Commonly Used Ophthalmic Abbreviations
Found on Eye Reports

When you get an eye report for a student, are you sometimes confounded by all the abbreviations? This tip sheet has been designed as a quick reference sheet for all those abbreviations, and hopefully will make it easier for you to read and understand eye reports that are a part of your students’ records.

Medical History
FHx: family history
HA: headache
Hx: history
NKA: no known allergies
PMH: past medical history
PH: past history
POH: past ocular history
Sx: surgery

Vision Testing
Prism: a lens that displaces the image- used to treat muscular imbalance. The position of the base determines where and how an image will be moved.

BO: base-out prism
BU: base-up prism
Bi: base-in prism
BD: base-down prism
cc: with correction
HM: hand motion
HOTV: a particular vision test used in testing preschool children
Ish: Ishihara - test for red-green color deficiencies
J1, J2, J3 etc.: recording from the Jaeger test for near vision
LP: light perception
M: manifest - indicates potential visual acuity with best prescriptive lenses
N: near vision
NLP: no light perception
NP: near point
npa: near point accommodation
npc: near point convergence
OD: right eye
OS: left eye
OU: both eyes
PC: present correction
R: refraction- done to determine what prescription for glasses would be best
sc: without correction
VA or V: visual acuity, vision
W: present glasses prescription

Diagnosis and Treatments
APD: afferent pupillary defect
Cat: cataracts
Cat. ext: cataract extraction
CME: cystoid macular edema
COAG: chronic open angle glaucoma
DM: diabetes mellitus
DBR: diabetic retinopathy
Dx: diagnosis
FTP: full time patching
FTG: full time glasses
F/u: follow-up
gl: glaucoma
LTG: low tension glaucoma
OAG: open angle glaucoma
PSC: post sub-capsular cataract
PVD: posterior vitreous detachment
RD: retinal detachment
R/o: rule out
RP: Retinitis Pigmentosa
ROP: Retinopathy of prematurity
RTO: return to office
RTC: return to clinic
R&R: recess and resect- muscle surgery

Medications
b.i.d.: twice a day
gtts: drops
q.d : once a day
q.h: every hour
q.h.s: at bedtime
q.i.d.: four time per day
q.o.d.: every other day
q 3 h: every three hours
t.i.d.: three times per day
**Muscles**

*EOM*: extraocular muscle

Each of the following abbreviations may be preceded by an R or L depending on which eye is being referred to. Example: LI = left inferior rectus muscle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>inferior rectus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>inferior oblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>lateral rectus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>medial rectus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>superior oblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>superior rectus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Esotropia**: inward turn of eyes

Each of the following abbreviations may be preceded by an R or L depending on which eye is being referred to. Example: RET1 - right esotropia at near

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ET</td>
<td>esotropia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ET1</td>
<td>esotropia at near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E(T)</td>
<td>intermittent esotropia in distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E(T)1</td>
<td>intermittent esotropia at near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hypertropia**: a misalignment of the eyes (strabismus), where the visual axis of one eye is higher than the fellow fixating eye.

Each of the following abbreviations may be preceded by an R or L depending on which eye is being referred to. Example: RHT1 - right hypertropia at near

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>hypertropia in distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT1</td>
<td>hypertropia at near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(T)</td>
<td>intermittent hypertropia in distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(T)1</td>
<td>intermittent hypertropia at near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Esophoria**: an inward deviation of the eyes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>esophoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E’</td>
<td>esophoria at near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exotropia**: outward turn of the eyes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XT</td>
<td>exotropia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X(T)</td>
<td>intermittent exotropia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XT1</td>
<td>exotropia at near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X(T)1</td>
<td>intermittent exotropia at near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exophoria**: outward deviation of the eyes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>exophoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>exophoria at near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\triangle\) : Prism diopter power

**References**:

By Barbara Cassin and Sheila A. B. Solomon, Melvin L. Rubin, MD, Editor

---

**For more information, contact**

ATECH Services
117 Pleasant Street, Dolloff Building
Concord, NH 03301 603.226.2900

This tip sheet was submitted by:

**Amy Halloran, Low Vision Specialist**
Adaptive Technology, a division of Perkins Products
102 Bridge Road
Salisbury, MA 01952
(978) 462-3817

This publication was developed in 2008 under a grant from the NH DOE, Office of Special Education. It is available for download at [www.nhpdcve.org](http://www.nhpdcve.org)