

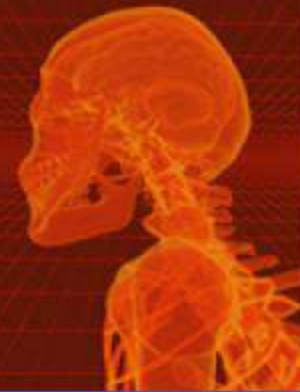
MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS

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Sixth Edition



Chapter 10

The Nervous System Part 2





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Head and Meninges

- Cephalgia: Headache
- Encephalocele: 
- Hydrocephalus: Incr. CSF
- Meningocele: 
- Meningitis: Inflammation of the meninges



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Disorders of the Brain

- **Alzheimer's disease:** Loss of brain function due to changes in brain structure; affects memory, thinking and behavior
- **Encephalitis:** Inflammation of the brain
- **Parkinson's disease:** Chronic, degenerative disease of the CNS; involves dopamine; symptoms are movement related
- **Tetanus:** “Lock jaw”; deadly bacterial infection; preventable through vaccination
- **Cognition:** Thinking



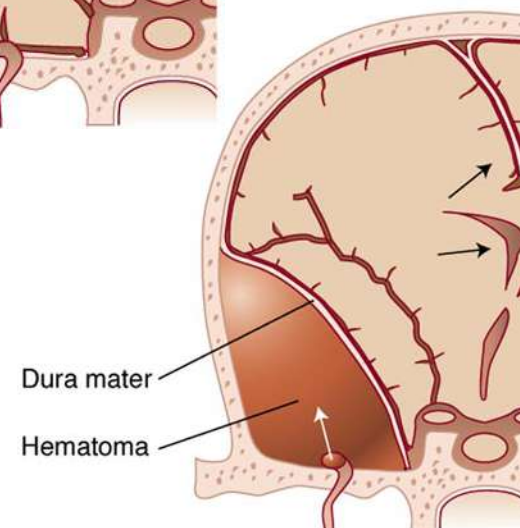
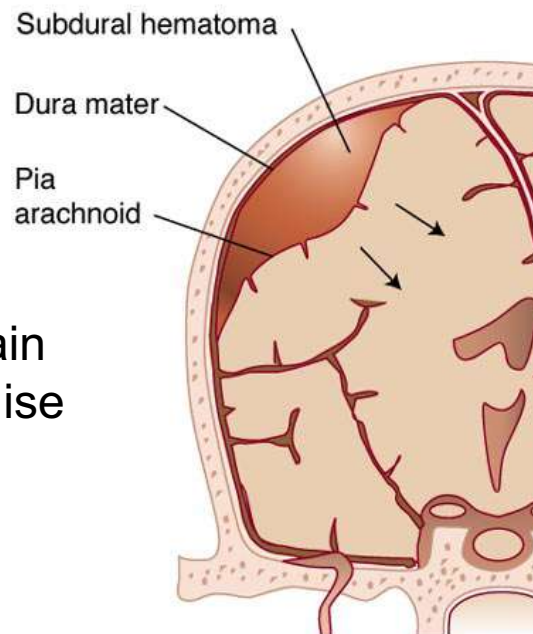
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Brain Injuries

- **Amnesia:** Memory loss
- **Concussion:** Shaking brain
- **Cerebral Contusion:** Brain bruise
- **Cranial Hematoma:**
 - Epidural hematoma:
 - Subdural hematoma:
 - Intracerebral hematoma:



Levels of Consciousness

- **Conscious:** alert Reversible confused, disoriented state
- **Syncope:** fainting Decreased mental status
- **Lethargy:** listlessness
- **Stupor:** Impaired consciousness; lack of response
- **Coma:** unconscious

- **Delirium:**



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Strokes

- **Ischemic Attacks:** Restriction in blood flow
 - TIA: Temporary interruption
 - Ischemic stroke: Blood flow is blocked
- **Hemorrhagic Stroke:** Brain bleed; when vessels leak or rupture
- **Aphasia:** Inability to communicate either through speaking or writing



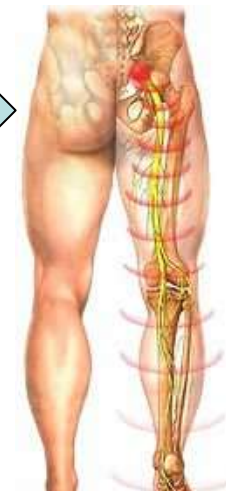
The Spinal Cord

- **Myelitis:** Inflammation of the spinal cord
- **Myelosis:** Tumor in the spinal cord
- **Multiple Sclerosis:** Autoimmune disorder caused by the demyelination of the nerves
- **Poliomyelitis:** Viral disease affecting nerves that can cause paralysis; can be prevented through vaccination
- **Postpolio syndrome:** Recurrence years after initial infection
- **Radiculitis:** Pinched nerve
- **Spinal cord injuries:** Often results in paralysis



Nerves

- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's):
 - Damages neuromuscular system causing muscle weakness
- Bell's Palsy:
 - Facial paralysis due to damage to a cranial nerve
- Guillain-Barre syndrome:
 - Immune system attacks PNS causing weakness
- Sciatica:
 - Nerve pain that runs down thigh
- Peripheral neuropathy:
 - Pain, loss of sensation or motor control



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Cerebral Palsy

- Characterized by poor muscle control, spasticity and other neurological deficiencies caused by an injury to the part of the brain that controls muscle movement.
- Usually occurs during pregnancy, birth or soon after birth



Seizures

- **Generalized seizure:** “Tonic-clonic”; convulsions followed by a loss of consciousness
- **Tonic convulsion:** Prolonged, generalized contraction
- **Clonic convulsion:** Convulsion where muscles alternately contract and relax
- **Partial seizure:** Only affect a part of the brain; can be a cue of an oncoming seizure



Epilepsy

- Grand mal epilepsy: Tonic clonic seizures
- Petit mal epilepsy: Brief loss of awareness
- Epileptic aura: A premonition. May consist of flashing lights, a gleam of light, blurred vision, an odor, the feeling of a breeze, numbness, weakness, or difficulty speaking



Treatment Procedures

Anesthesia

- Topical:
- Local:
- Regional:
- Epidural:
- Spinal:
- General:

Treatments

- Analgesics:
- Sedative:
- Barbiturate:
- Phenobarbital:
- Anticonvulsant:
- Hypnotic:



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Diagnostic Procedures

- Computed tomography (CT):
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI):
- Echoencephalography:
- Electroencephalography:
- Encephalography:
- Myelography:

