

Dengue Glossary and Acronyms

Merriam-Webster, PubMed Health, and Mosby's Medical Dictionary were consulted in the compilation of this glossary.

Afebrile: not marked by or having a fever

Agonal breathing: irregular breathing associated with respiratory failure

Antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE): occurs when nonneutralizing antiviral antibodies enhance viral entry into host cells. Once inside the white blood cell, the virus replicates undetected, eventually generating very high virus titers which is thought to lead to more severe disease

Arthralgia: pain in one or more joints

Ascites: abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the spaces between tissues and organs in the cavity of the abdomen—called also *hydroperitoneum*

Asystole: lack of heart beat or electrical activity

Atrioventricular: 1: of, relating to, or situated between an atrium and ventricle 2: of, involving, or being the atrioventricular node

Auscultation: the act of listening to sounds arising within organs (as the lungs or heart) as an aid to diagnosis and treatment

Bolus: a large amount of a substance such as a drug or fluid given intravenously over a short period of time

Bradycardia: slow heart rate

Cerebral edema: the accumulation of fluid in, and resultant swelling of, the brain

Cholecystitis: inflammation of the gallbladder

Colloid: a fluid containing insoluble molecules such as albumin that are incapable of passing through capillary walls, thereby maintaining or increasing osmotic pressure in the blood

Cytokines: any of a class of immunoregulatory proteins (as interleukin, tumor necrosis factor, and interferon) that are secreted by cells, especially of the immune system

Defervescence: the subsidence of a fever as indicated by a decrease in body temperature



Diabetic ketoacidosis: A condition that occurs when the body cannot use sugar (glucose) as a fuel source because there is no insulin or not enough insulin. Fat is used for fuel instead. Byproducts of fat breakdown, called ketones, build up in the body.

Dyspnea: difficult or labored breathing

Ecchymosis: 1: the escape of blood into the tissues from ruptured blood vessels marked by a livid black and blue or purple spot or area. 2: the discoloration so caused

Encephalitis: inflammation of the brain

Endothelial adherens junctions:

Endothelial: pertaining to endothelium: an epithelium of mesodermal origin composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells that lines internal body cavities and the lumens of vessels.

Adherens junctions: protein complexes that occur at cell–cell junctions in epithelial tissues, usually more basal than tight junctions. An adherens junction is defined as a cell junction whose cytoplasmic face is linked to the actin cytoskeleton. They can appear as bands encircling the cell (zonula adherens) or as spots of attachment to the extracellular matrix (adhesion plaques). (Wikipedia)

Endothelial glycocalyx:

Endothelial: pertaining to endothelium: an epithelium of mesodermal origin composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells that lines internal body cavities and the lumens of vessels.

Glycocalyx: a polysaccharide or glycoprotein covering on a cell surface

Epigastrium: the abdominal region above the umbilicus overlying the stomach

Epistaxis: nosebleed

Erythematous: abnormal redness of the skin due to capillary congestion (as in inflammation)

Extravasate: to pass by infiltration or effusion from a proper vessel or channel (as a blood vessel) into surrounding tissue

Fibrinogen: a plasma protein that is produced in the liver and is converted into fibrin during blood clot formation

Flavivirus: a genus of the family *Flaviviridae* of single-stranded RNA viruses that are transmitted by arthropod vectors and especially by ticks and mosquitoes and that include the causative agents of dengue, Japanese B encephalitis, Saint Louis encephalitis, West Nile fever, and yellow fever

Frank hypotension: clinically evident abnormally low pressure of the blood

Fulminant hepatic failure: acute liver failure with encephalopathy



Guaiaic (test): a test for blood in urine or feces using a reagent containing guaiacum that yields a blue color when blood is present

Guillain-Barre syndrome: a polyneuritis of unknown cause characterized especially by muscle weakness and paralysis—called also *Landry's paralysis*

Hematuria: the presence of blood or blood cells in the urine

Hemoconcentration: increased concentration of cells in the blood usually resulting from loss of fluid to the tissues

Hemoglobinopathy: a blood disorder (as sickle-cell anemia) caused by a genetically determined change in the molecular structure of hemoglobin

Hemoptysis: the coughing up of blood

Hepatic steatosis: a process of tissue degeneration marked by the deposition of fat globules in liver cells—called also fatty degeneration

Hepatomegaly: enlargement of the liver

Hypoalbuminemia: decrease protein in the blood marked by reduction in serum albumin

Hypokinesia: abnormally decreased muscular movement

Hyponatremia: deficiency of sodium in the blood

Hypovolemic shock: a state of profound depression of the vital processes of the body that is characterized by pallor, rapid but weak pulse, rapid and shallow respiration, reduced total blood volume, and low blood pressure associated with a decrease in the volume of circulating blood

Idiopathic (immune) thrombocytopenic purpura: a bleeding disorder in which the immune system destroys platelets

Injected (congested) oropharynx: erythema or reddening of the throat/back of the mouth

Isotonic crystalloid solution: a solution that contains electrolytes (and other water-soluble molecules) close to the concentration of sodium in the blood which can pass through capillary walls; the most common of these are normal saline and Ringer's lactate

