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SOURCES:

American Medical Association Manual of Style, 8th ed.

The Chicago Manual of Style, 14th ed.

The Davis Book of Medical Abbreviations

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 28th ed.

International Trademark Association's trademark hot line:

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List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus

Merriam Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed.

Microsoft Encarta Reference Suite 2000

Pathology of the Prostate (MPP 34 [for style])

Physicians' Desk Reference, 54th ed.

Random House Compact Unabridged Dictionary, 2nd ed. (when *Webster's* is silent)

web site for the Library of Congress online catalog: [http://catalog.loc.gov/](http://catalog.loc.gov)

Words into Type, 3rd ed.

(9-1-9-71); **Chapter 10:** 23 (10-1-10-23); **Chapter 11:** 94 (11-1-11-94); **Chapter 12:** 13 (12-1-12-13); **Chapter 13:** 59 (13-1-13-59); **Chapter 14:** 14 (14-1-14-14); **Chapter 15:** 29 (15-1-15-29); **Chapter 16:** 50 (16-1-16-50)

CODING†:

FM = front matter

CN = chapter number (word *Chapter* plus Arabic numeral); **CT** = chapter title (caps); **CAu** = chapter author(s) (caps/s.c.; if word *and* appears, mark it for all l.c.)

1 = first-level text head (bold all caps, free-hanging and flush left); **2** = second-level text head (bold u.c.l.c., free-hanging and flush left); **3** = third-level text head (bold italic u.c.l.c., free-hanging and flush left); **4** = fourth-level text head (italic u.c.l.c., free-hanging and flush left); **5** = fifth-level text head (caps/s.c., free-hanging and flush left); **S** = special head (italic caps, free-hanging and centered); **A** = first run-in text head (bold u.c.l.c., indented 1 em space and followed by a period and word space; runs in to text); **B** = second run-in text head (bold italic u.c.l.c., indented 1 em space and followed by a period and word space; runs in to text); **AFH** = free-hanging A head (bold u.c.l.c., indented 1 em space, free-hanging);

MANUSCRIPT PAGE COUNTS*:

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*C = Contents.

†Items highlighted in gray were added after the first batch of manuscript was copyedited.

**Style Sheet for
Pathology of the Gallbladder, Biliary Tract, and Pancreas**

BFH = free-hanging A head (bold italic u.c.l.c., indented 1 em space, free-hanging)

EX = extract [**code does not appear on specs sheet**]

L = figure legend (set **Figure** followed by Arabic chapter number, en dash, Arabic figure number, and period [all bold]; word space to run-in legend)

O-1 = first level of in-text outline; **O-2** = second level of in-text outline; **Ou1** = first-level outline (caps, flush left); **Ou2** = second-level outline (caps, flush left on a 1-em indent); **Ou3** = third-level outline (caps, flush left on a 3-em indent); **Ou4** = fourth-level outline (caps, flush left on a 5-em indent); **Ou5** = fifth-level outline (caps, flush left on a 7-em indent); **Ou6** = sixth-level outline (caps, flush left on an 8-em indent)

RH = reference head (bold caps, flush left);

RTx = reference listing (begins flush left; set numbered entries with Arabic numeral followed by period, en space, and run-in entry)

T = table number/title (set **Table**, word space, Arabic chapter number, en dash, Arabic table number, and period, all in bold; set word space, then run in the table title in roman); **Tb** = table body; **T1** = table column head (bold u.c.l.c.); **T2** = table column subhead (bold italic u.c.l.c.); **T3** = table column sub-subhead (caps/s.c.); **T4** = table title subhead (bold u.c.l.c., flush left on table body); **Tfn** = table footnote (takes paragraph indent)

NL = numbered list; **BL** = bulleted list; **Li1** = alphabetical list; **Li2** = two-column list; **Li3** = two-column list head (bold u.c.l.c., centered over columns)

running heads: use chapter title for both verso and recto running heads

FIGURES (MSP. NO. OF CALLOUT/MSP. NO. OF LEGEND SETTING COPY)*:

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Pathology of the Gallbladder, Biliary Tract, and Pancreas**

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STYLE:

• Numbers:

- ♦ For general cardinal numbers in text, spell out *one* through *nine*; use numerals for *10* and above, but spell out amounts that are the first word in a sentence or the first word in a head. If, however, some of the amounts in a series are *10* or larger and some are smaller, use numerals for all (e.g., *Of 250 subjects, fewer than 9 were . . .*). The context within which this rule applies is the paragraph; that is, if a series is discussed throughout a paragraph, the use of numerals for all amounts (when some are *10* or larger and some are smaller) applies to the whole paragraph.
- ♦ For large approximate amounts: *40,000 people, 40 million Americans, 1,500-word report, \$4.5 million.*
- ♦ Commas in numerals: Use commas in numerals of four or more digits (except page numbers).

- ♦ Angles: For angles, use numerals (whether below or above *10*) and the degree symbol (e.g., *at a 90° angle*).
- ♦ Decades: Decades in time are handled with numerals plus an *s* (e.g., *the 1940s* [no apostrophe]). Decades of life are handled with words (e.g., *patients in their forties are . . .*).
- ♦ Enumerated items: For enumeration, use numerals (along with lowercase nouns), whether above or below *10* (e.g., *step 1, day 5, point 12*).
- ♦ Fractions: Wherever possible, express use the decimal form rather than fraction form to express portions of a whole. When it is necessary to use fractions, as in casual use in a sentence, spell them out: open for the noun form (e.g., *one half, one third*) and closed for the adjective form (e.g., *one-half, one-third*).
- ♦ Measurements: Use numerals (even when less than *10*) for dates, time of day, units of time, percentages, decimals (including money), points on a scale, and ratios: *2 days, 4 weeks, 200 years, 14 years old, 15 g, 87%, 7:50 A.M., \$7.98, March 11*. Hyphenate amounts and units of measure that work together as compound adjectives: *10-day process, 2-week period, 0.075-mg dose, 144-page book*. For dimensions, no comma should separate parts of compound dimensions (e.g., do not use a comma to separate the units of age in the phrase *. . . is 2 years 7 months old . . .*), per *Words into Type*, page 203.
- ♦ Ordinals: Spell out *first* through *ninth* (e.g., *fifth percentile*); use a combination of numerals and letters for those greater than *ninth* (e.g., *10th percentile; 20th repetition*).
- ♦ Percent: Use the % sign and numerals.
- ♦ Ranges: In text (whether running text or within parentheses), do not use an en dash. When a range in text is of percentages, repeat the % sign and do not use an en dash (e.g., in text, use *60% to 80%*, not *60%–80%*). In tables, use the en dash.
- ♦ Ratios: Use numerals, as in *a 5:1 ratio*.
- ♦ Temperature: use numerals, the degree symbol, and the full name of the temperature scale meant (e.g., *98.6° Fahrenheit*).



