

## Appendix E: Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following terms and acronyms are defined here according to their usage in this document; terms may have additional meanings beyond these descriptions.

Term/Acronym	Definition (as used in this document)
<b>APHL</b>	Association of Public Health Laboratories; the national nonprofit organization that represents governmental public health laboratories; <a href="http://www.aphl.org">www.aphl.org</a>
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Federal organization within the US Department of Health and Human Services, to protect health and promote quality of life through the prevention and control of disease, injury, and disability; <a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a>
<b>CDC Flu rRT-PCR Dx Panel</b>	CDC Human Influenza Virus Real-Time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel; a nucleic acid amplification assay that detects influenza A and B viruses and further characterizes influenza A subtypes A/H1, A/H1pdm09, A/H3 and A/H5 (Asian lineage).
<b>CLIA '88</b>	Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988; the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) were passed by the US Congress in 1988 to establish quality standards for all laboratory testing to ensure the accuracy, reliability and timeliness of patient test results regardless of where the test was performed; <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/clia/">www.cdc.gov/clia/</a>
<b>CSTE</b>	Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists; an organization of member states and territories representing public health epidemiologists; <a href="http://www.cste.org">www.cste.org</a>
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation; US government agency with responsibilities that include regulating the transport of dangerous or hazardous materials.
<b>Drifted viruses</b>	Small changes in the influenza virus that happen continually over time. Antigenic drift is a mechanism for variation in viruses that involves the accumulation of mutations within the genes that code for antibody-binding sites, which reduces or inhibits the binding of neutralizing antibodies.

<b>Term/Acronym</b>	<b>Definition (as used in this document)</b>
<b>EIP</b>	Emerging Infections Program; a program administered by the CDC in which a network of 10 state health departments and their partners conduct specialized surveillance, prevention, and control of emerging infectious diseases.
<b>ELC</b>	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity cooperative agreements (grants) provided by CDC to support infectious disease surveillance activities in states.
<b>ELR</b>	Electronic Laboratory Reporting; the electronic transmission to public health of laboratory reports which identify reportable conditions.
<b>ELR for Meaningful Use</b>	Activities overseen by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services in support of interoperable electronic health records, including electronic laboratory reporting, which can be used to achieve measurable outcomes.
<b>FluView</b>	CDC website, provides data and analysis of current influenza activity; <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/summary.htm">www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/summary.htm</a>
<b>HL7</b>	Health Level 7; standards developed by a non-profit, ANSI-accredited organization that provide for the exchange, integration, sharing, and retrieval of electronic health information; <a href="http://www.hl7.org/">www.hl7.org/</a>
<b>HPAI</b>	Highly pathogenic avian influenza; influenza viruses that can cause disease in chickens when they are infected, but does not relate to disease-causing capabilities in other species.
<b>IATA</b>	International Air Transport Association; responsibilities include regulating the air transport of dangerous or hazardous materials; <a href="http://www.iata.org">www.iata.org</a>
<b>IISP</b>	Influenza Incidence Surveillance Project; a CDC-funded study to assess and describe the incidence and presentation of influenza and other viruses associated with acute respiratory infections in representative primary care populations in selected states.
<b>ILI</b>	Influenza-Like Illness; defined as fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) and cough and/or sore throat; used as a measure of illness that may be caused by influenza viruses.
<b>ILINet</b>	US Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet); healthcare providers in all states, the District of Columbia and the US Virgin Islands who report to CDC the total number of patients seen and the number of those patients with influenza-like illness (ILI) by age group.

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<b>IRR</b>	Influenza Reagent Resource; organization established by the US CDC to provide registered users with reagents, tools and information to study and detect influenza virus; <a href="http://influenzareagentresource.org">http://influenzareagentresource.org</a>
<b>LIMS</b>	Laboratory Information Management System; also known as a Laboratory Information System (LIS), a software system to support laboratory operations, possibly including data tracking and exchange, sample tracking, and informatics.
<b>LOINC</b>	Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes; a universal code system to allow the exchange and aggregation of electronic health data from many independent systems; <a href="http://loinc.org">http://loinc.org</a>
<b>LRN</b>	Laboratory Response Network; a national network of more than 150 local, state and federal public health, food testing, veterinary diagnostic, and environmental testing laboratories to respond to public health emergencies; <a href="http://emergency.cdc.gov/lrn/">http://emergency.cdc.gov/lrn/</a>
<b>MDCK</b>	Madin-Darby Canine Kidney; a cell culture line used primarily for culture of influenza viruses.
<b>MMWR</b>	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report; the weekly publication provides timely, reliable, authoritative, accurate, objective, and useful public health information and recommendations; <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr">www.cdc.gov/mmwr</a>
<b>NCIRD</b>	National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases
<b>Neuraminidase Inhibition</b>	Preventing the normal function of a protein present in influenza viruses (neuraminidase) that allows the virus to be released from infected cells; also a method to determine one component of the subtype of an influenza virus.
<b>NLTN</b>	National Laboratory Training Network; a joint program of APHL and the CDC to develop and deliver education programs for professionals in both public and private sector laboratories; <a href="http://www.aphl.org/training/nltm/pages/default.aspx">www.aphl.org/training/nltm/pages/default.aspx</a>
<b>Novel influenza virus</b>	Reassortant or animal origin virus found in humans or previously unidentified antigenic virus subtype.
<b>NREVSS</b>	National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System; a laboratory-based system managed by CDC to monitor patterns in the detection of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), human parainfluenza viruses, adenoviruses and rotavirus; <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/">www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/</a>