

## Medical Terminology

### General

<b>Auscultation</b>	Listening with a stethoscope
<b>Avulsion</b>	A forcible pulling away of a part or structure
<b>Baseline</b>	The normal state of being for the patient
<b>Benign</b>	Normal; No danger to one's health
<b>Crepitus</b>	A crackling or grating sound usually of bones
<b>Differential Diagnosis</b>	A diagnosis of symptoms of two or more diseases which a physician considers as the reason for the patient's symptoms
<b>Effusion</b>	Escape of fluid into a cavity
<b>Hemangioma</b>	Tumor consisting of blood vessels
<b>Hemorrhage</b>	Excessive amount of bleeding
<b>Hypertension</b>	Persistently elevated blood pressure over 130/90
<b>Hypotensive</b>	Persistently low blood pressure below 100/65
<b>Infarct</b>	Area of dead tissue following prolonged ischemia
<b>Ischemia</b>	Localize lack of blood supply to a specific area
<b>Malodorous</b>	Foul-smelling
<b>Palpable</b>	Able to be touched or easily perceived
<b>Polydipsia</b>	Excessive thirst or frequently drinking of liquids; possible indicator for diabetes
<b>Rupture</b>	The breaking open of a bodily structure
<b>Sepsis</b>	Dangerous infection of the blood with pathological microorganisms or their toxins
<b>Stellate</b>	Star-shaped, radiating from the center

### Timing

<b>Acute</b>	New onset; likely concerning
<b>Acute on chronic</b>	New exacerbation of a chronic condition
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-standing
<b>Fluctuating</b>	Symptoms that are always present but changing severity, never fully resolving
<b>Intermittent</b>	Symptoms which resolve at times but continue to return repeatedly
<b>Paroxysmal</b>	Occasional, sporadic, transient
<b>Resolved</b>	Gone
<b>Transient</b>	Resolving spontaneously after onset

## Kinesiology

<b>Abduction</b>	<b>Draws away from the midline</b>
<b>Adduction</b>	Draws toward the midline
<b>Ambulatory</b>	Able to move about, not confined to a bed
<b>Anatomical Position</b>	To stand erect with arms at the sides and palms of the hands turned forward
<b>Anterior</b>	Situated in front of or directed toward the front
<b>Articulation</b>	Connection between the bones
<b>Axilla</b>	Armpit
<b>Caudal</b>	Towards the feet
<b>Cephalad</b>	Towards the head
<b>Cervical</b>	Pertaining to the neck or the cervix of the uterus
<b>Deep</b>	Farther from the surface
<b>Diffuse</b>	Spread out over a wide area
<b>Distal</b>	Away from the body
<b>Dorsiflexion</b>	Backwards flexion, as in bending backward either a hand or foot
<b>Everted</b>	Turned outward
<b>Extension</b>	Straightening out
<b>External</b>	Outside the body
<b>Flexion</b>	Bending or angulation
<b>Frontal/coronal plane</b>	Divides the body into anterior and posterior parts
<b>Inferior</b>	Lower, farther from the crown
<b>Internal</b>	Inside the body
<b>Inverted</b>	Turned inward
<b>Lateral</b>	Farther from the midline
<b>Levator</b>	Raises
<b>Medial</b>	Nearer to the midline
<b>Midline</b>	Divides the body into left and right
<b>Palmer or Volar</b>	Palm side of hand or body
<b>Plantar</b>	Sole of foot
<b>Posterior or Dorsal</b>	Rear or back
<b>Pronator</b>	That which turns palm of hand downward
<b>Prone</b>	Body position lying face down with forearms and hands turned palm side down
<b>Proximal</b>	Closes to the body
<b>Radial</b>	Lateral side of the arm
<b>Superficial</b>	Nearer to the surface
<b>Superior</b>	Upper, nearer to the crown of the head
<b>Supinator</b>	That which turns palm of hand upward
<b>Supine</b>	Body position lying face up
<b>Transverse plane</b>	Right angles to long axis; divides the body into upper and lower parts
<b>Ulnar</b>	Pertaining to the medial side of the arm