**Style Sheet for
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- ◆ Time: Use numerals for dates and time of day.
- Acronyms and abbreviations:
 - ◆ In running text, write out in full such abbreviations as *i.e.*, *e.g.*, *etc.*, and *vs.* as *that is*, *for example*, and *so forth*, and *versus*, respectively (or another suitable phrase). In quoted material, within parentheses, or in tables, however, retain *i.e.*, *e.g.*, and *etc.*; do not use *vs.*
 - ◆ Plurals of acronyms are formed by the addition of a lowercase *s*; no apostrophe is used.
 - ◆ The plural form of an abbreviation for a unit of measure is the same as the singular form (e.g., *20 dB* for *20 decibels*; no *s* is added to the abbreviation *dB*).
 - ◆ Possessive abbreviations/acronyms will be set with an apostrophe and lowercase *s* (e.g., *the UN's mandate*).
 - ◆ Abbreviations/acronyms spelled with capital letters will be set without periods or spaces between letters: *NATO*, *JFK*, *UAW*; exception: *U.S.*
 - ◆ Do not use an abbreviation (other than for units of measure) or acronym if it appears only once in a chapter; in such a case, write out the full term.
 - ◆ Note: A particular abbreviation or acronym cannot be used to stand for more than one term; for example, if MRI stands for magnetic resonance imaging, it cannot also stand for magnetic resonance image.
 - ◆ Introduce acronyms and abbreviations parenthetically at their first use in each chapter. Even if they have already been introduced within the text of a chapter, redefine them in each table or figure legend in which they are used, because tables and figures must be understandable without reference to text.
 - ◆ It is okay to begin sentences with acronyms/abbreviations once they have been defined.
 - ◆ Do not use acronyms/abbreviations in heads unless using the full term would be extremely awkward (e.g., it is okay to use *VIP-oma*, instead of its full term, in a head).
- Bulleted lists and numbered lists: Do not use end punctuation in a list item that is not a

- complete sentence. Use a numbered list when the sequence of the items in the list must be followed; otherwise, use a bulleted list.
- Clauses: Differentiate between restrictive clauses (no comma) and nonrestrictive clauses (comma). In clauses using *that* or *which*, restrictive clauses take *that* and nonrestrictive clauses take *which*.
- Colons: Use initial cap for the word following a colon within a sentence when the copy following the colon is a complete sentence.
- Commas:
 - ◆ Use serial comma.
 - ◆ Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives.
 - ◆ In text, use a comma before *Jr.* and *Sr.* but not before *III*, *IV*, etc.
 - ◆ Use a comma before the words *too* (when *too* means “also”), *anyway*, and *either*.
 - ◆ For dimensions, no comma should separate parts of compound dimensions (e.g., do not use a comma to separate the units of age in the phrase . . . *is 2 years 7 months old* . . .), per *Words into Type*, page 203.
- Compounds:
 - ◆ Compound nouns formed from a noun and a gerund, from two nouns, or from a noun and an adjective will be spelled as two words (e.g., *decision making*, *master builder*; but *vice-president*).
 - ◆ Compound adjectives preceding nouns will be hyphenated only if the meaning would not otherwise be clear (e.g., *least squares solution*, *true positive results*, *false negative results*; but *short-term effects*, *decision-making process*, *day-care services*, *high-risk condition*, *age-specific rates*, *within-group comparisons*, *student-centered class*); compound adjectives containing an adverb with the suffix *-ly* will not be hyphenated (e.g., *purely hypothetical case*).
 - ◆ An en dash, rather than a hyphen, will be used between compound words to convey a distinction in sense, as when *and* or *to* is implied between the two words in the compound (e.g., *input–output analysis*, *the doctor–patient relationship*) or when a hyphen could be ambiguous (e.g., *pre–World War I*).



**Style Sheet for
Pathology of the Gallbladder, Biliary Tract, and Pancreas**

- Cross-references (set roman, but shown here in italics for differentiation from descriptions): (*see Chapter 4*) for cross-reference to a chapter. Be more specific than *above* or *below* where possible, but do not use specific manuscript page numbers (e.g., for a cross-reference to a head, use *see Differential Diagnosis below*).
- Dashes used to interrupt sentences: Use em dashes closed up to the words on either side.
- Diseases as modifiers: Per the *American Medical Association Manual of Style*, 5.6.1, do not use diseases as modifiers for *patient*, *person*, or other similar nouns. For example, use *patient with diabetes*, not *diabetes patient*.
- Discriminatory language: This is not used.
- Eponymous terms: Capitalize only the individual's name in the term, not the noun(s) it modifies (e.g., *Down syndrome*, not *Down Syndrome*). When two individuals' names are part of the term, link them by an en dash (e.g., *the Uzgiris–Hunt scales*).
- Fences: The order of fences for text, beginning with *outside* fences, is parentheses, then square brackets.
- Figures:
 - ◆ Figures are double-numbered (e.g., *Figures 1–1 and 20–3*) and take an en dash.
 - ◆ For figure callouts and cross-references in text that occur within parentheses, use the abbreviation *Fig.* (e.g., *Fig. 1–1*, *Figs. 1–1 through 1–4*); these will be roman (neither boldface nor italics). For figure callouts and cross-references that occur in running text (*not* within parentheses), use the full word *Figure*.
 - ◆ Style for “courtesy of” credits within figure legends:

Figure 3–4. Hydronephrosis in an duplicated collecting system. Longitudinal scan of right kidney (*arrowheads*) showing dilated calyces (C) in the upper pole. The dilated ureter is an important clue to the diagnosis. (Photo courtesy of B. Gay, MD.)
 - ◆ Style for credit lines within legends of borrowed figures:

Figure 1–5. Adrenal hyperplasia. Longitudinal view of the right kidney

(K) with an enlarged adrenal gland (*arrows*) adjacent to the upper pole. (From Bryan PJ, Caldamone AA, Morrison SC, et al.: Ultrasound findings in the adreno-genital syndrome. *J Ultrasound Med* 1988;7:675.)

- ◆ In figure legends, style figure part labels as follows:

Figure 6–3. Coronal computed tomography scan of sinuses: A, normal findings; B, concha bullosa and ethmoid sinusitis.
- ◆ Style for defining abbreviations/acronyms in figure legends when they can't be parenthetically defined within legend text:

Figure 1–10. Diagram of transverse section through the abdomen showing the perirenal fascia and spaces. The spaces have been enlarged for ease of identification. K, kidney; L, liver; P, pancreas.
- ◆ Style for stains and magnifications:

Figure 2–7. Subsidiary ducts and acini in the central zone form a compact lobule with flattened gland borders and prominent intraluminal ridges. (H&E × 35.)
- Foreign phrases:
 - ◆ Foreign phrases used as adjectives will not be hyphenated or italicized (e.g., *in vivo* investigation, *a posteriori* test).
 - ◆ Use italics for foreign words not commonly known to speakers of English; however, foreign-language proper nouns (names, whether personal or place) are not italicized. Well-known Latin terms (e.g., *in vivo*, *a posteriori*) are set roman and are not hyphenated when used as adjectives.
- Genus and species names:
 - ◆ Italicize both genus and species names.
 - ◆ On first use in a chapter of a particular combination of genus and species names, use the full name (e.g., *Aspergillus niger*); on second use, abbreviate the genus name (e.g., *A. niger*).



