

1. **Alzheimer's Disease:** a type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior; a progressive, degenerative disorder that attacks the brain's nerve cells, or neurons,
2. **anemia:** a condition marked by a deficiency of red blood cells or of hemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor and weariness
3. **aneurysm:** an excessive localized enlargement of an artery caused by a weakening of the artery wall
4. **anxious:** experiencing worry, unease, or nervousness, typically about an imminent event or something with an uncertain outcome.
5. **blood transfusion:** transfer of blood or blood component from one person to another person
6. **blood type:** genetic phenotype of the individual for one blood group system
7. **bone marrow:** a soft, fatty, vascular tissue in the interior cavities of bones that is a major site of blood cell production
8. **bone marrow transplant:** grafting of bone marrow tissue; used in patients with cancer (breast) who undergo extensive chemotherapy such that their bone marrow is destroyed
9. **cerebral concussion:** injury to the brain due to jarring from a blow, fall, or the like
10. **cerebral cortex:** the outermost layer of the cerebrum that is the locus of higher brain processes
11. **cerebral hemorrhage:** a type of intracranial bleed that occurs within the brain tissue
12. **cerebral palsy:** a generic term for various types of nonprogressive motor dysfunction (impaired muscle coordination (spastic paralysis) present at birth or beginning in early childhood.
13. **collapse:** to fall unconscious or as if unconscious or physically depleted, as from a stroke, heart attack, disease, or exhaustion
14. **coma:** a state of profound unconsciousness from which one cannot be roused (awakened)
15. **convulsion:** a violent spasm or series of jerkings of the face, trunk, or extremities
16. **cranial nerves:** those nerves that emerge from, or enter, the cranium or skull
17. **dysphemia:** Disordered phonation (production of sound), articulation (speaking clearly), or hearing due to emotional or mental deficits
18. **electrocardiogram (ECG,EKG):** a special equipment to measure the electric currents produced by that person's heart in order to see whether it is working normally
19. **gauze:** a surgical dressing (a covering that is put on a wound to protect it while it heals) of muslin (type of fabric) or similar material
20. **heatstroke:** a condition resulting from prolonged exposure to intense heat, characterized by high fever and in severe cases convulsions and coma
21. **Hemopoietic System:** the bodily system involved in the production and maturation of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets, consisting in adult mammals of the bone marrow,
22. **hemorrhage:** a profuse (large amount) discharge of blood, as from a ruptured blood vessel; bleeding
23. **hemorrhoid:** A varicose condition (an enlarged vein) of the external hemorrhoidal veins causing painful swellings at the anus
24. **iron supplement:** a pill containing iron often to treat anemia
25. **ischemia:** an inadequate blood supply to an organ or part of the body, especially the heart muscles
26. **licensed practical nurse (LPN):** a person who has graduated from an accredited school of nursing and has become licensed to provide basic nursing care under the supervision of a physician or registered nurse
27. **mental status and speech** (part of neurological exam) the psychological equivalent of a physical exam that describes the mental state and behaviors of the person being seen.
28. **migraine:** a throbbing headache usually affecting only one side of the head and commonly accompanied by nausea and visual disturbances
29. **mineral or vitamin supplement:** a pill containing minerals or vitamins, or both, to improve overall body health
30. **mortuary:** (also called morgue) a building where dead bodies are kept before cremation or burial
31. **Motor System:** the part of the central nervous system that is involved with movement
32. **multiple sclerosis:** a chronic progressive disease of the central nervous system characterized by loss of some of the myelin sheath surrounding certain nerve fibers and resulting in speech and visual disorders, tremor, muscular incoordination, partial paralysis, etc
33. **nervous:** characterized by or showing emotional tension, restlessness, agitation, etc.
34. **Nervous System:** the network of nerve cells and fibers that transmits nerve impulses between parts of the body
35. **neurological examination:** a series of simple questions and tests that provide crucial information about the nervous system
36. **neurologist:** a specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the neuromuscular system
37. **neurology:** the branch of medicine dealing with the nervous system, its structure, and its diseases
38. **neurosurgery:** the branch of surgery concerned with the nervous system
39. **numb:** deprived of physical sensation or the ability to move:
40. **pallor:** lack of color; unnatural paleness, as of the face, associated with poor health

- 41. **Parkinson's Disease:** a common neurologic disease believed to be caused by deterioration of the brain cells that produce dopamine, occurring primarily after the age of 60, characterized by tremors
- 42. **paroxysmal:** (1) a severe attack or a sudden increase in intensity of a disease, usually recurring periodically; (2) a sharp spasm or convulsion
- 43. **pigment/ pigmentation:** any coloring matter, such as that in the red blood cells, bile, or iris
- 44. **reflexes:** (part of neurological exam) noting or pertaining to an involuntary response of the body to a stimulus
- 45. **resident:** a physician who joins the medical staff of a hospital as a salaried employee for a specified period to gain advanced training usually in a particular field
- 46. **seizure:** a sudden episode of transient neurologic symptoms such as involuntary muscle movements, sensory disturbances and altered consciousness (caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain)
- 47. **Sensory System:** part of the nervous system responsible for processing sensory (conveying nerve impulses from the sense organs to the nerve centers) information.
- 48. **serious condition:** vital signs may be unstable and not within normal limits. Patient is acutely ill
- 49. **shock:** a collapse of circulatory function, caused by severe injury, blood loss, or disease, and characterized by pallor, sweating, weak pulse, and very low blood pressure.
- 50. **sickle cell anemia:** A hereditary disease characterized by red blood cells that are sickle-shaped instead of round because of an abnormality in their hemoglobin, the protein that carries oxygen in the blood.
- 51. **spasm:** a sudden, abnormal, involuntary muscular contraction, consisting of a continued muscular contraction
- 52. **specific:** (of a disease) produced by a special cause or infection; (of a remedy) having special effect in the prevention or cure of a certain disease
- 53. **spinal cord:** the cord of nerve tissue extending through the spinal canal of the spinal column; a thick cord of nerves inside your spine which connects your brain to nerves in all parts of your body
- 54. **spine:** the row of bones down your back
- 55. **spleen:** organ lying between the stomach and diaphragm that stores red blood cells and filters blood
- 56. **stroke:** a blockage or hemorrhage of a blood vessel leading to the brain, causing inadequate oxygen supply
- 57. **thrombocyte:** another name for platelet; a minute cell occurring in the blood of that is involved in clotting of the blood
- 58. **tourniquet:** a strip of cloth that is tied tightly round an injured arm or leg in order to stop it bleeding
- 59. **trauma:** a body wound or shock produced by sudden physical injury, as from violence or accident
- 60. **traumatic brain injury:** a disruption (prevented from continuing) in the normal function of the brain that can be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or penetrating head injury
- 61. **tremor:** involuntary shaking of the body or limbs, as from disease, fear, weakness, or excitement; a fit of trembling
- 62. **trigeminal nerve:** a nerve responsible for sensation in the face and motor functions such as biting and chewing