

# Defib Academy Ch. 18 Workbook Homework

Total points 82/100 ?

Chapter 18 (Neurologic Emergencies) Workbook Homework

Email \*

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✓ Common causes of altered mental status include all of the following EXCEPT: \*2/2

- ☐ Body temperature abnormalities
- ☒ Unequal pupils
- ☐ Hypoglycemia
- ☐ Hypoxia



✓ If the receiving facility told you the cause of her stroke was due to a buildup of calcium and cholesterol, forming a plaque inside the walls of her blood vessels, you would know that this patient has: \*2/2

- ☒ Atherosclerosis
- ☐ Multiple sclerosis
- ☐ Polyarteritis
- ☐ Liver dysfunction



✗ The patients who are at the highest risk of hemorrhagic stroke are those who have: \*0/2

- ☐ Hypotension
- ☐ Untreated hypertension
- ☒ Atherosclerosis
- ☐ Diabetes



✓ Stroke symptoms that go away in less than 24 hours: \* 2/2

- ☒ Transient ischemic attack
- ☐ Postictal state
- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Status epilepticus



✓ Patients with a decreased level of consciousness: \*

2/2

- ☐ Should be given glucose regardless of the underlying condition
- ☒ Should not be given anything by mouth
- ☐ Require immediate assessment of their pupils
- ☐ Do not require medical care



✓ Patients with migraine headaches are sometimes sensitive to light and sound.

\*2/2

1. False
2. True



✗ Patients with a ruptured aneurysm typically complain of a sudden severe: \* 0/2

- ☐ Altered mental status
- ☐ Headache
- ☒ Bout of dizziness
- ☐ Thirst



✓ A \_\_\_\_ is typically characterized by unconsciousness and a generalized severe twitching of all of the body's muscles that lasts several minutes or longer. \*2/2

- ☒ Generalized seizure
- ☐ Stroke
- ☐ Simple partial seizure
- ☐ Postictal state



✓ Febrile seizures result from sudden high fevers and are generally well tolerated by children. \*2/2

1. False
2. True



✓ The \_\_\_\_ controls the most basic functions of the body, such as breathing, blood pressure, swallowing, and pupil constriction. \*2/2

- ☒ Brainstem
- ☐ Cerebellum
- ☐ Spinal cord
- ☐ Cerebrum



✓ A lack of oxygen that causes cells to not function properly: \*

2/2

- ☐ Aphasia
- ☐ Seizure
- ☐ Aneurysm
- ☒ Ischemia



✗ When assessing a patient with a history of seizure activity, it is important to: \*0/2

- ☐ Determine whether this episode differs from any previous ones
- ☐ Assess whether anyone else in the household has had a seizure
- ☒ Assess whether the patient has swallowed his or her tongue
- ☐ Ask if the patient has had any recent surgeries



✓ A seizure lasting longer than 30 minutes or multiple shorter, repetitive seizure episodes in rapid succession:

\*2/2

- ☒ Status epilepticus
- ☐ Postictal state
- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Stroke



✓ Which of the following statements regarding congestive heart failure (CHF) is FALSE? \*2/2

- ☒ Stridor is a common lung sound heard on exam
- ☐ It can be caused by diseased heart valves
- ☐ It can be treated with nitroglycerin
- ☐ Ankle edema is a common finding



✗ The following conditions may simulate a stroke EXCEPT: \* 0/2

- ☐ A postictal state
- ☐ Subdural bleeding
- ☐ Hyperglycemia
- ☒ Hypoglycemia



✗ Signs and symptoms of possible seizure activity include all the following EXCEPT: \*0/2

- ☐ Petechiae
- ☒ Incontinence
- ☐ Altered mental status
- ☐ Muscle rigidity and twitching



✓ All of the following are associated with altered mental status EXCEPT: \* 2/2

- ☐ Seizure
- ☒ Incontinence
- ☐ Intoxication
- ☐ Coma



✓ Hypoglycemia can mimic conditions such as: \* 2/2

- ☒ Stroke
- ☐ Myocardial infarction
- ☐ High fevers
- ☐ Cystic fibrosis



✓ A \_\_\_\_ is usually a warning sign that a larger, significant stroke may occur in the future. \*2/2

- ☐ Seizure
- ☐ Migraine headache
- ☐ Heart attack
- ☒ Transient ischemic attack



✓ When blood flow to a particular part of the brain is cut off by a blockage inside a blood vessel, the result is: \*2/2

- ☐ A cerebral embolism
- ☐ Atherosclerosis
- ☐ A hemorrhagic stroke
- ☒ An ischemic stroke



✓ You ask the patient, "What day is it today?" Her reply is "butterfly." Which area of the brain is likely affected? \*2/2

- ☐ Occipital lobe
- ☐ Right hemisphere
- ☐ Cerebellum
- ☒ Left hemisphere



✓ People with \_\_\_\_\_ have a higher risk of hemorrhagic stroke. \* 2/2

- ☐ Uncontrolled hyperglycemia
- ☐ Meningitis
- ☐ High fevers
- ☒ Uncontrolled hypertension





✓ Loss of bowel or bladder control: \*

2/2

- ☐ Hemiparesis
- ☒ Incontinence
- ☐ Seizure
- ☐ Ischemia



✓ Controls basic functions of the body, such as breathing and blood pressure:

