

Term	Definition	lmage
Amputation	The loss of a part of the body, for example the leg or the arm.	
Arthritis	A health problem, where a person's joints become stiff, swollen and / or painful to move.	
Broken bone (fracture)	Breaking or cracking of a body's bone.	
Diabetes	A disease where sugar is high in blood. This can result in many health problems including: difficulty in feeling parts of the body (especially feet) and consequent foot wounds, gradual loss of vision, kidney damage, urinary incontinence and difficulty remembering things.	
Foot wound	Breaking of skin in the foot. Foot wounds are complication of diabetes and other health conditions that reduce the feeling in the foot. If untreated, a diabetic foot wound can lead to amputation. Diabetic foot wounds are also called foot ulcers.	
Frail/frailty	Weak, fragile and with little energy. Often occurs as people grow older and their health declines.	
Hand function	The ability to use the hand for activities, for example writing, carrying things, food preparation, sewing.	
Paralysis	Loss of ability to move a body part (usually legs or arms).	
Polio	A serious infectious disease that can cause a person's muscles to become weak or paralysed. This will affect their mobility even after they recover from the infection.	
Prosthetic leg or foot	An artificial leg or foot, which replaces an amputated leg or foot.	
Stroke	Blockage of blood flow in the brain. This can result in one side of the body becoming weak or paralysed, as well as problems in speaking, feeling, thinking and seeing.	



Suitable shoes	Shoes that can be locally bought, fit well and have features that can help protect feet and reduce the risk of falling.	
Therapeutic footwear	Shoes with special features that help to protect and support feet that are at risk of wound development.	
Weight bearing	Amount of weight that a person is able to put through their leg/s.	