

Cardiovascular Terms | Términos Cardiovascular

English	Definition	Spanish
Alzheimer's disease	A deteriorating and progressive disease of the brain, characterized by loss of language skills, thinking, and memory.	Enfermedad de Alzheimer
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)	ALS is a deteriorating and progressive disorder of motor neurons in the central nervous system causing paralysis and muscle loss.	Esclerosis lateral amiotrófica
Ataxia	The inability to control body movements.	Ataxia
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	ADHD is a behavioral disorder occurring mostly in children, marked by poor focus, impulsivity, and hyperactivity.	Trastorno por déficit de atención con hiperactividad
Autism	A mental disorder present from early childhood and marked by symptoms of difficulties with communication, social interaction, and understanding abstract language concepts.	Autismo
Bell palsy	Severe weakness or paralysis of the facial nerve that controls muscle movements; it usually happens on just one side of the face and is characterized by a facial droop.	Parálisis de Bell
Bipolar disorder	A psychiatric condition marked by fluctuating periods of elation and depression.	Trastorno bipolar

Brainstem	The central part of the brain that connects with the spinal cord. It is responsible for controlling basic body functions such as heart rate, blood pressure, consciousness, swallowing, and breathing.	Tronco cerebral
Carotid arteries	These are two major blood vessels located on both sides of the neck. They supply oxygenated blood from the heart to the brain and head.	Arterias carótidas
Carotid endarterectomy	A procedure that removes the buildup that causes the carotid arteries to stop or decrease blood flow to the brain.	Enderterectomía carotídea
Cerebral embolism	The result of a clot or plaque blocking blood flow to the brain and causing an ischemic stroke.	Embolia cerebral
CNS	The Central Nervous System makes up the brain and spinal cord and is one of the two nervous systems in the body.	Sistema nervioso central
Cognitive	Relating to cognition, which involves conscious intellectual processes like reasoning, thinking, and remembering.	Cognitivo
Computed tomography (CT)	A CT is a noninvasive study using a combination of computer and x-ray images of the internal body structures to look for abnormalities.	Tomografía computarizada
Concussion	A minor brain injury caused by a blow to the head resulting in a brief loss of consciousness.	Conmoción cerebral
Convulsion	A sudden, involuntary muscle contraction of the body or limb, which generally happens as a result of toxins, seizures, or fever.	Convulsión

CT myelography	A myelogram is a radiographic study that uses contrast dye to form images of the spinal column, including roots, nerves, and tissues.	Mielografía por tomografía computarizada
Dementia	A brain disease or injury that causes progressive deterioration of mental processes leading to personality changes, mood disorders, and impaired reasoning.	Demencia
EEG	An electroencephalogram is a diagnostic study using electrodes attached to the head to record electrical brain activity.	Electroencefalograma
Encephalitis	Brain inflammation, which is usually caused by an allergic reaction or an infection.	Encefalitis
Epilepsy	Sudden recurrent episodes of violent convulsions and loss of consciousness, caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain.	Epilepsia
Gait	An individual's manner of walking.	Forma de caminar
Glioblastoma	A massive tumor in the brain or spinal cord that starts in the supportive cells called glial cells.	Glioblastoma
Hemiplegia	Another word for hemiparesis, this is paralysis on one side of the body.	Hemiplejia
Hydrocephalus	The buildup of fluid in the brain, which leads to enlargement of the head and may cause brain damage.	Hidrocefalia
Lumbar puncture	A surgical procedure to remove spinal fluid using a hollow needle. Also known as lumbar tap.	Punción lumbar

Meningitis	Inflammation of the meninges, which is a collection of membranes surrounding the spinal cord and brain.	Meningitis
Multiple sclerosis	A long-term, progressive disease characterized by damage to the sheaths that surround the nerves in the spinal column and brain.	Esclerosis múltiple
Myelin	The insulating sheath that surrounds nerve fibers. It regulates the speed of electrical impulses between neurons.	Mielina
Neuron	A type of nerve cell that gets and sends electrical impulses from all over the body.	Neurona
Paraplegia	Complete or partial paralysis of the lower half of the body.	Paraplejia
Parkinson's disease	A long-term progressive disease caused by decreased dopamine production and leading to symptoms of tremor, rigidity, impaired balance, shuffling gait, and slow movements.	Enfermedad de Parkinson
Peripheral nervous system	The network of nerves that branches out of the central nervous system to the rest of the body.	Sistema nervioso periférico
Phobia	An irrational fear of something.	Fobia
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	PTSD is a mental condition that develops after a person experiences or witnesses a terrifying or dangerous event.	Trastorno de estrés postraumático
Psychogenic	Something that originates within the mind, rather than a physical cause.	Psicogénico

Psychopathy	A general term to describe a mental disorder or illness.	Psicopatía
Psychosis	A mental disease characterized by detachment from reality, with complete impairment of thoughts and emotions.	Psicosis
Psychosomatic	A physical condition or other type of illness that is caused or aggravated by a mental component like stress or internal conflict.	Psicosomático
Quadriplegia	Complete paralysis of all four extremities.	Cuadriplejia
Schizophrenia	A severe chronic mental illness that affects the ability to break down thoughts, emotions, and behaviors, which leads to distorted perceptions, inappropriate behaviors, and feelings of having a fragmented mind.	Esquizofrenia
Sciatica	Severe pain that radiates from the lower back all the way down the leg, caused by compression of the spinal nerve root in the lower back.	Ciática
Seizure	A sudden burst of electrical activity in the brain, which may lead to convulsions or decreased mental clarity.	Convulsión
Serotonin	This is often referred to as the "happy hormone," it acts like a neurotransmitter and assists with nerve impulses; it plays a key role in mood, digestion, sleep, and pain perception.	Serotonina
Shingles	A viral infection caused by the chickenpox virus. It leads to inflammation of the nerve ganglia and presents as a red painful rash.	Herpes zoster

Shunt	A connecting device that allows blood or fluid to flow from one location to another.	Derivación
Spinal cord	The cylinder-shaped tube or column made up of nerve tissue. It connects to the brain and allows the passage of nerve fibers.	Médula espinal
Stroke	Damage to brain tissue due to a severe blockage of blood supply or the rupture of a blood vessel within the brain.	Ataque cerebral
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	The leakage of blood into the space between two membranes in the brain, which is usually caused by a rupture of an aneurysm.	Hemorragia subaracnoidea
Tremor	An involuntary shaking or vibratory movement that happens in the hands, arms, legs, and feet.	Temblor