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- Heads:
 - ♦ Do not use acronyms in heads unless using the full term would be extremely awkward (e.g., it is okay to use *VIP-oma*, instead of its full term, in a head).
 - ♦ Capitalize prepositions of five or more letters in heads; capitalize prepositions of any length when used as either the first or last word in a head.
 - ♦ The first sentence of text following a head should not contain a pronoun referring back to a word in the head; the word itself should be repeated where necessary, per *Chicago Manual of Style*, 1.79.
- Hyphens with prefixes and suffixes:
 - ♦ Words with the following prefixes and suffixes will generally be spelled solid and not hyphenated: *anti-*, *co-*, *counter-*, *extra-*, *inter-*, *intra-*, *macro-*, *meta-*, *micro-*, *multi-*, *non-*, *over-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *pseudo-*, *psycho-*, *re-*, *semi-*, *socio-*, *sub-*, *supra-*, *trans-*, *ultra-*. Hyphens will be used for these prefixes and suffixes, however, when closing up the root word to the prefix might lead to confusion in meaning or pronunciation or create a cumbersome form: *anti-inflammatory*, *re-create* (versus *recreate*), *post-test*, *pro-union*, *sub-branches*, *pre-loss*, *pseudo-objectivity*.
 - ♦ For *-like*, *-wise*, and *-wide*, delete hyphen and close up to root words of one or two syllables but retain hyphen with root words of three or more syllables (and for *-like*, with root words of any length ending in an *l*).
 - ♦ For words containing the prefix *quasi-*, the hyphen will be retained.
 - ♦ Initials: Personal initials appearing with surnames will carry periods and word spaces (e.g., *P. H. Smith*). When personal initials are used exclusively (i.e., even for surname), they will appear with no periods or spaces (e.g., *FDR*). When personal initials are used in place of a first and middle name and no surname is used, they will carry periods and spaces (e.g., *P. H.*).
- *Improved*: The patient's condition—not the disease—improves. For a disease to improve would mean that the disease got better at causing problems.
- Isotopes: spell out the element name (lower-cased) and follow it by a full-size numeral (e.g., *iodine 123*, *technetium 99m*, *iodine 131*).
- Italics:
 - ♦ Use italics (not all caps) for emphasis.
 - ♦ Use italics for words as words and letters as letters (but see “Typography” below for letters as shapes).
 - ♦ Use italics for names of ships, long musical works (e.g., operas), films, television programs, radio programs, CD titles, and books.
 - ♦ Use italics for foreign words not commonly known to speakers of English; however, foreign-language proper nouns (names, whether personal or place) are not italicized. Well-known Latin terms are set roman and are not hyphenated when used as adjectives.
- *Jr.*, *Sr.*, etc.: In text, use a comma before *Jr.* and *Sr.* (and use the period after *Jr.* and *Sr.*) but not before *III*, *IV*, etc. In references, these surname suffixes appear after the author's initials (e.g., *Jorgensen CE Jr*), are not preceded by a comma, and take no period afterward.
- Numbered lists: When numbered lists are part of run-in text, use Arabic numerals surrounded by parentheses.
- Possessives: Use 's for the possessive of singular names/nouns ending in sibilants (e.g., *Williams's*). Use an apostrophe alone for the possessive of plural names/nouns: *the Williamses' infant*.
- Prepositions: Capitalize prepositions in heads only if they are five or more letters long; capitalize prepositions of any length as the first or last word of a head.
- Ranges:
 - ♦ For ranges in references and tables, use an en dash with no word spaces and do not elide digits. For ranges in text (whether in running text or within parentheses), do not use an en dash.
 - ♦ When a range in text is of percentages, repeat the % sign and do not use an en dash (e.g., in text, use *60% to 80%*, not *60%–80%*). Use the en dash in tables.



**Style Sheet for
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- Roman and quotation marks: Use roman type and quotation marks for titles of such short works as songs, short stories, short poems, and chapters.
- *Self*:- Words containing the prefix *self*- will retain the hyphen.
- *Sensory*: When *sensory* is used with another adjective, the *y* will be changed to *i* and the word will be spelled solid (e.g., *sensorimotor*).
- *Since* is to be replaced by *because* when a cause-and-effect relationship is meant.
- *So-called*: Do not enclose words/terms following *so-called* within quotation marks, per *Chicago*, 6.80.
- Spelling: Use first (preferred) American spellings listed in *Webster's* (e.g., use *labeling*, not *labelling*, and *toward*, not *towards*).
- State names: Spell out all state names in full (except in Suggested Readings, where the two-letter postal abbreviations will be used).
- References:
 - ♦ For general style, follow the *American Medical Association Manual of Style*; however, there are minor points of departure from that style in order to follow the style of *Pathology of the Prostate* (MPP 34).
 - ♦ In references with five or fewer authors, list all authors in the reference list.
 - ♦ In references with six or more authors, list only the first three authors and then use *et al.* (but set roman; precede it with a comma) in the reference list.
 - ♦ In references, the surname suffixes *Jr*, *Sr*, *III*, *IV*, etc., appear after the author's initials (e.g., *Jorgensen CE Jr*), are not preceded by a comma, and take no period afterward.
 - ♦ For text citations of references when authors' names must be mentioned, use only the first author's name and *et al.* (but set roman).
 - ♦ General style for journal articles:
 - 71. Kozu T, Suda K, Toki F: Pancreatic development and anatomical variation. *Gastrontest Endoscop Clin North Am* 5:1–30, 1995.
- ♦ General style for book chapters:
 - 71. Klimstra DS: Pancreas. In Sternberg SS (ed): *Histology for Pathologists*, 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven, 1997, pp 613–647.
- ♦ General style for in-press references:
 - 71. Egan AJM, Bostwick DG: Prediction of extraprostatic extension of prostate cancer based on needle biopsy findings: Perineural invasion lacks significance on multivariate analysis. *Am J Surg Pathol* 2000 (in press).
- Tables:
 - ♦ Tables are double-numbered (e.g., *Tables 1–1 and 20–3*) and take an en dash.
 - ♦ Mark table body subentries for a 1-em indent; sub-subentries, for a 2-em indent; sub-sub-subentries, for a 3-em indent; etc.
 - ♦ Style for credit lines within table footnotes:
 - From Bryan PJ, Caldamone AA, Morrison SC, et al.: Ultrasound findings in the adreno-genital syndrome. *J Ultrasound Med* 1988;7:675.
 - ♦ Style for defining abbreviations/acronyms in table footnotes:
 - Key: K, kidney; L, liver; P, pancreas.
 - ♦ Table footnotes take the following order: all notes regarding specific items in the table; table key (defining abbreviations used in table); source note (where table is borrowed from). For all table footnotes keyed to the table title or table body, use the following symbols in order: asterisk, dagger, double dagger, section note, . . .
- Tone:
 - ♦ It is okay to begin sentences with abbreviations or acronyms once these have been defined.
 - ♦ Do not use contractions.
 - ♦ Do not begin sentences with conjunctions.
 - ♦ Follow American, rather than British, usage (e.g., *make a decision* rather than *take a decision*).



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- **Typography:**
 - ♦ When italicizing terms in text, italicize adjacent commas and periods but not colons, semicolons, or parentheses; italicize adjacent quotation marks only if they are within the term itself.
 - ♦ When italicizing a title of a work (e.g., play, book) or name (e.g., newspaper, ship), italicize adjacent commas but do not italicize any other punctuation unless it is part of the work's title or part of the name.
 - ♦ For the possessive of an italicized name (e.g., newspaper, ship), italicize only the name proper and mark the possessive apostrophe and *s* to be set roman.
 - ♦ For letters as shapes, use capital sans serif letters (e.g., . . . *arranged in a U shape* . . .).
 - ♦ Italicize parenthetical directional indicators (e.g., *arrow*, *arrowhead*, *top*, *bottom*)—but not the parentheses—in figure legends.
 - ♦ The first paragraph after a free-standing head takes an indent, as does the first paragraph in a chapter.
 - ♦ In equations (whether run in to text or displayed), italicize variables, unknown quantities, and constants; set units of measure, symbols, and numerals in roman.
 - ♦ Mark operators (+, −, =, ×, ÷) and such symbols as <, >, ≤, and ≥ to have a word space on either side. Mark minus signs (−) used to indicate negative numbers to be closed up to the numeral.
- **Verb tense:** Use the past tense regarding something an author has already said or written—the process of writing (e.g., *Graham found that . . .*).
- **While:** *While* is used only as an adverb of time; in other contexts, *although* or *whereas* is substituted.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS USED*:

Chapter 1: PAS

Chapter 2: CA, CEA, CHARGE, CT, DNA, FNA, PBM

Chapter 3: ATP, BSA, CF, CMV, CT, DIDMOAD, GAD, HLA, HNF, IAA, IAPP, ICA, IDDM, INS, MODY, NIDDM, PAK, PHHI, PTA, PTLD, SPK

Chapter 4: cAMP, CF, CFTR, HFE, HHC, HII, IBC, Ig, MRI, PAB

Chapter 5: APACHE II, AUPBD, CCK, CMV, CT, ERCP, ERP, ESRD, FNA, GVHD, ICE, IL-1, IL-1β, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, MRCP, NF-κB, NO, PAF, SLE, VLDL

Chapter 6: CDK, cDNA, DNA, EGF, EGFR, FAL, GTP, GTP-ase, HGF, HNPCC, HSP 89-α, HSP 89-β, KH, LOH, MMP2, mRNA, MT1-MMP, MTS, PAI-1, PAI-2, RR, TGF-α, TGF-β, TGF-β₁, TIMP2