## Constitutional

<b>Afebrile</b>	Without a fever
<b>Alert</b>	Looking around, awake, attentive
<b>Body Habitus</b>	The state of the patient's body, often referring to obesity
<b>Cachectic</b>	Extremely skinny, malnourished
<b>Combative</b>	Aggressively uncooperative
<b>Constitutional</b>	The general appearance and nature of a patient
<b>Dehydrated</b>	General appearance of lack of water, dry lips, dry mucosa
<b>Distress</b>	A patient's inability to tolerate their body-state, due to pain or difficulty breathing
<b>Elderly</b>	Appearing old
<b>Emaciated</b>	Extremely thin and malnourished, wasting away, shrunken
<b>Febrile</b>	Elevated body temperature, fever
<b>Ill appearing</b>	Not appearing healthy
<b>Inconsolable</b>	When a baby or infant cannot stop crying
<b>Malaise</b>	Generalized feeling of discomfort or lack of well being
<b>Malnourished</b>	Poor nutritional state
<b>Morbidly Obese</b>	Extremely overweight
<b>Non-Toxic</b>	Appearing stable and at no risk of deterioration
<b>Somnolent</b>	Appearing drowsy
<b>Tearful</b>	Crying
<b>Uncooperative</b>	Does not follow commands
<b>Unkempt</b>	Poor hygiene
<b>Well developed</b>	Normal state of mental and body development

## Head

<b>Atraumatic, Normocephalic</b>	ATNC; Normal external head inspection
<b>Battles sign</b>	Bruising behind the ears, indicative of a basilar skull fracture
<b>Cephalgia</b>	Headache
<b>Encephalopathy</b>	Disease of the brain
<b>Facial angioedema</b>	Swelling of the face often secondary to an allergic reaction
<b>Fontanelle</b>	Anatomical feature of an infant's skull; the "soft spot"
<b>Frontal</b>	The forehead and the anterior top of the skull
<b>Meningitis</b>	Infection of the meninges, the membranes that contain the brain and spinal cord
<b>Occipital/Occiput</b>	The most posterior part of the skull; The back of the head
<b>Parietal</b>	Location across the posterior top of the skull
<b>Sinusitis</b>	Infection of the sinuses, usually causing sinus pressure
<b>Temporal</b>	The sides of the head, near the temples

## Eyes

<b>Conjunctiva</b>	Thin outer lining of the eye and eyelid
<b>Conjunctival exudate</b>	Pus in the eyes
<b>Cornea</b>	Transparent frontal aspect of the eye, covering both the iris and the pupil
<b>Diplopia</b>	Diagnosis of double vision
<b>EOMI</b>	Extraocular muscles are intact
<b>Fluorescein</b>	Orange/yellow eye drops used to detect corneal lesions, abrasions, or foreign bodies
<b>Fluorescein uptake</b>	Demonstrates the presence of a corneal abrasion
<b>Funduscopy exam</b>	The use of an ophthalmoscope to look through the pupil and examine the interior surface of the posterior eye
<b>HypHEMA</b>	Blood in the anterior chamber of the eye
<b>Nystagmus</b>	Involuntary shaking eye movements
<b>Pale conjunctiva</b>	Pale inner aspect of the eyelid most often due to anemia
<b>Papilledema</b>	Swelling of optic disk due to increased intracranial pressure
<b>Periorbital ecchymosis</b>	Bruising around the eyes, indicative of trauma
<b>Photophobia</b>	Light sensitivity
<b>Raccoon eyes</b>	Bruising around the eyes, indicative of a basilar skull fracture
<b>Sclera</b>	Dense, fibrous, opaque outer coat enclosing the eyeball except the part covered by the cornea
<b>Scleral icterus</b>	Yellowing of the sclera due to jaundice
<b>Sty/Hordeolum</b>	Small infected bump of the eyelid, usually in between the eyelash hairs
<b>Subconjunctival hemorrhage</b>	Blood in the white part of the eye
<b>Sunken eye</b>	Sign of dehydration

## Ears

<b>Auricle</b>	External portion of the ear
<b>Cerumen</b>	Earwax
<b>Labyrinthitis</b>	Infection of the deep inner ear, known as the labyrinth; often causes vertigo
<b>Loss of Landmarks</b>	The TM is opaque, no longer transparent. This can indicate an ear infection
<b>Otalgia</b>	Ear pain or ache
<b>Otitis externa</b>	Infection of the external or outer ear
<b>Otitis media</b>	Infection of the middle ear
<b>Tinnitus</b>	"Ringing in the ear"
<b>TM bulging</b>	Absence of light reflection. This can indicate an ear infection
<b>TM erythema</b>	Redness of the IM. This often can indicate an ear infection
<b>TM perforation</b>	Rupture of the ear drum
<b>Tympanic membrane</b>	TM, the clear membrane inside the ear; ear drum

