

Stroke Quiz

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Did You Know? <i>Stroke Facts</i>	What a Relief! <i>Medications</i>	Worst Headache of My Life <i>Stroke Causes</i>	Speechless! <i>Communication</i>	So Congested! <i>Circulation</i>
Eighty-five percent of all strokes are this. _____	This medication must be used within 3 hours of stroke-symptom onset to be effective. _____	This is the third-leading cause of death in the United States, responsible for \$3.5 billion in related healthcare costs. _____	This is the area of the temporal/parietal lobes responsible for speech comprehension. _____	This type of ischemic stroke is the result of an obstruction secondary to the narrowing of the arterial lumen. _____
This is the brain tissue that immediately surrounds the area of infarct. _____	Use of these medications inhibits further clot formation. _____	This usually occurs at the bifurcations of the large cerebral arteries. _____	These cranial nerves are responsible for swallowing. _____	This type of ischemic stroke is the result of clots usually formed in the heart. _____
This artery is most likely to facilitate transport of a clot to the brain. _____	This medication is primarily used to limit damage from vasospasm in subarachnoid hemorrhage. _____	This is an abnormal ball of arteries and veins that lack capillaries. _____	Weakness in right upper extremity, aphasia, and short-term memory loss are related to occlusion of this artery. _____	Sequential compression devices and subcutaneous heparin are used for this. _____
This type of stroke accounts for 15% of all brain attacks; most commonly occurs in the basal ganglia. _____	This is believed to help preserve injured brain tissue by limiting reabsorption of calcium, but it has been proved to have little benefit. _____	This "puff of smoke" is an abnormal network of cerebral arteries and veins. _____	This area of the temporal/frontal lobes is responsible for motor speech. _____	This chronic rhythm can result in the formation of emboli. _____
This stroke's symptoms resolve within 24 hours. _____	These are believed to possibly protect the penumbra immediately after a stroke. _____	This is the term for acute bradycardia, hypertension, and widening pulse pressures, indicating impending herniation. _____	This is the inability to communicate or comprehend. _____	This condition occurs 4–21 days after subarachnoid hemorrhage as a result of blood irritating arterial walls. _____

Select the answers from this list.

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| 1. atrial fibrillation | 9. Cushing's triad | 18. nimodipine (Nimitop®) |
| 2. aneurysm | 10. deep-vein thrombosis prophylaxis | 19. penumbra |
| 3. antiplatelet therapy | 11. embolic | 20. stroke |
| 4. aphasia | 12. hemorrhagic | 21. thrombosis |
| 5. arteriovenous malformation | 13. internal carotid artery | 22. transient ischemic attack |
| 6. Broca's | 14. ischemic | 23. tissue plasminogen activator (tpa) |
| 7. calcium channel blockers | 15. left middle cerebral artery | 24. vasospasm |
| 8. cranial nerves: IX (glossopharyngeal), X (vagus), XII (hypoglossal) | 16. moya moya | 25. Wernicke's |
| | 17. neuro-protective agents | |

For the solution to the Stroke Quiz, go to www.AANN.org.