

Accommodation	Adjustment or adaptation, especially that of the eye for various distances resulting in pupil constriction or dilation
ACh	Acetylcholine—a neurotransmitter secreted at synapses of cholinergic nerves
AChE	Acetylcholinesterase—an enzyme that hydrolyzes acetylcholine into choline and acetic acid
ACTH	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
Aerosol	A suspension or dispersion of small solid or liquid particles in air or gas
AFB ₁	Aflatoxin B ₁
AFG ₁	Aflatoxin G ₁
AFIP	Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Agent L	Lewisite: dichloro(2-chlorovinyl) arsine
Agent Q	Sesquimustard, 1,2-bis-(2-chloroethylthio) ethane—a potent vesicant
Agent T	bis-(2-chloroethylthio ethyl) ether—an agent stockpiled during World War II as a mustard agent additive:
Alopecia	Absence of hair from skin areas where it normally is present
Analog	A chemical compound structurally similar to another chemical compound and having the same effect on body processes
Anticholinergic	A substance that inhibits the ability of nerve fibers to liberate ACh at a synapse when a nerve impulse passes
Anticholinesterase	A substance that inhibits the action of the enzyme cholinesterase
Aphonia	Inability to produce speech sounds

Apoptosis	Programmed cell death, signaled by the nuclei in normally functioning human and animal cells when age or state of cell health and condition dictates; an active process requiring metabolic activity by the dying cell
ATP	Adenosine 5' triphosphate—a nucleotide cofactor important in many biological reactions where energy is transferred
Blepharospasm	Twitching of an eyelid
Bronchiectasis	Persistent and progressive dilation of bronchi or bronchioles as a consequence of inflammatory disease, obstruction or congenital abnormality; symptoms include fetid breath and paroxysmal coughing, with the expectoration of mucopurulent matter
CAM	Chemical Agent Monitor (a UK detection device)
Casualty	An individual incapable of performing normal tasks; includes both those who are temporarily incapacitated and those who are killed
Catabolism	Any destructive metabolic process by which organisms convert substances into excreted compounds
CCEP	Comprehensive Clinical Evaluation Program
Centrilobular coagulative necrosis	A pathological change in the liver
Cerebral edema	The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in brain
ChE	Cholinesterase
Chemical warfare agent	A solid, liquid, or gas that, through its chemical properties, produces lethal or damaging effects on man, animals, plants, or materials
Chemotactic	A response of motile cells or organisms in which the direction of movement is affected by the gradient of a diffusible substance; differs from chemokinesis in that the gradient alters probability of motion in one direction only, rather than rate or frequency
Chiral	A molecule that, in a given configuration, cannot be superimposed on its mirror image; thus, a given chemical formula can have many different chiral forms, which may react differently in some biological processes
Chlorine gas	A lung irritant extensively used during World War I, generally in admixture with phosgene

Cholinergic	Effects produced on the parasympathetic nervous system similar to those ACh produces
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
Contamination	The presence of a foreign or unwanted substance on terrain, personnel, or equipment
CT	Product of concentration (mg/m^3) multiplied by time of exposure (min) (see Appendix A)
CX	Phosgene oxime; dichloroform oxime
Cyclosarin	Cyclohexyl methylphosphonofluoridate—a nerve agent also known as GF
DAS	Diacetoxyscipenol
Decontamination	The process of removing and destroying a contaminant
DEET	Diethyl- <i>m</i> -toluamide, an insecticide
Dendritic keratitis	Inflammation of the cornea (and conjunctiva) due to herpes virus type I; a characteristic finding on physical examination of the eye (cornea) is a dendritic (crystalline or tree-like) pattern
DFP	Diisopropyl fluorophosphate—a weak organophosphate nerve agent, also known as agent PF3
DMSO	Dimethylsulfoxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DSB	Defense Science Board
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
EEG	Electroencephalogram—detects abnormalities in the electrical waves emanating from different areas of the brain
Electroretinogram	A graphic record of electrical activity of the retina, used especially in the diagnosis of retinal conditions
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunoadsorbent assay
Enkephalin	Either of two molecules found in the brain of some mammals that have pain-killing properties and seem to be composed of two small peptides, but these may be the breakdown products of larger molecules

