

The Nervous System

WHICH WORD?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. A physician who specializes in administering anesthetic agents is an _____.

anesthetist anesthesiologist

2. A lowered level of consciousness marked by listlessness and drowsiness is described as _____.

apathy stupor

3. A disturbance in the memory marked by the inability to recall past experiences is known as _____.

amnesia aphasia

4. A sense perception that has no basis in external stimulation is a/an _____.

delusion hallucination

5. An excessive fear of heights is _____.

acrophobia agoraphobia

SPELLING COUNTS

Find the misspelled word in each sentence. Then write that word, spelled correctly, on the line provided.

1. A miagaine headache is characterized by sudden, severe, sharp headache that is usually present only on one side. _____

Alzheimer's disease is a group of disorders associated with degenerative changes including progressive memory loss, impaired thinking, and personality changes. _____

An anesthetich is the medication administered to block the normal sensation of pain.

4. Epalepsy is a group of neurologic disorders characterized by recurrent episodes of convulsive seizure.

5. Schiatica is a nerve inflammation that may result in pain through the thigh and leg.

DEFINITIONS

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term that describes the space between two neurons or between a neuron and a receptor is _____.

dendrite ganglion plexus synapse

The protective covering over some nerve cells is the _____.

myelin sheath neuroglia neurotransmitter pia mater

The rootlike structures of a nerve that receive impulses and conduct them to the cell body are the _____.

axons dendrites ganglions terminal end fibers

7. The layer of the meninges that is located nearest the brain and spinal cord is the _____.

arachnoid membrane dura mater meninx pia mater

8. Seven vital body functions are controlled by the _____.

cerebral cortex cerebellum hypothalamus thalamus

9. The division of the autonomic nervous system that is concerned with body functions under stress is the _____ nervous system.

cranial parasympathetic peripheral sympathetic

10. A network of intersecting nerves and blood or lymphatic vessels is a _____.

ganglion plexus synapse tract

11. The cranial nerves are part of the _____ nervous system.

autonomic central cranial peripheral

12. Motor functions are controlled by the _____ lobe of the cerebrum.

frontal occipital parietal temporal

13. Impulses are carried away from the brain and spinal cord by the _____ neurons.

afferent associative connecting efferent

TERM SELECTION

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

1. A patient with a high fever who is confused, disoriented, and unable to think clearly is suffering from

delirium

dementia

lethargy

stupor

2. The term meaning inflammation of the spinal cord is _____

encephalitis

myelitis

myelosis

radiculitis

3. The medical term for the condition commonly known as sleepwalking is

narcolepsy

sleep apnea

sonnambulism

somnolence

4. Trigeminal neuralgia is also known as _____

Bell's palsy

Guillain-Barré syndrome

Lou Gehrig's disease

tic douloureux

5. The medical term for the condition commonly known as a reading disorder is

attention deficit disorder

autism

dyslexia

mental retardation

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write the correct term on the line provided.

1. The general term used to describe bruising of brain tissue as a result of a head injury is a cerebral

2. A feeling of apprehension, tension, or uneasiness that stems from the anticipation of danger, the source of which is largely unknown or unrecognized, is a/an _____ state.

3. The term used to describe a disorder characterized by a recurrent failure to resist impulses to set fires is

4. _____ syndrome by proxy is a form of child abuse.

5. Medication that is administered to prevent or relieve depression is known as a/an

TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write **T** on the line. If the statement is false, write **F** on the line.

- _____ Causalgia is an intense burning pain following an injury to a sensory nerve.
- _____ A cephalocele is the rupture of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.
- _____ Post-polio syndrome occurs in older patients who have had poliomyelitis.
- _____ The nerves that control the left side of the body are found in the right side of the brain.
- _____ Electroencephalography produces a picture of the structures of the brain.
- _____ In a hemorrhagic stroke, a blood vessel in the brain leaks or ruptures.
- _____ Demyelination is the destruction or loss of the myelin sheath from myelinated fibers.
- _____ A sedative depresses the CNS and produces sleep.
- _____ A pattern of repeated hand washing is a bipolar disorder.
- _____ Tic douloureux is an inflammation of the trigeminal nerve.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Write the correct answer on the line provided.

- Harvey Ikeman's chart listed him as being _____. This means that he is in a coma.
- After an auto accident, Anthony DeNatali required _____ to suture the ends of a severed nerve in his hand.
- George Houghton suffered a transient _____ attack (TIA). Sometimes this is a warning of a stroke.
- Ted Duncan had Parkinson's disease. To control the tremors, his doctor performed a/an _____. This is a surgical incision into the thalamus.
- Mary Beth Cawthorn was diagnosed as having _____, which is also known as MS. This autoimmune disease is characterized by patches of demyelinated nerve fibers.

Joanne Ladner suffers from recurrent uncontrollable seizures of drowsiness and sleep. Her doctor diagnosed this condition as _____.

After her stroke, Mildred Carson was unable to understand written or spoken words. This condition is called _____.

Jill Beck said she fainted. The medical term for this brief loss of consciousness caused by a lack of oxygen in the brain is _____.

The Baily baby was born with _____. This condition is an abnormally increased amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the brain.

After the accident, the MRI indicated that Juan Ramirez had a collection of blood trapped in the tissues of the brain. This condition is called a cranial _____.

WHICH IS THE CORRECT MEDICAL TERM?

Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

The term that describes an intense, burning pain after an injury to a sensory nerve is _____.

causalgia hyperesthesia hypoesthesia paresthesia

Medication that usually produces sleep is known as a/an _____.

analgesic barbiturate hypnotic sedative

A/An _____ disorder is a mental condition characterized by a change in function that suggests a physical disorder but has no physical cause.

anxiety conversion panic posttraumatic stress

Only the surface of the tissues is affected when a/an _____ anesthetic is administered.

epidural local regional topical

To control convulsions, _____ may be administered.

amobarbital analgesics phenobarbital sedatives