Lactic acidosis: a condition characterized by the accumulation of lactic acid in bodily tissues usually as a result of decreased oxygen delivery to those tissues



Leukopenia: a condition in which the number of white blood cells circulating in the blood is abnormally low and which is most commonly due to a decreased production of new cells in conjunction with various infectious diseases, as a reaction to various drugs or other chemicals, or in response to irradiation

Macrophages: a phagocytic tissue cell of the immune system that may be fixed or freely motile, is derived from a monocyte, functions in the destruction of foreign antigens (as bacteria and viruses), and serves as an antigen-presenting cell

Macular: of, relating to, or characterized by a spot or spots

Maculopapular: combining the characteristics of macules and papules

Metabolic acidosis: acidosis resulting from excess acid in the body due to abnormal metabolism, lack of oxygen, excessive acid intake, renal acid retention, or from excessive loss of bicarbonate (as in diarrhea)

Murphy's sign: a sign indicative of cholecystitis elicited by physical exam; it is considered positive if when a hand is placed under the right costal margin after exhalation and the patient is instructed to breathe in, the patient stops breathing in and winces from pain

Myalgia: pain or soreness in one or more muscles

Myocarditis: inflammation of the myocardium, the muscular tissue of the heart

Nosocomial: acquired or occurring in a hospital

Opsonization: the process by which a pathogen is marked for ingestion and destruction by a phagocyte

Orthostatic hypotension: low blood pressure that occurs when changing position from lying or sitting to standing

Osmolality: the concentration of an osmotic solution especially when measured in osmols or milliosmols per 1000 grams of solvent

Perfusion: an act or instance of perfusing; specifically: the pumping of a fluid through an organ or tissue

Petechiae: a minute reddish or purplish spot containing blood that appears in skin or mucous membrane as a result of localized hemorrhage

Pleural effusion: an exudation of fluid from the blood or lymph into a pleural cavity

Polymerase chain reaction: an in vitro technique for rapidly synthesizing large quantities of a given DNA segment that involves separating the DNA into its two complementary strands, binding a primer to each single strand at the end of the given DNA segment where synthesis will start, using DNA polymerase to synthesize two-stranded DNA from each single strand, and repeating the process — abbreviation *PCR*



Postural hypotension: see orthostatic hypotension

Prophylactic platelet transfusions: platelet transfusion given to patient with a low platelet count in the absence of clinically significant bleeding

Proteinemia: an excessive level of protein in the blood. Also called *hyperproteinemia*

Pyelonephritis: inflammation of both the parenchyma of a kidney and the lining of its renal pelvis especially due to bacterial infection

Refractory: resistant to treatment or cure

Reye's syndrome: an often fatal encephalopathy especially of childhood characterized by fever, vomiting, fatty infiltration of the liver, and swelling of the kidneys and brain

Scleral icterus: jaundice or yellowing of the whites of the eyes

Seroconversion: the production of antibodies in response to an antigen usually as measured by a fourfold rise in antibody titers between an acute and a convalescent specimen

Streptococcal pharyngitis: inflammation of the pharynx related to streptococcus

Tachypnea: increased rate of respiration

Thrombocytopenia: decrease in the number of blood platelets

Transaminase: enzymes produced by the liver (e.g. alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transaminase (AST)) that are elevated in liver injury

Transverse myelitis: a neurological disorder caused by inflammation across both sides of one level, or segment, of the spinal cord



Acronyms

ACLS	Advanced cardiac life support
ADE	Antibody-dependent enhancement
AFI	Acute febrile illness
ALT	Alanine aminotransferase
aPTT	Activated partial-thromboplastin time
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
AVPU	Alert, voice, pain, unresponsive
BMP	Basic metabolic panel
CBC	Complete blood cell count
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CMP	Comprehensive medical panel
CT	Computerized tomography
CXR	Chest x-ray
DBP	Diastolic blood pressure
DENV	Dengue virus
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
DPO	Days postfever onset
ECF	Extracellular fluid
ED	Emergency department
EKG	Electrocardiogram
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GCS	Glasgow coma scale



GI	Gastrointestinal
HCT	Hematocrit
HEENT	Head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat
HPI	History of present illness
ICF	intracellular fluid
ICU	Intensive care unit
IgM	Immunoglobulin M
IM	Intramuscular
IVF	Intravenous fluid(s)
JEV	Japanese encephalitis virus
LFT	Liver function test
NS	Normal saline
NSAID	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PGCS	Pediatric Glasgow Coma Score
PMD	Primary medical doctor
PO	By mouth
PP	Pulse pressure
PRBC	Packed red blood cells
PT/PPT	Prothrombin time/partial thromboplastin time
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
SaO ₂	Saturation level of oxygen in hemoglobin
SBP	Systolic blood pressure
SLEV	St. Louis encephalitis virus
TBEV	Tick-borne encephalitis virus



TTP	Tender to palpation
UA	Urinalysis
UTI	Urinary tract infection
WBC	White blood cell (count)
WHO	World Health Organization
WNV	West Nile virus
YFV	Yellow fever virus

