

Vocabulary Drill Worksheets

Lesson 1: Being a Nurse Assistant

_____ 1. Health care team

_____ 2. Activities of daily living (ADLs)

_____ 3. Delegation

_____ 4. Empathy

_____ 5. Compassion

_____ 6. Nursing team

_____ 7. Scope of practice

a. Giving another the authority and responsibility for completing certain tasks on one's behalf

b. Eating, bathing, dressing, grooming, using the toilet and moving

c. The quality of seeking to understand another person's situation, point of view or feelings

d. The person receiving care, the person's family members, and staff members and other professionals who are responsible for providing care and other services

e. A licensed nurse (registered nurse or licensed practical/vocational nurses) and a nurse assistant and sometimes, an advanced practice nurse who may be called a nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist

f. The tasks that a nurse assistant is legally permitted to do as defined by the state and by the employer

g. The quality of recognizing another person's hardship, accompanied by a desire to help relieve that hardship

Lesson 5: Communicating with People

_____ 1. Nonverbal communication

_____ 2. Reporting

_____ 3. Care plan

_____ 4. Recording (documenting)

_____ 5. Medical record

_____ 6. Communication

_____ 7. Verbal communication

a. The verbal exchange of information between members of the health care team

b. Sharing of information and feelings through body language, including gestures, body position and movement, facial expressions and tone of voice

c. The process of giving and receiving information

d. Written exchange of information between members of the health care team

e. Involves the use of spoken language and written language, as well as American Sign Language, the system of hand movements used by many people with hearing impairments

f. A legal document that details the person's condition, the measures taken by the health care team to diagnose and manage the condition, and the person's response to the care provided

g. A document that details the care the person requires, and the methods, equipment and frequency for providing that care

Lesson 2: Working in the Health Care System

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| _____ 1. Patient | _____ 10. Assisted-living facility |
| _____ 2. Resident | _____ 11. Client |
| _____ 3. Medicaid | _____ 12. Accreditation |
| _____ 4. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) | _____ 13. Sub-acute care setting |
| _____ 5. Inpatient care | _____ 14. Cognitive impairment |
| _____ 6. Nursing home | _____ 15. Medicare |
| _____ 7. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA) | _____ 16. Acute care setting |
| _____ 8. Ombudsman | _____ 17. Long-term care setting |
| _____ 9. Outpatient care | |

a. Provides care to people who become sick or injured suddenly, or who have other conditions (such as delivering a baby) that require short-term health care

b. A person who receives care in a hospital or other acute care setting

c. Patients who stay overnight in the hospital receive _____.

d. Patients who come to the hospital to receive a specific therapy (for example, surgery to repair a broken bone) and go home the same day receive _____.

e. Provides care to patients who are medically stable but still require treatments such as intravenous (IV) drug therapy, physical rehabilitation or wound care for complex wounds that can only be provided by health care professionals

f. Provides care to people who require assistance with medical, personal and social needs over an extended period of time

g. A person who receives care in a long-term care setting

h. Provides care to people who require a high level of nursing care and supervision

i. Provides care to people who require some assistance with tasks such as activities of daily living or reminders to take medications, but are otherwise fairly independent

j. Volunteer who advocates for (act on the behalf of) nursing home residents and their family members to resolve problems related to quality of care

k. Difficulty with thinking processes involving memory, reasoning, judgment and language, such as that caused by disorders like Alzheimer's disease (a form of dementia)

l. A person who receives home health care

m. A federally funded health insurance program for people who are 65 years and older

n. A jointly funded (by the state and federal governments) and state-administered insurance program for people with low incomes

o. Legislation that established standards for staffing and operation that all nursing homes accepting federal funding must meet

p. Health care facilities that meet standards established by professional organizations; official recognition that the facility provides care to a certain standard

q. Government agency that was established in 1970 to help protect workers in all industries (not just health care) from on-the-job injuries