Chapter 7: 5-FU, CEA, CT, EGFR, ERCP, FDGPET, FNA, FNAC, LCA, PAS, PCS, TE-101, TGF-α, TIMP1, WHO

Chapter 8: AFP, CEA, CT, DNA, EMA, FNA, FNAB, FNAC, LOH, NSE, PAS, WHO

Chapter 9: α-HCG, ACTH, ACTH-oma, AgNOR, DNA, EC, ECL, FNAC, GRH, GRH-oma, GLP, GLP1, GLP2, HCG, MEN I, NSE, PCNA, PHHI, PHM, PP, PP-oma, PTH, PTHrP, SLI, VIP, VIP-oma

Chapter 10: [none]

Chapter 11: AAPBD, AIDS, AUPBD, CI, CMV, DNA, ERCP, OR, PAS, PSC, TPN

Chapter 12: [none]

Chapter 13: AUPBD, CEA, CT, DNA, NOS, PSC, RNA, SEER, TNM, WHO

Chapter 14: [none]

Chapter 15: AIDS, CF, CMV, CT, ERCP, HLA, PSC, SEER

Chapter 16: CEA, CT, ERCP, FAP, PAS, PSC, TNM

*Items highlighted in gray were added after the first batch of manuscript was copyedited.

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WORDS†:

5-FU (7-29) = 5-fluorouracil
5-fluorouracil; *aka* 5-FU

α -HCG (9-11) = α -human chorionic gonadotropin
 α -human chorionic gonadotropin; *aka* α -HCG

α -inhibitin

A cell [*n.*]; *aka* alpha cell; A-cell [*adj.*]

a posteriori

a priori

AAPBD (11-51) = anomalous arrangement of
the pancreaticobiliary duct

A.M. [*s.c.*]

√acetaminophen [*generic*]

acid-fast [*adj.*]

acinar [*adj.*]

acinus [*sing.*]; acini [*pl.*]

acknowledgment

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; *aka*
AIDS

ACTH (9-15) = adrenocorticotrophic hormone

ACTH-oma (9-32) = tumor secreting
adrenocorticotrophic hormone

Actinomyces israelii; *A. israelii* [*at second
mention in chapter*]

acute physiology, age, chronic health
evaluation; *aka* APACHE II

adenosine triphosphate; *aka* ATP

adenosine triphosphate-sensitive potassium;
aka K_{ATP}

Addison's disease

√Adrenalin [*trademark*]

√adrenaline [*generic*]

adrenocorticotrophic hormone; *aka* ACTH

AFP (8-21) = alphafetoprotein

AgNOR-rich cell (9-19) = silver-staining
nucleolar organizer region-rich cell

AIDS (11-13) = acquired immunodeficiency
syndrome

alcian blue [*stain*]

†For Words, parenthetical numeral after some entries indicates first manuscript page where term occurs. √ = verified term; *aka* = also known as; *adj.* = adjective; *adv.* = adverb; *attr.* = attributive; *l.c.* = lowercase; *n.* = noun; *pl.* = plural; *poss.* = possessive; *s.c.* = small caps; *sing.* = singular; *v.* = verb. Items highlighted in gray were added after the first batch of manuscript was copyedited.

allergic granulomatosis; *aka* Churg–Strauss
syndrome

alloimmune

allograft

√Alloxan [*trademark*]

alphafetoprotein; *aka* AFP

√aminosalicylic acid [*generic*]

ampulla of Vater

amylin; *aka* islet amyloid polypeptide

anaerobic

analogue

anlage [*sing.*]; anlagen [*pl.*]

anatomic

anechoic

angio-invasive

angiotensin-converting enzyme

anomalous arrangement of the

pancreaticobiliary duct; *aka* AAPBD; *aka*
anomalous union of the pancreaticobiliary
duct

anomalous union of the pancreaticobiliary
duct; *aka* AUPBD; *aka* anomalous
arrangement of the pancreaticobiliary duct

anteroinferior

anteroposterior

anti-inflammatory

antiarrhythmic

any more [*adj. + n.*]; anymore [*adv.*]

any time [*adj. + n.*]; anytime [*adv.*]

APACHE II (5-2) = acute physiology, age,
chronic health evaluation

arteriovenous

Ascaris lumbricoides

Aschoff–Rokitansky sinuses

√asparaginase [*generic*]

assure [*meaning* “to reassure (someone) that
something is so,” *as when assuring a
patient of the efficacy of a treatment*]

asymmetric

ataxia-telangiectasia

ATP (3-23) = adenosine triphosphate

AUPBD (5-7) = anomalous union of the
pancreaticobiliary duct

autoantibody

autoimmune

autosomal-dominant [*adj.*]

autosomal-recessive [*adj.*]

autotransplant



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awhile [means “for a while,” so do not precede with for; if for is called for, then use for a while]

√Aymara [language] (13-13)

√azathioprine [generic]

β-thalassemia

β₂-microglobulin

B cell [n.]; aka beta cell; B-cell [adj.]

backpressure [n.]

Bacteroides

Bacteroides fragilis

backward [not backwards]

Bannayan–Zonana syndrome [note en dash];
aka Ruvalcaba–Myhre–Smith syndrome

Beckwith–Wiedemann syndrome [note en dash]

Behçet’s disease

benefited; benefiting

bentiromide; aka *N*-benzoyl-L-tyrosyl-*p*-aminobenzoic acid

biologic

black [race]

blood glucose [n. & adj.]

blood sugar [n. & adj.]

blood–brain barrier [note en dash]

bloodstream

bone marrow [n. & adj.]

bovine serum albumin; aka BSA

brain stem

BRCA2 [gene]

broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy

Brucella abortus; *B. abortus* [at second mention in chapter]

Brunner’s glands

BSA (3-4) = bovine serum albumin

CA (2-14) = carbohydrate antigen

cAMP (4-7) = cyclic adenosine monophosphate

Campylobacter jejuni

Candida

carbohydrate antigen; aka CA

carbohydrate antigens: CA 19.9, CA 125

carcinoembryonic antigen; aka CEA

Caroli’s disease

Caroli’s syndrome

case-control [adj.]

cause–effect relationship [note en dash]

CCK (5-4) = cholecystokinin

CDK (6-17) = cyclin-dependent kinase

cDNA [no need to define]

CEA (2-14) = carcinoembryonic antigen
centroacinar

√cephalosporin [generic]

CF (3-13) = cystic fibrosis

CFTR (4-7) = cystic fibrosis transmembrane
conductance regulator

Chagas’ disease

cholangiopancreatography

cholecystoenteric

cholecystokinin; aka CCK

cholesteryl octanoate

Churg–Strauss syndrome [note en dash]; aka
allergic granulomatosis

CI (11-31) = confidence interval

√cilastatin [generic]

√cimetidine [generic]

clear cell carcinoma

√clofibrate [generic]

Clonorchis (Opisthorchis) sinensis

Clostridia

Clostridium perfringens

cm = centimeter(s)

CMV (3-4) = cytomegalovirus

coamplify

√codeine [generic]

codominant

coexist

cofactor

colipase

colocation

composite ductal-endocrine carcinoma

computed tomography; aka CT

confidence interval; aka CI

connective tissue [n.]; connective-tissue [adj.]

Conn’s syndrome

corticomedullary

corticosteroid

corticotropin-releasing hormone

cosecrete

Cowden disease

Crohn’s disease

Cryptococcus neoformans; *C. neoformans* [at
second mention in chapter]

Cryptosporidia

CT (2-2) = computed tomography

Cullen’s sign; aka periumbilical ecchymosis

Cushing’s disease

Cushing’s syndrome

cutoff [n.]