## Nose

<b>Epistaxis</b>	Nose bleed
<b>Naris</b>	Nostrils (pleural: nares)
<b>Rhinorrhea</b>	Clear nasal drainage; Runny nose
<b>Septal Hematoma</b>	Bruise or swelling of the septum; Indicator for a nose fracture
<b>Deviated Septum</b>	Septum not midline; Indicator of a nose dislocation

## Throat/Mouth

<b>Decreased gag reflex</b>	Little to no gag reflex. Indicative of decreased LOC or brainstem injury. Concern for an airway protection
<b>Dentition</b>	Teeth
<b>Dry mucosa</b>	Dry tongue, mouth, lips. Can indicate dehydration
<b>Edentulous</b>	No teeth
<b>Gingiva</b>	Gums
<b>Malocclusion</b>	Teeth not lining up properly. Can indicate a jaw fracture or trauma
<b>Nasopharynx</b>	The far back of the nasal canal where it joins the back of the throat
<b>Oropharynx</b>	The back of the throat where it meets the mouth
<b>Peritonsillar abscess</b>	Collection of pus or fluid around the tonsil
<b>Pharyngeal erythema</b>	Redness of the pharynx. This could indicate a throat infection
<b>Pharyngitis</b>	Infection of the throat
<b>Tacky mucosa</b>	Sticky tongue, mouth and lips
<b>Tonsillar edema</b>	Swelling of the tonsils
<b>Tonsillar exudate</b>	Pus on the tonsils
<b>Trismus</b>	Inability to fully open the mouth due to inflammation of the jaw muscles
<b>Uvula midline</b>	Uvula is normal position (not shifted)

## Neck

<b>Brudzinski's Sign</b>	Neck pain elicited by flexing neck; Hips and knees flex in response to neck being flex; This can indicate meningitis
<b>C-spine</b>	Cervical Spine
<b>Carotid Bruit</b>	Turbulent blood flow heard with auscultation over the carotid artery; Due to the narrowing of the carotid narrowing or plaque)
<b>Jugular vein distention</b>	JVD; This is a sign of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)
<b>Kernig's sign</b>	Neck pain elicited by flexing hip. Stiff hamstrings/inability to straighten the leg when hip is flexed; This is a sign of meningitis.
<b>Lymphadenopathy</b>	Enlarged lymph nodes
<b>Meningismus</b>	Stiff neck/ Signs of meningitis
<b>Paraspinal tenderness</b>	Tenderness of the muscles next to the vertebrae
<b>Supple</b>	Flexible, free-moving, not-stiff
<b>Thyromegaly</b>	Enlarged thyroid
<b>Trachea midline</b>	No deviation of the trachea (deviates to the unaffected side in pneumothorax)
<b>Vertebral tenderness</b>	Bony tenderness directly over the vertebrae

