

COMMONLY USED TERMS

<i>A.D.L.</i>	Activities of Daily Living.
<i>Abduction:</i>	Movement of a body part away from the midline. It occurs at the shoulder, hips and hands.
<i>Adduction:</i>	Movement of the body part toward the midline. It occurs at the shoulder, hips and hands.
<i>Anoxic:</i>	The disturbance of bodily and mental functions resulting from the failure of the tissue to receive or utilize an adequate amount of oxygen.
<i>Aphasia:</i>	Loss or impairment of the capacity to use words as symbols of ideas.
<i>Ataxia:</i>	Incoordination of muscular action (disturbance of coordinated muscular activity).
<i>Auditory Aphasia:</i>	Lack of comprehension of the spoken word.
<i>Clonus:</i>	A series of movements characterized by alternative contractions and relaxations; when the part affected is suddenly stretched there is involuntary movement.
<i>Dorsiflexion:</i>	Pulling the toes up toward the lower leg.
<i>Extension:</i>	Straightening of two body parts that have been in a flexed position; increasing the angle between the two bones.
<i>Flaccidity</i>	Abnormal decrease in muscle tone resulting in less resistance to passive and active movement (also called hypotonicity)
<i>Flexion:</i>	Bending of the body part, decreasing the angle between the two bones.
<i>Gait Training:</i>	Instructions given to improve the manner or style of walking, with or without aids/equipment.
<i>Gross Motor Function:</i>	The use of the large muscle groups of the arms, legs or trunk in order to balance, maintain or change positions of the body, i.e., rolling, sitting, and jumping.
<i>Hematoma:</i>	A mass of blood (usually clotted) confined to an organ, tissue or space and caused by a break in a blood vessel.
<i>Hemi:</i>	Prefix meaning half.
<i>Hemianopsia:</i>	Loss of vision of one half of the visual field.
<i>Hemiparesis:</i>	Weakness of one side of the body.
<i>Hemiplegia:</i>	Paralysis of one side of the body.
<i>Hemisomatagnosia:</i>	Sided neglect of the body. (hemi = half; somat (o) = the body; agnosia = inability to recognize the import of the sensory input.)
<i>Ideational Apraxia:</i>	Inability to develop or carry out a plan of motor movement while retaining the ability to carry out the action through imitation.
<i>Ideomotor Apraxia:</i>	Despite knowing what action is required, the individual appears unable to recruit the proper motor movement on command, but can carry it out inadvertently.

<i>Inductive Reasoning:</i>	Reasoning that relies on an educated guess based on possibility and plausibility and based on the understanding cause and effect fundamentals.
<i>Intention Tremor:</i>	Tremor most evident at the end of a fine motor movement.
<i>Lateral:</i>	Farther away from the mid line of the body.
<i>Medial:</i>	Closer to the midline of the body
<i>Mnemonic Devices:</i>	Specific word tricks used to enhance memory by strengthening associations.
<i>Motor aphasia:</i>	(Expressive aphasia) the inability to speak.
<i>Motor Planning</i>	
<i>Problems:</i>	see apraxia
<i>Muscle Tone:</i>	the tension present within a muscle at rest or with movement.
<i>Neutral Warmth:</i>	A technique to decrease spasticity by wrapping a portion of a client's body in a light blanket, utilizing the client's body warmth to aid relaxation.
<i>Orientation:</i>	Correct awareness of time, place, and person (self and others).
<i>Perception:</i>	The cognitive awareness of objects by shape, size, color space, texture, and the integration of sensory impressions into meaningful information.
<i>Perseveration:</i>	Continuance of one's reply or idea in response to various questions or instructions, continuance of any activity after cessation of the causative stimulus.
<i>Plantar Flexion:</i>	Pointing the toes.
<i>Premorbid Personality:</i>	A client's personality before the accident or injury.
<i>Pronation:</i>	To turn the hand so that the palm faces downward.
<i>Prone:</i>	Lying on your stomach.
<i>Proprioception:</i>	The sensory ability to determine where your limbs are in space without looking at them.
<i>Prosopagnosia:</i>	Inability to recognize familiar faces.
<i>Quadraparesis:</i>	Weakness or lack of control of all four limbs resulting from brain injury or spinal cord injury.
<i>R.O.M.</i>	The range of movement or motion of a joint.
<i>Seizures:</i>	Disturbances of the electrical activity of the brain, usually from local irritation of the brain – resulting in spontaneous brain activity. This may be manifested as temporary abnormal motor movements, altered consciousness or sensory disturbances.
<i>Sensation:</i>	Information received by the brain from our primary senses of taste, smell, sight, hearing and touch.
<i>Simultaneous Agnosia:</i>	Inability to recognize more than one stimulus configuration at a time.
<i>Spasm:</i>	A sudden muscular contraction.

- Spasticity:* An increase in tone or tension of a muscle; it is associated with clonus, and partial or complete loss of voluntary control. Abnormal increase in muscle tone or stiffness, resulting in more resistance to passive and active movement (also called Hypertonicity).
- Supine:* Lying on your back.
- Supination:* To turn the hand so the palm faces upward.
- Tone:* The normal state or tension of a part of the body.
- Unilateral:* Involving one side of the body (also referred to as 'hemi')
- Wernicke's Aphasia:* Motor speech function is maintained but the individual may spew grammatically and syntactically correct nonsense.