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cyclic adenosine monophosphate; *aka* cAMP
 cyclin-dependent kinase; *aka* CDK
 cyclooxygenase
 √cyclosporine [*generic*]
 cystic fibrosis; *aka* CF
 cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance
 regulator; *aka* CFTR
 √cytarabine [*generic*]
 cytologic
 cytomegalovirus; *aka* CMV
 cytotoxic

d = dalton(s)
 d = day [*use only in virgule constructions and
 in tables*]
 D cell [*n.*]; *aka* delta cell; D-cell [*adj.*]
 √danazol [*generic*]
 day to day [*adv.*]; day-to-day [*adj.*]
 de novo
 débride
 débridement
 decision making [*n.*]; decision-making [*adj.*]
 decubitus
 √dexamethasone [*generic*]
 diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus, optic
 atrophy, and deafness [*a syndrome*]; *aka*
 DIDMOAD; *aka* Wolfram syndrome
 √diazoxide [*generic*]
 √didanosine [*generic*]
 √dideoxyinosine [*antiretroviral agent*]
 DIDMOAD (3-19) = diabetes insipidus,
 diabetes mellitus, optic atrophy, and
 deafness
 diferric
 dilation [*not dilatation*]
 √diphenoxylate [*generic*]
 distension
 dL = deciliter(s)
 DNA [*no need to define*]
 dose–response relationship [*note en dash*]
 Down syndrome
 downward [*not downwards*]
 duct of Santorini
 duct of Wirsung
 ducto-insular
 ductules of Beale
 ductuloacinar
 ductulo-insular
 dysfunction

e.g. [*spell out unless appearing within
 parentheses, a quotation, tables, or
 references*]
 early-onset [*adj.*]
 EC (9-6) = enterochromaffin cell
 ECL (9-23) = enterochromaffin-like
 echoes [*pl.*]
 echogenic
 echogenicity
 EGF (6-13) = epidermal growth factor
 EGFR (6-13) = epidermal growth factor
 receptor
 Ehlers–Danlos syndrome [*note en dash*]
 EMA (8-3) = epithelial membrane antibody—
queried: or should antibody be antigen?
 embryologic
 emergency [*n. & adj.*]
 emergency department [*n.*; *not* emergency
 room]; emergency-department [*adj.*]
 emergent [*adj.*; *means* “emerging over time,”
as in emergent symptoms; *do not use to
 mean* emergency]
 en bloc
Encephalitozoon intestinalis; *E. intestinalis* [*at
 second mention in chapter*]
 endoscopic retrograde
 cholangiopancreatography; *aka* ERCP
 endoscopic retrograde pancreatography; *aka*
 ERP
 end-stage [*adj.*]
 end-stage renal disease; *aka* ESRD
 end-to-end anastomosis
 ensure [*meaning* “to make sure that
 (something) will occur or be available,” *as
 to ensure* airway patency]
Entamoeba histolytica; *E. histolytica* [*at
 second mention in chapter*]
 enterochromaffin cell; *aka* EC
 enterochromaffin-like; *aka* ECL
Enterococcus
Enterocytozoon bieneusi; *E. bieneusi* [*at second
 mention in chapter*]
 epidemiologic
 epidermal growth factor; *aka* EGF
 epidermal growth factor receptor; *aka* EGFR
 epithelial membrane antibody (8-3)—
**queried: or should antibody be antigen?;
 aka** EMA
 Epstein–Barr virus [*note en dash*]
 erb-B2



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erb-B3
 ERCP (5-6) = endoscopic retrograde
 cholangiopancreatography
 √ergotamine [*generic*]
 ERP (5-30) = endoscopic retrograde
 pancreatography
Escherichia coli; *E. coli* [*on second mention in
 chapter*]
 ESRD (5-16) = end-stage renal disease
 estrogen replacement therapy
 et al.
 etc. [*spell out unless appearing within
 parentheses, a quotation, tables, or
 references*]
 √ethacrynic acid [*generic*]
 etiology [*do not use to mean the origin or cause
 of a specific disease; the term refers to the
 study of all the possible causes, separate or
 related, of a condition or a disease, per
 American Medical Association Manual of
 Style, 9.1, p. 147*]
 every day [*adv.*]; everyday [*adj.*]
 examination [*not exam*]
 extra-adrenal
 factor VIII
 factor XII
 FAL (6-9) = fractional allelic loss
 fallopian tube
 familial adenomatous polyposis; *aka* FAP
 Fanconi's anemia
 FAP (16-19) = familial adenomatous polyposis
 farther [*use to indicate physical distance;
 compare further*]
Fasciola hepatica
 FDGPET (7-4) = fluorodeoxyglucose positron
 emission tomography
 female [*adj.*]; woman [*n.*]
 ferritin
 fine-needle aspiration; *aka* FNA
 fine-needle aspiration biopsy; *aka* FNAB
 fine-needle aspiration cytology; *aka* FNAC
 fistulas [*pl.*]
Flexispira rappini; *F. rappini* [*on second
 mention in chapter*]
 flank ecchymosis; *aka* Grey Turner's sign
 fluorescein dilaurate; *aka* pancreolauryl
 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission
 tomography; *aka* FDGPET
 FNA (2-15) = fine-needle aspiration

FNAB (8-9) = fine-needle aspiration biopsy
 FNAC (7-4) = fine-needle aspiration cytology
 follow-up [*n. & adj.*]
 foreign body [*n.*]; foreign-body [*adj.*]
 forward [*not forwards*]
 fractional allelic loss; *aka* FAL
 free fatty acid
 free radical
 Friedrich's ataxia
 frozen section [*n.*]; frozen-section [*adj.*]
 full time [*adv.*]; full-time [*adj.*]
 full-thickness [*adj.*]
 √furosemide [*generic*]
 further [*use to mean "additional" or
 "additionally"; compare farther*]
 γ-glutamyl transferase
 g = gram(s)
 G cell [*n.*]; *aka* gastrin cell; G-cell [*adj.*]
 gabexate [*generic*]
 GAD (3-2) = glutamic acid decarboxylase
 gastrin cell; *aka* G cell
 gastropyloric [*not* gastric pyloric]
 √Gelfoam [*trademark*]
 √gemcitabine [*generic*]
 √gemfibrozil [*generic*]
 geographic
 germline
 giant cell [*n. & adj.*]
 GRH (9-28) = growth hormone–releasing
 hormone
Giardia
Giardia lamblia; *G. lamblia* [*at second
 mention in chapter*]
 GLP (9-17) = glucagon-like peptide
 GLP1 (9-17) = glucagon-like peptide type 1
 GLP2 (9-17) = glucagon-like peptide type 2
 glucagon-like peptide; *aka* GLP
 glucagon-like peptide type 1; *aka* GLP1
 glucagon-like peptide type 2; *aka* GLP2
 gluconeogenesis
 glucoregulatory
 glutamic acid decarboxylase; *aka* GAD
 glutamic acid decarboxylases: GAD₆₅
 glutathione-S-transferase [*note italic S*]
 goblet cell [*n. & adj.*]
 gold standard
 graft-versus-host disease; *aka* GVHD
 Gram's stain
 gram-negative [*adj.*]



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gram-positive [*adj.*]
 gray
 gray-scale [*adj.*]
 Grey Turner's sign; *aka* flank ecchymosis
 GRH-oma (9-30) = tumor secreting growth hormone–releasing hormone
 growth hormone–releasing hormone [*note en dash*]; *aka* GRH
 GTP (6-11) = guanosine triphosphate
 GTP-ase (6-11) = guanosine triphosphatase
 guanosine triphosphatase; *aka* GTP-ase
 guanosine triphosphate; *aka* GTP
 GVHD (5-16) = graft-versus-host disease

h = hour [*use only in virgule constructions and in tables*]
 H₂ blocker [*n.*]; H₂-blocker [*adj.*]
 H₂-receptor blocker
Haemophilus parainfluenzae
Haemophilus segnis
 half hour [*n.*]; half-hour [*adj.*]
 HCG (9-10) = human chorionic gonadotropin
 heat shock protein 89- α ; *aka* HSP 89- α
 heat shock protein 89- β ; *aka* HSP 89- β
Helicobacter bilis; *H. bilis* [*on second mention in chapter*]
Helicobacter canis; *H. canis* [*on second mention in chapter*]
Helicobacter fennelliae; *H. fennelliae* [*on second mention in chapter*]
Helicobacter pylori; *H. pylori* [*on second mention in chapter*]
Helicobacter pullorum; *H. pullorum* [*on second mention in chapter*]
 hemangio-endothelioma
 hematoxylin and eosin
 hemosiderin
 Henoch–Schönlein syndrome [*note en dash*]
 hepatic iron index; *aka* HII
 hepatocyte growth factor; *aka* HGF
 hepatocyte nuclear factor; *aka* HNF
 HER-2/*neu*
 hereditary hemochromatosis; *aka* HHC
 hereditary nonpolyposis colonic carcinoma; *aka* HNPCC
 HFE gene (4-13)
 HGF (6-15) = hepatocyte growth factor
 HHC (4-13) = hereditary hemochromatosis
 high-power field
 high-molecular-weight [*adj.*]

