**Paget’s Disease.** A condition that results in increased reabsorption and formation of bone, which causes softening and thickening of bones.

**Pain.** Physical or mental discomfort.

**Pain Management.** A holistic approach to treating chronic pain that takes into account the physiological, psychological, and cultural and spiritual aspects of the client. Physical agent modalities (PAMs), Stress management, counseling and Psychotherapy, Support groups, and Biofeedback are used.

**Pain Measurement.** Pain, which is a subjective symptom, is measured, often by a visual analog. A wide range of scales is available for practice and research (Reips & Funke, 2008). Over time, progress may be measured by consistent changes in score.

**Pain Response.** A perceptual process that enables an individual to identify and localize tissue damage, physiological changes such as extreme temperature, and psychological or emotional stress. Acute pain is usually a warning sign of sudden change, such as a torn ligament or headache from emotional stress. Chronic pain that is continuous may have systemic symptoms affecting sleep, movement, the gastrointestinal tract, and personality. Occupational therapists can treat pain through Stress management, Biofeedback, Splints/orthoses, Physical agent modalities (PAMs), arts and crafts, Relaxation therapy, and Support groups.

**Palmar Grasp Reflex.** Flexion of fingers in response to stimulation to palm in infants. See Reflexes and reactions.

**Palmar Prehension.** Also referred to as the Three-jaw chuck pinch, this pattern combines opposition and rotation of the thumb with flexion of the index and long fingers for pad-to-pad contact of the fingers and thumb. This pattern is used when tying shoelaces or picking small objects up off of a flat surface.