

Module 1: Pathophysiology of Stroke, Neuroanatomy and Stroke Syndromes

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

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Ischemic stroke makes up what percentage of all stroke?
 - a. 40%
 - b. 60%
 - c. 80%
 - d. 100%

2. The cerebrum is made up of all but one of the following structures. Select the structure(s) that are not part of the cerebrum.
 - 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 (the anterior cerebral artery (ACA), middle cerebral artery (MCA) and anterior communicating artery) together form:
 - a. posterior circulation
 - b. anterior circulation
 - c. cerebellar circulation
 - d. all of the above

5. CNS reorganization contributes to recovery through the following mechanisms:
 - a. resolution of edema
 - b. creating new synapses
 - c. neurotransmitter changes
 - d. finding alternate pathways
 - e. all of the above
 - f. b and c
 - g. b, c and d

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:
 - 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 (e.g. respiration, blood pressure, heart rate)
 - d. thoughts and behaviour

TRUE/FALSE Questions

(circle the correct letter)

- T F 9. The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body and is most often where the language center is located.
- T F 10. The cerebellum is responsible for sensation, vision and memory.
- T F 11. The middle cerebral artery has a large territory and is most often the artery occluded in stroke.
- T F 12. Lacunar syndrome is commonly referred to as a pure motor stroke presenting with contralateral hemiparesis.

SCORE: _____ / 12

Nurse Clinician/Designate signature: _____