## Cardiovascular

<b>Aortic aneurysm</b>	Diagnosis of an enlarged aortic; This is due to a weakened aortic wall
<b>Aortic dissection</b>	Diagnosis in which the arterial wall splits apart
<b>Arrhythmia</b>	Irregular rhythm of the heart
<b>Aortic rupture</b>	Diagnosis which the atrial wall breaks open as could happen in aortic dissection, ruptured aortic aneurysm trauma
<b>Atrial fibrillation</b>	Irregular beating of the atria; indicates the sinus nodes is not conducting a normal sinus rhythm
<b>Atrial flutter</b>	Irregular beating of the atria; often described as “a-flutter”
<b>Atrial septal defect</b>	A hole in the atrial septum that causes blood in the RA and LA to mix
<b>Bradycardia</b>	Slow heart rate; Under a rate of 60
<b>Cardiac ischemia</b>	Decreased blood flow through the coronary vessels and to the heart
<b>Cardiomegaly</b>	Enlarged heart
<b>Cardiomyopathy</b>	Disease of the cardiac muscle
<b>Dilated cardiomyopathy</b>	Dysfunctional heart muscle secondary to an enlarged heart
<b>Friction Rub</b>	Described as grating, scratching sound of the heart indicative of pericarditis
<b>Gallop</b>	Three or four sounds, resembling the sound of a gallop
<b>Irregularly irregular</b>	Heart rhythm for anyone with atrial fibrillation
<b>Murmur</b>	Abnormal heart sound rated on a scale of 1-6
<b>Myocardial Infarction</b>	Death of cardiac muscle due to prolonged ischemia when blood flow through the coronary artery is obstructed
<b>Myocarditis</b>	Inflammation of the heart muscle
<b>NSTEMI</b>	Non-ST segment elevation MI; a heart attack that is not diagnosed on an ECG but is diagnosed by an elevated troponin level on a blood test
<b>Pericardial Tamponade</b>	Diagnosis due to the fluid in the pericardium that exerts pressure on the heart and hamper sits ability to contract normally
<b>Pericarditis</b>	Inflammation of the pericardium evidenced on physical exam by the presence of a friction rub on heart auscultation
<b>Pulse exam</b>	Includes carotid, brachial, radial, femoral, popliteal, dorsalis pedis (DP), and popliteal tibial (PT)
<b>STEMI</b>	ST elevation myocardial infarction; When the EKG shows “ST segment elevation” it indicates an acute heart attack
<b>Tachycardia</b>	Fast heart rate; greater than 100 heart rates
<b>Ventricular Fibrillation</b>	Irregular beating of the ventricles; this requires immediate intervention
<b>Ventricular Septal Defect</b>	VSD; a hole in the ventricular septum that causes blood to mix between the RV and LV
<b>Ventricular Wall Thrombus</b>	A blood clot that attaches to the inside wall of the ventricle; pieces of the thrombus can break off and spread to anywhere in the body leading to infarctions

## Vasculature

<b>Aneurysm</b>	<b>Localised ballooning of a vessel due to a weakened vessel wall</b>
<b>Bruit</b>	A whooshing sound heard during auscultation indicative of blockage or aneurysm
<b>Dissection</b>	Blood flow into the wall layers of an artery causing the arterial walls to split apart
<b>Deep Vein Thrombosis</b>	DVT; deep clot in the extremity
<b>Embolism</b>	Obstruction of blood vessel by a traveling clot of blood or foreign substance
<b>Hemangioma</b>	Tumor consisting of blood vessels
<b>Stenosis</b>	Narrowing of a body opening or passage
<b>Thrombus</b>	Blood clot or blockage

## Pulmonary

<b>Accessory muscle use</b>	Struggling for breath using extra muscles in addition to the diaphragm
<b>Asthma</b>	Constriction of the airway due to muscular contraction of the bronchioles
<b>Atelectasis</b>	Collapse of the alveoli in the lungs due to disease or poor inspiration
<b>Bronchiolitis</b>	Inflammation/infection of the bronchioles
<b>Bronchitis</b>	Inflammation/infection of the bronchi
<b>COPD</b>	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
<b>Croup</b>	Viral infection of the upper airway with a barking cough and often stridor
<b>Dyspnea</b>	Difficult and labored breathing; shortness of breath
<b>Hemoptysis</b>	Coughing up blood
<b>Hemothorax</b>	Blood fluid present in the pleural cavity
<b>Hyperventilation</b>	Breathing too fast
<b>Nasal flaring</b>	Enlargement of the nostrils with breathing
<b>Pleurisy</b>	Pain with breathing
<b>Pneumonia</b>	Infiltrate inside the lung tissue
<b>Pneumothorax</b>	Presence of air or gas in the pleural space; also known as a collapsed lung
<b>Prolonged expirations</b>	Expiratory phase that is markedly longer than the inspiratory phase
<b>Pulmonary embolus</b>	Blockage of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches due to a translocated clot
<b>Rales</b>	Crackles; Wet crackling heard in the lungs due to pneumonia or CHF
<b>Retractions</b>	Visible sinking of the area between the ribs and in the neck or abdomen during inhalation
<b>Rhonchi</b>	Sounds of mucous rolling around in the bronchioles/bronchi
<b>Splinting</b>	Avoiding deep inspirations due to increased pain with breathing
<b>Sputum</b>	Matter coughed up from the lower airways
<b>Stridor</b>	Upper airway noise; common sign of stridor
<b>Tachypnea</b>	Increased respiratory rate. Greater than 20 respirations per minute
<b>Wheezing</b>	High pitched sound heard with asthmatics or lung disease