HII (4-17) = hepatic iron index
 histologic
 historic [*meaning* “important at a point in time”]
 historical [*meaning* “occurring over time”]
 history [*unless it is clear what kind of history is meant, precede history with a modifier, such as medical or medication or surgical, to differentiate for the noun meaning the course of societal events over time*]
 HLA (3-3) = human leukocyte antigen
 HNF (3-11) = hepatocyte nuclear factor
 HNPCC (6-1) = hereditary nonpolyposis colonic carcinoma
 HSP 89- α (6-24) = heat shock protein 89- α
 HSP 89- β (6-24) = heat shock protein 89- β
 human chorionic gonadotropin; *aka* HCG
 human immunodeficiency virus; *aka* HIV
 human leukocyte antigen; *aka* HLA
 human leukocyte antigens: HLA-DR3, HLA-DR4, HLA-DQ1.2, HLA-DQ3.2
 hyperresponsive
 hypoechoic
 i.e. [*spell out unless appearing within parentheses, a quotation, tables, or references*]
 IAA (3-2) = insulin autoantibodies
 IAPP (3-10) = islet amyloid polypeptide
 IBC (4-17) = iron binding capacity
 $\sqrt{\text{ibuprofen}}$ [*generic*]
 ICA (3-2) = islet cell autoantibodies
 ICE (5-20) = interleukin-1–converting enzyme
 IDDM (3-1) = insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
 Ig (4-5) = immunoglobulin
 IL-1 (5-20) = interleukin-1
 IL-1 β (5-20) = interleukin-1 β
 IL-6 (5-20) = interleukin-6
 IL-8 (5-20) = interleukin-8
 IL-10 (5-20) = interleukin-10
 $\sqrt{\text{imipenim}}$ [*generic*]
 immunoelectromicroscopy
 immunoglobulin; *aka* Ig
 immunoglobulins: IgG, IgG 1, IgG 2
 immunologic
 immunosuppressive
 in situ
 in utero
 in vivo
 indwelling



**Style Sheet for
Pathology of the Gallbladder, Biliary Tract, and Pancreas**

infarct [*n. meaning an area of necrosis*]
 infarction [*n. referring to the process of infarct formation*]
 INS (3-3) = insulin gene
 insulin autoantibodies; *aka* IAA
 insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; *aka* IDDM; *aka* type I diabetes
 insure [*meaning “to indemnify against (something)” as to insure against health care costs*]
 intensive care unit
 interferon- α
 interleukin-1; *aka* IL-1
 interleukin-1 β ; *aka* IL-1 β
 interleukin-1-converting enzyme [*note en dash*]; *aka* ICE
 interleukin-2
 interleukin-6; *aka* IL-6
 interleukin-8; *aka* IL-8
 interleukin-10; *aka* IL-10
 interlobular
 interstitial
 intra-abdominal
 intra-acinar
 intracalated
 intralobular
 intrauterine
 inward [*not inwards*]
 iron binding capacity; *aka* IBC
 islet amyloid polypeptide; *aka* IAPP; *aka* amylin
 islet cell [*n. & adj.*]
 islet cell autoantibodies; *aka* ICA
Ispora belli; *I. belli* [*at second mention in chapter*]
 $\sqrt{\text{isotretinoin}}$ [*generic*]
 IU = international unit(s)
 Ivemark’s syndrome
 Japanese Cancer Registry (7-20)
 Jeune’s syndrome
 Johanson–Blizzard syndrome [*note en dash*]
 JPS (7-23) = Japanese Pancreas Society
 judgment
 juvenile polyposis coli
 K-homologous; *aka* KH
 kallikrein
 Kaplan–Meier method [*note en dash*]
 Kaposi’s sarcoma

K_{ATP} = adenosine triphosphate–sensitive potassium
 Kawasaki syndrome; *aka* mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome
 kd = kilodalton(s)
 Kearns–Sayre syndrome [*note en dash*]
 keratins: 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, α_1 -antichymotrypsin, AE1, AE3, B72.3, CA 19-9, CAM 5.2, CD11b, CD31, CD68, CEA, CK7, CK20, HAM56, HMB45, KP1, LCA, DUPAN-2, Span 1, TAG 72, TE-101
 ketoacidosis
 KH (6-10) = K-homologous
 Klatskin’s tumor
Klebsiella
Klebsiella pneumoniae
 Klinefelter’s syndrome
 Kupffer’s cell
 L = liter(s)
 lamellae [*pl.*]
 large-vessel [*adj.*]
 late-stage [*adj.*]
 LCA (7-36) = leukocyte common antigen
 left-hand
Legionella
Leishmania donovani; *L. donovani* [*at second mention in chapter*]
Leptospira
 leukocyte common antigen; *aka* LCA
 Lhermitte–Duclos syndrome [*note en dash*]
 lifelong [*adj.*]
 lifestyle [*n. & adj.*]
 lipofuscin
 LOH (6-9) = loss of heterozygosity
 long term [*n. & adv.*]; long-term [*adj.*]
 long-standing [*adj.*]
 loss of heterozygosity; *aka* LOH
 $\sqrt{\text{lovastatin}}$ [*generic*]
 low-molecular-weight [*adj.*]
 low-protein [*adj.*]
 Lundh test
 Luschka’s ducts
 Lynch syndrome
 μg = microgram(s)
 μm = micrometer(s) [*do not use micron(s)*]
 μmol = micromole(s)
 macroangiopathy



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magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography;
aka MRCP (5-39)

magnetic resonance imaging; aka MRI

malacoplakia

male [*adj.*]; man [*n.*]

man [*n.*]; male [*adj.*]

√maprotiline [*generic*]

maturity-onset diabetes of the young; aka MODY

matrix metalloprotease 2; aka MMP2

MD

Meckel's syndrome

medicolegal

melanocyte-stimulating hormone

membrane-type matrix metalloprotease; aka
MT1-MMP

membranoproliferative

MEN I (9-1) = multiple endocrine neoplasia
syndrome type I

√mercaptopurine [*generic*]

√mesalamine [*generic*]

meta-analysis

metacarpophalangeal joints

mEq = milliequivalent(s)

√methyldopa [*generic*]

√methylprednisolone [*generic*]

√metronidazole [*generic*]

mg = milligram(s)

microangiopathy

Michaelis–Gutmann bodies [*note en dash*]

Mirizzi syndrome

mL = milliliter(s)

mm Hg = milliliters of mercury

mmol = millimole(s)

mo = month(s) [*use only in virgule
constructions or in tables*]

MODY (3-11) = maturity-onset diabetes of the
young

Moersch–Woltman syndrome [*note en dash*]

monoarterial

morphologic

MMP2 (6-25) = matrix metalloprotease 2

MRCP (5-39) = magnetic resonance
cholangiopancreatography

MRI (4-12) = magnetic resonance imaging

mRNA [*no need to define*]