\*2/2

- ☐ Cerebrum
- ☒ Brainstem
- ☐ Aura
- ☐ Cerebellum



✗ Which mnemonic is used to check a patient's mental status? \*

0/2

- ☐ AVPU
- ☐ OPQRST
- ☒ PEARL
- ☐ SAMPLE



✓ A low oxygen level can affect the entire brain, often causing anxiety, restlessness, and confusion. \*2/2

1. False

2. True



✓ \_\_\_\_ headaches are thought to be caused by changes in blood vessel size in the base of the brain. \*2/2

☐ Compression

☐ Tension

☐ Sinus

☒ Migraine



✓ A swelling or enlargement of part of an artery resulting from weakness of the arterial wall: \*2/2

☐ Stroke

☐ Ischemia

☐ Aphasia

☒ Aneurysm



✓ A surge of electrical activity in the brain, classified as generalized, partial, or status epilepticus: \*2/2

- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Stroke
- ☒ Seizure
- ☐ Aneurysm



✓ Controls muscle and body coordination: \*

2/2

- ☐ Postictal state
- ☐ Status epilepticus
- ☒ Cerebellum
- ☐ Cerebrum



✓ You are called to a home and find a 56-year-old woman supine in her bed. \*2/2  
She appears alert but has slurred speech. Her family tells you she has a history of TIAs and hypertension. Her vital signs are as follows: blood pressure 174/116, heart rate 112 beats/minute, respiratory rate 16 breaths/minute, SpO2 95%, and blood glucose 97 mg/dL. How would you best determine the probability of this patient having a stroke?

- ☐ By using AVPU
- ☐ By using the Glasgow Coma Scale
- ☐ By assessing her blood glucose
- ☒ By using the Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale



✓ The plaque that builds up in atherosclerosis obstructs blood flow and interferes with the vessel's ability to: \*2/2

- ☒ Dilate
- ☐ Constrict
- ☐ Exchange gases
- ☐ Diffuse



✓ An inability to produce or understand speech: \*

2/2

- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Aura
- ☐ Seizure
- ☒ Aphasia



✗ A transient ischemic attack (TIA), or mini-stroke, is the name given to a stroke when symptoms go away on their own in less than: \*0/2

- ☒ 1 hour
- ☐ 12 hours
- ☐ 24 hours
- ☐ Half an hour



✓ Low blood glucose levels: \*

2/2

- ☐ Aphasia
- ☒ Hypoglycemia
- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Status epilepticus



Full Name (first and last) \*

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✓ A period following a seizure that typically includes labored respirations and altered mental status: \*2/2

- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Status epilepticus
- ☐ Hypoglycemia
- ☒ Postictal state



✗ The principal difference between a patient who has had a stroke and a patient with hypoglycemia almost always has to do with the: \*0/2

- ☒ Communication
- ☐ Papillary response
- ☐ Mental status
- ☐ Capillary refill time



✓ When assessing a patient with a possible cerebrovascular accident (CVA), you should check the \_\_\_\_\_ first. \*2/2

- ☐ Pulse
- ☐ Blood pressure
- ☒ Airway
- ☐ Pupils



✓ Part of the brain located above the cerebellum; divided into right and left hemispheres: \*2/2

- ☐ Cerebellum
- ☒ Cerebrum
- ☐ Brainstem
- ☐ Aura



✓ An interruption of blood flow to the brain that results in a loss of brain function: \*2/2

- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Aphasia
- ☒ Stroke
- ☐ Seizure



✓ At each vertebra in the neck and back, \_\_\_\_ nerves, called spinal nerves, \*2/2  
branch out from the spinal cord and carry signals to and from the body.

- ☐ Five
- ☐ Four
- ☐ Three
- ☒ Two



✓ Experiencing a warning sense prior to an event: \* 2/2

- ☒ Aura
- ☐ Aphasia
- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Stroke





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- ☐ Knowing the time of the onset of symptoms
- ☐ Gathering a list of patient medications
- ☐ Determining if the patient has a facial droop
- ☒ Asking the patient about childhood illnesses



✓ Headache, vomiting, altered mental status, and seizures are all considered early signs of:

\*2/2

- ☐ Decreased intracranial pressure
- ☐ Increased extracranial pressure
- ☐ Decreased extracranial pressure
- ☒ Increased intracranial pressure



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She appears alert but has slurred speech. Her family tells you she has a history of TIAs and hypertension. Her vital signs are as follows: blood pressure 174/116, heart rate 112 beats/minute, respiratory rate 16 breaths/minute, SpO2 95%, and blood glucose 97 mg/dL. Treatment for this patient should include all of the following EXCEPT:

- ☐ Providing oral glucose
- ☐ Providing rapid transport
- ☐ Providing oxygen to maintain SpO2 of at least 94%
- ☒ Continuously talking to the patient

✗

✓ Consider the possibility of \_\_\_\_ in a patient who has had a seizure. \* 2/2

- ☐ Hyperkalemia
- ☐ Hyperglycemia
- ☒ Hypoglycemia
- ☐ Hypertension

✓



✓ Headaches caused by muscle contractions in the head and neck are typically associated with: \*2/2

- ☒ Tension headaches
- ☐ Compression headaches
- ☐ Sinus headaches
- ☐ Migraine headaches



✓ Longer and more severe seizures will usually result in a longer postictal period. \*2/2

- 1. True
- 2. False



✓ Hemiparesis is the inability to speak or understand speech. \* 2/2

- 1. False
- 2. True



✓ Weakness of one side of the body: \*

2/2

- ☒ Hemiparesis
- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Postictal state
- ☐ Status epilepticus



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