Quiz

• You may use the resource as a reference to answer these questions.
• Submit your completed quiz to the Nurse Clinician or designate for marking.

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
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 vision
   b. Impaired executive functioning; decision making
   c. Vertigo, imbalance
   d. Ataxia or loss of normal coordination
   e. 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

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SIGNATURE