Lesson 3: Understanding Legal and Ethical Aspects of Health Care

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|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Living will | _____ 6. Durable power of attorney for health care | _____ 11. Advance directive |
| _____ 2. Laws | _____ 7. Abuse | _____ 12. Larceny |
| _____ 3. Ethics | _____ 8. Ethics committee | _____ 13. Battery |
| _____ 4. Informed consent | _____ 9. Assault | _____ 14. Ethical dilemma |
| _____ 5. Negligence | _____ 10. Fraud | |

- a. The written permission health care providers must obtain from a patient, resident or client before going ahead with a treatment or procedure and after explaining the benefits and risks associated with the proposed treatment or procedure
- b. A legal document stating how a person wants health decisions made if he or she is unable to make or communicate these decisions independently in the future
- c. A legal document that gives the responsibility for making health decisions on a person's behalf to someone else, such as a family member, in case the person becomes unable to make these decisions on her own behalf
- d. Rules established by a governing authority to protect citizens from harm and provide a framework for resolving conflicts
- e. A legal document that gives specific directions about what steps the health care team should or should not take to prolong the person's life when death seems near
- f. Moral principles or standards that we use to decide the correct action to take
- g. The willful infliction of injury or harm on another
- h. An action that causes a person to fear being touched in a harmful or unwelcome way
- i. Theft
- j. A situation where there may be more than one good or moral solution, depending on one's point of view
- k. Failure to do what a "reasonable and careful" person would be expected to do in a given situation
- l. Actually touching another person in a harmful or unwelcome way such as hitting, pinching or slapping
- m. Lying to gain profit or advantage
- n. A group of people representing many different areas of expertise and with an in-depth knowledge of ethical principles that is brought together to help resolve ethical dilemmas

Lesson 4: Understanding the People in Our Care

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ 1. Culture | _____ 6. Human growth | _____ 11. Bisexual |
| _____ 2. Human development | _____ 7. Sexual behaviors | _____ 12. Intimacy |
| _____ 3. Sexuality | _____ 8. Gender identity | _____ 13. Transsexual |
| _____ 4. Heterosexual | _____ 9. Sexual identity | _____ 14. Transgender |
| _____ 5. Homosexual | _____ 10. Spirituality | _____ 15. Masturbation |

- a. Physical changes, such as growing bigger and cutting teeth in infancy, or developing breasts or a beard in adolescence
- b. Touching or rubbing one's own genitals for sexual release or pleasure
- c. Social changes (the way the person relates to others), emotional changes (the way the person feels and expresses those feelings) and cognitive changes (the way the person thinks and understands the world)
- d. Physical activities, such as sexual intercourse and masturbation, related to obtaining sexual pleasure and reproducing
- e. How people perceive themselves and express themselves sexually
- f. A person's inner sense of being male or female
- g. A person's sexual orientation and preferences with regard to sexual partners
- h. All the good feelings that people have for one another, such as liking, loving, sharing and caring
- i. Males who feel themselves to be female, females who feel themselves to be male, or people who do not strongly identify themselves as either male or female
- j. People who alter their physical appearance to more closely match the gender they most strongly identify with
- k. A person who is attracted to people of the opposite sex
- l. A person who is attracted to people of the same sex
- m. Belief in something greater than oneself that helps a person assign meaning and purpose to life
- n. Shared set of beliefs, values, customs and practices that characterizes a group of people or a society
- o. A person who is attracted to people of both sexes

Lesson 6: Controlling the Spread of Infection

- _____ 1. Microbe (microorganism)
- _____ 2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- _____ 3. Pathogen
- _____ 4. Infection
- _____ 5. Tuberculosis
- _____ 6. Standard precautions
- _____ 7. Bloodborne pathogens
- _____ 8. Infection control
- _____ 9. Contaminated
- _____ 10. Transmission-based precautions
- _____ 11. Health care–associated infection
- _____ 12. Hepatitis
- _____ 13. Body fluids
- _____ 14. Occupational exposure
- _____ 15. Disinfectant

