

## Appendix A

### Glossary of Veterinary Medicine Terminology and Common Terms for the Industry

AABP -- American Association of Bovine Practitioners

AAEP -- American Association of Equine Practitioners

AAHA -- American Animal Hospital Association

AALS -- American Association of Laboratory Science

AASP -- American Association of Swine Practitioners

AASRP -- American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners

accreditation -- the process of evaluating an institution or program for meeting specific criteria or standards.

acupuncture -- an Oriental system of therapy or anesthesia. Needles are inserted at critical places of the body that affect another part of the body.

accrual basis -- accounting method which recognizes revenue in the period in which the service is provided, regardless of when the cash is received, and recognizes expenses in the period in which the expenses are incurred, regardless of when they are paid.

AHT -- the abbreviation for Animal Health Technician, the widely used term for Animal Technician or Veterinary Technician.

allowance for uncollectibles -- bad debt service.

ancillary services -- those services other than room, board, and medical; such services as laboratory, radiology, pharmacy, and therapy services, that are provided to hospital patients in the course of care.

APHIS -- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture

ASPCA -- American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

assay -- to test or analyze.

avian -- birds.

AVMA -- American Veterinary Medical Association

balm -- a soothing ointment.

beef bull -- a male animal which is part of the breeding herd for raising beef calves.

boar -- a male pig which is part of the breeding herd for raising feeder pigs.

bovine -- pertaining to cattle and ox-like animals.

brand -- an iron used for burning marks on livestock. Each farmer's brand is unique; therefore, each herd can be distinguished from another.

breeding -- the mating of animals.

bred heifer -- a young, female dairy animal which has been bred to increase its resale value and is not used as part of a farmer's dairy herd.

brood cow -- a female animal which is part of the breeding herd for raising beef calves.

Brucellosis -- the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease caused by bacteria which affects cattle. It is also known as Banks disease, undulant fever, or contagious abortion.

bull -- the male of a bovine animal.

cafeteria plan -- a separate written plan maintained by an employer for the benefit of its employees, under which all participants are employees and each participant has the opportunity to select among various benefits consisting of cash and certain nontaxable benefits (that is, accident and health insurance). Participants electing the nontaxable benefits under this arrangement will not have to include the available cash in gross income.

calf -- the young of a cow.

capital-related costs -- as defined in Public Health, 42 C.F.R. Section 405.414

1. Net depreciation expense -- adjusted by gains and losses realized from the disposal of depreciable assets.

2. Leases and rentals -- for the use of assets that would be depreciable if the provider owned them outright and other leasing arrangements.

3. Betterments and improvements -- that extend the estimated life of an asset at least two years beyond its original estimated useful life.

4. The cost of minor equipment that is capitalized rather than charged off to expense.

5. Interest expense incurred in acquiring land or depreciable assets used for patient care or in refinancing debt that was originally incurred to acquire land or depreciable assets used for patient care.

6. Insurance on depreciable assets used for patient care, or insurance that provides for the payment of capital-related costs during business interruption.

7. Taxes on land or depreciable assets used for patient care.

cash basis -- accounting method which recognizes revenue only in the accounting period when cash is received (actually or constructively), and expenses only in the period paid.

clinic -- where patients are examined and treated.

- clinician -- a veterinarian in clinical practice as distinguished from a veterinarian in researching or teaching. Compensation includes but is not limited to: all fees, monetary rewards, or discounts received directly or indirectly.
- cow -- the female of a bovine animal.
- cull cow -- a female dairy animal which is no longer profitable as a milk producing cow.
- dairy bull -- a male dairy animal which has been used in the dairy herd for breeding.
- DEA -- Drug Enforcement Agency
- diagnosis -- the commonly accepted term used to describe a disease or injury.
- diagnostic imaging services -- provide access to imaging tests (such as magnetic resonance imaging). They operate in-hospital, freestanding, and mobile imaging centers.
- dispense -- to give out medicine.
- D.V.M. -- Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
- D.V.S. -- Doctor of Veterinary Science.
- Dx -- diagnosis.
- E.R. -- emergency room.
- eartag -- an APHIS approved identification conforming to the nine-character alphanumeric National Uniform Eartagging System which provides unique identification for each animal within a herd.
- equine -- horse.
- ewes -- female sheep that are part of the breeding herd for raising lambs.
- FDA -- Food and Drug Administration
- Federal/State Animal Health Technician -- an individual who vaccinates heifers at the auction barn for Brucellosis and also tests all adult cattle for this disease.
- feeder pig (porker) -- weaned pig, being fattened for market.
- fee for services -- A method of charging clients for services or treatment in which a veterinarian bills for each patient encounter or treatment or service rendered.
- fee schedule -- a list of established charges or allowances for specified schedule medical procedures.
- field test chart -- a document showing that a Brucellosis test was performed at a farmer's pasture.
- filly -- young female horse.
- gelding -- a male horse which has been castrated.
- gilt -- a young female hog that has not produced a litter of pigs.
- group -- a combined practice of three or more veterinarians who share office space, equipment, records, office personnel, expenses, or income.
- guernsey -- a breed of dairy cattle that produces a rich, yellowish milk.

