



Glossary

Osteoporosis: It occurs when bones lose an excessive amount of their protein and mineral content, particularly calcium. Over time, bone mass, and therefore bone strength, is decreased.

Arthritis: Arthritis is a progressive disorder of the joints caused by gradual loss of cartilage and resulting in the development of bony spurs and cysts at the margins of the joints.

Scheurmann's disease: A skeletal disease that usually begins in adolescence in which the vertebrae grow unevenly, resulting in wedge-shaped vertebrae and a hunched back.

Intervertebral disc: A vertebral *disc* is the shock-absorbing structure between each vertebra

Muscle dystrophy: *Muscular dystrophy* is a group of diseases that cause progressive weakness and loss of *muscle* mass.

Cast: A protective shell of fiberglass, plastic, or plaster, and bandage that is molded to protect broken or fractured limb as it heals.

Brace: an appliance that gives support to movable parts as a joint or a fractured bone.

Osteomalacia: A disease of adults that is characterized by softening of the bones

Rickets: Softening and weakening of bones in children, usually because of an extreme and prolonged vitamin D deficiency

Caffey's disease: bone disorder that most often occurs in babies characterized by excessive new bone formation

Pseudoachondroplasia: A skeletal dysplasia characterized by short-limb dwarfism with leg deformities associated with genu varum or genu valgum and ligamentous laxity

Blount's disease: It is a growth *disorder* of the shin bone (tibia) in which the lower leg turns inward, making it look like a bowleg