

# Musculoskeletal System

**Abduction:** to draw away (as a limb) from a position near or parallel to the median axis of the body

**Adduction:** to draw (as a limb) toward or past the median axis of the body; *also* : to bring together

**Atrophy:** decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or tissue

**Circumduction:** movement of a limb or extremity so that the distal end describes a circle while the proximal end remains fixed

**Crepitation:** a grating or crackling sound or sensation (as that produced by the fractured ends of a bone moving against each other or as that in tissues affected with gas gangrene)

**Eversion:** the act of turning inside out; the state of being turned inside out <*eversion* of the eyelid> the condition (as of the foot) of being turned or rotated outward

**Extension:** the stretching of a fractured or dislocated limb so as to restore it to its natural position **2:** an unbending movement around a joint in a limb (as the knee or elbow) that increases the angle between the bones of the limb at the joint

**Flaccid:** not firm or stiff; *also* : lacking normal or youthful firmness <*flaccid* muscles>

**Flexion:** a bending movement around a joint in a limb (as the knee or elbow) that decreases the angle between the bones of the limb at the joint **2:** a forward raising of the arm or leg by a movement at the shoulder or hip joint

**Genu valgum:** a condition in which the legs curve inward at the knees

**Genu varum:** a leg bowed outward at or below the knee

**Hemiparesis:** muscular weakness or partial paralysis restricted to one side of the body

**Hypertonus:** the state or quality of being hypertonic → exhibiting excessive tone or tension <a *hypertonic* baby> <a *hypertonic* bladder> **2:** having a higher osmotic pressure than a surrounding medium or a fluid under comparison

**Hypertrophy:** excessive development of an organ or part; *specifically* : increase in bulk (as by thickening of muscle fibers) without multiplication of parts <*ventricular hypertrophy*>

**Hypotonus:** abnormally low pressure of the intraocular fluid **2:** the state of having hypotonic muscle tone

**Inversion:** a reversal of position, order, form, or relationship: as **a:** a dislocation of a bodily structure in which it is turned partially or wholly inside out<*inversion* of the uterus> **b:** the condition (as of the foot) of being turned or rotated inward

**Kyphosis:** exaggerated outward curvature of the thoracic region of the spinal column resulting in a rounded upper back

**Lordosis:** exaggerated forward curvature of the lumbar and cervical regions of the spinal column

**Osteoporosis:** a condition that affects especially older women and is characterized by decrease in bone mass with decreased density and enlargement of bone spaces producing porosity and brittleness

**Paresthesia:** a sensation of pricking, tingling, or creeping on the skin having no objective cause and usually associated with injury or irritation of a sensory nerve or nerve root

**Plantar:** of, relating to, or typical of the sole of the foot

**Pronation:** rotation of an anatomical part towards the midline: as **a:** rotation of the hand and forearm so that the palm faces backwards or downwards

**Protraction:** the act of moving an anatomical part forward

**Range of motion (ROM):** to change or differ within limits

**Retraction:** an act or instance of retracting; *specifically* : backward or inward movement of an organ or part

**Scoliosis:** a lateral curvature of the spine

**Supination:** rotation of the forearm and hand so that the palm faces forward or upward and the radius lies parallel to the ulna