MT1-MMP (6-25) = membrane-type matrix
metalloprotease

MTS (6-8) = multitumor suppressor [*gene*]

mucicarmine [*stain*]

mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome; aka
Kawasaki syndrome

Muir–Torre syndrome [*note en dash*]

multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type I;
aka MEN I; aka Wermer's syndrome

multisystem [*adj.*; *not* multiple-system]

multitumor suppressor gene; aka MTS gene

Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare; *M.
avium-intracellulare* [*at second mention in
chapter*]

Mycobacterium leprae; *M. leprae* [*at second
mention in chapter*]

Mycobacterium tuberculosis; *M. tuberculosis*
[*at second mention in chapter*]

N-benzoyl-L-tyrosyl-*p*-aminobenzoic acid [*note
italic N and s.c. L*]; aka bentiromide

nerves: sixth nerve, seventh nerve, etc.

neurologic

neuron-specific enolase; aka NSE

NF-κB [*note s.c. κ*] (5-20) = nuclear factor–κB

NIDDM (3-1) = non–insulin-dependent
diabetes mellitus

nitric oxide; aka NO

√nitrofurantoin [*generic*]

nm = nanometer(s)

NO (5-20) = nitric oxide

non–insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus [*note
en dash*]; aka NIDDM; aka type II diabetes;
aka adult-onset diabetes

nonneoplastic

Northern blot analysis

NOS (13-18) = not otherwise specified
not otherwise specified; aka NOS

NSE (8-3) = neuron-specific enolase

nuclear factor–κB [*note en dash and s.c. κ*];
aka NF-κB

odds ratio; aka OR

√olsalazine [*generic*]

on medication [*change to taking medication or
something similar, per American Medical
Association Manual of Style, 9.1, p. 151*]

operative [*replace with surgical; but
postoperative is allowed*]

Opisthorchis felineus

Opisthorchis viverrini

OR (11-31) = odds ratio

osteoclast-like

outward [*not* outwards]



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overlie [*v.*]; overlying [*adj.*]
 over-the-counter [*adj.*]
 oxyphenbutazone [*generic*]**—queried; not found in PDR**

P.M. [*s.c.*]
 PAB (4-5) = pancreatic autoantibody; PABs [*pl.*]
 PAF (5-20) = platelet-activating factor
 PAI-1 (6-25) = plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1
 PAI-2 (6-25) = plasminogen activator type 2
 PAK (3-24) = pancreas after kidney [transplantation]
 pancreolauryl; *aka* fluorescein dilaurate
 pancreas [*sing.*]; pancreata [*pl.*]
 pancreas after kidney [transplantation]; *aka* PAK
 pancreas transplantation alone; *aka* PTA
 pancreatic autoantibody; *aka* PAB
 pancreatic polypeptide–secreting tumor [*note en dash*]; *aka* PP-oma
 pancreaticobiliary maljunction; *aka* PBM
 pancreaticoduodenal
 pancreatography
 pancreozymin
 Paneth’s cells
 PaO₂ [*note s.c. 0*] = arterial partial pressure of oxygen
 papillae [*pl.*]
 para-aortic
 para-aminobenzoic acid
 parathyroid hormone; *aka* PTH
 parathyroid hormone–related protein [*note en dash*]; *aka* PTHrP
 parenchyma
 part time [*adv.*]; part-time [*adj.*]
 partial-thickness [*adj.*]
 PAS (1-5) = periodic acid–Schiff [stain]
 PBM (2-10) = pancreaticobiliary maljunction
 PCNA (9-11) = proliferating cell nuclear antigen
 PCS (7-24) = postoperative cumulative survival
 Pearson syndrome
 peptide, histidine, and carboxyl terminal methionine; *aka* PHM
 √pentamidine [*generic*]
 per se
 periodic acid–Schiff stain [*note en dash*]; *aka* PAS stain

perioperative
 periumbilical ecchymosis; *aka* Cullen’s sign
 Perl’s Prussian blue [stain]
 persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy; *aka* PHHI
 Peutz–Jeghers syndrome [*note en dash*]
 pg = picogram(s)
 pheochromocytoma
 PHHI (3-20) = persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy
 PHM (9-28) = peptide, histidine, and carboxyl terminal methionine
 phospholipase A₂
 phrygian cap
 physiologic
 √piroxicam [*generic*]
 plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1; *aka* PAI-1
 plasminogen activator inhibitor type 2; *aka* PAI-2
 platelet-activating factor; *aka* PAF
 pleomorphic
Pneumocystis carinii; *P. carinii* [*at second mention in chapter*]
 poikiloderma
 post-ERCP [*adj.*; *do not use post ERCP as an adv.*]
 posterosuperior
 postoperative
 postoperative cumulative survival; *aka* PCS
 post-stenotic
 post-transplantation
 post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder; *aka* PTLD
 post-traumatic
 PP cell [*n.*]; PP-cell [*adj.*]
 PP-oma (9-6) = pancreatic polypeptide–secreting tumor
 Prader–Willi syndrome [*note en dash*]
 precirrhotic [*adj.*]
 √prednisone [*generic*]
 preexisting
 primary care [*n. & adj.*]
 primary sclerosing cholangitis; *aka* PSC
 √procainamide [*generic*]
 proliferating cell nuclear antigen; *aka* PCNA
 proopiomelanocortin
Proteus
 protein-specific antigen



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Proteus

proto-oncogene
proximal interphalangeal joints
PSC (11-29) = primary sclerosing cholangitis
Pseudomonas
PTA (3-24) = pancreas transplantation alone
PTH (9-33) = parathyroid hormone
PTHrP (9-33) = parathyroid hormone–related protein
PTLD (3-28) = post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder

√Quechua [*language*] (13-13)

Rabson–Mendenhall syndrome [*note en dash*]
radiologic
radiopaque
radioresistant
radiotherapy [*not radiation therapy*]
√ranitidine [*generic*]
real-time [*adj.*]
Reed–Sternberg cell [*note en dash*]
reenter
reexamine
relative risk; *aka* RR
reorient
resorb [*not reabsorb*]; resorption
right-hand
RNA [*no need to define*]
Rothmund–Thomson syndrome [*note en dash*]
Roux-en-Y
RR (6-4) = relative risk
Ruvalcaba–Myhre–Smith syndrome [*note en dashes*]; *aka* Bannayan–Zonana syndrome

s = second(s) [*use only in virgule constructions or in tables*]

sac

sagittal [*not saggital*]

Salmonella indiana; *S. indiana* [*at second mention in chapter*]

Salmonella javiana; *S. javiana* [*at second mention in chapter*]

Salmonella oranienberg; *S. oranienberg* [*at second mention in chapter*]

Salmonella typhi; *S. typhi* [*at second mention in chapter*]

Salmonella virchow; *S. virchow* [*at second mention in chapter*]

Schistosoma japonicum; *S. japonicum* [*at second mention in chapter*]

Schistosoma mansoni; *S. mansoni* [*at second mention in chapter*]

scirrhous

SD = standard deviation(s) [*no need to define*]

secretagogue

secretin

SEER (13-11) = Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results [Program of the National Cancer Institute]

Seip–Lawrence syndrome [*note en dash*]; *aka* lipoatrophic diabetes mellitus

sensorineural

septa [*pl.*]

serologic

short term [*n. & adv.*]; short-term [*adj.*]

Shwachman syndrome

sialomucin

signet ring cell carcinoma

silver-staining nucleolar organizer region–rich cell [*note en dash*]; *aka* AgNOR-rich cell

simultaneous pancreas–kidney

[transplantation] [*note en dash*]; *aka* SPK

-size [*not -sized*]

Sjögren’s syndrome

SLE (5-14) = systemic lupus erythematosus

SLI (9-24) = somatostatin-like immunoreactive material

small cell carcinoma

small-vessel [*adj.*]

