

Stroke Brain	Trauma Thesaurus
Word	Definition
<b>Acupuncture</b>	<p>Chinese medicine treatment in which thin metal needles are inserted into selected points beneath the skin. The needles may be stimulated either by rotation or by an electric current and are then removed.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a></i></p>
<b>Acute Care</b>	<p>Short-term treatment, usually in hospital, for a severe injury or episode of illness, an urgent medical condition, or during recovery from surgery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">What to expect in the first few days</a></i></p>
<b>Acute Stroke</b>	<p>The acute stage of stroke starts at the onset of symptoms and includes the first few hours.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Aged Care</b>	<p>Aged care services are available to people over 65 years and can be provided at home or in an aged care home if required.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Moving into residential care</a></i></p>
<b>Agnosia</b>	<p>Impaired ability to recognize or comprehend the meaning of objects and to process sensory information.</p>

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	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i>
<b>Agraphia</b>	<p>Impaired ability to write.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>
<b>Alexia</b>	<p>Impaired ability to read.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>
<b>Allied Health Professional</b>	<p>Allied health professionals include physiotherapists, speech pathologists, podiatrists, dietitians, social workers, psychologists and occupational therapists. Along with doctors and nurses, they make up multidisciplinary teams.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<b>Amnesia</b>	<p>Loss of memory.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Aneurysm</b>	<p>Weak or thin spot on a blood vessel wall. The bursting of an aneurysm in a brain artery causes a hemorrhagic stroke.</p>

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	<p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<p><b>Angiogram</b></p>	<p>X-ray test where dye is injected into the arteries. This provides pictures of the arteries to show up any blockages.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<p><b>Angioplasty</b></p>	<p>Surgical technique for restoring normal blood flow through an artery narrowed or blocked by atherosclerosis. It is done by either by inserting a balloon into the narrowed section and inflating it, or by using a laser beam.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<p><b>Anoxia</b></p>	<p>Also known as hypoxia. Lack of oxygen delivery to a cell, resulting in low energy production and possible cell death.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<p><b>Anticoagulants</b></p>	<p>A type of blood thinning medication, to stop the blood from forming clots. Common anticoagulants include Heparin, Warfarin, Dabigatran, Apixaban and Rivaroxaban.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>

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<b>Antiemetic</b>	<p>Medication to stop nausea or vomiting.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Antiplatelet Agents</b>	<p>Also known as platelet aggregation inhibitors. A type of blood thinning medication, to stop platelets from sticking together. Common antiplatelets include Aspirin, Clopidogrel or a combination of Aspirin and Dipyridamole.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<b>Antithrombotics</b>	<p>Also known as blood thinners. There are two classes of antithrombotic drugs: anticoagulants and antiplatelet agents.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<b>Antitussive</b>	<p>Medication to relieve coughing.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Aphagia</b>	<p>Impaired ability to swallow.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Swallowing</a></i></p>
<b>Aphasia</b>	<p>Also known as dysphasia. Impaired ability to talk, read, write or understand others when they speak.</p>

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	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i>
<b>Apraxia</b>	<p>Also known as dyspraxia. Impaired ability to do a body movement because the brain has difficulty planning that movement.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a> or <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>Arrhythmia</b>	<p>Also known as dysrhythmia or irregular heartbeat. Arrhythmia is any of a group of conditions in which the electrical activity of the heart is irregular, faster or slower than normal.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Arterial Dissection</b>	<p>A tearing in the wall of an artery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Arterial Ischemic Stroke</b>	<p>Also known as ischemic stroke. Stroke caused by a blood clot that blocks an artery and cuts off blood flow.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Arteriography</b>	<p>An X-ray of the carotid artery taken when a special dye is injected into the artery.</p>

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<b>Arteriovenous Malformation</b>	<p>Also known as an AVM. This is a tangled mass of blood vessels. This malformation can occur anywhere in the body including the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Artery</b>	<p>Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Aspiration</b>	<p>Food, fluid or saliva goes into the windpipe and lungs, instead of into the stomach.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Swallowing</a></i></p>
<b>Aspirin</b>	<p>Used as a blood thinning medication, to stop platelets from sticking together.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Ataxia</b>	<p>Impaired ability to coordinate muscle movement.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>

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<b>Atherosclerosis</b>	<p>Hardening or narrowing of the arteries. It is a disease of the blood vessels caused by the build-up of fatty deposits that reduces blood flow through the artery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Atrial fibrillation</b>	<p>A heart disorder where the heart beats irregularly. Sometimes the heart may also beat too quickly.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Basal Ganglia</b>	<p>Part of the base of the brain that is important for coordinating movement.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></p>
<b>Basilar Artery</b>	<p>One of the main arteries that supplies blood to the cerebellum, the brainstem, and the back of the brain. It joins with the right and left vertebral artery.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></p>
<b>Bilateral</b>	Having to do with both sides of the body.

