

CLL PAG

CLL PATIENT
ADVOCACY
GROUP



CLL CANADA

The Long and Winding Road

Common CLL Acronyms 2015

25(OH)D serum levels ~ The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test	Ig ~ immunoglobulin
AA ~ aplastic anemia	Ig ~ Immunoglobulin (IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, IgM)
Ab ~ antibody	IgA ~ immunoglobulin A
ABMT ~ autologous bmt (your own marrow)	IgD ~ immunoglobulin D
aCGH ~ Array comparative genomic hybridization test	IgE ~ immunoglobulin E
ACL ~ anticardiolipin antibody	IgG ~ immunoglobulin G
ACML ~ atypical chronic myeloid leukaemia	IGH ~ immunoglobulin heavy chain
ADE ~ cytosine arabinoside (Ara-C) daunorubicin etoposide	IGHD ~ immunoglobulin heavy chain diversity
AE ~ adverse event	IGHJ ~ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction
Ag ~ antigen	IGHV ~ immunoglobulin heavy chain variable
AGT ~ antiglobulin test (Coombs' test also DAT)	IgM ~ immunoglobulin M
AIDS ~ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	IGV ~ immunoglobulin variable region
AIHA ~ autoimmune haemolytic anaemia	IL-1 ~ interleukin-1
AIN ~ autoimmune neutropenia	IM ~ intramuscular
AKT ~ AKT kinase	IMF ~ idiopathic myelofibrosis
ALC ~ Absolute Lymphocyte Count	IMiDs ~ Immune Modulatory Agents(thalidomide , lenalidomide)
ALL ~ acute lymphoblastic leukemia	INR ~ International normalised ratio
ALS ~ advanced life support	IPSS ~ International Prognostic Scoring System
AML ~ acute myeloid leukemia	IRF4 ~ interferon regulatory factor 4
AMP ~ adenosine monophosphate	ITP ~ idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
ANA ~ antinuclear antibodies	ITU ~ Intensive Therapy Unit
ANC ~ absolute neutrophil count	iu/IU ~ international units
APRIL ~ apoptosis proliferation inducing ligand	IUT ~ intrauterine transfusion
APS ~ antiphospholipid syndrome	IV ~ Intravenous, placed directly into a vein
ASCT ~ autologous stem cell transplantation	IVIg ~ intravenous immunoglobulin
AST ~ aspartate aminotransferase	IWCLL ~ International Working Group on CLL
ATLL ~ adult T-cell leukaemia/lymphoma	JAK ~ Janus kinase STAT5
ATM ~ gene missing in 11q patients	JCV ~ John Cunningham virus is a type of human polyomavirus
β2m ~ β-2 microglobulin	JVP ~ jugular venous pressure
B ~ bendamustine	Kaplan-Meier ~ statistic analysis model
B-CLL ~ B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	kg ~ kilogram
B12 ~ vitamin B-12, also called cobalamin	kinase ~ is a type of enzyme
b2-M ~ b2-microglobulin	kinase inhibitor ~ a type of enzyme inhibitor
B2M ~ beta 2 microglobulin	L ~ litre
BAFF-R ~ B-cell activation factor of the TNF family	LAP ~ leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (score)
BAX ~ BCL-2-associated X protein	LC ~ light chain
BCL2 ~ B-cell ~ CLL/lymphoma 2	LDH ~ lactate dehydrogenase
BCL6 ~ B-cell CLL/lymphoma 6	LFS ~ leukaemia free survival
BCR ~ B-cell receptor	LFTs ~ liver function tests
BCR-Cx ~ B-cell antigen receptor complex	LGL ~ large granular lymphocyte
BCR/ABL ~ fusion transcript consisting of BCR and ABL	LLSC ~ Leukemia and Lymphoma Society of Canada
bd ~ bis die (twice daily)	LN ~ lymph node(s)
BEAC ~ BCNU, etoposide, cytosine & cyclophosphamide	LP ~ lumbar puncture
BEAM ~ BCNU, etoposide, cytarabine (ara-C), melphalan	LPD ~ lymphoproliferative disorder
BJP ~ Bence Jones protein	LPL ~ lipoprotein lipase
BL ~ Burkitt lymphoma	LRF ~ Leukaemia Research Fund (UK)
BM ~ bone marrow	M ~ mitoxantrone
BMB ~ bone marrow biopsy	M-CLL ~ mutated chronic lymphocytic leukemia
BMCA ~ B-cell maturation antigen	Mab or MoAb ~ monoclonal antibodies (i.e. rituxan, Gazyva (obinutuzumab), ofatumumab)
BMJ ~ British Medical Journal	MALT ~ mucosa associated lymphoid tissue
BMT ~ bone marrow transplant(ation)	MC ~ mast cell(s)
BNF ~ British National Formulary	MCL ~ mantle cell lymphoma
bp ~ base pairs	MCL1 ~ myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein

