



Glossary

Hypokinesia: It is characterized by a partial or complete loss of muscle movement due to a disruption in the basal ganglia.

Tendon: A tough cord or band of dense white fibrous connective tissue that unites a muscle with some other part (such as a bone) and transmits the force which the muscle exerts.

Arthritis: Inflammation of a joint. When joints are inflamed they can develop stiffness, warmth, swelling, redness and pain.

Neuro-muscular junction: The point of junction of a nerve fiber with the muscle that it innervates.

Golgi tendon: A spindle-shaped sensory end organ within a tendon that provides information about muscle tension.

Cerebral palsy: Cerebral palsy (CP) is the term used for a group of non-progressive disorders of movement and posture caused by abnormal development of, or damage to, motor control centers of the brain.

Endurance: It is the ability of a body to exert itself and remain active for a long period of time, as well as its ability to resist, withstand and recover from fatigue.

Cardiac muscle: Muscle of heart

Muscle tone: A state of tension that is maintained continuously - minimally even when relaxed.

Inflammation: A local response to cellular injury that is marked by capillary dilatation, leukocytic infiltration, redness, heat, pain, swelling, and often loss of function and serves as a mechanism initiating the elimination of noxious agents and of damaged tissue