CHAPTER 49

**Vocabulary**

*Match the term with the correct definition.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ thrombolytics 1. Difficulty Swallowing
2. \_\_\_\_\_Aphasia 2. Deficient blood flow to organ or tissue
3. \_\_\_\_\_Dysphagia 3. Inability to speak or understand language.
4. \_\_\_\_\_Hemianopsia 4. Vision lost in half of visual field
5. \_\_\_\_\_Flaccid 5. Without muscle tone
6. \_\_\_\_\_Ataxia 6. Imbalanced, staggering gate
7. \_\_\_\_\_Diplopia 7. Caused by a clot
8. \_\_\_\_\_Hemiplegia 8. Healthy tissue surrounding an infarct
9. \_\_\_\_\_Penumbra 9. Double vision
10. \_\_\_\_\_Ischemic 10. Paralyzed on one side of the body

**Drugs used for Cerebrovascular Disorders**

*Match the drug with its action.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Heparin 1. Anticoagulant
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Clopidogrel (Plavix) 2. Cholesterol-lowering Agent
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Tissue plasminogen activator 3. Antiplatelet
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Simvastatin (zocor) 4. Thrombolytic
5. A client enters the emergency department with right sided weakness and vision changes. You suspect the client is having a stroke. How long do you have to administer TPA to your patient?
6. A patient with a CVA is unable to speak what is this called?
7. A patient with a CVA is unable to understand spoken or written words what is this called?
8. What are the risk factors for stroke?
9. What does FAST stand for?
10. What are the warning signs of a stroke?
11. Give the patient some education if they are having difficulty swallowing…..
12. A post myocardial infarction patient is experiencing atrial fibrillation is most at risk for what type of stroke?
    1. Hemorrhagic stroke
    2. Embolic stroke
    3. Thrombotic stroke
    4. Cerebral aneurysm
13. What is the definition of a TIA?
14. Explain to your patient’s daughter what the pseudobulbar affect is?