicylic acid — use aspirin

adapalene [generic]

ADHD—attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; use abbrev

ADR — spell out as adverse drug reaction

African American

angiotensin converting enzyme—use with abbrev in parens (ACE) only when term is repeated later in item

angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor — use with abbrev in parens (ACEI) only when term is repeated later in item

AIDS

alanine aminotransferase — (formerly GPT) — use ALT [show as units/L]

alkaline phosphatase [show as units/L]

alteplase — use t-PA

American Diabetes Association — spell out w/o abbrev.

analysis of variance (ANOVA)

ANC — (absolute neutrophil count) — use abbrev. [show as *n* cells/ μ L]

angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI)

angiotensin II receptor type 1 [note types of numerals]

angiotensin II receptor type 1 antagonist (ARB) [per client]

[ARB literally stands for angiotension receptor blocker]

antithrombin III — use antithrombin (AT)

anti-Xa activity, levels—measured in determining effectiveness of enoxaparin

aPTT — (activated partial thromboplastin time) — use abbrev. [show units as sec]; use this form instead of PTT

arterial blood gas(es) — use ABG

ASA — (acetylsalicylic acid) — use aspirin

aspartate aminotransferase — (formerly GOT) — use AST [show as units/L]

average wholesale price (AWP)

bactericidal

benign prostatic hyperplasia — use BPH

beta agonist

beta blocker — spell out completely; **do not** use Greek character

bicarbonate — use HCO_3^-

blood glucose — not blood sugar

BNP—use brain natriuretic peptide (BNP)

body mass index — spell out [show as kg/m^2]

BPH — benign prostatic hyperplasia; use abbrev

B-type natriuretic peptide—spell out; BNP is abbrev if eneded

BUN — use abbrev.

Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) cepacia

CAD — spell out as coronary artery disease

CA-MRSA—spell out as community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

cardiac index — spell out [show as $\text{L}/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$] tables may use CI

cardiac output — spell out [show as L/min] tables may use CO
carbidopa/levodopa—a brand name is Sinemet 25/250; place carbidopa before slash
Caucasian — use instead of “white” when referring to ethnic background
CBC — (complete blood count) — use abbrev.
CCU — (coronary care unit) — use abbrev. μ
CD4⁺ cell count [show as n cells/mm³]
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; use with singular verb;
use with acronym (CDC) only when term is repeated later in item
chest X-ray — (not CXR)
CHF
chi-square test— symbol χ^2 usually not needed
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease — use COPD
CI—in statistics, “confidence interval”; use abbrev;
specify percentage of confidence; given as range of decimal numbers, to 1 or 2 places,
e.g., “95% CI, 0.9–1.3”
clavulanate—preferred to “clavulanic acid,” e.g., “amoxicillin/clavulanate”
Clin-Alert
Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act
CMS—spell out as Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CMV — (cytomegalovirus) — use abbrev.
Cochrane Systematic Reviews
Complete German Commission E Monographs
COMT inhibitor—catechol-*O*-methyltransferase inhibitor; use with acronym
congestive heart failure classification — use Roman numerals (class II, etc.)
Coombs— (proper name) as in “a Coombs test,” “Coombs antigen”
COPD
cost–benefit analysis
cost-effectiveness analysis
cost-maximization analysis
cost-minimization (as adj.)
cost–utility analysis
cosyntropin—used to test adrenal gland function
co-trimoxazole — use instead of trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole
Cox proportional hazards analysis
CPK
C_{ps} — (steady-state plasma concentration) — use abbrev.
C-reactive protein [NOT same thing as protein C]
CSF — (cerebrospinal fluid) — spell out on first use with abbrev. in parens, then abbrev. alone OK
on subsequent use in item
CT scan — (preferred to CAT scan)
CVA
cytochrome P450 — subtype(s) may be specified, e.g., cytochrome P450, 3A4
data —(use as plural noun)
database — (one word)
debrisoquin hydroxylase—use CYP2D6
deep vein thrombosis — preferred to DVT

DEXA scan—dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; use with abbrev

DHHS

diabetes mellitus — if type 1 or type 2 is specified, place type before “diabetes”

digoxin immune Fab

distention

Down’s syndrome

drotrecogin alfa

DrugDex

Drug Price Competition and Patent Restoration Act

DS— as part of a drug name, means “double strength”

