

Module 28
FINAL EXAMINATION

1. The type of seizure involving stiffening followed by muscle twitching of both sides of the body and loss of consciousness is known as
 - a. absence or petit mal seizure
 - b. generalized or grand mal seizure
 - c. partial or focal seizure
 - d. limited, psychomotor or temporal lobe seizure

2. Many families may believe there is a social stigma attached to the disease of epilepsy
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Care of the patient with a seizure disorder may include all **except** which one of the following
 - a. Administering IV Valium during prolonged attack
 - b. Observing and documenting seizure activity
 - c. Forcing a spoon or padded tongue depressor between the teeth
 - d. Moving furniture away from flailing limbs
 - e. There is no exception: all are appropriate

4. When caring for the patient with Parkinson's disease, the nurse should know that these patients are especially prone to
 - a. aspiration pneumonia
 - b. peripheral vascular disease
 - c. peptic ulcers
 - d. essential hypertension

5. In caring for the patient with Parkinson's disease treatment is geared toward all **except**
 - a. symptomatic relief
 - b. promoting continued activity
 - c. expecting a permanent cure
 - d. increasing Dopamine and blocking acetylcholine

6. Depression is often a common problem for patients suffering with Parkinson's disease.

- a. True
 - b. False
7. Before instituting treatment for a patient with suspected Alzheimer's disease, a diagnosis may be quickly established by taking a tissue sample
- a. True
 - b. False
8. In caring for a patient with Alzheimer's disease, the nurse needs to remember
- a. long-term memories are usually lost first
 - b. Elavil or Sinequan may be used to control agitation and anxiety
 - c. Signs and symptoms are often subtle and may not be immediately apparent
 - d. Treatment is geared towards increasing long term function and independence
9. More than half of all cerebral vascular accidents (CVA) are caused by
- a. sudden emboli causing occlusion
 - b. gradual occlusion due to thrombosis
 - c. sudden spontaneous hemorrhage
 - d. heart attacks
10. A CVA that occurs in the right hemisphere of the brain causes
- a. paraplegia
 - b. permanent loss of bladder and bowel functions
 - c. right-sided paralysis
 - d. left-sided paralysis
11. The nurse's first priority in treating a patient who has suffered a CVA is
- a. treating cerebral edema
 - b. obtaining an IV access
 - c. monitoring fluids and electrolytes
 - d. maintaining an airway
12. In caring for the patient who has suffered a CVA, the nurse should be aware that
- a. food should be placed on the affected side of the mouth
 - b. the affected side should be checked for retained food
 - c. the affected shoulder tends to abduct and the hip rotate internally
 - d. the foot may tend to experience a dorsiflexion contracture

13. Following a craniotomy to prevent increasing intracranial pressure, the head of the bed is usually kept flat and the patient's neck slightly flexed
 - a. True
 - b. False

14. The patient is usually ambulating within a few hours following which surgical procedure
 - a. Lumbar laminectomy
 - b. Anterior laminectomy and fusion
 - c. Micro discectomy
 - d. None of the above

15. The nurse should be aware that patient who have had an anterior cervical laminectomy may
 - a. need pillows between the knees when log-rolled
 - b. be expected to have chest tubes post-operatively
 - c. experience respiratory distress
 - d. be placed in a "turtle shell" brace when out of bed
 - e. all of the above

16. Following a craniotomy, patients are usually given large doses of Morphine or Demerol to ensure heavy sedation
 - a. True
 - b. False

17. The most common type of spinal cord injury is
 - a. cervical cord injury
 - b. thoracic cord injury
 - c. lumbar cord injury
 - d. sacral cord injury

18. With cervical cord damage the patient is most likely to suffer
 - a. paraplegia
 - b. quadriplegia
 - c. hemiplegia
 - d. unilateral neglect

19. In acute spinal injuries, the nurse's most important priority is
 - a. preventing infection

- b. preventing involuntary spasticity
 - c. immobilizing the spine
 - d. Assessing motor and sensory deficits
20. In assessing patients with cervical spine injuries, which signs and symptoms of spinal shock should the nurse expect to find
- a. Hypotension
 - b. Tachycardia
 - c. Extremities cold and moist to touch
 - d. Hyperreflexia
 - e. All of the above
21. A medication that is commonly used to reduce spinal cord edema is
- a. Dopamine
 - b. Decadron
 - c. Atropine
 - d. Hydergine
22. With cervical spine injury, autonomic nerve dysfunction may cause the patient to have problems with
- a. diminished sensation
 - b. diminished motor function
 - c. swallowing
 - d. temperature regulation
23. The most important tool in diagnosing a patient with seizure disorders is
- a. EEG (electroencephalogram)
 - b. accurate history and description of seizure event
 - c. an X-ray of the skull
 - d. an angiogram
24. The child who repeatedly breaks off in the middle of a sentence to stare blankly into space before resuming his sentence, or continually stumbles or tips over glasses may be experiencing which seizure type
- a. Generalized
 - b. Psychomotor
 - c. Absence or petit mal
 - d. Jacksonian
 - e. Focal

25. Patients with Alzheimer's disease usually die from complications of prolonged immobility rather than deterioration of the brain itself.

- a. True
- b. False