Extrapyramidal syndromes	The extrapyramidal system of the nervous system is centered on the basal ganglia and influences motor control through pyramidal pathways, generally by means of input to the thalamus. When the extrapyramidal system is disturbed, motor control is affected, and patients suffer extrapyramidal syndromes. These are a combination of neurologic effects that include tremors, chorea, athetosis, and dystonia. This is a common side effect of neuroleptic agents (phenothiazines). Other medications known to cause these reactions include haloperidol; molindone; perphenazine and amitriptyline; loxapine; pimozone; and, rarely, benzodiazepines.
GA	Tabun, O-ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphorocyanidate—a nerve agent
GAO	General Accounting Office
GB	Sarin, O-isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate—a nerve agent
GD	Soman, O-pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate—a nerve agent
GF	Cyclosarin, Cyclohexyl methylphosphonofluoridate—a nerve agent
Granulation	The formation in wounds of small, rounded masses of tissue composed largely of capillaries and fibroblasts, often with inflammatory cells
H	Levinstein mustard, 2,2-dichlorodiethylsulfide
HD	Distilled mustard
Hematemesis	The vomiting of blood
Hemoptysis	The expectoration of blood or of bloodstained sputum
Hemorrhagic diathesis	A constitution or condition of the blood that makes the tissues react in special ways to certain extrinsic stimuli and thus tends to make the person more than usually susceptible to certain diseases
HL	A mixture of mustard and lewisite
HMT	Hexamethylene tetramine
HT	A mixture of distilled mustard and Agent T
HT-2	Hydrolyzed T-2

Hydrolysis	The addition of the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions of water to a molecule, with its consequent splitting into two or more simpler molecules
Hypopion	An eye condition in which there is pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, usually resulting from a corneal laceration or abrasion
Hypovolemia	A condition of abnormally low intravascular volume with a decreased volume of circulating plasma in the body, which can be due to blood loss or dehydration
ICD	International Classification of Diseases code
IEG	Immediate early gene
IMPA	isopropyl methylphosphonic acid
Incapacitating agent	An agent that produces temporary physical or mental effects that will render individuals incapable of concerted effort in the performance of their assigned duties
IOM	Institute of Medicine
Keratitis	Inflammation of the cornea—a noninflammatory dystrophy of the cornea
Keratopathy	Disorder of the cornea
L	Lewisite; chlorovinyldichloroarsine—a skin blistering agent
LC ₅₀	The concentration required to kill 50 percent of test individuals
LCL ₀	Lowest reported lethal concentration
LCT ₅₀	Product of the concentration times time that causes lethality in 50 percent of the exposed population.
LD ₅₀	The dose required to kill 50 percent of test individuals
LDL ₀	Lowest reported lethal dose
Macrovesicular steatosis	Fat deposits in tissue
Mediastinal lymphadenitis	Inflammation of lymph nodes in the space in the thoracic cavity behind the sternum and in between the two pleural sacs
Methenamine	An antibacterial agent, most commonly used in the treatment of urinary tract infections, whose antibacterial action derives from the slow release of formaldehyde by hydrolysis at acidic pH

Mimetic	The symptomatic imitation of one organic disease by another
Miosis	Constriction of the pupils of the eye
MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Motor end plate	The structure in which motor nerve fibers terminate with branching processes in a striated muscle fiber
Motor neuron	Nerve cell concerned with carrying impulse away from the central nervous system to an effector organ, such as a muscle or gland
MPA	Methylphosphonic acid
Mustard	bis-(2-chloroethyl)sulfide; also known as agent H or distilled mustard (HD)—a skin blister agent
MW	Molecular weight
Myelosuppression	The suppression of bone marrow activity, resulting in reduction in the number of platelets, red cells and white cells found in the circulation
N	Normal (equivalents per liter, as applied to concentration); nitrogen (as in N-methylpyridine)
Na ₂ CO ₃	Sodium carbonate
NaCl	Sodium chloride
NAD	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide—a cofactor involved in various metabolic pathways as a hydrogen acceptor, forming NADH ₂
NADPH	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate reductase—a cofactor similar to NAD
NaOH	Sodium hydroxide
NAS	National Academy of Science
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Nettle gas	An agent that causes stinging similar to that of nettles
Neuronolysis	Breakdown of nerve cells
Neurotransmitter	A chemical, such as ACh, that is secreted at a nerve ending and allows the transmission of a nervous impulse across a synapse
NH ₂ -	Ammonium ion
NIH	National Institutes of Health
Nonpersistent Agent	A CW agent that retains its toxicity for several hours or less under normal weather and terrain conditions

