

## Chapter Ten

## Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 356–361)

Terminology	Meaning
<u>Organ and Structures</u>	
cerebellar	Pertaining to the cerebellum.
cerebrospinal fluid	Fluid that surrounds the brain and spinal cord and is located within the ventricles of the brain.
cerebral cortex	The outer region (gray matter) of the cerebrum.
subdural hematoma	Collection of blood under the dura mater (outermost layer of the meninges).
epidural hematoma	Collection of blood above the dura mater.
encephalitis	Inflammation of the brain.
encephalopathy	Any disease of the brain.
anencephaly	Condition of no brain (congenital anomaly).
glioblastoma	Tumor (malignant) of glial (neuroglial or supportive) cells in the brain.
leptomeningeal	Pertaining to the pia mater and arachnoid membranes of the meninges.
meningeal	Pertaining to the meninges.
meningioma	Tumor of the meninges.
myelomeningocele	Hernia of the spinal cord and meninges; associated with spina bifida.
myoneural	Pertaining to muscle and nerve.
myelogram	Record (x-ray) of the spinal cord.
poliomyelitis	Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.
neuropathy	Disease of nerves.
polyneuritis	Inflammation of many (spinal) nerves, causing paralysis, pain, and wasting of muscles. <i>Guillain-Barré</i> syndrome (sequela of certain viral infections with paresthesias and muscular weakness) is an example.
cerebellopontine	Pertaining to the cerebellum and the pons.
radiculopathy	Disease of the spinal nerve roots.
radiculitis	Inflammation of nerve roots.
thalamic	Pertaining to the thalamus.
intrathecal injection	Placement of substances (medications) into the subarachnoid space.
vagal	Pertaining to the vagus (10th cranial) nerve.
<u>Symptoms</u>	
analgesia	Condition of no sensation of pain (usually accompanied by sedation without loss of consciousness).
anesthetics	Agents that reduce or eliminate sensation.
hypalgesia	Diminished sensation to pain.
neuralgia	Nerve pain.
cephalgia	Headache (head pain).
causalgia	Burning sensation of pain (in the skin); usually following injury to sensory fibers of a peripheral nerve.
comatose	In a state of coma (profound unconsciousness from which one cannot be roused; may be due to trauma, disease, or action of ingested toxic substance).
anesthesia	Condition of no nervous sensation.
hyperesthesia	Excessive sensitivity to touch, pain, or other sensory stimuli.

paresthesia	An abnormal sensation such as numbness, tingling, or pricking.
bradykinesia	Slowness of movement.
hyperkinesia	Condition of excessive movement (muscular activity).
dyskinesia	Involuntary, spasmodic movements.
akinetic	Pertaining to without movement.
epilepsy	Chronic disorder marked by attacks of brain dysfunction due to excessive firing of nervous impulses.
narcolepsy	Sudden, uncontrollable episodes of sleep (seizures of sleep).
dyslexia	Disorder of reading, writing, or learning (despite the ability to see and recognize letters).
hemiparesis	Slight paralysis in either the right or left half of the body.
aphasia	Condition of inability to speak.
hemiplegia	Paralysis in half of the body.
paraplegia	Paralysis in the lower portion of the body.
quadriplegia	Paralysis of all four limbs of the body.
apraxia	Inability to carry out familiar purposeful movements (in the absence of paralysis or sensory or motor impairment).
neurasthenia	Condition of lack of nerve strength; nervous exhaustion and weakness.
syncopal	Pertaining to syncope (fainting).
ataxia	No muscular coordination (often caused by cerebellar dysfunction).