## Abdominal

<b>Bowel sounds</b>	Intestinal sounds heard from auscultating over the abdomen; hyperactive, hypoactive, diminished, absent
<b>Cholecystitis</b>	Inflammation of the gallbladder
<b>Cholelithiasis</b>	Production of gallstones
<b>Cirrhosis</b>	Scarring of the liver tissue affecting the liver's ability to function
<b>Crohn's/Colitis</b>	Types of chronic inflammatory bowel disease
<b>Diffuse</b>	Generalised; Not localised
<b>Distention</b>	Enlarged or swollen due to internal pressure
<b>Diverticulitis</b>	Acute inflammation of the diverticular pouches
<b>Diverticulosis</b>	Formation of the diverticula
<b>Dyspepsia</b>	Indigestion
<b>Dysphagia</b>	Difficulty swallowing
<b>Emesis</b>	Vomiting
<b>Epigastric</b>	Upper mid area of the abdomen
<b>Gastroenteritis</b>	Inflammation of the GI tract
<b>Guarding</b>	Tensing of the abdominal wall muscles as to guard the internal organs indicative of true abdominal disease
<b>Hematemesis</b>	Vomiting of blood
<b>Hematochezia</b>	Bright red blood in the stool
<b>Hepatitis</b>	Inflammation of the liver
<b>Hepatomegaly</b>	Enlarged liver
<b>Hernia</b>	Contents of body cavity bulged out of the area where are normally contained
<b>Ileus</b>	Lack of muscular contraction in the intestine leading to disruption of bowel passage air/fluid level on an abdominal x-ray
<b>Inguinal</b>	Groin region
<b>Intussusception</b>	One portion of the intestine slides in the next, much like the pieces of a telescope
<b>McBurney's point</b>	RLQ point tenderness indicative of appendicitis
<b>Melena</b>	Black tarry stool
<b>Murphy's sign</b>	Pain with palpation of the RUQ during inspiration
<b>Obturator sign</b>	RLQ on internal rotation of the right thigh
<b>Organomegaly</b>	Enlarged organs
<b>Pancreatitis</b>	Inflammation of the pancreatitis
<b>Peritoneal signs</b>	Rebound tenderness, guarding or rigidity
<b>Peritonitis</b>	Inflammation of the peritoneal abdominal cavity
<b>Prominent aortic pulsation</b>	A larger than expected pulsating mass while palpating midline over the abdomen
<b>Psoas sign</b>	RLQ pain with extension of right thigh
<b>PUD</b>	Peptic ulcer disease; ulcers developing in the stomach causing mass and vomiting
<b>Pulsatile mass</b>	Strong pulse of midline abdomen
<b>Rebound</b>	Pain when releasing hand from abdominal palpation
<b>Rigidity</b>	Stiffness of the muscles of the abdomen
<b>Rovsing's sign</b>	Pain in the RLQ with palpation of the LLQ
<b>SBO</b>	Small bowel obstruction; Acute blockage of the small intestine
<b>Splenomegaly</b>	Enlarged spleen
<b>Suprapubic</b>	Lower central region on the abdomen



## Genitourinary

<b>Abortion</b>	Number of terminated pregnancies, spontaneous or induced
<b>Adnexa</b>	The ovaries and fallopian tubes
<b>Adnexal tenderness</b>	Tenderness of the ovaries during the pelvic exam
<b>Blood at the meatus</b>	Blood at the urethral opening of a male
<b>Cervical os</b>	The opening of the cervix; Always closed unless passing tissue from the cervix
<b>CMT</b>	Cervical motion tenderness; elicited by moving the cervix
<b>CVA tenderness</b>	Cost-vertebral angle tenderness ; tenderness over the kidneys
<b>Dysmenorrhea</b>	Painful menstruation
<b>Dyspareunia</b>	Painful intercourse
<b>Dysuria</b>	Painful urination
<b>Ectopic pregnancy</b>	Egg developing outside the uterus extremely dangerous due to risk of rupture
<b>Endometriosis</b>	Presence of functioning endometrial tissue outside of the uterus
<b>Epididymitis</b>	Inflammation of the epididymis
<b>Foley catheter</b>	A tube inserted through the urethra to drain urine, often left in place
<b>Frequency</b>	Urinating often
<b>GPA</b>	Gravida, Para, Abortus
<b>Gravid</b>	The state of being pregnancy
<b>Gravida</b>	Number of total pregnancies
<b>Hematuria</b>	Blood in the urine
<b>Hydronephrosis</b>	Swelling of the kidney due to acute blockage of the ureter
<b>Inguinal</b>	Pertaining to the groin area
<b>Nephrolithiasis</b>	Kidney stones
<b>Ovarian torsion</b>	Twisting of the ovarian artery or vein
<b>Para</b>	Number of off-spring born by a woman
<b>PID</b>	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease; inflammation of a woman's reproductive organs
<b>POC</b>	Productive of Conception; tissue of an aborted fetus
<b>Polyuria</b>	Urinating large amounts
<b>Pyelonephritis</b>	Infection on the kidneys
<b>Renal calculi</b>	Kidney stones
<b>Retention</b>	Inability to urinate
<b>Spotting</b>	Passing very small amount of blood from the vagina
<b>Testicular torsion</b>	Twisting of the spermatic cord
<b>Torsion</b>	Twisting of an organ on its own; ovary, fallopian tube, testicle, etc.
<b>Urgency</b>	Abrupt onset of urge to urinate
<b>Vaginal vault</b>	The interior of the vagina