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<b>Blood Clot</b>	<p>A blood clot is a jelly-like mass of blood tissue formed by coagulating factors in the blood. Clots that get into the bloodstream can block the flow of blood to the brain and cause a stroke.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></p>
<b>Blood Coagulation</b>	<p>Coagulation or clotting is the process by which blood changes from a liquid to a gel.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></p>
<b>Blood Pressure</b>	<p>Blood pressure is the force of the blood against the walls of the arteries. It is measured by a ratio of two numbers: systolic – registered during a heartbeat and diastolic – registered between heartbeats. Less than 120/80 is optimal. 140/90 or higher is high blood pressure or hypertension.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></p>
<b>Body Mass Index</b>	<p>BMI is short for body mass index, a numerical value of weight relative to height. BMIs are good indicators of healthy or unhealthy weights for adults, regardless of body frame size. A BMI of less than 25 indicates a healthy weight. A BMI over 25 is considered overweight, while a BMI of 30 or higher indicates obesity. People with</p>



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	<p>a BMI in the overweight or obese range are at increased risk for stroke.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></p>
<b>Botox</b>	<p>See Botulinum toxin.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></p>
<b>Botulinum Toxin</b>	<p>Also known by brand names Botox and Dysport. A highly toxic protein, sometimes used in minute amounts as a muscle relaxant with stroke survivors who have painful spasticity or high tone in their muscles affecting their ability to walk and function.</p>
<b>Bradyarrhythmias</b>	<p>Slow, irregular heartbeat.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></p>
<b>Bradycardia</b>	<p>Slow heartbeat.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></p>
<b>Brain Attack</b>	<p>Another term for a stroke.</p> <p>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></p>

## Stroke Brain

## Trauma Thesaurus

### Word

### Definition

#### Brain Hemorrhage

Also known as a hemorrhagic stroke. A brain hemorrhage occurs when a blood vessel or an aneurysm bursts in the brain, causing bleeding inside the brain.

For similar information see [Types of stroke](#)

#### Brainstem

The brain structure that is the major communication route among the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves. It controls heart rate, breathing, and other vital functions.

For similar information see [Brain and Cognitive](#)

## C

### Word

### Definition

#### CADASIL

Cerebral Autosomal Dominant Arteriopathy with Sub-cortical Infarcts and Leukoencephalopathy is an inherited disorder caused by mutations in a gene called Notch 3. CADASIL causes thickening of blood vessel walls blocks the flow of blood to the brain. It is the most common genetic cause of stroke and vascular dementia in adults. CADASIL is characterized by

Word	Definition
	migraine headaches and multiple strokes.
<b>Capacity</b>	<p>Capacity refers to a level of cognitive ability required before a person can lawfully do various things. If a person has capacity, they are able to make decisions for themselves. If they do not, an alternative decision maker may be needed.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Cardiologist</b>	<p>A doctor who specializes in treating disorders of the heart, including heart disease.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<b>Cardiovascular System</b>	<p>Composed of the heart and blood vessels, the cardiovascular system is responsible for circulating blood throughout the body to supply it with oxygen and nutrients.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Carotid Artery</b>	Artery located on either side of the neck that supplies the brain with blood.

