


Parasitology



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PARASITOLOGY

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PARASITOLOGY

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Abbreviations. These should be used sparingly and should be spelled out in full on first use. The following list provides a guide to some of the commonly used abbreviations.

acceleration due to gravity for centrifugal conditions	g
compare	cf.
counts per minute	c.p.m.
degrees of freedom	D.F.
effective dose (median)	ED ₅₀
experiment(s) (with reference number)	Exp., Exp. 2 and Exps 3-11
haemoglobin	Hb
hour	h
immunoglobulins	IgG, etc.
international unit	i.u.
intramuscular	i.m.
intraperitoneal	i.p.
intravenous	i.v.
isotopes	[³² P]creatinine, [1- ² H]ethanol, L-[2- ¹⁴ C]leucine
lethal dose, median	LD ₅₀
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (base <i>e</i>)	ln
minute (time)	min
molar (concentration)	M; millimolar, mM
mole	mol, millimol, mmol
molecular weight	mol. wt
number	no.
parts per million	p.p.m.
per	/
per cent	%
post-infection	p.i.
red blood corpuscle	r.b.c.
relative humidity	R.H.
revolutions per minute	r.p.m.
second (time)	s
species	sp., spp. (plural)
species, new	sp.nov.
specific gravity	sp.gr.
standard deviation	S.D.
standard error	S.E.
subcutaneous	s.c.
ultraviolet	u.v.
versus	vs (in tables only)
volume	vol.
weight	wt

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Trends and Perspectives in Parasitology (TRAPS) are published at intervals. These short reviews are intended to focus attention on developing or controversial aspects of parasitology, identify new or old problems in need of research, suggest how research in other areas of biology might relate to parasitology and to present students and teachers with concise summaries of particular topics. TRAPS are not intended to be definitive reviews nor do they seek to duplicate areas well covered elsewhere.

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