## Musculature/Bones

<b>Arthralgia</b>	<b>Pain in a joint</b>
<b>Arthritis</b>	Inflammation of the joint
<b>Atrophic</b>	Showing signs of tissue degradation or breakdown
<b>Avulsion fracture</b>	Fragment of bone chipped away from the main bone
<b>Bony tenderness</b>	Tenderness of the bone
<b>Boxer's fracture</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> metatarsal fracture
<b>Comminuted fracture</b>	Splintered and crushed bone broken into multiple fragments
<b>Compartment syndrome</b>	Compression of the nerves and blood vessel
<b>Compound fracture</b>	Open fracture; a fracture that penetrates the skin
<b>Costochondritis</b>	Inflammation of the rib cartilage
<b>Deformity</b>	Visual abnormality of a bone or anatomical structure
<b>Dislocation</b>	Disconnection of the joint; complete malalignment of the joint
<b>Fascia</b>	Fibrous membrane of connective tissue supporting and separating muscles and body organs
<b>Fracture</b>	Broken bone
<b>Gout</b>	Type of arthritis
<b>Greenstick fracture</b>	Bone partially breaks and bends
<b>Impacted fracture</b>	Broken bone smashed into another bone
<b>Intertrochanteric fracture</b>	Fracture at the proximal end of the femur
<b>Joint</b>	Articulation or junction between two or more bones
<b>Ligament</b>	Fibrous tissue binding bones together
<b>Malleolus</b>	Bony prominence on each side of the ankle
<b>Multiple sclerosis</b>	Autoimmune disease affecting the brain and spinal cord
<b>Myalgia</b>	Muscular pain
<b>Olecranon</b>	Large bony projection of the ulnar forming the point of the elbow
<b>Osteomyelitis</b>	Infection of the bone
<b>Paraspinal tenderness</b>	Tenderness of the muscles next to the spine
<b>Radiculopathy</b>	Compressed nerve in the spine
<b>Sciatica</b>	Compression of the sciatic nerve causing back pain with radiation to posterior leg
<b>Shaft</b>	Long, slender segment of a long bone
<b>Straight leg raises</b>	SLR; Maneuver testing for sciatica
<b>Snuff box</b>	Triangular indentation of the radial, dorsal aspect of the hand
<b>Spiral fracture</b>	Bone is broken in a twisting manner
<b>Step-offs</b>	Misalignment of the spine
<b>Subluxation</b>	Partial dislocation
<b>Tenosynovitis</b>	Inflammation of the tendon sheath
<b>Transverse fracture</b>	Perpendicular break across the bone
<b>Vertebral point-tenderness</b>	Tenderness directly over the spine