BP ~ blood pressure	MCP ~ mitoxantrone, chlorambucil, prednisolone
BSS ~ BernardSoulier syndrome	MCR ~ major cytogenetic response
Btk ~ Bruton tyrosine kinase	MCV ~ mean cell volume
BX ~ biopsy	MDA ~ MD Anderson cancer centre in Texas (Also MDACC)
C ~ cladribine	MDS ~ myelodysplastic syndrome
C ~ cyclophosphamide	MESF ~ molecules of equivalent soluble fluorochrome
Ca ~ carcinoma	MF ~ myelofibrosis
cALL ~ common acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	mg ~ milligram
CBA ~ collagen binding activity	MGUS ~ monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance
CBC ~ Complete Blood Count	MHC ~ major histocompatibility complex
CC ~ treatment cladribine & cyclophosphamide, (like FC) CBV ~ cyclophosphamide, carmustine (BCNU), etoposide	MI ~ myocardial infarction
CCF ~ congestive cardiac failure	min(s) ~ minute(s)
CCR ~ complete cytogenetic response	miRNA ~ micro RNA
CD ~ cellular differentiation antigen	MMC ~ mitomycin C
CD ~ cluster designation	MNC ~ mononuclear cell(s)
CD ~ cluster of differentiation (eg CD20)	MO ~ month(s)
CDA ~ congenital dyserythropoietic anaemia	MoAb ~ monoclonal antibody
cDNA ~ complementary deoxyribonucleic acid	MPD ~ myeloproliferative disease
c-MYC ~ a gene believed to be involved in Richter's Transformation	MPV ~ mean platelet volume
CEL ~ chronic eosinophilic leukaemia	MRD ~ minimal residual disease
CGH ~ comparative genomic hybridization (also aCGH)	MRI ~ magnetic resonance imaging
CGL ~ chronic granulocytic leukaemia	mRNA ~ messenger ribonucleic acid
CHOP ~ cyclophosphamide, adriamycin, vincristine, prednisone	MRSA ~ methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus
CJD ~ Creutzfeldt, Jakob disease (v = variant)	MSBOS ~ maximum surgical blood ordering schedule
Cl ~ chloride	MTX ~ methotrexate
CLD ~ chronic liver disease	MUD ~ matched unrelated donor (transplant)
CLL ~ chronic lymphocytic leukemia (a sub classification of NHL under the WHO & REAL)	MZL ~ marginal zone lymphoma
CLL8 ~ watershed German trial for Rituxan added to Fludarabine and Cyclophosphamide	Na+ ~ sodium
CLLU1 ~ CLL-upregulated gene-1	nanoparticle ~ a small object that behaves as a whole unit in terms of its properties
CMC ~ chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis	NCI ~ National Cancer Institute (USA)
CML ~ chronic myeloid leukaemia	NCI-WG ~ National Cancer Institute-sponsored Working Group
CMM1 ~ chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia	NEJM ~ New England Journal of Medicine
CMV ~ cytomegalovirus	NF- κ B ~ nuclear factor of kappa light chain gene enhancer in B-cells
CNS ~ central nervous system	NGS ~ next generation sequencing of exome, genome
COMP ~ cyclophosphamide, vincristine, methotrexate, prednisolone	NHL ~ non-Hodgkin lymphoma
Cox ~ a class of survival models in statistics	NHS ~ National Health Service (UK)
CR ~ complete remission	NK ~ natural killer
CR ~ complete response	NOTCH1 ~ a gene believed to be involved in Richter's Transformation
CRF ~ chronic renal failure	nPR ~ near partial response
CRP ~ C-reactive protein	NRBC ~ nucleated red blood cells
CSF ~ cerebrospinal fluid	NSAIDs ~ non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs
CSK ~ C-SRC tyrosine kinase	od ~ omni die (once daily)
CT ~ computed tomography	O ~ ofatumumab
CVP ~ cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisolone	OR ~ overall response
CVS ~ cardiovascular system	ORR ~ overall response rate
CXCR4 ~ CXC motif receptor 4	OS ~ overall survival
CXR ~ chest x-ray	p53 ~ tumour suppressor protein (often missing in 17p deleted)
CyA ~ cyclosporin A	PA ~ pernicious anaemia
DAT ~ direct antiglobulin test	PB ~ peripheral blood
DCS ~ dendritic cell system	PBSC ~ peripheral blood stem cell
DCT ~ direct Coombs test	PCL ~ plasma cell leukaemia
DD ~ differential display	PCP ~ Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
DFS ~ disease free survival	PCR ~ polymerase chain reaction
DHAP ~ dexamethasone, cytarabine, cisplatin	PCR ~ treatment pentostatin, cyclophosphamide, rituxan... used at the Mayo Clinics
DISC ~ death inducing signalling complex	PDGF ~ platelet-derived growth factor
dL ~ decilitre	PE ~ pulmonary embolism
DLBCL ~ diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (Richter's Transformation in CLL)	PET ~ pre-eclamptic toxemia or positron emission tomography
DNA ~ deoxyribonucleic acid	PF ~ platelet factor
DOB ~ date of birth	PFS ~ progression-free survival
DVT ~ deep vein thrombosis	PI3K ~ phosphoinositide 3-kinase, Zydelig (idelalisib)
Dx ~ diagnosed, diagnosis	PIVKA ~ protein induced by vitamin K absence
DXT ~ radiotherapy	PLL ~ prolymphocytic leukaemia
EBMT ~ European Bone Marrow Transplant	PML ~ promyelocytic leukaemia
EBV ~ Epstein Barr virus	PO ~ per os (by mouth)
ECG ~ electrocardiograph	PPI ~ proton pump inhibitor