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i>
<b>Carotid Doppler</b>	<p>Also known as a carotid duplex. An ultrasound test that looks at the arteries in the neck that supply the brain. This is to see how well the blood flows through these arteries.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Carotid Duplex</b>	<p>Also known as a carotid Doppler. An ultrasound test that looks at the arteries in the neck that supply the brain. This is to see how well the blood flows through these arteries.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Carotid endarterectomy</b>	<p>An operation to unblock narrowed carotid arteries in your neck.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Catheter</b>	<p>Small tube for withdrawing or introducing fluids.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Central nervous system</b>	<p>Part of the nervous system including the brain, spinal cord and cranial nerves.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i>
<b>Central Pain</b>	<p>Pain caused by damage to an area in the thalamus. The pain is a mixture of sensations, including heat and cold, burning, tingling, numbness, and sharp stabbing and underlying aching pain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Pain Management</a></i></p>
<b>Cephalalgia</b>	<p>Headache.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">How stroke can affect you</a></i></p>
<b>Cerebellum</b>	<p>The part of the brain that controls the complex, voluntary movement of the muscles and helps maintain posture and balance.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Cerebral angiogram</b>	<p>A contrast (dye) is injected into the blood vessels of the brain. This outlines them for the x-ray machine to take pictures.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Cerebral Hemorrhage</b>	<p>A bleed in the brain following a ruptured blood vessel.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i>
<b>Cerebral infarct</b>	<p>An area of brain tissue that has not received its blood supply and as a result it has been damaged. An infarct can be tiny or affect a larger part of the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Cerebral or Cerebro</b>	<p>The brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Cerebral trauma</b>	<p>Damage to the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Cerebrovascular Disease</b>	<p>A reduction in the supply of blood to the brain either by narrowing of the arteries through the buildup of plaque on the inside walls of the arteries (stenosis) or through blockage of an artery due to a blood clot.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Cholesterol</b>	<p>A fatty substance present in blood. If cholesterol levels becomes too high the fatty substance can build up along artery walls.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Food and nutrition</a></i></p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Continuing for a long time or constantly recurring.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">How stroke can affect you</a></i></p>
<b>Clinical trial</b>	<p>A research program conducted with patients to evaluate a new medical treatment, drug or device.</p> <p><i>For similar information see research in <a href="#">What Helps</a></i></p>
<b>Clot-busting</b>	<p>The process of administering the drug rt-PA intravenously to break up a blood clot.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Coagulation</b>	<p>Coagulation or clotting is the process by which blood changes from a liquid to a gel.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Cognition</b>	<p>Thinking ability, including memory, thinking, language and judgment.</p>

Word	Definition
	<p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Cognitive Behavioral Therapy</b>	<p>Short term, solution-focused approach to counselling that helps individuals to identify unhelpful thoughts and behaviors and learn or relearn healthier skills and habits.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Cognitive Impairment</b>	<p>Difficulty with thinking, memory, thinking, language and judgment.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Complete Blood Count</b>	<p>Information about the kinds and numbers of cells in the blood, especially red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Computerized Axial Tomography</b>	<p>Also known as a CT scan. X-ray imaging technique that uses a computer to produce cross-sectional images. It can be used to identify the blood vessels in the brain affected by stroke.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>



Word	Definition
<b>Continence</b>	<p>Automatic control of bladder and bowel function.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Incontinence</a></i></p>
<b>Contracture</b>	<p>Shortening of a muscle, resulting in the joint becoming fixed in one position.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>Contraindications</b>	<p>Medical reasons that prevents a person from using a certain drug or treatment.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Controlled trial</b>	<p>Research that involves at least two groups: one that receives the intervention being evaluated and the other that receives either a placebo or another intervention.</p> <p><i>For similar information see research in <a href="#">What Helps</a></i></p>
<b>Convulsions</b>	<p>Seizures, epileptic fit.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">How stroke can affect you</a></i></p>
<b>Coumadin</b>	<p>See Warfarin.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i>
<b>CT Scan</b>	<p>See computerized axial tomography.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>

## D

Word	Definition
<b>Debilitation</b>	<p>Weakened condition.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">How stroke can affect you</a></i></p>
<b>Dehydrate</b>	<p>To lose water or body fluids.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">How stroke can affect you</a></i></p>
<b>Dementia</b>	<p>Permanently impaired cognition, which includes things such as memory, thinking, language and judgment, which affects behavior.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Diabetes</b>	<p>A condition that causes blood sugar to rise to dangerous levels that if left untreated, can lead to stroke.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Food and nutrition</a></i>
<b>Diet</b>	<p>Although the term diet is commonly used to describe a weight-loss plan, the primary definition is what a person eats and drinks. Diet plays a major factor in lowering stroke risk.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Food and nutrition</a></i></p>
<b>Diplopia</b>	<p>Double vision.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Duplex Doppler Ultrasound</b>	<p>A diagnostic imaging technique in which an image of an artery can be formed by bouncing sound waves off the moving blood in the artery and measuring the frequency changes of the echoes.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Dysarthria</b>	<p>Dysarthria is caused by weakness in the muscles used for speaking. Speech becomes slurred or a person is unable to say things clearly.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>
<b>Dyslexia</b>	<p>Impaired ability to read.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Dysphagia</b>	<p>Impaired ability to swallow.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Swallowing</a></i></p>
<b>Dysphasia</b>	<p>Also known as aphasia. Impaired ability to talk, read, write or understand others when they speak.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>
<b>Dysphonia</b>	<p>Difficulty in speaking at the desired volume.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>
<b>Dysport</b>	<p>See Botulinum toxin</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Dyspraxia</b>	<p>Also known as apraxia. Impaired ability to do a body movement because the brain has difficulty planning that movement.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Echocardiogram</b>	<p>An ultrasound to check for a clot or enlargement of a chamber in the heart.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Edema</b>	<p>Also spelt oedema. The swelling of a cell that results from the influx of large amounts of water or fluid into the cell. If a limb doesn't move very well, fluid may build up, causing edema.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">How stroke can affect you</a></i></p>
<b>Electrical Stimulation</b>	<p>A technique that uses electrical currents to activate nerves innervating extremities affected by paralysis resulting from spinal cord injury (SCI), head injury, stroke and other neurological disorders. Also known as Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES), Electrical Muscle Stimulation (EMS) or e-stim and is primarily used to restore function in people with disabilities.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Electrocardiogram</b>	<p>An ultrasound test that shows the pattern of electrical activity in the heart.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>