## Integumentary and Lymphatic

<b>Abrasion</b>	Scrape of the skin
<b>Abscess</b>	A collection of pus underneath the skin
<b>Acne</b>	Pimple
<b>Adenopathy</b>	Swelling of a lymph-node
<b>Alopecia</b>	Baldness
<b>Avulsion</b>	A forcible pulling away of a part of structure
<b>Capillary Refill</b>	The time taken for color to return to an external capillary bed after pressure is applied
<b>Cyanosis</b>	Blue color of the skin due to the lack of oxygen
<b>Debridement</b>	Removal of foreign matter of dead tissue from a wound
<b>Dehiscence</b>	Splitting apart or separation of skin often used when describing a surgical wound which has re-opened
<b>Dermis</b>	Tissue layer beneath the epidermis
<b>Dermatitis</b>	Inflammation of the skin
<b>Diaphoresis</b>	Sweating
<b>Dusky</b>	Somewhat dark in color
<b>Ecchymosis</b>	Bruising
<b>Eczema</b>	Inflammatory condition of the skin characterized by scaly and itchy rash; may include tiny vesicles with oozing and crusting
<b>Erythema</b>	Redness
<b>Fascia</b>	Fibrous membrane of connective tissue supporting and separating muscles and body organs
<b>Fluctuance</b>	Palpable fluid beneath the skin indicative of infection
<b>Folliculitis</b>	Inflammation of the hair follicle
<b>Gangrene</b>	Necrotic skin
<b>Hematoma</b>	Raised area with underlying blood which occurs in tissue resulting from ruptured blood vessels
<b>Herpes simplex virus</b>	Viral skin disease, usually affecting the mouth or genital region
<b>Herpes zoster</b>	Shingles, painful red blisters
<b>Hyperpigmented</b>	Darker than the surrounding skin
<b>Hypopigmented</b>	Light than the surrounding skin
<b>Induration</b>	Hardened area of tissue
<b>Keloid</b>	Hypertrophic or raised scar
<b>Laceration</b>	Cut in the skin due to some type of trauma such as a cut
<b>Lymphadenopathy</b>	Enlargement of a lymph node
<b>Lymphangitis</b>	Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel; appears as red streaking
<b>Macerated</b>	Skin softening breakdown often from being wet for a prolonged period
<b>Maculopapular rash</b>	Rash with a flat red area that also has and raised bumps
<b>Necrotizing fasciitis</b>	Rapidly spreading inflammatory infection located in the deep fascia
<b>Pitting oedema</b>	Skin swollen due to fluid collection
<b>Pallor</b>	Paleness
<b>Papular</b>	Raised bumps
<b>Petechial rash</b>	Red or purple discolorations on the skin that do not blanch on applying pressure
<b>Pitting oedema</b>	Edema that retains an imprint when touched
<b>Pruritic</b>	Itchy

### Integumentary and Lymphatic continued

<b>Psoriasis</b>	Autoimmune skin disease: dry, scaly, red, itchy patches of skin
<b>Purulent</b>	Containing pus
<b>Serosanguinous</b>	Consisting of serum and blood
<b>Subungual</b>	Beneath nail
<b>Tinea</b>	Fungal infection of the skin
<b>Turgor</b>	Skin elasticity
<b>Urticarial rash</b>	Hives; A red raised, and often itchy rash consistent with allergic reactions
<b>Vesicular rash</b>	Vesicles; fluid-filled blisters
<b>Vitiligo</b>	Depigmentation of patches of skin
<b>Wheals</b>	Urticarial; red, raised rash, consistent with allergic reactions

### Neurological

<b>Anisocoria</b>	Unequal diameter of pupils
<b>Antalgic gait</b>	Limping
<b>Aphasic</b>	Inability to generate or understand language due to damage to the brain. This could be the inability to form words or inability to understand spoken words
<b>Ataxia</b>	Loss of coordination
<b>Absence seizures</b>	Seizure where individuals have a brief episode of loss of consciousness; also known as petit mal seizures
<b>Atonic seizures</b>	Loss of muscle tone; Also known as drop attacks
<b>Babinski sign</b>	The toes flex upward when sole of the foot is stimulated, indicating motor nerve damage
<b>Bell's Palsy</b>	Sudden weakness in the muscles on one half of the face; short term and only lasts a few days
<b>Clonic seizures</b>	Repetitive jerking movements
<b>Clonus</b>	Involuntary muscle contractions and relaxations
<b>Cranial Nerve I</b>	Olfactory; Smell
<b>Cranial Nerve II</b>	Optic; Visual fields and pupillary light reflex
<b>Cranial Nerve III</b>	Oculomotor; Pupil function and extra ocular movements
<b>Cranial Nerve IV</b>	Trochlear nerve, eye movement
<b>Cranial Nerve V</b>	Trigeminal; Sensation of forehead, cheek and chin
<b>Cranial nerve VI</b>	Abducens nerve, eye movement
<b>Cranial nerve VII</b>	Facial
<b>Cranial nerve VIII</b>	Vestibulocochlear; Hearing
<b>Cranial nerve IX</b>	Glossopharyngeal; Gag reflex
<b>Cranial nerve X</b>	Vagus
<b>Cranial nerve XI</b>	Accessory
<b>Cranial nerve XII</b>	Hypoglossal
<b>Decreased rectal tone</b>	Diminished anal sphincter muscle contraction; Usually test in trauma such as MVC or back injuries depending on severity
<b>Deep Tendon Reflexes</b>	DTRs
<b>Dysarthria</b>	Poor mechanical articulation of speech due to abnormal lip, tongue, tongue or cheek motor function