ECOG ~ European Co-operative Oncology Group	PPP ~ primary proliferative polycythaemia
EFS ~ event-free survival	PR ~ partial response
EGF ~ epidermal growth factor	PRCA ~ pure red cell aplasia
EGFR ~ epidermal growth factor receptor.	PRN ~ as required
ELISA ~ enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay	PTK ~ protein tyrosine kinase
EMU ~ early morning urine	PTP ~ post-transfusion purpura
Epo ~ erythropoietin	PV ~ polycythaemia vera
EPOCH ~ doxorubicin, vincristine, etoposide cyclophosphamide, prednisolone	PVO ~ pyrexia of unknown origin
EPS ~ electrophoresis	QoL ~ quality of life
ERIC ~ European Research Initiative on CLL	R ~ Rituxan monoclonal antibody
ESHAP ~ etoposide, methylprednisolone, cytarabine, platinum	R ~ Revlamid (lenalidomide)
ET ~ essential thrombocythaemia or exchange transfusion	RCHOP ~ Rituxan, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone... RT therapy
F or Fl ~ fludarabine	R-CVP ~ is effective and tolerable therapy for autoimmune cytopenia
F-CLL ~ Familial CLL (runs in families)	RBC ~ Red Blood Cell
FACS ~ fluorescence-activated cell sorter	REAL ~ Revised European-American Lymphoma classification in Hematology
FADD ~ Fas-associated protein with Death Domain	RIC ~ reduced intensity conditioning (for HSCT)
Fas ~ Apoptosis stimulating fragment receptor	RNA ~ ribonucleic acid
FBC ~ full blood count (complete blood count, CBC)	RQ-PCR ~ real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction
FC ~ flow cytometry	RS ~ Richter's Syndrome...
FC ~ fludarabine/cyclophosphamide	RT ~ Richter's Transformation to an aggressive lymphoma
FCR ~ fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, rituximab	RX ~ prescribed medication
FDA ~ Food and Drug Administration (USA)	SCT ~ stem cell transplant
FDA ~ U.S. Food and Drug Administration	SD ~ stable disease
FDC ~ follicular dendritic cell	SD ~ standard deviation
FDG-PET ~ 218 fluoro deoxyglucose positron emission tomography	SF3B1 ~ gene, thought to be an aggressive marker if mutated
Fe ~ iron	SHM ~ somatic hypermutation
FeSO4 ~ ferrous sulphate	slg ~ surface immunoglobulin
FFP ~ fresh frozen plasma	siRNA ~ short interfering RNAs
FFS ~ failure-free survival	SLVL ~ splenic lymphoma with villous lymphocytes
FH ~ family history	Smlg ~ surface membrane immunoglobulin
FISH ~ fluorescence in-situ hybridization	SNP ~ single nucleotide polymorphism
FL ~ follicular lymphoma	SOB ~ short of breath
FLOW ~ Flow Cytometry a test used at diagnosis	stat ~ statin (immediate; as initial dose)
FNA ~ fine needle aspirate	SYK ~ spleen tyrosine kinase
FOB ~ faecal occult blood	T ~ temperature (fever)
FVIII ~ factor VIII	T-NK neoplasms ~ T cell and NK-cell neoplasms
FVL ~ factor V Leiden	t1/2 ~ half-life
g ~ gram	TB ~ tuberculosis
G ~ Gazyva (obinutuzumab)	TBI ~ total body irradiation
G-CSF ~ granulocyte colony stimulating factor	TCL1 ~ T-cell leukemia/lymphoma
GA ~ general anaesthetic	TCR ~ T-cell receptor
GC ~ germinal center	tds ~ ter die sumendum (to be taken 3 times a day)
GIT ~ gastrointestinal tract	TENS ~ transcutaneous nerve stimulation
GM-CSF ~ granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor	TF ~ tissue factor
GP ~ glycoprotein	TF ~ tumour flare
GvHD ~ graft versus host disease	TFT ~ thyroid function test(s)
GvL ~ graft versus leukaemia	TIBC ~ total iron binding capacity
GVT ~ Graft versus tumour	tiw ~ three times in a week
h ~ hour	TK ~ thymidine kinase
H/LMW ~ high/low molecular weight	TKI ~ tyrosine-kinase inhibitor, small molecule like Imbruvica (ibrutinib)
HAV ~ hepatitis A virus	TLS ~ tumour lysis syndrome
Hb ~ haemoglobin	TNF ~ tumour necrosis factor
HbA ~ haemoglobin A	TP53 ~ gene that encodes P53 protein - (missing in 17p-deleted)
HbA2 ~ haemoglobin A2	TPR ~ temperature, pulse, respirations
HbF ~ haemoglobin F (fetal Hb)	TTP ~ thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
HbH ~ haemoglobin H	TTT ~ Time to Treatment also TTFT ~ time to first treatment
HBsAg ~ hepatitis B surface antigen	TX ~ Treatment
HBV ~ hepatitis B virus	u/U ~ units
HClI ~ heparin cofactor II	U&E ~ urea and electrolytes
HCL ~ hairy cell leukaemia	UM-CLL ~ unmutated chronic lymphocytic leukemia
HCO3 ~ bicarbonate	URTI ~ upper respiratory tract infection
Hct ~ haematocrit	USS ~ ultrasound scan
HCT ~ hematocrit	UTI ~ urinary tract infection
HCV ~ hepatitis C virus	UTR ~ untranslated region
HDAC ~ histone deacetylases	V ~ variable region

