**Chapt 48 Activity**

# **VOCABULARY**

1. Contralateral hemiparesis 1. All four extremities paralyzed.
2. Ipsilateral hemiplegia 2. Warning sign
3. Quadriplegia 3. Sensitive to light
4. Paraplegia 4. Inflammation of the brain
5. Photophobia 5. Slow movement
6. Bradykinesia 6. Surgical opening in the skull
7. Craniotomy 7. Paralyzed on same side.
8. Encephalitis 8. Paralyzed lower extremities.
9. Nuchal rigidity 9. Neck pain and stiffness

10. Prodromal 10. Weak on opposite side

**Match the drug with its action**

1. mannitol (Osmitrol) 1. Anticonvulsant

2. tacrine (Cognex) 2. Osmotic diuretic

3. carbamazepine (Tegretol) 3. Cholinesterase inhibitor

4.dexamethasone (Decadron) 4. Dopamine agonist that converts to dopamine in the brain

5.levodopa/carbidopa (Sinemet) 5. Corticosteroid

# **SPINAL DISORDERS**

Determine whether each of the following symptoms is associated with lumbar spine or cervical spine dysfunction. Indicate **L** for lumbar and **C** for cervical.

1 . Radiating pain to the ankle

1. Deltoid weakness
2. Diminished triceps reflex
3. Foot drop
4. Inability to walk on the toes

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS**

Match the signs and symptoms at the left with the correct disorders at the right

1 . Unconscious at accident scene

1. Polyuria and polydipsia following head injury
2. Hypotension and loss of sympathetic function
3. Nuchal rigidity
4. High blood pressure, bradycardia, and diaphoresis
5. Brief period of staring
6. Automatic repetitive movement such as picking or lip smacking
7. Status epilepticus
8. Cushing triad
9.  Cerebral vasoconstriction followed by vasodilation

1 . Spinal shock

1. Absence seizure
2. Migraine
3. Increased intracranial pressure (ICP)
4. Meningitis
5. Diabetes insipidus
6. Autonomic dysreflexia
7. Complex partial seizure
8. Epidural bleed
9. Continuous seizure

# ALZHEIMER DISEASE REVIEW

Match the stage of disease with its primary symptom.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 . Stage 1 | 1 . Wandering |
| 2.  Stage2 | 2. Confused |
| 3. Stage 3 | 3. Forgetful |

**CRITICAL THINKING: SPINAL CORD INJURY**

Mr. Granger is a 23-year-old admitted to your unit with a C5—C6 spinal cord injury after a motor vehicle collision. You collect the following data:

# Subjective Data

* Pain in cervical spine
* No sensation below the level of the injury

# Objective Data

* No movement below the level of the injury
* Blood pressure 80/60 mm Hg
* Pulse 45 beats per minute
* Respirations shallow
* Temperature 97 0F (36.1 o c)

Explain Mr. Granger's hypotension, hypothermia, and bradycardia below:

1. Which of the following settings is most therapeutic for an agitated patient with a head injury?

A. A Day room with family visitors and a variety of caregivers

B. A semiprivate room with one or two consistent caregivers

C. A ward with other patients who have head injuries and volunteers to assist with needs.

D. A hallway near the nurse's station with adequate sensory stimulation

2. Decreasing level of consciousness is a symptom of which of the following physiological phenomena?

A. Increased intracranial pressure.

B. Sympathetic response

C. Parasympathetic response

D. Increased cerebral blood flow.

3. Which of the following blood pressure changes alerts the nurse to increasing intracranial pressure and should be reported immediately?

A. Gradual increase

B. Rapid drop

C. Widening pulse pressure

D. Rapid fluctuations

4. Which of the following interventions nursing will help prevent a further increase in intracranial pressure?

A. Encourage fluids.

B. Elevate the head of the bed.

C. Provide physical therapy.

D. Reposition the patient frequently.

1. A 90-year-old nursing home resident with stage 2 Alzheimer disease is found alone and crying in the dining room. She says she lost her mother and doesn't know what to do. Which response by the nurse will help calm the resident?
   * 1. "Remember your mother has been dead for 30 years. You forgot again, didn't you?"
     2. "I'm sorry you lost your mother. Let's go and try to find her."
     3. "Are you feeling frightened? I'm here and I will help you."
     4. "You are 90 years old. It is impossible for your mother to still be living."
2. A nurse caring for a patient with a herniated lumbar disk develops a plan of care for impaired mobility related to nerve compression. Which patient outcome indicates that the plan has been successful?
   1. The patient rates the pain at 3 to 4 on a 0 to 10 scale.
   2. The patient has full range of motion of the upper extremities.
   3. The patient verbalizes the need for daily strengthening exercises.
   4. The patient can ambulate 25 feet safely.

7. A patient with a brain tumor is admitted to the medical unit to begin radiation treatments. Which nursing action should take priority?

1. Pad the patient's side rails.
2. Assess the patient's pain level.
3. Teach the patient what to expect during radiation treatments.
4. Place the patient in isolation.

8. Which nursing interventions can help prevent falls in a patient with Parkinson disease? Select all that apply.

1. Keep the patient's call light within reach.
2. Apply a soft vest restraint when the patient is in bed.
3. Avoid use of throw rugs.
4. Maintain the patient's bed in a low position.
5. Encourage the patient to be independent for as long as possible.
6. Provide a cane or walker for ambulation.