Word	E Definition
<b>Electroencephalogram</b>	<p>A procedure that records the brain's continuous electrical activity by means of electrodes attached to the scalp. It can help diagnose a number of conditions, including epilepsy, sleep disorders and brain tumors.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Electrofacial Stimulation</b>	<p>The electrical stimulation of facial muscles for the treatment of facial paralysis.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Embolic Stroke</b>	<p>A stroke caused by a blood clot (an embolus) that has come from somewhere else in the body, usually the heart.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Embolism or Embolus</b>	<p>A free-roaming clot that usually forms in the heart.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Emotional Lability</b>	<p>Also known as the pseudobulbar effect. Uncontrollable outbursts of emotion (such as laughing to crying) without cause. After a stroke, it may only last a few weeks or continue for a long period.</p>

E	
Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Emotions</a></i>
<b>Endarterectomy</b>	<p>The surgical removal of plaque from an artery that has become narrow or blocked.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Enduring Power Of Attorney</b>	<p>Legal agreement which enables someone with decision-making capacity to appoint a trusted person or people to make financial and property decisions on their behalf.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Legal and financial support</a></i></p>
<b>Extracranial Intracranial Bypass</b>	<p>A type of surgery that restores blood flow to a blood-deprived area of brain tissue by rerouting a healthy artery in the scalp to the area of brain tissue affected by a blocked artery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>

## F

Word	Definition
<b>Family meeting</b>	<p>A formal meeting between the patient, their family and members of the stroke team. A family meeting is an opportunity to discuss the person's condition, treatment and care. This is a chance to get needed information and to talk through any concerns, with everyone present.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Questions to ask</a> or <a href="#">Becoming a carer</a></i></p>
<b>Fibromuscular dysplasia</b>	<p>Also known as FMD. A condition where some of the arteries that carry blood throughout the body do not develop as they should. Fibrous tissue grows in the wall of the arteries, causing them to narrow.</p> <p>FMD may result in an interruption to blood flow or bleeding in the brain, causing a stroke.</p>
<b>Frontal Lobe</b>	<p>The part of the brain that controls emotions, problem solving, memory, language, judgment, and social and sexual behavior. It is also responsible for our ability to consciously move our muscles, as well as two key areas related to speech.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>

## G

Word	Definition
<b>Gait</b>	<p>The characteristics of how a person walks.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>