- a. Inflammation of the liver
- b. A disease caused by the growth of pathogens in the body
- c. A tiny living thing that can be seen only through the magnification of a microscope
- d. Gear worn to prevent microbes from contaminating a caregiver’s uniform, skin or mucous membranes
- e. Soiled with pathogens
- f. Actions taken to control the spread of microbes that can cause disease
- g. Exposure to disease in the workplace
- h. A disease-causing microbe that is transmitted through contact with an infected person’s blood
- i. A chemical solution used to kill microbes on an object or surface
- j. Practices used by caregivers to minimize the spread of microbes when the person has a disease known to be transmitted in a specific way; includes airborne precautions, droplet precautions and contact precautions
- k. A bacterial infection of the lungs that is spread through the air from one person to another
- l. An infection that a person gets while receiving care in a health care facility
- m. Practices used by caregivers when providing care to a person, regardless of the person’s condition or injury, to minimize the spread of pathogens carried in body fluids
- n. Liquid or semi-liquid substances produced by and released from the body, such as blood, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, semen, vaginal secretions, breast milk, wound drainage, and sweat
- o. A microorganism that causes disease

Lesson 7: Preventing Injuries

_____ 1. Alignment

_____ 2. Coordination

_____ 3. Entrapment

_____ 4. Balance

_____ 5. Body mechanics

_____ 6. Restraint

_____ 7. Incident

a. Using one's body in a safe and efficient way to accomplish tasks such as lifting, pushing and pulling

b. A device that inhibits a person's freedom of movement or ability to reach part of his or her body or a medication that subdues a person

c. Good posture

d. The use of direction and force for purposeful action

e. Something unusual that happens to a person receiving care, a staff member or a visitor to the facility that has the potential to cause harm

f. Stability achieved through the even distribution of weight

g. When a person's head or another body part gets trapped between, under, or on the side rails of a bed, or between the mattress and the side rail

Lesson 8: Responding to Emergencies

_____ 1. Myocardial infarction

_____ 2. Emergency

_____ 3. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)

_____ 4. Disaster

_____ 5. Automated external defibrillator (AED)

_____ 6. First aid

_____ 7. Shock

_____ 8. Seizure

_____ 9. Cerebrovascular accident

_____ 10. Epilepsy

a. Severe events that cause widespread damage and destruction, affecting many people and disrupting normal functioning of a community

b. A situation that arises suddenly and requires immediate action to keep a person safe

c. Occurs when blood flow to a part of the brain is interrupted, resulting in the death of brain cells, or bleeding into the brain tissue

d. Occurs when blood flow to part of the heart muscle is blocked, causing the cells in that area to die

e. Care that is required when a person loses consciousness, stops breathing, or has no pulse

f. A condition in which the circulatory system fails to deliver enough oxygen-rich blood to the body's tissues and vital organs

g. Care that one provides to an injured or ill person until help arrives, based on the situation and caregiver's level of training

h. Abnormal electrical activity in the brain, which leads to temporary and involuntary changes in body movement, function, sensation, awareness or behavior

i. Portable electronic device that delivers a shock automatically or with a push of a button to help the heart restore an effective pumping rhythm

j. Chronic seizure condition that can often be controlled with medication

Lesson 9: Measuring Vital Signs, Weight and Height

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|----------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. Stethoscope | _____ 6. Sphygmomanometer |
| _____ 2. Hypothermia | _____ 7. Dyspnea |
| _____ 3. Vital signs | _____ 8. Fever |
| _____ 4. Hypotension | _____ 9. Hypertension |
| _____ 5. Systolic | _____ 10. Diastolic |

- a. A temperature that is higher than the normal range
 - b. A device used to measure blood pressure
 - c. The pressure of the blood against the walls of the arteries when the heart pumps
 - d. Labored, difficult breathing
 - e. Low blood pressure
 - f. A temperature that is lower than the normal range
 - g. A piece of equipment that is used to listen to sounds produced inside the body
 - h. The pressure of the blood against the walls when the heart relaxes
 - i. High blood pressure
 - j. Measurements that give us basic information about how a person's body is functioning; include temperature, pulse, respirations, and blood pressure
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Lesson 11: Providing Restorative Care

