

Chapter 12

1. Interruption of cerebral blood flow in a stroke is NOT caused by:
 - A) cerebral embolism.
 - B) cerebral diastasis.
 - C) thrombosis.
 - D) arterial rupture.

2. A stroke may result from all except the following:
 - A) severe bleeding elsewhere in the body resulting in decreased cerebral perfusion.
 - B) rupture of an aortic aneurysm.
 - C) elevated blood pressure resulting in the rupture of a brain blood vessel.
 - D) buildup of atherosclerotic deposits in brain blood vessels.

3. Successful treatment of an ischemic stroke depends on:
 - A) administration of clot-buster therapy within 24 hours.
 - B) administration of medication to restore function of infarcted cells.
 - C) surgical intervention to remove obstructive clots.
 - D) administration of clot-buster therapy within 2 to 3 hours.

4. Which of the following is NOT a key physical test for assessing stroke victims?
 - A) facial droop
 - B) straight-line walking
 - C) arm drift
 - D) speech

5. Transient ischemic attacks:
 - A) need no further intervention.
 - B) will progress to permanent disability without rapid intervention.
 - C) are a sign that a seizure disorder is developing.
 - D) need medical evaluation.

6. Which medication would you NOT expect a seizure patient to take?
 - A) Dilaudid
 - B) Dilantin
 - C) Phenobarbital
 - D) Tegretol

7. A generalized seizure is characterized by:
- A) persistent unresponsiveness for 5 to 30 minutes.
 - B) a brief lapse of attention.
 - C) a body temperature exceeding 105°F.
 - D) twitching of all the body's muscles.
8. Aphasia is:
- A) slurred and hard-to-understand speech.
 - B) the inability to produce or understand speech.
 - C) disregard for malfunctioning body parts.
 - D) altered level of responsiveness after a seizure.
9. A particularly important aspect of history for a stroke victim is to determine:
- A) when the patient last ate or drank.
 - B) whether the patient is incontinent.
 - C) when the patient last appeared normal.
 - D) whether the patient is postictal.
10. Labored breathing and cyanosis after a seizure are:
- A) normal; they should clear up within a few minutes.
 - B) abnormal; they mean that the respiratory center in the brain has been damaged.
 - C) normal but need aggressive airway management and intubation by paramedics.
 - D) abnormal; they mean that there is another underlying medical problem.
11. What signs would you NOT anticipate in a patient with a right hemisphere stroke?
- A) trouble moving muscles on the left side of the body, left facial droop, and slurred speech
 - B) trouble moving muscles on the left side of the body, right facial droop, and words that are hard to understand or slurred (dysarthria)
 - C) may be completely oblivious to their problem
 - D) trouble moving muscles on the right side of the body, right facial droop, and right arm drift
12. A patient who experienced a generalized seizure now presents with altered level of responsiveness and right hemiparesis. You should:
- A) transport immediately; this patient had a seizure-induced stroke and needs immediate medical evaluation.
 - B) expect that the right hemiparesis will be accompanied by facial droop.
 - C) expect these symptoms to resolve within 24 hours; it is just a transient ischemic attack.
 - D) expect these symptoms to resolve as the postictal state resolves.

13. Febrile seizures:
- A) are well tolerated and need no further intervention.
 - B) should be treated by immersing the child in cold water.
 - C) need medical evaluation although they are usually benign.
 - D) are also referred to as petit mal seizures.
14. Which of the following conditions is NOT a common cause of seizures?
- A) tumor
 - B) hypoglycemia
 - C) hypovolemia
 - D) poisoning
15. The front part of cerebrum controls:
- A) touch.
 - B) emotion.
 - C) movement.
 - D) sight.
16. The most basic functions of the body, such as breathing, blood pressure, and swallowing, are controlled in the:
- A) brain stem.
 - B) cerebrum.
 - C) cerebellum.
 - D) cerebral cortex.
17. During a CVA, blood flow is interrupted and brain cells die. These dead cells are said to be:
- A) ischemic.
 - B) embolic.
 - C) infarcted.
 - D) tentorial.
18. Atherosclerosis is a disorder where:
- A) blood vessels become thin and fragile and are more prone to rupture.
 - B) weakened blood vessel walls cause abnormal twists and curves slowing blood flow.
 - C) calcium and cholesterol builds up forming plaques in the blood vessel walls.
 - D) changes in permeability in capillary walls restrict oxygen and glucose exchange.

19. A school-age child is found by a teacher to be staring blankly and does not respond to her. It is possible the child is having a(n):
- A) grand mal seizure.
 - B) generalized seizure.
 - C) postictal seizure.
 - D) absence seizure.
20. A stroke patient is able to understand your questions but the patient's speech is difficult to understand because of slurring. This would be documented as:
- A) dysarthria.
 - B) aphasia.
 - C) dyslexia.
 - D) aphonia.
21. A patient with a right hemispheric stroke may be unaware of left-sided motor problems as a result of the CVA. This is known as:
- A) aphasia.
 - B) neglect.
 - C) disassociation.
 - D) cerebral motor defect.
22. Which of the following is LEAST likely to simulate a stroke?
- A) hypoglycemia
 - B) postictal state
 - C) intracranial bleeding
 - D) depression
23. When transporting a stable stroke patient with hemiparesis, it is best to place the patient in a:
- A) lateral position with the paralyzed side down.
 - B) lateral position with the paralyzed side up.
 - C) supine position with the legs elevated.
 - D) semi-Fowler's position of comfort.
24. A 32-year-old patient is reported to have had a generalized seizure and is now postictal on your arrival. Your first action is to:
- A) contact dispatch to send an ALS unit.
 - B) determine if airway and breathing are adequate.
 - C) obtain a complete set of vital signs.
 - D) interview family members for a description of the seizure.

25. You should be suspicious of a life-threatening condition in a person with a history of seizures when:
- A) he or she has breakthrough seizures.
 - B) the seizure lasts 3 to 5 minutes.
 - C) the seizure is different from the usual seizure.
 - D) he or she is postictal for more than 30 minutes.

Answer Key

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. C
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. C