Word	Definition
<b>General Practitioner</b>	<p>Family doctor, providing primary care. Commonly referred to as a GP.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<b>Geriatrician</b>	<p>A doctor who specializes in working with older people.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a> or <a href="#">Moving into residential care</a></i></p>
<b>Goal setting</b>	<p>Goal setting is defining what you want to achieve and making a plan to get there. Your plan can outline the steps you will take and set milestones to keep track of your progress.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a></i></p>
<b>Guardian</b>	<p>A guardianship is a person who makes decisions for an adult with a disability when they are unable to do so. All adults over the age of 18 years, regardless of disability, are entitled to make their own decisions. This is the case unless, when they were competent, they appointed a person under an enduring power of guardianship and have now lost capacity to make relevant decisions. If no enduring power is in place, a guardianship order can be obtained by making an application for guardianship to the relevant legal authority who will hear the matter and, if necessary, appoints a guardian to make specific types of decisions.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Legal and financial support</a> or <a href="#">Becoming a carer</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Hematoma</b>	<p>A blot clot forms after bleeding from a burst blood vessel. A hemorrhagic stroke can cause a hematoma to form within the skull.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Hemorrhage</b>	<p>When a blood vessel bursts, causing bleeding into the surrounding tissues.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Hemorrhagic stroke</b>	<p>Occurs when a blood vessel or an aneurysm bursts in the brain, causing bleeding inside the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Hemianopia</b>	<p>Loss of one half of the visual field in each eye. People may experience other people appearing to have only half a face. When reading, words and sentences disappear once they fall into the missing visual field.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Hemiparesis</b>	<p>Weakness on one side of the body, affecting the arm, the leg or both.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>Hemiplegia</b>	<p>Paralysis on one side of the body, affecting the arm, the leg or both.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i>
<b>Heparin</b>	<p>An anticoagulant medication that stops the blood from forming clots.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>High-Density Lipoprotein</b>	<p>Also known as the good cholesterol; a compound consisting of a lipid and a protein that carries a small percentage of the total cholesterol in the blood and deposits it in the liver.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<b>Hydrotherapy</b>	<p>Therapy in warm water, which allows the body to float and strengthens the power in those muscles that need it. It provides gentle resistance to movement in the water for exercise and enables relaxation of the muscles.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Exercise</a> or <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a></i></p>
<b>Hypercholesterolemia</b>	<p>High cholesterol (also known as hyperlipidemia).</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<b>Hypertension</b>	<p>High blood pressure.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Hypertonia</b>	<p>Also known as spasticity. High muscle tone where the affected muscles are stiff or tight.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>Hypotension</b>	<p>Low Blood Pressure.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<b>Hypotonic</b>	<p>Low muscle tone where affected muscles are floppy.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a> or <a href="#">Exercise</a></i></p>
<b>Hypoxia</b>	<p>Also known as anoxia. Lack of oxygen delivery to a cell, resulting in low energy production and possible cell death.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>

## I

Word	Definition
<b>Incontinence</b>	<p>Loss of bladder or bowel control.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Incontinence</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Infarct</b>	<p>An infarction can happen anywhere in the body, but in stroke, it describes an area of brain tissue that has not received its blood supply and as a result it has been damaged. An infarct can be tiny or affect a larger part of the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>International Normalized Ratio</b>	<p>A laboratory test which measures the time it takes for blood to clot and compares it to an average.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Intracerebral Hemorrhage</b>	<p>A type of hemorrhagic stroke caused by bleeding into the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Involuntary Reaction</b>	<p>A movement that occurs without conscious choice or effort.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Ischemic Stroke</b>	<p>Stroke caused by a blood clot that blocks a blood vessel in the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Ischemic Penumbra</b>	<p>A stroke causes some brain cells to die and others to become injured. The injured cells are often found around the</p>

Word	Definition
	<p>main area of damage. This area of injured cells is known as the penumbra. These cells may heal in the first few days and weeks after the stroke which can cause some spontaneous recovery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>

## J

## K

## L

Word	Definition
<b>Lacunar Infarction</b>	<p>A blockage in the tiny blood vessels deep within the brain which causes an ischemic stroke.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Locomotion</b>	<p>Getting from place to place by walking, using a wheelchair, climbing stairs, etc.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Low Density Lipoprotein</b>	<p>Also known as the bad cholesterol. A compound consisting of a lipid and a protein that carries the majority of the total cholesterol in the blood and deposits the excess along the inside of arterial walls.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>

## M

Word	Definition
<b>Magnetic Resonance Angiogram</b>	<p>A test that takes a picture of the blood vessels in the brain using magnetic signals and a computer.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</b>	<p>A type of scan that uses strong magnetic fields and radio waves, instead of X-rays, to take detailed pictures of the inside of the body, including the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Massive Stroke</b>	<p>Also known as a major stroke. Not a type of stroke but describes the degree of damage caused.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Medullar</b>	<p>Also known as the medullar oblongata. The lowest part of the brainstem, containing the cardiac, respiratory, vomiting and vasomotor centers.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Mild Stroke</b>	<p>Also known as a minor stroke. Not a type of stroke but describes the degree of damage caused. It is not a TIA, which is sometimes known as a mini-stroke.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Mini Stroke</b>	<p>A Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA).</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Mobility</b>	<p>The ability to move, for example, walking, standing up, moving from one chair to another.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>MRI Scan</b>	<p>Abbreviation for magnetic resonance imaging.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>