- _____ 1. Contracture
- _____ 2. Ambulation
- _____ 3. Restorative care (rehabilitation nursing)
- _____ 4. Immobility
- _____ 5. Transfer (gait) belt
- _____ 6. Atrophy
- _____ 7. Range-of-motion exercises

- a. Loss of muscle mass
- b. The medical term for walking
- c. A condition that results when a joint is held in one position for too long, causing the tendons to shorten and become stiff, resulting in loss of motion in the joint
- d. Exercises that help to keep joints functional by moving them in a systematic way
- e. A wide, webbed belt that is placed around a person's waist to provide a safe place to grasp when helping a person to stand, walk, or transfer
- f. The state of not moving
- g. Nursing care that helps people maintain abilities that they still have, and regain, to the greatest extent possible, abilities that they have lost

Lesson 12: Assisting with Positioning and Transferring

- _____ 1. High Fowler's position
- _____ 2. Pressure ulcer
- _____ 3. Supine position
- _____ 4. Bony prominences
- _____ 5. Modified side-lying position
- _____ 6. Skin breakdown
- _____ 7. Friction
- _____ 8. Fowler's position
- _____ 9. Low Fowler's position
- _____ 10. Side-lying (lateral) position
- _____ 11. Sims' position
- _____ 12. Shearing
- _____ 13. Prone position
- _____ 14. Logrolling

- a. Rubbing of two surfaces against each other
- b. The person is positioned on her side and leaning slightly toward the back to relieve pressure on the hip
- c. A method used to turn a person onto her side in bed when the person's spine must be kept in alignment throughout the move
- d. A position where the head of the bed is raised 30 degrees
- e. Loss of healthy, intact skin
- f. A position where the head of the bed is raised 45 degrees
- g. One surface moves in the opposite way against another surface that offers resistance, creating a dragging effect
- h. The person is positioned on his stomach
- i. A sore that develops when part of a person's body presses against a hard surface for a long period of time
- j. The person is positioned on her side, leaning very far forward
- k. A position where the head of the bed is raised 90 degrees
- l. The person is positioned flat on her back
- m. Parts of the body where there is only a thin layer of fat and muscle between the skin and the underlying bone or cartilage
- n. The person is positioned on her side

Lesson 14: Assisting with Meals and Fluids

- _____ 1. Appetite
- _____ 2. Nutrition
- _____ 3. Edema
- _____ 4. Diet
- _____ 5. Fiber
- _____ 6. Calorie
- _____ 7. Dietitian
- _____ 8. Nausea
- _____ 9. Nutrients
- _____ 10. Malnutrition
- _____ 11. Glucose
- _____ 12. Dehydration
- _____ 13. Anorexia

- a. The unit of measure used to describe the amount of energy a food supplies
- b. Too little fluid in the body
- c. Substances that the body needs to grow, maintain itself, and stay healthy
- d. The body's most basic source of energy
- e. Loss of appetite
- f. A substance found in foods that helps the digestive tract function properly and lowers the risk for conditions such as heart disease and diabetes
- g. The food and beverages a person consumes
- h. Desire for food
- i. A sick feeling in the stomach often accompanied by the urge to vomit
- j. Too much fluid in the body
- k. Failure to take in enough of the right kinds of nutrients to stay healthy
- l. The process of taking in and using nutrients
- m. A health care professional who has specialized knowledge and training in the field of nutrition

Lesson 15: Assisting with Elimination

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Urine | _____ 6. Indwelling urinary catheter | _____ 11. Fecal Impaction |
| _____ 2. Condom catheter | _____ 7. Defecation | _____ 12. Feces |
| _____ 3. Constipation | _____ 8. Enema | _____ 13. Ostomy Appliance |
| _____ 4. Stoma | _____ 9. Incontinence | _____ 14. Elimination |
| _____ 5. Urination | _____ 10. Diarrhea | _____ 15. UTI |