DVT — spell out as deep vein thrombosis (“vein” is preferred to “venous”)

E_{\max}

EC_{50}

ECG — use this, not EKG

ED, ER — spell out as emergency department

EEG

ejection fraction [show as %]

EKG — use **ECG**

elimination rate constant [show as x/h, where x = a number and h = hours

e-mail

emergency department — spell out

end point — (2 words, per client)

Ensure — a commercial nutrition product

enterococcus — may be common name (use lower-case Roman letters) or genus name (italicized, with initial upper-case letters); determine status from context

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

epoetin-alfa

ER—as part of a drug name, means “extended release”

erythropoietin (EPO)

ESR—spell out as erythrocyte sedimentation rate

Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire

Fagerstrom Tolerance Scale

Fagerstrom tolerance score

FDA — (Food and Drug Administration) — use abbrev.

FDA MedWatch

FEV1

F_{iO_2} — use small capital I, on line; **no** units; present as number to 1 decimal place, unless writer gives 2-decimal-place value; never greater than 1.0

Fisher exact test — (a statistical test) spell out

FPG—fasting plasma glucose; spell out in running text; OK to abbrev in data tables

Framingham scoring, point scores, tables—to evaluate risk for coronary disease

G6PD deficiency; G6PD-deficient

gastroesophageal reflux disease — use GERD

G-CSF

GI — (gastrointestinal) — use abbrev.

glargine insulin

GM-CSF

GOLD—Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease; no “T” in the acronym

Gram’s stain, Gram-positive, Gram-negative, Gram-staining

Graves’ disease

H₂ receptor

H₂ receptor antagonist

HAART—use highly active antiretroviral therapy

hazard ratio—can be decimal number, usually whole number or 1 place;
rarely, to 2 places

HCT — (hematocrit) — use abbrev. [show as %

HDL—high-density lipoprotein; use abbrev

HDL cholesterol

health care—open as noun; solid as adj. except in names of certain organizations, e.g.,]

Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) — now called Centers for Medicare and Medicaid
Services (CMS) [singular noun]

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

Health Plan Employer Data and Information set (HEDIS)

heart sounds: present as capital “S” with Arabic number subscript: S₁, S₃

Hgb — (hemoglobin) — use abbrev. [show as g/dL]

Hgb A_{1c}—use A_{1c} alone, without “Hgb” (no subscripts) [show as %]

HIPAA

HIV — (human immunodeficiency virus) — use abbrev.

HIV viral load—measured in number of copies per mL, e.g., 50,000 copies/mL

high-pressure liquid chromatography — spell out; OK to abbrev. later in same item if abbrev. in
parens follows initial spell-out

HMG Co-A reductase inhibitor

Homans’ sign

hopelessness theory of depression — (use initial lower-case letters)

hot flush—preferred to hot flash, as, in postmenopausal women

hypertension, stages — use Arabic numerals 1 through 4

ICU — use abbrev.

IHI—spell out as Institute for Healthcare Improvement

IND—Investigational New Drug—use abbrev

INH—use isoniazid (INH)

INR — (international normalized ratio) — use abbrev.

[show value to one decimal place: 2.4, 4.0, etc.; ratio does *not* have units]

insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) — use type 1 diabetes mellitus

insulin dose — (show as units [spelled out], *not* U)

interferon—types include interferon-alfa, pegylated interferon

investigational new drug—use IND

in vivo — (generally italicize Latin terms)

Institute for Safe Medication Practices—www.ismp.org

Institutional Review Board — use IRB

intention to treat

International Pharmaceutical Abstracts

IRB — (Institutional Review Board) — use abbrev.

ISMP—spell out as Institute for Safe Medication Practices

isoniazid (INH)

i.v. piggyback — (*not* i.v.p.b.)

JCAHO — (Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations) — use abbrev.

juvenile myoclonic epilepsy — spell out w/o abbrev.