Word	Definition
<b>Multi-Infarct Dementia</b>	<p>Multi-infarct dementia is caused by a series of small strokes. It permanently affects memory, thinking, language, judgment, and behavior.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Muscle Tone</b>	<p>Muscle tone refers to the amount of tension in a muscle. Muscle tone allows us to keep our bodies in a certain position. Changes in muscle tone allow us to move. Stroke can result in abnormally low tone (hypotonic) or high tone (hypertonia).</p>

## N

Word	Definition
<b>Naso-gastric Tube</b>	<p>A tube that is placed through the person's nose and down into their stomach to feed them.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Swallowing</a> or <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Neglect</b>	<p>Being unaware of, or ignoring, things on one side of the body.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Neuralgia</b>	<p>Pain in a nerve pathway.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Pain Management</a></i></p>
<b>Neurologist</b>	<p>A doctor who specializes in conditions of the brain and nervous system.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Psychology and neuropsychology</a></i></p>
<b>Neuropathic Pain</b>	<p>Neuropathic pain occurs when damaged nerves send incorrect or extra messages which cause feelings of pain. One type is central post stroke pain (CPSP), where the area of your brain that allows you to feel pain is injured. It can cause you to feel feelings of constant pain in many areas of the body.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Pain Management</a></i></p>
<b>Neuroplasticity</b>	<p>The ability of the brain to change. After a stroke, pathways in the brain can change so that undamaged parts of the brain can take over the jobs of damaged areas.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Psychology and neuropsychology</a></i></p>
<b>Neuropsychologist</b>	<p>Neuropsychologists specialize in assessing people with difficulties with memory, thinking, decision making or behavioral problems.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Psychology and neuropsychology</a></i></p>
<b>Nystagmus</b>	<p>Unsteady movement of the eyes. It can be side to side, up and down or in a circle. People with nystagmus have constant jittery eye movements, or their eyes flicker when they try to look steadily at something.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i>

## O

Word	Definition
<b>Occipital Lobe</b>	<p>The back part of the brain that is important for vision.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Occlusion</b>	<p>An obstruction or a closure of a passageway or vessel.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Occupational Therapist</b>	<p>An occupational therapist can help someone to manage day to day tasks such as dressing and showering, after a stroke. They can help people to return to work and leisure activities. OTs can also help with thinking or memory problems, and hand or arm problems.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<b>Oedema</b>	<p>Also spelt edema. The swelling of a cell that results from the influx of large amounts of water or fluid into the cell. If a limb doesn't move very well, fluid may build up, causing oedema.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Leg functioning</a> or <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a></i>
<b>Ophthalmologist</b>	<p>A doctor who specializes in investigating and treating eye conditions.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a> or <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Orthoptist</b>	<p>An orthoptist is a health professional with particular expertise in vision and eye movements. An orthoptist can diagnose and treat a range of abnormalities that affect eye muscles, connected nerves, eye movement, vision and alignment.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a> or <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>

## P

Word	Definition
<b>Palliative Care</b>	<p>Palliative care is specialized care and support for people who are nearing the end of their lives. Palliative care can be provided in the home, a hospital, a residential aged care facility or a hospice.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Palliative care</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Paralysis</b>	<p>Inability to move part of the body.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>Paresis</b>	<p>Incomplete paralysis or weakness of the limbs.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>Parietal Lobe</b>	<p>The part of the brain that is important for feeling things and for being aware of your surroundings.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a> or <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i></p>
<b>Perception</b>	<p>The way our brain understands what it sees, feels, smells, tastes and hears.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy</b>	<p>Tube that is placed through the person's</p>

Word	Definition
	<p>stomach wall to feed them.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Swallowing</a> , <a href="#">Food and nutrition</a> or <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<p><b>Physiotherapist</b></p>	<p>Physiotherapists can work with someone after a stroke to improve the way they sit, stand, walk and exercise. Physiotherapists work on movement, muscle strength, sensation, coordination and fitness.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a> or <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a></i></p>
<p><b>Plaque</b></p>	<p>Fatty cholesterol deposits found along the inside of artery walls that lead to atherosclerosis and stenosis of the arteries.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<p><b>Plasticity</b></p>	<p>Also known as neuroplasticity. The ability of the brain to change. After a stroke, pathways in the brain can change so that undamaged parts of the</p>