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heifer -- a young cow that has not had a calf.

herd -- all animals under common ownership or supervision that are grouped on one or more parts of any single lot, farm, or ranch.

herd blood test -- in general, a blood test that is conducted on a herd of cattle at a farmer's pasture to test for Brucellosis.

hereford -- a breed of beef cattle which are red with white faces.

holstein -- a breed of dairy cattle that produces large quantities of relatively low fat milk.

hospital -- an institution primarily engaged on a continuous basis in providing, by or under the supervision of veterinarians, to inpatients: diagnostic and therapeutic services for medical diagnosis, treatment, and care of injured, disabled, or sick animals, and/or rehabilitation services of injured, disabled, or sick animals.

Hx -- history.

in vitro -- in the test tube; referring to chemical reactions in a laboratory situation.

jersey -- a smaller breed of dairy cattle that produces a rich milk.

kennel -- a building, a room, or small shelter for housing dogs.

L.A. -- large animal.

lamb -- a young sheep.

large animal -- a general term to distinguish one field of veterinary medicine. Large animals include horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats.

malpractice -- the failure, in providing medical services, to exercise the degree of skill and care generally exercised by like professionals under similar circumstances. This term is usually applied to such conduct by doctors, lawyers, and accountants. However, it also applies to veterinarians.

mare -- a female horse.

medical record -- the record of a patient maintained by a hospital or a veterinarian for the purpose of documenting clinical data on diagnosis, treatment, and outcome.

medical administrator -- a person who maintains records that meet the medical, administrative, legal, ethical, regulatory, and institutional requirements of an entity.

MRI -- Magnetic Resonance Imager; an expensive, high-tech medical diagnostic device which utilizes magnetic energy and radio waves to produce clear images of internal organs without X-rays. May be hospital based or free standing and is often the subject of joint ventures.

M.R.C.V.S. -- Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, a designation for a British veterinarian.

NAVTA -- North American Veterinary Technicians Association

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ointment -- salve; an externally applied medication in a semisolid base.	Radiology -- the science of radiant energy and its diagnostic and therapeutic uses in medicine.
oocyte -- immature eggs.	ram -- (also called bucks) a male sheep which is part of the breeding herd for raising lambs.
OR -- operating room.	RANA -- a person qualified by the Registered Animal Nursing Auxiliary of Great Britain; the equivalent of a veterinary technician in the U.S.
outpatient -- a patient treated in a clinic and released; not confined to the hospital.	Rx -- medication, treatment, or prescription.
pathologist -- a veterinarian with special training in the area of diseases, especially the changes caused by diseases in the organs and tissues.	shoat -- a pig that is about 8 weeks old and has been weaned.
patient -- an animal, suffering from disease or injury, that is being treated by a veterinarian.	SOAP -- Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan. A form of record keeping.
pharmacy -- a part of a building where drugs are stored, prepared, and dispensed.	sow -- a female hog which has produced a litter of pigs.
pig -- a young hog, usually less than 10 weeks old.	steer -- a male bovine animal castrated before sexual maturity and usually raised for beef.
practice -- to actively work in the field of veterinary medicine.	surgeon -- one who treats with surgery.
practitioner -- a veterinarian or physician in practice, as opposed to researching or teaching.	swab -- a piece of cotton or gauze attached to a stick used for cleaning body cavities or applying medication.
prescription -- administration or prescription of any drug for physical ailment by a veterinarian.	technician -- veterinary technician.
p.t. -- patient.	technology -- the knowledge of methods and procedures of science and medicine.
P.T. -- physical therapy.	test -- a procedure performed to identify disease-causing or disease-related organisms, chemicals etc., in a body tissue such as blood or serum.
Px -- physical examination.	

**therapeutic -- pertaining to the treatment of disease, often used to mean beneficial.**

**therapeutics -- an area of medicine concerned with treating disease.**

**therapy -- the treatment of a disease:**

**behavior therapy -- the use of psychological methods to train animals.**

**physical therapy -- the use of equipment and exercise to strengthen injured muscles and limbs.**

**transfusion -- the transfer of blood from one animal to another of the same species.**

**transplant -- to transfer tissue from one location to another or from one animal to another.**

**treatment -- therapy.**

**Tx -- treatment.**

**vaccinate -- to administer vaccine.**

**vaccine -- a solution derived from bacteria or viruses to protect patients against a specific disease.**

**veterinarian -- one who is trained and licensed to treat and prevent disease in wild or domestic animals and to deal with problems of breeding, feeding, and housing livestock. A veterinarian will have a D.V.M., V.M.D., or M.R.C.V.S. degree.**

**veterinary -- pertaining to the medical care of animals.**

**veterinary technician -- one who is trained to assist veterinarians in most aspects of clinical veterinary work.**

**virology -- the study of viruses and disease caused by viruses.**

**V.M.D. -- Veterinary Medical Doctor.**

**V.T. -- Veterinary technician.**

**yearling -- a bovine animal that is or is rated as a year old.**