- a. A surgically created opening made in the abdominal wall to allow the elimination of waste
 - b. Solid body waste
 - c. The elimination of liquid waste from the body
 - d. The frequent passage of loose, watery feces
 - e. The elimination of solid waste from the body
 - f. A pouch worn on the outside of the body, over a stoma, to collect feces or urine
 - g. Getting rid of waste from the body
 - h. A device that is placed over a man's penis and is connected by tubing to a drainage bag to collect urine
 - i. Difficult elimination of dry, hard feces
 - j. Occurs when bacteria gain access to the urinary system
 - k. A small tube inserted through the urethra into the bladder, left in place to drain urine from the bladder on a continuous basis
 - l. Liquid body waste
 - m. Introduction of fluid into the bowel through the anus to remove feces from the bowel
 - n. A serious form of constipation that occurs when constipation is not relieved and feces build up in the bowel until the bowel is almost completely blocked
 - o. The inability to control the release of urine or feces
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Lesson 18: Providing Care for People with Specific Illnesses

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| _____ 1. Acute condition | _____ 13. Pneumonia | _____ 25. Parkinson's Disease |
| _____ 2. Quadriplegia | _____ 14. Insulin | _____ 26. Diabetes |
| _____ 3. Metastasize | _____ 15. Aspiration Pneumonia | _____ 27. Paralysis |
| _____ 4. Arthritis | _____ 16. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) | _____ 28. Hyperglycemia |
| _____ 5. Hypoglycemia | _____ 17. Multiple Sclerosis (MS) | _____ 29. Kidney (renal) Failure |
| _____ 6. Hemiparesis | _____ 18. Hemiplegia | _____ 30. Cancer |
| _____ 7. Asthma | _____ 19. Chronic Heart Failure | _____ 31. Depression |
| _____ 8. Osteoporosis | _____ 20. Benign | _____ 32. Tumor |
| _____ 9. Angina | _____ 21. Paraplegia | _____ 33. Malignant |
| _____ 10. Dialysis | _____ 22. Influenza | _____ 34. Chemotherapy |
| _____ 11. Hypertension | _____ 23. Pulse Oximetry | _____ 35. Suicide |
| _____ 12. Anxiety | _____ 24. Radiation | |

- a. The inability of the kidneys to filter waste products from the blood
- b. The spreading of cancerous cells to other parts of the body other than where the cancer originated
- c. A treatment that replaces the function of the kidneys by removing waste products and excess fluid from the body
- d. A disease in which loss of bone tissue causes the bones to become very fragile and prone to breaking
- e. Excessively high blood glucose levels
- f. A solid mass of tissue
- g. A feeling of unease, dread, or worry
- h. Noncancerous
- i. A condition that occurs when the heart is damaged or weak and is unable to effectively pump blood throughout the body
- j. Inflammation of the lungs
- k. The use of high-energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells
- l. Paralysis that affects both arms, the trunk, and both legs
- m. The act of deliberately taking one's own life
- n. Chest pain that occurs because the heart is not getting enough oxygen
- o. Cancerous
- p. Weakness on one side
- q. A neurologic disorder characterized by muscle tremors and difficulty with movement due to insufficient amounts of dopamine
- r. A highly contagious viral infection that affects the respiratory tract
- s. The loss of movement and sensation
- t. A mental health disorder characterized by a persistent feeling of sadness
- u. An illness or injury that develops rapidly and usually resolves completely after a period of time with treatment
- v. A condition that causes joints to become inflamed, swollen, stiff and painful
- w. A disorder characterized by chronically high blood pressure
- x. A hormone that causes glucose to be moved from the bloodstream into the cells
- y. The use of drugs to stop or slow the growth of cancer cells
- z. A chronic neurologic disorder that gradually destroys the protective coating on the nerves in the brain and spinal cord
- aa. Paralysis that affects both legs and the lower trunk
- bb. Excessively low blood glucose levels
- cc. A technique used to measure the oxygen levels in a person's blood
- dd. An illness in which certain substances or conditions, called "triggers," cause inflammation and constriction of the airways, making breathing difficult
- ee. Pneumonia that occurs when foreign material (such as food or vomit) is inhaled into the lungs
- ff. The abnormal growth of new cells that crowd out or destroy other body tissues
- gg. A term used to describe lung disorders that make it difficult for air to enter or leave the lungs
- hh. A disorder characterized by the body's inability to process glucose (sugar) in the bloodstream
- ii. Paralysis on one side