Word	Definition
	<p>brain can take over the jobs of damaged areas.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Psychology and neuropsychology</a></i></p>
<p><b>Platelets</b></p>	<p>Structures found in blood that are known primarily for their role in coagulation or clotting.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<p><b>Primary Care</b></p>	<p>Health services provided locally by professionals such as GP's, district nurses, pharmacists, dentists and optometrists.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<p><b>Proprioception</b></p>	<p>Ability to sense of the relative position of neighboring parts of the body and strength of effort being employed in movement.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Prothrombotic</b>	<p>A tendency to form blood clots too easily.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Pseudobulbar Effect</b>	<p>Also known as emotional lability. Uncontrollable outbursts of emotion (such as laughing to crying) without cause. After a stroke, it may only last a few weeks or continue for a long period.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Emotions</a></i></p>
<b>Psychologist</b>	<p>A psychologist or clinical psychologist can help if you are feeling depressed or anxious, or are experiencing any other emotions that are making life difficult. Talking to a psychologist can help if you or your family is having trouble getting used to life after stroke.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a> or <a href="#">Psychology and neuropsychology</a></i></p>



## Q

## R

Word	Definition
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<p>The process of regaining function through active treatment, such as occupational therapy, physiotherapy and speech and language therapy.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a></i></p>
<b>Rehabilitation Physician</b>	<p>A doctor who specializes in the rehabilitation of patients.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a> or <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a></i></p>
<b>Rehabilitation Unit</b>	<p>A dedicated unit which seeks to restore the skills of a person who has had an illness or injury so as to regain maximum self-sufficiency and function. Rehabilitation units focus on the needs of each individual patient, for example, working on helping the person walk again and speak clearly again.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Rehabilitation</a> or <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<b>Respite Care</b>	<p>Respite care is a short term care, provided in your own home or in an aged care home. Respite is often used when a care giver needs a break. It can be planned or arranged in an emergency if needed.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Caring for yourself</a></i>
<b>Risk Factors</b>	<p>Factors that increase the chances of a stroke happening. They include things that we cannot change such as our age and ethnicity, medical conditions which can be treated such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes and an irregular heart rhythm, and lifestyle factors which can be changed such as smoking, drinking too much alcohol, an unhealthy diet and lack of exercise.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<b>rt-PA</b>	<p>Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator. Also referred to as t-PA. The drug administered intravenously to break up a blood clot. See 'thrombolysis.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>

## S

Word	Definition
<b>Secondary Care</b>	<p>Care provided in hospital.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">What to expect in the first few days</a></i></p>
<b>Seizure</b>	<p>Uncontrolled movements or change in behavior caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i>
<b>Shoulder Subluxation</b>	<p>Weakness or low tone may allow the top of your arm to drop out of the shoulder socket slightly. This makes arm movements difficult and can be painful.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a></i></p>
<b>Sickle Cell Disease</b>	<p>A blood disease that causes the red blood cells to get stuck in the arteries and therefore can cause strokes.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Social Worker</b>	<p>A social worker can help to manage the emotional, social and financial impact of stroke. They can help plan for life after stroke.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Emotions</a> or <a href="#">Legal and financial support</a></i></p>
<b>Spasticity</b>	<p>Also known as hypertonia. High muscle tone where the affected muscles are stiff or tight.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Arm and hand function</a> or <a href="#">Leg functioning</a></i></p>
<b>Speech Pathologist</b>	<p>A speech pathologist can assess someone to see if they can swallow safely after a stroke. Speech pathologists will also help if</p>

Word	Definition
	<p>you have trouble speaking or understanding what is said to you.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>
<b>Standard Alcoholic Drink</b>	<p>An alcoholic drink that contains 10 grams of alcohol. This is the amount of alcohol a healthy liver can break down in an hour. Approximately equal to one pot (also known as a middy) (10 oz. or 285 ml glass) of full strength beer, one glass (100 ml) of table wine or one nip (30 ml) of spirits.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Prevention</a></i></p>
<b>Statin</b>	<p>A drug used to reduce cholesterol levels.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Stem Cell Therapy</b>	<p>Treatment in which stem cells are used to treat specific cell types in order to repair damaged or destroyed cells or tissues.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Stenosis</b>	<p>Narrowing of an artery due to the buildup of plaque on the inside wall of the artery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Stent</b>	<p>A short tube of stainless steel mesh, inserted at the part of the artery which is to be widened by angioplasty.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i>
<b>Stroke</b>	<p>A stroke happens when the blood supply to the brain is interrupted. Blood is carried to the brain by blood vessels called arteries. Blood contains oxygen and important nutrients for your brain cells. Blood may be interrupted or stop moving through an artery because the artery is blocked (ischemic stroke) or bursts (hemorrhagic stroke). When brain cells do not get enough oxygen or nutrients, they die.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Stroke Support Group</b>	<p>A group of stroke survivors and care givers who meet regularly and provide information and support to each other.</p> <p><i>For support groups in your area, see <a href="#">What Helps</a></i></p>
<b>Stroke Unit</b>	<p>A set area in a hospital where a specialized stroke team look after people.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<b>Subarachnoid Hemorrhage</b>	<p>A type of hemorrhagic stroke where there is bleeding over the surface of the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Subluxation</b>	<p>Incomplete or partial dislocation of a bone in a joint.</p>