HDM ~ high dose melphalan	VF ~ ventricular fibrillation
HDMT ~ High dose methylprednisolone	Vit K ~ vitamin K
HDN ~ haemolytic disease of the newborn	VTE ~ venous thromboembolism
HDT ~ high dose therapy	vWD ~ von Willebrand, disease
Hem/Onc ~ Haematologist/Oncologist	vWF ~ von Willebrand factor
HEME ~ Haematologist	WBC ~ white blood count or white blood cell
HES ~ hypereosinophilic syndrome	WCC ~ White cell count
HHT ~ hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia	WGA ~ whole genome amplification
HIT(T) ~ heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (with thrombosis)	WHO ~ World Health Organization
HIV ~ human immunodeficiency virus	WM ~ Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia
HL ~ Hodgkin lymphoma (Hodgkin disease)	WW ~ watch and wait (worry) (also W&W)
HLA ~ human leucocyte antigen	X match ~ cross-match
HLH ~ haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis	XRT ~ external radiation therapy
HPA ~ human platelet antigen	ZAP70 ~ zeta-chain associated protein kinase 70kDa
HPLC ~ high performance liquid chromatography	
HPV ~ human papillomavirus	
HR ~ hazard ratio	
HSCT ~ Hematopoietic stem cell transplant	
HTLV-1 ~ human T-lymphotropic virus type 1	
IAGT ~ indirect antiglobulin test	
IAHS ~ Infection-associated haemophagocytic syndrome	
ibr ~ Imbruvica (ibrutinib)	
idela ~ Zydelig (idelalisib)	