

## AMA Manual of Style

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### Secondary Hemostasis

Harriet S. Meyer

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Blood coagulation is the phase of clot formation dependent on plasma coagulation factors (also known as clotting factors). The laboratory evaluation of plasma factor-dependent coagulation has been divided into 2 pathways (systems, phases). The following terms and synonyms are used: An international system of nomenclature, formulated from 1954 through 1963, clarified clotting factor terminology and, as Biggs observed, scientific findings in coagulation, when factors identified and named independently by different groups were shown to be the same. A major update to the standard nomenclature was published by Blomback et al, in the early 1990s. A number of clotting factors were

### Cytokines

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... some viruses subvert the immune response by producing homologs of mammalian cytokines or their receptors. J. J. Oppenheim and M. Feldmann(p7) Cytokines are proteins or glycoproteins produced after stimulation (such as activation of immune cells) that act at short distances in very low concentrations to produce various effects, such as immune and inflammatory reactions, repair processes, and cell growth and differentiation., Each cytokine has multiple effects and overlaps with other cytokines, including structurally dissimilar ones, in those effects. The multiple effects (pleiotropy) are explained by the presence of cytokine receptors on a wide variety of cells, and the overlap (redundancy)

### Radiopharmaceuticals

Margaret A. Winker

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The INN designations for radioactive pharmaceuticals consist of “the name of the compound serving as the carrier for the radioactivity, the symbol for the radioactive isotope, and the atomic weight.”(p11) Since the nonproprietary name comprises all these components, the complete name should be provided at first mention unless the radiopharmaceuticals being referred to are a general category. Subsequently, a shorter term may be used, such as iodinated albumin or gallium scan. Although the nonproprietary name for the radiopharmaceutical may appear to contain redundant information, maintaining consistent terminology is important for clarity. For example, technetium Tc 99m is contained in more

## Lymphocytes

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The normal adult human body contains on the order of a trillion ( $10^{12}$ ) lymphocytes.... Together, the thymus and marrow produce approximately  $10^9$  mature lymphocytes each day, which are then released into the circulation. Tristram G. Parslow(pp40-41)

Lymphocytes are the cells that carry out antigen-specific immune responses. The 2 main types are the T lymphocyte and the B lymphocyte, also called the T cell and the B cell.

A hyphen does not appear in these terms, unless they are used adjectivally. Historically, the letters T and B reflected the anatomic sites of maturation of the 2 groups of cells, the thymus

## Uniform Labeling

Margaret A. Winker

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The abbreviation ul (for uniformly labeled) may be used without expansion in parentheses: [ $^{14}\text{C}$ ]glucose (ul) Similarly, terms such as carrier-free, no carrier added, and carrier added may be used. In general medical publications, these terms should be explained at first mention, since not all readers will be familiar with them. |

## Hydrogen Isotopes

Margaret A. Winker

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Two isotopes of hydrogen have their own specific names, deuterium and tritium, which should be used instead of “hydrogen 2” and “hydrogen 3.” In text, the specific names are

also preferred to the symbols  $2\text{H}$  or  $\text{D}$  (for deuterium, which is stable) and  $3\text{H}$  (for tritium, which is radioactive). The 2 forms of heavy water,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  and  $3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , should be referred to by the approved nonproprietary names deuterium oxide and tritiated water, respectively. |

## Radiopharmaceutical Compounds Without Approved Names

Margaret A. Winker

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Compounds may be combined with radioisotopes for research purposes. Such compounds would not receive an INN if no commercial use is intended. In lieu of an INN, standard chemical nomenclature should be followed (see , Elements, or consult the CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics for more information). After first mention, the name of the substance can be abbreviated. Use the superscript form of the isotope number to the left of the element symbol. Enclose the isotope symbol in brackets and close up with the compound name if the nonradioactive isotope of the element is normally part of the compound. glucose

## Page Numbers and Dates

Cheryl Iverson

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Do not omit digits from inclusive page numbers. The year, followed by a semicolon; the volume number and the issue number (in parentheses), followed by a colon; the initial page number, a hyphen, and the final page number, followed by a period, are set without spaces. 1. Rainier S, Thomas D, Tokarz D, et al. Myofibrillogenesis regulator 1 gene mutations cause paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis. *Arch Neurol.* 2004;61(7):1025-1029. 2. Hyduk A, Croft JB, Ayala C, Zheng K, Zheng Z-J, Mensah GA. Pulmonary hypertension surveillance United States, 1980-2002. *MMWR Surveill Summ.* 2005;54(5):1-28. |

## Metastable Isotopes

Margaret A. Winker

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The abbreviation m, as in krypton  $\text{Kr } 81\text{m}$  or technetium  $\text{Tc } 99\text{m}$ , stands for metastable. The abbreviation should never be deleted, since the term without the m designates a different radionuclide isomer. |

## Molecular Terminology: Other Sections of Chapter 15

Harriet S. Meyer

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The following sections of chapter have subsections on molecular terms: , Cancer; , Cardiology; and , Neurology. The following sections of chapter substantially deal with molecular terminology: , Blood Groups, Platelet Antigens, and Granulocyte Antigens; , Genetics; , Hemostasis; and , Immunology. The following tabulation gives molecular terms associated with subjects covered elsewhere in this chapter: |