walking belt

Wangensteen apparatus

Wallenberg’s syndrome /väl’en-berɡə/ [Adolf Wallenberg, German physician, 1862–1949], a syndrome resulting usually from occlusion of the vertebrobasilar artery, and less often from occlusion of its branch, the posterior inferior cerebellar artery; marked by loss of temperature and pain sensations of the face on the same side as the lesion, contralateral loss of these sensations in the trunk and extremities, and a variety of other neurologic and oculomotor symptoms including Horner’s syndrome. Also called lateral medullary syndrome, posterior inferior cerebellar artery syndrome.

wallarian degeneration /wələrˈeɪn/ [Augustus V. Waller, English physician, 1816–1870; L, degenerare, to degenerate], the fatty degeneration of a nerve fiber after it has been severed from its cell body.

classification of nursing diagnoses. The diagnosis is defined as meandering, aimless or repetitive locomotion that exposes the individual to harm. It is frequently incongruent with boundaries, limits, or obstacles.

- **Defining characteristics**: Defining characteristics include frequent or continuous movement from place to place, often revisiting the same destinations; persistent locomotion in search of “missing” or unattainable people or places; haphazard locomotion; locomotion into unauthorized or private spaces; locomotion resulting in unintended leaving of a premises; long periods of locomotion without apparent destination; fretful locomotion or pacing; inability to locate significant landmarks in a familiar setting; locomotion that cannot be easily dissuaded or redirected; following behind or shadowing a caregiver’s locomotion; trespassing; hyperactivity; scanning, seeking, or searching behaviors; periods of locomotion interspersed with periods of non locomotion; and getting lost.

- **Related factors**: Related factors include cognitive impairment, specifically memory and recall deficits, disorientation, poor visuococonstructive ability, and language defects; cortical atrophy; premorbid behavior; separation from familiar people and places; sedation; emotional state, especially frustration, anxiety, boredom, or depression; over or understimulating social or physical environment; physiological state or need; and time of day. See also **nursing diagnosis**.

wandering abscess /wəndərɪŋ ˈæbsidər/ [AS, wandran + L, abscedere, to go away], an abscess that moves through tissue openings to a point some distance from its origin.

wandering atrial pacemaker /wəndərɪŋ ˈætrɪəl ˈpæskərmər/ [AS, wandrian + L, passus + ME, maken], a sinus arrhythmia with an atrial or junctional escape rhythm during the slow phase of the sinus rhythm. Frequently there are atrial fusion beats when impulses from the two pacing sources collide within the atrial.

An accelerated junctional rhythm that competes with the sinus rhythm is often mislabeled “wandering pacemaker.”

wandering goiter. See diving goiter.

wandering rash. See geographic tongue.

wandering spleen. See floating spleen.

Wangensteen apparatus /ˈwæŋˌstɛn/ [Owen H. Wangenstein, American surgeon, 1898–1981; L, ad + parare, to

**Walking (Sorrentino, 2000)**

- **Walking belt**, a leather or nylon device with handles that fastens around the patient’s waist and assists the health care provider with the patient’s ambulation. Also called **gait belt**.
- **Walking cast** [AS, wealcand, to roam; ON, kasta], a cast that permits a patient to walk. See also **long-leg cast with walker, short-leg cast with walker**.
- **Walking heel**. See **walker**.
- **Walking pneumonia**. See **mycoplasma pneumonia**.
- **Walking program**, an aerobic exercise regimen of walking 30 to 45 minutes a day 5 or 6 days a week. It may be part of a program to condition the heart or lower blood pressure.

- **Walking reflex**, a series of steplike motions of an infant’s legs when the infant is held under the arms and with the feet in contact with a surface. The reflex disappears at approximately 4 to 8 weeks of age.
- **Walking rounds** [AS, wealcand + Fr, rond], rounds in which the clinician responsible leads a group of junior clinicians on a tour to visit the patients for whom they are collectively responsible. In some hospitals nurses may participate in walking rounds in lieu of or in addition to report.
- **Walking typhoid** [AS, wealcand, to roam; Gk, typhos, fever, eidos, form], an ambulatory subclinical case of typhoid fever. The person may be infected with typhoid but have mild symptoms that do not interfere with the activities of daily living.

- **Walking wounded** [AS, wealcand, to roam, wund], a triage term for an injured person who is ambulatory and has minor injuries.

- **Wall** [L, wallum, palisade], a limiting structure within the body, such as the wall of the abdominal, thoracic, or pelvic cavities or the wall of a cell.