Lesson 19: Providing Care for People with Cognitive Changes and Dementia

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| _____ 1. Aphasia | _____ 6. Delirium | _____ 11. Dementia |
| _____ 2. Amnesia | _____ 7. Receptive aphasia | _____ 12. Long-term memory |
| _____ 3. Lewy Body Dementia | _____ 8. Paranoia | _____ 13. Validation therapy |
| _____ 4. Age-related memory impairment | _____ 9. Hallucination | _____ 14. Mild cognitive impairment |
| _____ 5. Expressive aphasia | _____ 10. Short-term memory | _____ 15. Delusion |

- a. The inability to use language to express oneself, verbally or in writing (or both)
- b. A fixed false belief
- c. Excessive suspicion without cause
- d. Memory loss
- e. The inability to plan and perform purposeful motor movements to complete a task despite having the ability and the desire to perform the task
- f. Problems with communication resulting from damage to the brain
- g. Memory of recent events
- h. The inability to interpret sensory input to recognize familiar things or people
- i. Difficulties remembering or recalling information, or learning new information, that occur with normal aging and do not impair a person's ability to carry out normal routines and activities
- j. A rapid change in cognition that is related to chemical changes in the body
- k. Problems with memory, language, or thinking processes that are noticeable to other people, but do not interfere with the person's ability to live a normal life
- l. The inability to understand communication from others
- m. A technique for working with those with cognitive impairment or dementia that shows respect for the person's thoughts and feelings and validates (acknowledges) what the person believes, regardless of the actual truth
- n. Seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, or feeling something that does not exist
- o. A term used to describe a cluster of symptoms involving progressive decline in memory and thinking abilities, such as the use of language and the ability to reason and make judgments
- p. Memory of the past

Lesson 20: Providing Care for People at the End of Life

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|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. Bereavement care | _____ 5. Grief | _____ 9. Shroud |
| _____ 2. Terminal illness | _____ 6. Do-not-resuscitate (DNR) order | _____ 10. Palliative care |
| _____ 3. Hospice care | _____ 7. Postmortem care | _____ 11. Rigor mortis |
| _____ 4. Life-sustaining treatments | _____ 8. Comfort (supportive) care | |

- a. Care that will make the person more comfortable but will not prolong the person's life, such as oxygen therapy,
- b. administration of pain medications and personal care
- c. Care that's provided to relieve uncomfortable symptoms without actually curing the disease that's causing the symptoms.
- d. Care that focuses on providing comfort care to people who are dying, and on supporting their families
- e. Illness for which there is no treatment and that is expected to lead to the person's death
- f. Process that involves cleaning, positioning and identifying the body after death
- g. Care that is provided for people who are grieving after a person dies
- h. Care that will prolong life, such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation or mechanical ventilation
- i. Stiffening of the muscles of the body about 6 to 8 hours after death
- j. Intense sadness that occurs as a result of loss
- k. A cloth covering that a body may be wrapped in after death
- l. Directive that means that the health care team should not start cardiopulmonary resuscitation if the person's heart stops
- m. or breathing stops

Additional Vocabulary Words – Group 1:

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Urethra | _____ 8. Dysphagia | _____ 15. CVA |
| _____ 2. Cyanotic | _____ 9. Flatus | _____ 16. Gastrostomy Tube |
| _____ 3. Coronary Artery Disease | _____ 10. TIA | _____ 17. Edentulous |
| _____ 4. Trochanter Roll | _____ 11. Afebrile | _____ 18. Arteriosclerosis |
| _____ 5. Bowel Program | _____ 12. Medical Asepsis | _____ 19. Suprapubic |
| _____ 6. Dysuria | _____ 13. Anemia | _____ 20. SITZ |
| _____ 7. Decubitus Ulcer | _____ 14. Sun Downing | _____ 21. Thrombus |

