

Module 7: Cognition, Vision and Perception

QUIZ

- You may use your binder or the online modules 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. Give the definition of cognition.

2. Which of the following statements are correct?

- a. problems with cognition decreases the stroke survivor's level of independence
- b. cognition problems after stroke and dementia are one and the same
- c. cognition problems related to stroke may be managed with therapy
- d. patient's with cognitive problems may appear to be perfectly normal
- e. a, c and d
- f. all of the above

3. Which of the following strategies may improve cognition?
 - a. use of memory aids
 - b. making a schedule
 - c. decrease distractions, turn off tv and radio
 - d. give short simple step by step instructions
 - e. b and c
 - f. all of the above

4. What can a nurse do to help patients with cognitive problems?
 - a. ensure safe environment
 - b. giving the survivor extra time to perform tasks
 - c. make sure the survivor understands instructions by providing them one at a time
 - d. a and c
 - e. b and c
 - f. all of the above

5. What strategies can be used to help a patient having difficulty with orientation?
 - a. post a calendar to help patient keep track of date
 - b. give gentle reminders
 - c. use a bulletin board with schedule on it
 - d. maintain a consistent schedule to reduce confusion
 - e. a and c
 - f. all of the above

6. What does perception refer to?
 - a. the ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses
 - b. how we process information
 - c. how we interpret information
 - d. deficits post-stroke that will depend on which part of the brain is affected
 - e. all of the above
 - f. a only

7. Which of the following statements are correct?
 - a. practice and repetition of compensatory strategies can improve perceptual deficits
 - b. perceptual deficits are always obvious to the stroke survivor
 - c. caregivers can easily pick out perceptual deficits
 - d. a stroke survivor with perceptual deficits may appear totally normal physically
 - e. a and d
 - f. all of the above

8. What does visual neglect cause?
- decreased awareness of the body and environment on the side affected by the stroke
 - patient to bump into objects on the affected side
 - patient to eat only the food on one side of the plate
 - the patient unaware of his deficit
 - all of the above
 - b and c
9. What can a nurse do to improve a patient's perception?
- arrange the environment to provide additional stimulation on the stroke-affected side
 - arrange the environment to provide additional stimulation to the unaffected side
 - use visual cues
 - encourage scanning of the environment
 - a, b and c
 - a, c and d
10. Which of the following statements are correct?
- spatial relation refers to how objects relate to one another and how we relate to the objects in our environment
 - spatial relation problems can include tripping over rugs, misjudging the height of a step, missing the chair when sitting
 - practice will not improve spatial relations issues
 - safety is an issue with patients who have spatial relation issues
 - a, b and d
 - all of the above
11. The most common visual impairment following stroke is:
- cortical blindness
 - homonymous hemianopsia
 - strabismus
 - glaucoma

TRUE/FALSE Questions

(circle the correct letter)

- T F 12. Unilateral body neglect refers to loss of awareness of the affected side of the body.
- T F 13. Apraxia is defined as a patient being unable to speak.
- T F 14. Prism lenses used on glasses frames may be successfully used to treat vision impairments following stroke.

SCORE: _____ / 14

Nurse Clinician/Designate signature: _____