### ***Neurological continued***

<b>Dysphagia</b>	Difficulty in neurologically generating or understanding language
<b>EOMI</b>	Extraocular movement intact
<b>EOM palsy</b>	Paralysis of the extraocular movements
<b>Facial asymmetry</b>	Drooping of one side of the face indicating neurological damage
<b>Facial Palsy</b>	Paralysis of the face
<b>Finger-Nose</b>	A test to evaluate function of the cerebellum
<b>Grand Mal seizures</b>	Epileptic attack characterized by convulsions, stupor and temporary loss of consciousness
<b>Hemiparesis</b>	Weakness on one half of the body
<b>Hemiplegia</b>	Paralysis of one half of the body
<b>Moving all extremities</b>	The patient moves their arms and legs normally
<b>Myoclonic seizures</b>	Isolated jerking movement; typically, only one area of the body
<b>Neuralgia</b>	Sharp pain along the course of a nerve or several nerves
<b>Oriented x3</b>	Oriented to person, place and time
<b>Papilloedema</b>	Swelling of the optic nerve sheath
<b>Paresthesia</b>	Abnormal tactile sensation often described as tingling, numbness or pins and needles
<b>Post-ictal</b>	The state of somnolence and decreased responsiveness after a seizure
<b>Pronator drift</b>	Involuntary turning or lowering of forearm when outstretched
<b>Romberg's sign</b>	Falling to one side when standing with feet together and eyes closed; This can indicate abnormal cerebellar function or inner ear dysfunction
<b>Saturday Night Palsy</b>	A permanent localized numbness or weakness to a specific nerve's distal innervation
<b>Status epilepticus</b>	Repetitive seizures without regaining consciousness between them
<b>Strength 5/5</b>	Normal strength of the extremities
<b>Stroke</b>	Blood supply to the brain is restricted or absent due to occlusion or hemorrhage of a vessel resulting in neurologic damage and dysfunction
<b>Syncope</b>	Also known as loss of consciousness or fainting
<b>Tongue deviation</b>	Tongue pointing to one side
<b>Tonic clonic seizures</b>	Description of a Grand-Mal or generalized seizure with stupor and transient LOC
<b>Transient Ischemic Attacks</b>	TIA; Transient "mini-stroke", neurologic function is regained completely after a short period of time; can be a warning sign for a CVA
<b>Vasovagal syncope</b>	A sudden drop in heart rate and blood pressure leading to fainting; typically happens when standing up to quickly from sitting or lying down
<b>Vertigo</b>	Condition of feeling the room spinning; dizziness

## Psychological

<b>Abnormal judgement</b>	Lack of normal decision making
<b>Affect</b>	The expressed or observed emotional and social responses
<b>Anxiety reaction</b>	Commonly known as an “anxiety attack”
<b>Auditory Hallucinations</b>	Hearing voices, noises, music, or sounds that are not actually real
<b>Delusions</b>	An unshakable theory or belief that something false or impossible
<b>Depressed</b>	Appearing sad, unhappy
<b>Flat affect</b>	Lack of normal interaction, monotone, unemotional
<b>Homicidal ideation</b>	Thoughts of killing another person
<b>Insomnia</b>	Inability to sleep
<b>Non-communicative</b>	Lacking the desire or ability to communicate
<b>Odd affect</b>	Strange interactions, unusual expressions, “weird”
<b>Paranoia</b>	The irrational and persistent feeling that someone is out to get them
<b>Pressured speech</b>	Abnormal rate of speech, speaking quickly and urgently
<b>Suicidal ideation</b>	Thoughts of killing oneself
<b>Tangential thoughts</b>	Thought process that do not follow normal or logical progressions
<b>Visual hallucinations</b>	Seeing objects, people or things that are not there and do not exist
<b>Withdrawn</b>	Uninterested and non-participatory