- a. Not feverish
- b. A condition marked by a deficiency of red blood cells or of hemoglobin in the blood
- c. The thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, occurring typically in old age
- d. Program involves trying to go to the bathroom at the same time every day in an attempt to help train your body to have regular bowel movements
- e. Blockage of one or more arteries that supply blood to the heart, abbreviated CAD
- f. Sudden death of some brain cells due to lack of oxygen when the blood flow to the brain is impaired by blockage or rupture of an artery to the brain. Also known as a stroke
- g. The bluish or purplish discoloration of the skin or mucous membranes due to the tissues near the skin surface having low oxygen saturation
- h. Technical term for bedsore
- i. Above the pubic bone
- j. Mini-Stroke
- k. Cylindrical prop such as a rolled up towel, foam roll, cylindrical cushion/pillow etc. that is positioned around the lateral hip/thigh area of an individual to provide added support to the hip/leg
- l. The tube for the discharge of urine extending from the bladder to the outside
- m. Difficulty or discomfort in swallowing, as a symptom of disease
- n. Lacking teeth
- o. Gas in or from the stomach or intestines, produced by swallowing air or by bacterial fermentation
- p. A tube inserted through the abdomen that delivers nutrition directly to the stomach
- q. The use of practices aimed at destroying pathological organisms after they leave the body; employed in the care of patients with infectious diseases to prevent re-infection of the patient and to avoid the spread of infection from one person to another.
- r. A bath in which only the buttocks and hips are immersed in water
- s. A symptom of Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia. It's also known as "late-day confusion"
- t. A blood clot formed within the vascular system of the body and impeding blood flow
- u. Pain during urination, or difficulty urinating.

Additional Vocabulary Words – Group 2:

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| _____ 1. Palliative Care | _____ 8. Psychosocial | _____ 15. RACE |
| _____ 2. Bed Cradle | _____ 9. Reminiscence Therapy | _____ 16. Aphasia |
| _____ 3. Postural Hypotension | _____ 10. Axillary Temperature | _____ 17. Nosocomial |
| _____ 4. Huntington's | _____ 11. Integumentary System | _____ 18. Hemiplegia |
| _____ 5. Dyspnea | _____ 12. Ischemia | _____ 19. Orthosis |
| _____ 6. Tympanic Temperature | _____ 13. Gerontology | _____ 20. Ileostomy |
| _____ 7. NPO | _____ 14. Peristalsis | _____ 21. Pleura |

- a. A disease or infection that originated from a stay in a hospital
- b. The correction of disorders of the limbs or spine by use of braces and other devices
- c. The involuntary constriction and relaxation of the muscles of the intestine or another canal
- d. Each of a pair of serous membranes lining the thorax and enveloping the lungs in humans
- e. As a reduction in systolic blood pressure of 20mmHg or more after standing for at least one minute
- f. Approach looks at individuals combined influence that the surrounding social environment have on their physical and mental wellness and their ability to function
- g. The use of life histories – written, oral, or both – to improve psychological well-being.
- h. Rescue – Alarm – Contain – Extinguish
- i. Nothing by mouth
- j. Loss of speech
- k. Difficult Breathing
- l. Paralysis on 1 side
- m. Serious Illness
- n. Is when your armpit is used to check your temperature
- o. The temperature obtained by placing an electronic probe in the ear canal
- p. A frame that keeps the top bed lines from rubbing and putting pressure on the tops of the legs, feet and toes
- q. The scientific study of old age, the process of aging, and the particular problems of old people
- r. A hereditary disease marked by degeneration of the brain cells and causing chorea and progressive dementia
- s. Surgical operation in which a piece of the ileum is diverted to an artificial opening in the abdominal wall
- t. Comprises the skin and its appendages acting to protect the body from various kinds of damage
- u. An inadequate blood supply to an organ or part of the body, especially the heart muscle