Kaplan–Meier analysis

Kerley B lines

Kruskal–Wallis test

KVO—spell out as keep-vein-open rate

lactate (normal serum value = 0.6–2.0 mmol/L)

lamotrigine (serum therapeutic range = 2.0–4.0 µg/mL)

LDL—low-density lipoprotein; use abbrev

LDL cholesterol

lente insulin

levodopa/carbidopa—use carbidopa/levodopa

lockout — (time interval during which a drug dose cannot be administered)

MAC—*Mycobacterium avium* complex; often infects persons with HIV infection/AIDS;
use abbreviation alone in items that specifically mention HIV or AIDS

Mann–Whitney *U* test

Martindale's The Extra Pharmacopoeia

McNemar's test

MDI — (metered dose inhaler) — spell out w/o abbrev.

Medical Subject Headings (MESH) — spell out with abbrev.

MEDLINE — (online database product)

MedlinePlus

Medscape

MedWatch

MeSH

MI — (myocardial infarction) — use abbrev., as in “inferior wall MI”

MIC ratio

MICROMEDEX

Mini-Mental State Examination [developed by Folstein]

MRI — (magnetic resonance imaging) — use abbrev.

MRSA—spell out as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

multivariate analysis of variance — spell out w/o abbrev. “MANOVA”

NAEPP—National Asthma Education and Prevention Program; spell out

Naranjo [et al.] adverse drug reaction score (or, scale); Naranjo algorithm

National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) — its Adult Treatment Panel numbering uses
Roman numerals; Panel III reported in 2004;

(see www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/cholesterol/index.html)

National Committee for Quality Assurance—spell out

National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention—www.nccmerp.org

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database

NCQA—spell out as National Committee for Quality Assurance

NG — (nasogastric) — use abbrev.

NHANES—National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey;
spell out, followed by acronym in parens
NIH — (National Institutes of Health) — use abbrev.
nomogram method
non-adherence
noninferiority, noninferiority trial, noninferiority/equivalency trial
nonlinear mixed effect model (NONMEM)
non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) — use type 2 diabetes mellitus
non-small cell lung cancer—spell out; if used again in item, present spellout
followed by abbrev (NSCLC) in parens on first appearance
NPH insulin
NSAID — (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug) — use abbrev.
NSCLC—spell out as non-small cell lung cancer (see above)
number needed to treat (NNT) — spell out with abbrev.
NYHA — (New York Heart Association; for classification of heart disease) — use abbrev.
Orphan Drug Act
osmolality — *no longer* Osm/kg (change on dr 1 of incoming exams) [show as mosmol/kg]
odds ratio
p — (italicize when referring to statistical probability)
P450 — type of cytochrome; subtype(s) may be specified
P & T Committee — (Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee) — use abbrev.
PAOP — (pulmonary artery occlusion pressure) — use abbrev. [show as mm Hg]
Use/substitute PAOP instead of PAWP; no numerical conversion needed
parasympathomimetic
Parkinson's disease
patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) — spell out with abbrev.
payer, as in “third-party payer”
PCWP — (pulmonary capillary wedge pressure) — use/substitute PAOP instead; no numerical
conversion needed
PDR — use Physicians’ Desk Reference; usually refers to the prescription medication version,
published annually with volume numbers; see www.pdr.net
Other versions published for categories such as ophthalmic medicines, herbal medicines, drug
interactions
pH — use full uppercase H
PMN — (polymorphonuclear neutrophil) — use abbrev.; see Hematology section above
PPD — (purified protein derivative; for tuberculosis testing) — use abbrev.
[show test results in mm]
PRBCs — (packed red blood cells) — use abbrev.
premature atrial contraction — spell out w/o abbrev. (PAC)
PreMEDLINE
Protected Health Information (PHI)
protein C [NOT same thing as C-reactive protein]
PSVT — (paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia) — use abbrev.
PT — (prothrombin time) — use abbrev. [show as sec]
PTT — use aPTT instead
PubMed

Pugh criteria

PVC — (premature ventricular contraction) — use abbrev.

