

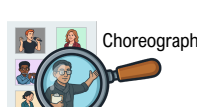
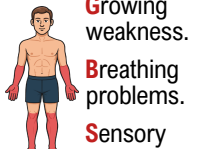
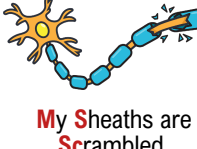

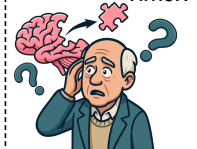


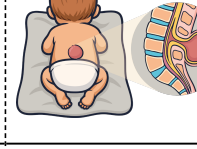



## CONCEPT: NERVOUS SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

### Nervous System Disorders

◆ Medical terms describing the clinical disorders of the nervous system.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
<b>Bell's Palsy</b>	Sudden & _____ unilateral facial paralysis.	
<b>Cerebral Palsy</b>	Brain damage to motor control center that occurs during childbirth.	
<b>Huntington's Chorea</b>	_____ hereditary disorder marked by jerky, involuntary movements.	
<b>Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS)</b> (GHEE-yan / bah-RAY)	_____, autoimmune disorder involving destruction of myelin sheath.	
<b>Multiple Sclerosis</b>	_____, autoimmune disorder involving destruction of myelin sheath.	

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
<b>Parkinson's Disease</b>	Progressive, neurological disorder marked by destruction of dopamine producing cells.	
<b>Alzheimer's Disease</b>	Chronic, degenerative disorder with death of neurons leading to dementia.	
<b>Reye Syndrome (Ri)</b>	Triggered by combination of child viral infection & _____ use.	
<b>Sciatica</b>	Pain, numbness and tingling that moves down the sciatic nerve of the leg.	
<b>Spina Bifida</b>	Birth defect where the spinal column doesn't close completely and has a _____.	
<b>Akathisia</b> (a-kuh-thee-zee-uh)	Disorder characterized by an inability to _____ moving.	

## **CONCEPT: NERVOUS SYSTEM: VOCABULARY**

### **EXAMPLE**

A 32-year-old woman develops a progressive lapse in memory and concentration, vertigo, some hearing loss, muscle spasms and walking difficulties. An MRI scan of her brain reveals some demyelination. Which of the following is her possible diagnose?

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- a) Spina Bifida
- b) Akathisia
- c) Huntington's Chorea
- d) Multiple Sclerosis
- e) Guillain-Barré Syndrome

### **PRACTICE**

A lumbar puncture was done on a patient suffering from bradykinesia, tremors, long bouts of depression and fatigue. The cerebrospinal fluid collected shows a decrease in white blood cell count and a significantly reduced dopamine level. Based on their analysis the patient suffers from which of the following disorders?

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- |       |                   |                        |                     |                 |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) MS | b) Cerebral Palsy | c) Parkinson's Disease | d) Bipolar Disorder | e) Bell's Palsy |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|






## CONCEPT: NERVOUS SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

### Medical Procedures

◆ Terms that relate to \_\_\_\_\_ and procedures involving nervous system disorders.

- They are categorized as **History/Physical**, **Surgical/Diagnostic**, and **Radiological**.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
<b>Babinski's Sign</b>	Stroking the side of foot with an object; moving big toe ____.	 BabinSKI: Big Toe Skiing up.
<b>Deep Tendon Reflex</b>	Muscle contraction from a hammer hitting a knee.	 Knee-Deep Reflex.
<b>Romberg Test</b>	Measures a person's physical balance.	 Rom-balance.
<b>Spasticity</b>	Unusually _____ tightness and muscle tone.	 Surge of Tone.
<b>Tremor</b>	Involuntary, repetitive, oscillating movement.	 Trembling

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
<b>Aura</b>	Visual and olfactory sensations that occur prior to seizures or migraines.	 An Unusual Reaction Activates Senses.
<b>Syncope</b>	_____ characterized by low cranial blood pressure.	 SINK on me.
<b>Burr Holes</b>	Small openings drilled into the skull to relieve _____ through drainage.	 Bring Urgent Relief Rapidly.
<b>Hydrocephalus Shunt</b>	Flexible tube placed in the brain to drain excess _____.	 hydro- = water cephal/o = head shunt = _____
<b>Positron Emission Tomography (PET Scan)</b>	Technique that uses radioactive _____ for imaging of cell activity.	 Pets Eat Tons of Sugar.

## **CONCEPT: NERVOUS SYSTEM: VOCABULARY**

### **EXAMPLE**

Which of the following is a true statement?

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- a) Spasticity is a type of hypertonia that can lead to muscle fatigue and weakness.
- b) A deep tendon reflex is an involuntary action that involves only the central nervous system.
- c) A hydrocephalus shunt is a solution that can never be replaced because of body integration.
- d) Syncope is permanent loss of consciousness caused by a decrease in cranial blood flow.

### **PRACTICE**

Which of the following would not be a reasonable use for burr holes?

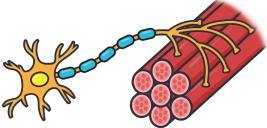
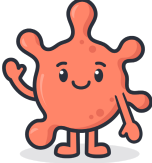
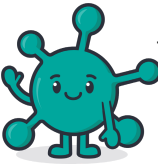


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- a) Taking a biopsy of brain matter.
- b) Implementation of a medical device such as a shunt.
- c) Removal of a solid clot.
- d) Treatment of hydrocephalus.

## CONCEPT: NERVOUS SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

### Physiology & Pharmacology

◆ Terms that deal with the study of neurotransmitters and \_\_\_\_\_ with their effect on the nervous system.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
<b>Acetylcholine</b> (ACH)	Neurotransmitter used to communicate between _____ cells & neurons.	 <b>ACH</b> ing Muscles and Memory.
<b>Endorphins</b>	Neurotransmitters that reduce _____ and produce feelings of well-being.	 <b>EndorPhins</b> : <b>End Pain</b> .
<b>Dopamine</b>	Neurotransmitter that is integral to movement, _____ & motivation.	 It's <b>Dope</b> feeling good.
<b>Anticonvulsants</b>	Prevent or control seizures.	 <b>Anti-commotion</b>
<b>Levodopa</b>	Treats dopamine _____ in the brain.	 <b>LEVO</b> -tating <b>DOPe</b> levels.

### EXAMPLE

Which of the following is a true statement?

- a) Levodopa improves mood by affecting only the peripheral nervous system.
- b) Acetylcholine is used to promote muscle contraction and inhibit muscle relaxation.
- c) A person with high levels of endorphins would be immune to the sensation of pain.
- d) Dopamine's main role is in the thermoregulation of the human body.

## **CONCEPT: NERVOUS SYSTEM: VOCABULARY**

### **PRACTICE**

What is the primary role of endorphins in the human body?

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- a) Regulate the circadian rhythm when it comes to our sleep-wake cycles.
- b) Stimulate muscle contraction in voluntary movements.
- c) Act as the body's natural pain relievers and to enhance feelings of pleasure.
- d) Regulate our fight-or-flight response to an external stressor.