

jsdfao

TWIST: Is damage caused to a body part, as result of turning or bending it too much, or in the wrong direction (torcedura)

SPRAINS: is a type of injury that happens when a person abruptly stretches or turns a joint too much (esguince)

ARTHRITIS: Is a disease where the joints are swollen and painful

HIP REPLACEMENT: Is a surgical operation. The hip joint is replaced by an implant that is similar to the previous biological structure

STROKE: is a medical condition in which a tube taking blood to the brain suddenly becomes blocked or bursts (derrame)

BRAIN INJURY: is when there is a change in brain function due to factors like an outside force, a stroke, or destruction of brain cells (lesión cerebral)

OSTEOPOROSIS: is a disease that affects the bones. It makes them weaker and more likely to fracture

PARKINSON'S DISEASE: is an illness affecting the central nervous system. Symptoms include shaking, slow voluntary movements.

JOINT PLAY: is a movement that occurs between two bones that meet in the joint

ROLLING: rodamiento

SLIDING: is to move smoothly and quickly across a surface, while continuing to touch it, or to cause something to move on this way (deslizamiento)

SPINNING: is to rapidly turn round and around or to cause something to move in this way

COMPRESSION: is the process of pressing or squeezing something so that it decreases in size

AMPLITUDE: is half of the full height of a wave and is used to assess how strong a wave is

CAST: is a rigid casing, usually made of gauze, which is used to protect immobilize a diseased or broken body part in order to help it heal (escayola)

INFLAMMATORY PHASE: is the initial phase of bone healing, characterized as a local response to cellular injury

REPARATIVE PHASE: Is the period, some days after a fracture, in which cells form new tissue to help restore the bones

REMODELING PHASE: is the last phase of bone healing, which takes approximately three to five years

ROM: Is the distance that a joint can move when it is flexed or extended (rango de movimiento)

FRACTURES: is breaking or rupture of bone tissue

SPINAL COLUMN: Is the series of articulated vertebrae that comprise the backbone

LUMBAR: It is located between the lower ribs and the pelvis

HERNIATION: Is a change in the shape of tissues that causes it to rupture and bulge and beyond its normal perimeter

PROLAPSE: Is a rupture of a disc that causes the nuclear material of intervertebral disc to leak into the vertebral canal

FREE SEQUESTRATION: refers to a condition where a fragment of the intervertebral disc has broken free and moved (hernia discal)

CERVICAL: Is located in the neck

THORACIC: It is located in the twelve vertebrae that compose the middle section