

MODULE 1: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF STROKE NEUROANATOMY, AND STROKE SYNDROMES

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The etiology of ischemic stroke can be classified as
 - a. Large vessel
 - b. Small vessel
 - c. Cryptogenic
 - d. All of the above
2. The cerebral cortex is made up of **all but one** of the following structures. Select the structure not part of the cerebral cortex.
 - a. Temporal lobes
 - b. Occipital lobes
 - c. Parietal lobes
 - d. Superior and inferior cerebellar lobes
3. Hemorrhagic transformation, or secondary bleeding into an infarcted lesion, is often considered to be a natural evolution of an ischemic stroke. It can be serious clinically if there is bleeding beyond the original territory or if mass effect occurs. It is influenced by the
 - a. Size of the stroke
 - b. Location of the stroke
 - c. Etiology of the stroke
 - d. All of the above

Quiz

- You may use your binder as a reference to answer these questions
- Submit your completed quiz to the Nurse Clinician or designate for marking
- Your test will be returned to you to keep in your binder

4. The three main branches of the Internal Carotid Artery (ICA) – the Anterior Cerebral Artery (ACA), Middle Cerebral Artery (MCA) and Anterior Communicating Artery together form the:
 - a. Posterior circulation
 - b. Anterior circulation
 - c. Cerebellar circulation
 - d. All of the above

5. Collateral Circulation can occur because of the:
 - a. Redundancy in our cerebral vasculature
 - b. The Circle of Willis
 - c. Terminal vessels
 - d. Both answer A and B

6. Small vessel disease causing stroke is thought to be the result of occlusion of single, small penetrating arteries deep in the brain. These strokes are called:
 - a. Cerebellar strokes
 - b. Lacunar strokes
 - c. Cryptogenic strokes
 - d. Arteriovenous malformations

7. Cerebellar infarct may present with **all but one** of these signs: (Choose the exception)
 - a. Impaired executive functioning; decision making
 - b. Vertigo, imbalance
 - c. Ataxia or loss of normal coordination
 - d. Diplopia

8. The brainstem is responsible for:
 - a. Understanding written language
 - b. Perception of the surrounding environment
 - c. Autonomic functions i.e. respiration, blood pressure, heart rate
 - d. Thoughts and behaviour

TRUE/FALSE Questions

(CIRCLE the correct letter)

- T** **F** 1. The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body AND is most often where the language center is located.
- T** **F** 2. The cerebellum is responsible for sensation, vision and memory.
- T** **F** 3. The middle cerebral artery has a large territory and is most often the artery occluded in stroke.
- T** **F** 4. Lacunar Syndrome is commonly referred to as a pure motor stroke presenting with contralateral hemiparesis.

SCORE: _____ / **12**

Stroke Unit/Medical Unit Nurse Clinician/Designate

SIGNATURE