# T

Word	Definition
<b>Telemedicine</b>	<p>The use of communication and information technologies to deliver clinical care where the individuals involved are not at the same location.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Choosing a GP</a></i></p>
<b>Temporal Lobe</b>	<p>Part of the brain that is important for understanding language and for hearing.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a> or <a href="#">Speech and language</a> or <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Tertiary Care</b>	<p>Care and treatment provided by specialist staff and technology.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Who will be involved in my care</a></i></p>
<b>Thalamus</b>	<p>Part of the brain that coordinates information from other parts of the brain. Injury to the thalamus can cause problems with movement, sensation, seeing, hearing, memory or level of alertness.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Brain and Cognitive</a></i>
<b>Therapeutic Positioning</b>	<p>The positioning of a patient when nursing post stroke to promote optimal recovery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">What to expect in the first few days</a></i></p>
<b>Thrombophilia</b>	<p>A tendency to form blood clots easily.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Thrombosis</b>	<p>A blood clot that forms in an artery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Thrombotic Stroke</b>	<p>A stroke caused by a blood clot that has formed in the brain (a thrombus).</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Thrombolysis</b>	<p>The process where rt-PA is administered. rt-PA is a clot-busting drug that breaks down a blood clot. This allows blood flow to return to the brain.</p>

Word	Definition
	<p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Tone</b>	See muscle tone
<b>Transcranial Doppler</b>	<p>Also called a TCD. This is an ultrasound that measures the speed of the blood flow in the brain arteries.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation</b>	<p>A procedure which involves applying a magnetic current to parts of the brain to promote recovery.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Transient Ischemic Attack</b>	<p>A transient ischemic attack (TIA) happens when the blood supply to the brain is interrupted for a short period of time. It is often called a 'mini-stroke'. The signs are the same as those of a stroke, but unlike stroke they last only a short time. The signs of a TIA may disappear in a few minutes and last no longer than 24 hours. They are often a warning that a stroke may occur.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>



## U

Word	Definition
<b>Vasodilators</b>	<p>Medications that increase blood flow to the brain by expanding or dilating blood vessels.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Vasospasm</b>	<p>A blood vessel spasms or contracts causing less blood flow.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Vein</b>	<p>A vein is the body's "pipeline" for carrying blood from other parts of the body (including the brain) back to the heart.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>
<b>Verbal Dyspraxia</b>	<p>A type of speech problem where people have difficulty planning the movements of the mouth and tongue needed for speaking.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Speech and language</a></i></p>
<b>Vertebral Artery</b>	<p>One of two blood vessels that run up the back of the neck and join at the base of the skull to supply blood to the brain.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Types of stroke</a></i></p>

Word	Definition
<b>Vertigo</b>	<p>Vertigo is a type of dizziness. It is described as a 'spinning' sensation in the head. Some people say it feels like standing still in a spinning room. You may feel like you are going to fall over.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Video Fluoroscopy</b>	<p>A procedure that involves taking a series of x-ray images of the parts of the body that are involved in swallowing. It can help to identify what is wrong and what strategies may help.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i></p>
<b>Visual Field Loss</b>	<p>A loss of vision in a particular area or field caused by brain injury.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>
<b>Visual Inattention</b>	<p>When a person ignores everything on one side. A person with visual inattention may not be aware of anything or anyone on the affected side. Even when a person's attention is drawn towards that side, their attention quickly reverts to forgetting that the side exists.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Sensory changes</a></i></p>

## W

Word	Definition
<b>Warfarin</b>	<p>A type of anticoagulant. Anticoagulant medication stops the blood from forming clots.</p>

Word	Definition
	<i>For similar information see <a href="#">Procedures</a></i>
<b>Webster Pack</b>	<p>A Webster pack is a safe and simple medication pack. It sets out all the tablets and capsules that need to be taken at each particular time of the day, for each day of the week. This makes it easy to manage medication.</p> <p><i>For similar information see <a href="#">Organizing my life</a></i></p>