SOD (5-7) = sphincter of Oddi dysfunction

soft tissue [*n.*]; soft-tissue [*adj.*]

somatostatin-like immunoreactive material; *aka* SLI

Southern blot analysis

√somatostatin [*generic*]

species [*spell out; do not abbreviate as spp. after a genus name*]

sphincter of Oddi dysfunction; *aka* SOD

spinal cord [*n. & adj.*]

SPK (3-24) = simultaneous pancreas–kidney [transplantation]

squamous cell carcinoma

Staphylococcus aureus

Streptococcus faecalis

√streptozocin [*generic*]

substance P

suffers from [*do not use; change to has or an equivalent expression*]



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√sulfasalazine [*generic*]
 sulfhydryl
 sulfomucin
 sulfonamide
 √sulindac [*generic*]
 superiorinferior
 Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program of the National Cancer Institute (13-11); *aka* SEER Program
 symmetric
 synaptophysin
 systemic lupus erythematosus; *aka* SLE

 T cell [*n.*]; T-cell [*adj.*]
 T₂-weighted [*adj.*]
 TE-101 (8-10) = tyrosine hydroxylase, calretenin, and α-inhibitin
 technetium 99m
 √tetracycline [*generic*]
 TGF-α (6-3) = transforming growth factor-α
 TGF-β (6-2) = transforming growth factor-β
 TGF-β₁ (6-18) = transforming growth factor-β₁
 thiazide
 Third World [*n. & adj.*]
 √Thorotrast [*trademark*] (16-11)
 through-transmission [*n.*]
 TIMP1 (7-4) = tissue inhibitor of metalloprotease 1
 TIMP2 (6-25) = tissue inhibitor of metalloprotease 2
 tissue inhibitor of metalloprotease 1; *aka* TIMP1
 tissue inhibitor of metalloprotease 2; *aka* TIMP2
 TNF-α = tumor necrosis factor-α
 TNM (7-23) = tumor-node-metastasis [*staging system*]
Torulopsis glabrata; *T. glabrata* [*at second mention in chapter*]
 total parenteral nutrition; *aka* TPN
 toward [*not towards*]
Toxoplasma gondii
 TPN (11-1) = total parenteral nutrition
 trabeculae [*pl.*]
 transect
 transferrin
 transforming growth factor-α; *aka* TGF-α
 transforming growth factor-β; *aka* TGF-β
 transforming growth factor-β; *aka* TGF-β₁
 transplant [*the tissue(s) transplanted*]

transplantation [*the procedure in which tissue is transplanted*]
Treponema pallidum; *T. pallidum* [*at second mention in chapter*]
 triolein
 trocar [*not trochar*]
Trypanosoma cruzi; *T. cruzi* [*at second mention in chapter*]
 trypsin-2_{α1}-antitrypsin
 trypsinogen-2
 tubulointerstitial
 tumor necrosis factor-α [*note en dash*]; *aka* TNF-α
 tumor secreting adrenocorticotrophic hormone; *aka* ACTH-oma
 tumor secreting growth hormone-releasing hormone [*note en dash*]; *aka* GRH-oma
 tumor-node-metastasis [*staging system*]; *aka* TNM
 Turner's syndrome
 type I diabetes; *aka* insulin-dependent diabetes
 type II diabetes; *aka* non-insulin-dependent diabetes; *aka* adult-onset diabetes
 type III shortrib-polydactyly syndrome
 Typhoid Carrier Registry of the New York City Department of Health (13-15)
 tyrosine hydroxylase, calretenin, and α-inhibitin; *aka* TE-101
 tyrosine phosphatases: IA-2, IA-2β

 U.S. [*adj.*]; United States [*n.*]
 UICC (7-23) = Union Internationale Contra le Cancer
 United States [*n.*]; U.S. [*adj.*]
 upon [*change to on*]
 upward [*not upwards*]
 utilize [*change to use*]

 √Vacor [*trademark*]
 √valproic acid [*generic*]
 vasoactive intestinal polypeptide-secreting tumor [*note en dash*]; *aka* VIP-oma
 very-low-density lipoprotein; *aka* VLDL
 Valsalva's maneuver
Vibrio cholerae
 VIP-oma (9-6) = vasoactive intestinal polypeptide-secreting tumor
 vitamin A [*n. & adj.*]
 vitamin D [*n. & adj.*]



**Style Sheet for
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vitamin K [*n.* & *adj.*]
vitelline [*adj.*]
VLDL (5-10) = very-low-density lipoprotein

Wermer's syndrome; *aka* multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type I

West [*cap when referring to the region of the world or of the United States*]

Whipple's operation

white [*race*]

WHO (7-30) = World Health Organization

Wolcott–Rallison syndrome [*note en dash*]

Wolfram syndrome; *aka* diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus, optic atrophy, and deafness; *aka* DIDMOAD

woman [*n.*]; female [*adj.*]

workforce

workplace

workup [*n.*]; work up [*v.*]

xenotransplant

x-ray [*n.* & *adj.*]

y = year(s) [*use only in virgule constructions and in tables*]

Yersinia enterocolitica

Yersinia pseudotuberculosis

zeros [*pl.*]

Ziehl–Neelsen [*stain; note en dash*]

Zollinger–Ellison syndrome [*note en dash*]

PLACES*

√Africa (5-41)

√Asia (5-41)

√Atlanta (5-1)

√Australia (4-13)

√Bolivia (11-31)

√Cambodia (15-7)

√Canada (11-54)

√Chile (11-54)

*For Places, parenthetical numeral after entries indicates first manuscript page where term occurs. √ = verified term. Items highlighted in gray were added after the first batch of manuscript was copyedited.

√China (15-7)

√Denmark (5-35)

√Europe (3-8)

√Finland (13-10)

√France (5-3)

√Great Britain (7-1)

√Hong Kong (15-7)

√India (3-15)

√Italy (6-1)

√Japan (5-35)

√Korea (15-7)

√Laos (15-7)

√Malaysia (15-10)

√Marseilles (5-1)

√Mexico (13-12)

√Mexico City (13-11)

√Nauru (3-8)

√Netherlands, the (7-18)

√New Zealand (13-13)

√New York City (13-15)

√North America (3-8)

√Pacific Ocean (3-8)

√Papua New Guinea (3-16)

√Philippines, the (15-10)

√Rome (5-1)

√Russia (1507)

√Siberia (15-7)

√Singapore (15-10)

√South Africa (3-16)

√South America (11-2)

√South Pacific (4-19)

√sub-Saharan Africa (11-1)

√Sweden (5-3)

√Taiwan (15-7)



**Style Sheet for
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√Thailand (15-7)
√Third World (3-15)
√Turkey (15-7)

√United Kingdom (3-19)
√United States (3-8)

√Vietnam (15-7)

√Washington, DC [*in references*]
√West Africa (3-15)

**PEOPLE (INCLUDING CULTURES, ETHNIC
GROUPS, AND POLITICAL GROUPS) AND
ORGANIZATIONS*:**

√American Diabetes Association (3-1)
√Arahapo (13-13)
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (13-1)

√Blackwell Science [*Malden, MA*] (1-17)

√Caucasians (4-8)
√Chippewa (13-13)

√Hawaiians (7-2)

Japanese Liver Study Group (16-17)
√Japanese Pancreas Society (7-23); *aka* JPS
√Johns Hopkins Hospital (2-6)

√Klatskin, Gerald (16-16)

√Maoris (7-2)
√Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (7-17)

√National Cancer Institute (13-11)
√Native Americans (11-2)
√New York City Department of Health (13-15)

√Pima Indians (3-8)
√Polynesians (7-2)

√Seventh Day Adventists (6-4)
√Shoshone (13-13)
√Sioux (13-13)

√Union Internationale Contra le Cancer (7-23);
aka UICC
University of Ulm (6-10)

√W. B. Saunders [*in text*]; WB Saunders [*in
references*]
√World Health Organization (3-1); *aka* WHO

*For People and Organizations, parenthetical numeral after entries indicates first manuscript page where term occurs. √ = verified term. Items **highlighted in gray** were added after the first batch of manuscript was copyedited.

