Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Nervous System Emergencies

1. What is a series of two or more generalized motor seizures without any intervening periods of consciousness that can be life threatening due to period of apnea?
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*A.) Status epilepticus
B.) Cerebrovascular accident
C.) Korsakoff's psychosis
D.) Transient ischemic attack

2. Which type of posture is characteristic of a patient with a lesion at or above the upper brainstem?
p. 753

A.) Korsakoff
B.) Decerebrate
C.) Glasgow coma
*D.) Decorticate

3. What is the pediatric dosage for Naloxone?
p. 758

*A.) 0.01 mg/kg
B.) 0.03 mg/kg
C.) 0.07 mg/kg
D.) 0.05 mg/kg

4. Which type of peripheral nerve carries impulses to the skeletal muscles?
p. 747

A.) Visceral motor
B.) Visceral sensory
*C.) Somatic motor
D.) Somatic sensory

5. Which item is NOT part of the Glasgow coma scale?
p. 754

A.) Motor response
B.) Eye opening
*C.) Breathing
D.) Verbal response

6. Which is a characteristic of a seizure?
p. 762

A.) Usually begins in a standing position
B.) Patient remembers a warning beforehand
*C.) Results in jerking during unconsciousness
D.) Patient regains consciousness when suspine

7. In a stroke patient with unequal pupils, which eye will have the larger pupil?
p. 765

A.) Both eyes will be large
B.) The pupils are always pinpoint
*C.) Side of the hemorrhage
D.) Side opposite the hemorrhage

8. Which type of CNS cause is metabolic in nature?
p. 755

*A.) Anoxia
B.) Shock
C.) Trauma
D.) COPD

9. What is the adult dosage of Thiamine?
p. 759

A.) 300 mg
B.) 200 mg
C.) 400 mg
*D.) 100 mg

10. Which type of breathing pattern is characterized by ineffective thoracic muscular coordination?
p. 750

A.) Central neurogenic
*B.) Ataxic
C.) Apneustic
D.) Cheyne-Stokes

11. What is helpful to reduce the intracranial pressure?
p. 759

*A.) Hyperventilation
B.) Hypoventilation
C.) Hyperadministration
D.) Hypoadministration

12. Which is the most common cause of a seizure?
p. 760

A.) Hypoxia
B.) Sudden elevation of temperature
*C.) Idiopathic epilepsy
D.) Vascular disorder

13. What can be an early indicator of increased intracranial pressure?
p. 750

A.) Blood pressure
B.) Spinal alignment
C.) Respiratory rate
*D.) Pupil size

14. Which of the following vital signs is the only one that is increased in a patient with increased intracranial pressure?
p. 752

A.) LOC
*B.) Blood pressure
C.) Pulse
D.) Respirations

15. Which type of seizure usually originates in the temporal lobe and is characterized by an aura and alterations in mood?
p. 761

A.) Hysterical
B.) Grand mal
*C.) Psychomotor
D.) Petit mal

16. What is the first priority when assessing a patient with a possible CNS injury?
p. 757

A.) Draw blood and determine blood glucose
*B.) Immobilize the cervical spine
C.) Secure the patient's airway
D.) Monitor the cardiac rhythm

17. Which part of the brain is responsible for controlling respiration, cardiac activity, and vasomotor activity?
p. 745

*A.) Medulla oblongata
B.) Pons
C.) Brainstem
D.) Cerebrum

18. Which usually implies the patient has sustained a structural brainstem injury?
p. 756

A.) Motor findings
B.) Respiratory patterns
*C.) Dysconjugate gaze
D.) Constriction of the pupils

19. Which is NOT considered a common symptom of a transient ischemic attack?
p. 766

A.) Aphasia
B.) Numbness
C.) Staggering
*D.) Hypersensitivity

20. What part of the brain governs all sensory and motor actions?
p. 744

*A.) Cerebrum
B.) Medulla oblongata
C.) Midbrain
D.) Cerebellum

21. Which part of the nervous system controls the involuntary bodily functions?
p. 740

*A.) Autonomic
B.) Sympathetic
C.) Parasympathetic
D.) Central

22. Which type of stroke generally occurs while the patient is asleep?
p. 763

A.) Embolic
B.) Intracerebral
C.) Transient
*D.) Thrombotic

23. Which nerve fibers carry impulses from the body to the brain?
p. 746-747

*A.) Afferent
B.) Efferent
C.) Dermatome
D.) Midbrain

24. Which question should be asked if the neurological emergency is due to a trauma?
p. 749-750

*A.) Was any loss of consciousness?
B.) Have these symptoms occurred before?
C.) What is the chief complaint?
D.) Is the a pertinent underlying medical problem?

25. How many systems supply the brain with blood?
p. 746

A.) 4
*B.) 2
C.) 3
D.) 1

26. What is the nerve cell called?
p. 741

A.) Atom
*B.) Neuron
C.) Nucleus
D.) Proton

27. Which item is NOT a principle treatment of a simple seizure?
p. 762

*A.) Establish IV line
B.) Airway maintenance
C.) Protect patient from injury
D.) Administer supplemental oxygen

28. How many degrees should the patient's head be elevated if they have suffered a CVA or TIA?
p. 766

*A.) 15
B.) 35
C.) 25
D.) 45

29. What protects most of the central nervous system?
p. 742

A.) Musculature
B.) Thick tissue
C.) Fluid filled cavities
*D.) Bony structures

30. What is the space outside of the dura mater called?
p. 744

A.) Subdural
B.) Epiarachnoid
*C.) Epidural
D.) Subarachnoid

31. During which phase of a grand mal seizure is the patient confused and fatigued?
p. 760

A.) Clonic
B.) Hypertonic
*C.) Postictal
D.) Aura