

Term	Definition	Image
<b>Amputation</b>	The absence (not present) of a part of the body, for example the leg or the arm.	
<b>Arthritis</b>	A health problem where a person's joints become stiff and painful to move.	
<b>Broken bone (fracture)</b>	Breaking or cracking of a body's bone.	
<b>Castor wheels</b>	Wheels that swivel (turn) as they roll. Examples are the small wheels on office chairs, or on the front of wheelchairs.	
<b>Cerebral palsy</b>	A group of conditions that affect movement, muscle tone, balance and posture. Cerebral palsy is a result of damage to the brain before, during or soon after birth.	
<b>Continence management</b>	A planned process for how a person who has incontinence goes to the toilet which is safe, effective and dignified.	
<b>External fixator</b>	A frame to hold broken bones in position while they heal.	
<b>Frail / frailty</b>	Weak, fragile and with little energy. Often occurs as people grow older and their health declines.	
<b>Health professional</b>	Health professionals include people such as nurses, doctors, health workers and others who have recognised qualifications to diagnose, treat and prevent illness, injury and other physical or mental impairments.	
<b>Long term wheelchair user</b>	A person with an ongoing health condition requiring long term use of a wheelchair to assist mobility, even if only for a few hours a day.	
<b>Incontinence</b>	When a person has difficulty controlling, or are unable to control, their bladder (urinary incontinence) or bowel (bowel incontinence) voluntarily.	
<b>Paralysis</b>	Loss of ability to move a body part (usually legs or arms).	
<b>Personnel</b>	People who work in a service or organization.	
<b>Postural supports</b>	Additions to a wheelchair, shower or toilet chair that provide a person with more support. Postural supports should be prescribed by a qualified person.	

Term	Definition	Image
<b>Prosthetic</b>	Artificial replacement of a body part, often used by people who have had an amputation.	
<b>Propel</b>	To move a wheelchair. This can be by the person (self propelled) or with assistance (assistant propelled).	
<b>Pressure wound</b>	A pressure wound is a breakdown of the skin. It is usually over a bony area and is a common problem for people who have problems with feeling (sensation) or difficulty moving and changing position.	
<b>Spinal cord injury</b>	Damage to the spinal cord, usually caused by accident or illness. After a spinal cord injury, messages cannot travel along the spinal cord between the body and the brain. Often a person is paralysed and cannot feel below the level of injury.	
<b>Stroke</b>	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 and feeling.	
<b>Stool</b>	A term to describe the digested waste that is collected in the bowel. Common terms include poo, poop, caca.	
<b>Stump</b>	The part of an arm or leg that is left beyond a healthy joint after an amputation. It is called a residual (remaining) limb, or more commonly, a stump.	
<b>Stump board</b>	A board with cushioning attached to a wheelchair, to provide positioning and support for a below knee stump. This is to reduce swelling and maintain a person's full ability to extend their knee.	
<b>Temporary wheelchair user</b>	A person with a temporary reduction in their ability to walk and requiring short term use of a wheelchair to assist mobility. This may be due to injury, surgery or an illness.	
<b>Transfer</b>	Moving your body from one place to another.	