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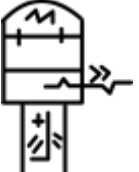
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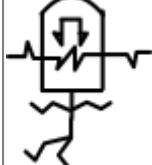
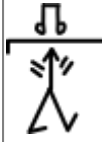
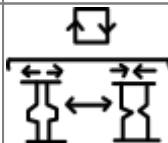
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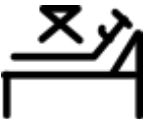


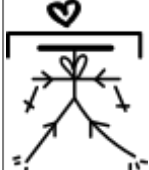
Level 2 Headline

NEUROLOGICAL		
abnormal posturing		
acalculia		Acalculia is an acquired impairment in which people have difficulty performing simple mathematical tasks, such as adding, subtracting, multiplying and even simply stating which of two numbers is larger
agnosia		Agnosia is the inability to process sensory information.
alexia		Dyslexia, also known as reading disorder, is characterized by trouble with reading despite normal intelligence
amnesia		Amnesia is a deficit in memory caused by brain damage or disease

NEUROLOGICAL		
anomia		Anomic aphasia (also known as dysnomia, nominal aphasia, and amnesic aphasia) is a mild, fluent type of aphasia where individuals have word retrieval failures and cannot express the words they want to say (particularly nouns and verbs)
anosognosia		Anosognosia is a condition in which a person with a disability is cognitively unaware of having it due to an underlying physical condition.
aphasia		Aphasia is an inability to comprehend or formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions.
apraxia		Apraxia is a motor disorder caused by damage to the brain (specifically the posterior parietal cortex or corpus callosum[1]) which causes difficulty with motor planning to perform tasks or movements
ataxia		Ataxia is a neurological sign consisting of lack of voluntary coordination of muscle movements that can include gait abnormality, speech changes, and abnormalities in eye movements
cataplexy		Cataplexy is a sudden and transient episode of muscle weakness accompanied by full conscious awareness, typically triggered by emotions such as laughing, crying, or terror
confusion		An altered state of consciousness (ASC), also called altered state of mind or mind alteration, is any condition which is significantly different from a normal waking state.
dysarthria		Dysarthria is a motor speech disorder resulting from neurological injury of the motor component of the motor-speech system[1] and is characterized by poor articulation of phonemes
dysdiadochokinesia		Dysdiadochokinesia (DDK) is the medical term for an impaired ability to perform rapid, alternating movements (i.e., diadochokinesia). Complete inability is called adiadochokinesia.
dysgraphia		(Dysgraphia is a deficiency in the ability to write, primarily handwriting, but also coherence
hallucination		A hallucination is a perception in the absence of external stimulus that has qualities of real perceptions.

NEUROLOGICAL		
headache		
hypokinetic movement disorder:		
akinesia		Hypokinesia is one of the classifications of movement disorders, and refers to decreased bodily movement
bradykinesia		
hyperkinetic movement disorder:		
akathisia		Akathisia is a movement disorder[5] characterized by a subjective feeling of inner restlessness accompanied by mental distress and an inability to sit still.
athetosis		Athetosis is a symptom characterized by slow, involuntary, convoluted, writhing movements of the fingers, hands, toes, and feet and in some cases, arms, legs, neck and tongue
ballismus		Hemiballismus is a rare hyperkinetic movement disorder, that is characterized by violent involuntary limb movements, on one side of the body
blepharospasm		Blepharospasm is any abnormal contraction of the orbicularis oculi muscle.
chorea		Chorea (or choreia, occasionally) is an abnormal involuntary movement disorder, one of a group of neurological disorders called dyskinesias.
dystonia		Dystonia is a neurological hyperkinetic movement disorder syndrome in which sustained or repetitive muscle contractions result in twisting and repetitive movements or abnormal fixed postures. The movements may resemble a tremor.
fasciculation		A fasciculation, or muscle twitch, is a spontaneous, involuntary muscle contraction and relaxation, involving fine muscle fibers
musclecramps		A cramp is a sudden, involuntary muscle contraction or overshortening; while generally temporary and non-damaging, they can cause significant pain and a paralysis-like immobility of the affected muscle

NEUROLOGICAL		
myoclonus		Myoclonus is a brief, involuntary, irregular (lacking rhythm) twitching (different from clonus, which is rhythmic/ regular) of a muscle or a group of muscles.
opsoclonus		Opsoclonus refers to uncontrolled, irregular, and nonrhythmic eye movement. Opsoclonus consists of rapid, involuntary, multivectorial (horizontal and vertical), unpredictable, conjugate fast eye movements without inter-saccadic intervals
tics		A tic is a sudden, repetitive, nonrhythmic motor movement or vocalization involving discrete muscle groups
tremor		A tremor is an involuntary,[1] somewhat rhythmic, muscle contraction and relaxation involving oscillations or twitching movements of one or more body parts. It is the most common of all involuntary movements
flapping tremor		
insomina		Insomnia, also known as sleeplessness, is a sleep disorder in which people have trouble sleeping.[1] They may have difficulty falling asleep, or staying asleep as long as desired
Lhermitte's sign (as if an electrical sensation shoots down back & into arms)		
loss of consciousness		
syncope (medicine) (R55)		Syncope, commonly known as fainting, is a loss of consciousness and muscle strength characterized by a fast onset, short duration, and spontaneous recovery
neck stiffness		Neck stiffness, stiff neck and nuchal rigidity are terms often used interchangeably to describe the medical condition when one experiences discomfort or pain when trying to turn, move, or flex the neck.
opisthotonus		Opisthotonus or opisthotonos (from Ancient Greek: ὀπισθεν, romanized: opisthen, lit. 'behind' and τόνος, tonos, 'tension') is a state of severe hyperextension and spasticity in which an individual's head, neck and spinal column enter into a complete “bridging” or “arching” position
paralysis and paresis		In medicine, paresis (/pəˈriːsɪs, ˈpærəsɪs/) is a condition typified by a weakness of voluntary movement, or by partial loss of voluntary movement or by impaired movement.

NEUROLOGICAL		
paralysis		Paralysis (also known as plegia) is a loss of motor function in one or more muscles. Paralysis can be accompanied by a loss of feeling (sensory loss) in the affected area if there is sensory damage as well as motor
paraesthesia		Paresthesia is an abnormal sensation of the skin (tingling, pricking, chilling, burning, numbness) with no apparent physical cause
prosopagnosia		Prosopagnosia (from Greek prósōpon, meaning “face”, and agnōsía, meaning “non-knowledge”), also called face blindness,[2] is a cognitive disorder of face perception in which the ability to recognize familiar faces, including one's own face (self-recognition), is impaired,
somnolence		Somnolence (alternatively sleepiness or drowsiness) is a state of strong desire for sleep, or sleeping for unusually long periods (compare hypersomnia).

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