PSVT — (paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia) — use abbrev.

q.d.—use “daily”

q.d.s.—same as q.d.; use “daily”

Q-Tc interval

r — (italicize as correlation coefficient in statistics)

radioimmunoassay — spell out; OK to abbrev. later in same item if abbrev. in parens follows first spell-out

radiopaque

regular insulin

relative risk—number to 1 or 2 decimal places, no units; can be greater than 1.0

relative risk reduction—[use RRR when acronym is needed]

Review of Natural Products

rHuEPO—recombinant human erythropoietin; use abbrev

rHuEPO-a—alpha form of this molecule

Scatchard analysis

Science Citation Index

seg — spell out as segmented neutrophil in running text; abbrev. OK in table;
see Hematology section above

semilente insulin

serotonin release assay (SRA)

Silver Platter — (online database product)

SSRI

St. Jude valve [in heart implant]

Stenotrophomonas

Student's *t*-test—one type of statistical *t*-test

SVR — (systemic vascular resistance) — use abbrev. [show as dynes/sec/cm⁻⁵]

sympathomimetic

T₃ — use instead of triiodothyronine

T₄ — use instead of thyroxine

T score— in bone mineral density measurement

tazobactam—an antibiotic, apparently not available in the U.S. except in piperacillin/tazobactam combination

TC—spell out as total cholesterol

TG—spell out as triglycerides

third-party payer

TOXNET

t-PA — use instead of alteplase or tissue plasminogen activator

transient ischemic attack — spell out; OK to abbrev. later in same item if abbrev. in parens follows initial spell-out

t test—a statistical procedure; there are a few types, including Student's *t* test

trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole — use “co-trimoxazole”

TSH — (thyroid-stimulating hormone) — use abbrev. [show as μU/mL]
(normal level = 0.5–5.0 μU/mL)

Type I error; Type II error—in statistics

urinary albumin/creatinine ratio [show as mg/g]

UUN — (urine urea nitrogen) — use abbrev. [show as g/24 hr]

USP MEDMARX

UTI — (urinary tract infection) — use abbrev.

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System — [see www.vaers.org]

VAERS— use Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System

Vaughn Williams classes of antiarrhythmic drugs—open between the names; use Roman numerals for the class designations

viral load—measure used in HIV infection treatment; unit is “copies/mL”; e.g. 110,000 copies/mL

VT — (ventricular tachycardia) — use abbrev.

warfarin—the ordinary pharmaceutical product administered

(which is a mixture of the structurally slightly different forms R-warfarin and S-warfarin)

white — use “Caucasian” re: ethnic background

Wilcoxon matched-pairs sign–rank test

Xanthomonas maltophilia — use *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*

X-ray

(See System Codes list following)

PPT (054) System Codes (as of 3/3/04) **Use only in items of 01 rubric domain**, 4 digits each on “.CD” line

(01 Bone-Joint Rheumatology)

- 0101 Osteoarthritis
- 0102 Gout/Hyperuricemia
- 0103 Osteoporosis
- 0104 Rheumatoid arthritis
- 0105 Connective tissue disorders

(02 Cardiovascular)

- 0201 Acute coronary syndromes (excluding AMI)
- 0202 Acute myocardial infarction
- 0203 Arrhythmias
- 0204 Cerebral ischemia (including ischemic stroke)
- 0205 Congenital heart disease
- 0206 Heart failure
- 0207 Disorders of lipid metabolism
- 0208 Hypertension
- 0209 Chronic coronary artery disease
- 0210 Peripheral arterial (atherosclerotic) disease
- 0211 Primary pulmonary hypertension
- 0212 Venous embolism and thrombosis
- 0213 Valvular heart disease
- 0214 Advanced cardiac life support

(03 Critical Care)

- 0301 Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- 0302 Anaphylaxis
- 0303 Burns
- 0304 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
- 0305 Central Nervous System Hemorrhage
- 0306 ICU sedation/paralysis/delirium
- 0307 Respiratory Failure
- 0308 Sepsis/Shock
- 0309 Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis
- 0310 Toxic Shock Syndrome
- 0311 Toxicology
- 0312 Trauma/Surgery

(04 Dermatologic)

- 0401 Acne
- 0402 Dermatitis
- 0403 Decubitus ulcers (includes bedsores, plastic and pressure ulcers)
- 0404 Psoriasis
- 0405 Urticaria

(05 Endocrine)

- 0501 Adrenal disorders
- 0502 Diabetes insipidus
- 0503 Diabetes mellitus
- 0504 Metabolic syndrome
- 0505 Disorders of pituitary gland (e.g., GH deficiency, SIADH, acromegaly)
- 0506 Obesity
- 0507 Parathyroid disorders
- 0508 Thyroid disorders
- 0509 Polycystic ovarian syndrome

(06 Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat)

