

CNS Conditions

1. What are decubitus ulcers?
2. What causes decubitus ulcers?
3. How many stages are there of decubitus ulcers?
4. What can be done as prevention for decubitus ulcers?
5. What do you do as treatment before decubitus ulcer development?
6. What can you do for treatment after decubitus ulcers?
7. What can seizures be caused by?
8. _____ are spontaneous and have an irreversible cause
9. _____ often coexists with cerebral palsy
10. List the types of seizures;
11. What are the contraindications when patient has seizures?

12. Hemiplegia is a _____ condition of paralysis on one side of the body as a result of a brain lesion. Hemiplegia occurs on the side of the body _____ to the side on which the brain lesion has occurred.
13. Hemiplegia that results from a _____ is also referred to as a stroke; a stroke that lasts for less than 24 hours is called a _____. After this type of an attack, there are no residual symptoms.
14. What can cause a hemiplegia?

15. List the contraindications for hemiplegia;

16. List the treatment goals for hemiplegia;

17. What is MS?

18. What does demyelination result in?

19. MS begins with _____, followed by the _____ that surrounds the nerve axons. This process is referred to as _____. Myelin functions to provide insulation to the _____ in order to _____ along the nerve. Scar tissue develops at the sites of demyelination. These plaques cause a _____ or _____ of nerve transmissions. As the plaques increase, symptoms become _____.

20. What are the types of MS?

21. List the contraindications for MS;

22. Parkinsons is a progressive disorder involving diminishing _____- function. The disorder results in _____, _____, accompanied by resting _____ and muscular _____.

23. What is the cause of parkinsons?

24. What is parkinsons-plus caused by?

25. List the progression of parkinsons?

26. The condition is treated _____ with drug therapy. There is _____ for parkinsons.

27. Cerebral Palsy is a _____ condition is the result of _____ that occur during the _____, from _____ through pregnancy to _____ postpartum, and up to _____ years of age.

28. Fetal brain development begins approximately _____ through pregnancy. At this stage and into _____ life, the _____ is susceptible to damage which, in turn, can result in cerebral palsy.

29. What are the possible causes for CP?

30. What are the main types of CP?

31. List the contraindications of CP;

32. A _____ is an injury to the vertebral column, spinal cord or both due to a _____.

33. List the types of SCI;

34. What are the common causes for SCI?

35. List the treatment goals for SCI;

36. Define polio;

37. The most serious type is _____, which involves cranial nerves and sometimes the _____.

38. _____ involves flu-like symptoms and meningeal irritation. In _____, the symptoms progress further.

39. List the contraindications for polio;

40. Describe post-polio;