NRC	National Research Council, part of the National Academy of Science
NTE	Neuropathy target esterase
Nystagmus	An involuntary, rapid, rhythmic movement of the eyeball, which may be horizontal, vertical, rotatory or mixed
OH-	Hydroxide ion
OPIDN	Organophosphate-induced delayed neuropathy
Orthostatic hypotension	Low blood pressure when rising from a chair or bed; a drop in blood pressure precipitated by changes in body position
OSAGWI	Office of the Special Assistant for Gulf War Illnesses
OSRD	Office of Scientific Research and Development
Oxidation	Any process involving the addition of oxygen, loss of hydrogen, or loss of electrons from a compound
Oxime	A cholinesterase reactivator used in the treatment of organophosphate poisoning
P2S	Pyridine-2-aldoxime methyl methanesulfonate—a cholinesterase reactivator.
P ³²	Chemical symbol for the radioactive isotope of phosphorus of atomic mass 32
PAC	Presidential advisory committee
PAM	Pyridine-2-aldoxime methochloride, Pralidoxime chloride, 2-PAM chloride, Protopam—a cholinesterase reactivator
Parasympathetic nervous system	A network of nerves that controls such involuntary, unconscious, automatic bodily reactions as dilation of certain blood vessels, slowdown in heartbeat, narrowing of pupils, salivation, and increased nasal secretion; the sympathetic nervous system generally has opposite effects
PB	Pyridostigmine bromide—a pretreatment compound for nerve agent, antidote-enhancing compound
PCO ₂	Symbol for carbon dioxide partial pressure (tension)
PEG	Polyethylene glycol
Percutaneous	Penetration of the skin
Persistent agent	A CW agent that retains its toxicity for one to several days under normal weather and terrain conditions

Phosgene	Also known as agent CG— a choking agent
Pretreatment	An intervention that, if given before exposure, makes subsequent therapy far more effective and that modifies the manifestations of exposure favorably; includes most interventions currently used prospectively against military chemicals
Prophylaxis	An intervention that, if given before exposure, prevents the development of casualties or adverse effects; for example, immunization against yellow fever, which completely protects persons exposed to infected mosquitoes
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
Q	Sesquimustard; 1,2-bis (2-chloroethylthio) ethane
R	Alkyl, univalent hydrocarbon radical (or hydrogen)
Radiomimetic	Having effects similar to those of radiation
RBC	Red blood cells
Reduction	Decreasing the oxygen content or increasing the proportion of hydrogen in a chemical compound or adding an electron to an atom or ion
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
S4 gallop	Fourth heart sound, generally a sign of a failing ventricle
Sarin	Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate, also known as Trilon 46 and GB—a nerve agent
SCE	Sister chromatid exchange
Scleral	Having to do with the sclera or white of the eye
SGOT	Serum glutamic oxalacetic transaminase
SGPT	Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase
SH	Sulfhydryl group
Sign	What the physician finds on examination; compare <i>symptom</i>
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Soman	1,2,2-Trimethylpropyl methylphosphonofluoridate; a nerve agent also known as GD
Stomatitis	Inflammation of the oral mucosa due to local or systemic factors that may involve the buccal and labial mucosa, palate, tongue, floor of the mouth, and gingivae

Sympathetic nervous system	A network of nerves that trigger constricting blood vessels, making hair stand on end, raising “gooseflesh” on the skin, widening the pupils, contracting most sphincters, and speeding up the heartbeat; these stimulants add up to the “startle reaction” by which the body mobilizes for “flight or flight” in the face of sudden danger or surprise
Symptom	What the patient complains of; the body’s signal that something is wrong; compare <i>sign</i>
Synapse	The region of junction between processes of two adjacent neurons forming the place where a nerve impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another
Syndrome	A set of symptoms or signs that together characterize or identify a specific disease or disorder
Synechia	A disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens
T-2	One member of the trichothecene mycotoxin family; 4 β , 15-diacetoxy-8a-3 methylbutyryloxy-12, 13-epoxytrichothec-9-en-3a-ol
Tabun	Ethyl N, N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate; a nerve agent also known as Trilon 83, Le 100, gelan, MCE, and GA
TDLo	Lowest reported toxic dose
TG	Thiodiglycol
TGMTase	Thioethermethyl transferase, an enzyme
Thickening agent	A substance added to CW agents to increase their viscosity
Thrombocytopenia	A decrease in the number of platelets in the blood, resulting in the potential for increased bleeding and decreased ability for clotting
TMB-4	Trimethylene-di-(pyridine-4-aldoxim-) dibromide
TOCP	Tri-o-cresyl phosphate, tri-o-tolyl phosphate
Toxic encephalopathy	A toxic degenerative disease of the brain
Toxin	A poisonous substance generally of microbial, vegetable or animal origin
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations

UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission
Urticant	A substance that causes itching
USAF	United States Air Force
USAMRIID	U.S. Army Medical Institute of Infectious Disease
V-agents	A family of nerve agents consisting of alkyl esters of S-dialkylamino ethylmethylphosphonothiolic acids
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VA	Veterans Administration
VE	O-ethyl S-(2-diethylaminoethyl) ethylphosphonothiolate, o-ethyl-s-(2-isopropylaminoethyl) methylphosphonothiolate
Vegetative asthenic	European designation of illness with symptoms of weakness, fatigue, and cardiovascular changes
Vesicant	Causing blisters
VX	ethyl-s-diisopropylaminoethyl methylthiophosphonate—a nerve agent
WHO	World Health Organization
Yperite	Mustard agent (also called Agent H, mustard gas)