0601 Allergic rhinitis
0602 Glaucoma
0603 Vertigo

(07 Fluid and Electrolyte/Nutrition)

0701 Acid-base disorders
0702 Electrolyte abnormalities
0703 Nutritional deficiencies

(08 Gastrointestinal)

0801 Cholelithiasis
0802 Constipation
0803 Diarrhea
0804 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis
0805 Gastroesophageal reflux disease
0806 Hepatitis
0807 Inflammatory bowel disease
0808 Irritable bowel syndrome
0809 Lower gastrointestinal bleeding
0810 Malabsorption syndrome
0811 Nausea/vomiting
0812 Pancreatitis
0813 Peptic ulcer disease
0814 Upper gastrointestinal bleeding

(09 Genitourinary)

0901 Prostatic hyperplasia
0902 Urinary incontinence
0903 Sexual dysfunction

(10 Hematologic)

1001 Anemias
1002 Clotting factor disorders
1003 Disseminated intravascular coagulation
1004 Sickle cell disease
1005 Drug-induced hemotological disorders

(11 Immunologic)

1101 Angioedema
1102 Immunodeficiency diseases
1103 Organ transplantation
1104 Stevens-Johnson syndrome

(12 Infectious Diseases)

- 1201 Antimicrobial prophylaxis
- 1202 Bone and joint infections
- 1203 Central nervous system infections
- 1204 Ear infections
- 1205 Gastrointestinal infections
- 1206 Gynecologic infections
- 1207 Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
- 1208 Infectious endocarditis
- 1209 Intra-abdominal infections
- 1210 Lower respiratory tract infections
- 1211 Lung abscess
- 1212 Ophthalmic infections
- 1213 Pelvic inflammatory diseases
- 1214 Prostatitis
- 1215 Sexually transmitted diseases
- 1216 Skin and soft tissue infections
- 1217 Systemic fungal infections
- 1218 Tuberculosis
- 1219 Upper respiratory tract infections
- 1220 Urinary tract infections
- 1221 Febrile neutropenia

(13 Neurological)

- 1301 Central nervous system hemorrhage
- 1302 Dementia
- 1303 Epilepsy
- 1304 Headache/migraine
- 1305 Neuromuscular diseases
- 1306 Parkinson's disease
- 1307 Acute pain
- 1308 Chronic pain
- 1309 Peripheral neuropathy
- 1310 Spinal-cord injuries/abnormalities
- 1311 Status epilepticus
- 1312 Tremors

(14 Obstetrics/Gynecology)

- 1401 Contraception
- 1402 Menstrual disorders
- 1403 Menopause
- 1404 Pregnancy and lactation
- 1405 Pregnancy-related disease

(15 Oncology)

- 1501 Acute leukemia
- 1502 Brain tumor
- 1503 Breast cancer
- 1504 Chronic leukemia
- 1505 Endocrine tumors
- 1506 GI/pancreas/liver cancer
- 1507 Gynecological tumors
- 1508 Kidney tumors
- 1509 Lymphomas
- 1510 Lung cancer
- 1511 Prostate cancer
- 1512 Skin cancer
- 1513 Supportive care (e.g., preventing / treating complications associated with malignancy or treatment)
- 1514 Tumors of the ureter/bladder

(16 Psychiatric)

- 1601 Anxiety disorders
- 1602 Attention deficit disorders (with or without hyperactivity)
- 1603 Bipolar disorders
- 1604 Depressive disorders
- 1605 Drug/alcohol overdose/withdrawal
- 1606 Schizophrenia
- 1607 Sleep disorders
- 1608 Substance abuse

(17 Renal)

- 1701 Acute renal failure
- 1702 Chronic renal failure
- 1704 Dialysis (managing associated complications and drug dosing)
- 1705 Glomerulonephritis
- 1706 Nephrolithiasis

(18 Respiratory)

- 1801 Asthma
- 1802 Chronic obstructive airway disease (other than asthma)
- 1803 Sleep apnea

(19 Health Maintenance/Preventive Care)

- 1901 Health advice, education, or instruction
- 1902 Counseling on substance abuse
- 1903 Dietary surveillance
- 1904 Exercise counseling
- 1905 Routine health screening (e.g., cancer, cardiovascular disease)
- 1906 Patient safety
- 1907 Immunizations