Neurological Assessment

1.
The nervous system consists of the:

○ A. Brain, spinal cord and nerves
○ B. Vertebrae and skull
○ C. Heart, lungs and brain
○ D. Head, torso and limbs
◉
2.
Neural pathways may be interrupted by:

○ A. Stroke
○ B. Decompression illness
○ C. Trauma
○ D. All of the above
◉
3.
True or False: Strokes may be caused by a blood clot or bleeding.

○ A. True
○ B. False
◉
4.
Strokes may be evident by:

○ A. Sudden loss of motor function
○ B. Inability to formulate or understand words
○ C. Loss of visual field
○ D. All of the above
◉
5.
True or False: Stroke is the number-one cause of long-term disability.

○ A. True
○ B. False
◉

6.
True or False: Prompt medical intervention may reduce the possibility of permanent disability in the event of decompression illness (DCI) or stroke.

○ A. True
○ B. False
◉
7.
F-A-S-T stands for:

○ A. Facts, attitude, sensitivity, talent
○ B. Face, arms, speech, time
○ C. Feet, arms, spine, toes
○ D. Face, ankles, stability, touch
◉
8.
Decompression illness (DCI) includes arterial gas embolism and decompression sickness.

○ A. True
○ B. False
◉
9.
Which of the following is NOT a common sign of DCI?

○ A. Pain
○ B. Numbness
○ C. Vomiting
○ D. Paresthesia (tingling)
◉
10.
EMS should be called:

○ A. As soon as you suspect a neurological injury
○ B. After you have conducted a neurological assessment
○ C. 30 minutes after the first assessment so you can advise EMS if there are changes
○ D. Only if requested by the injured person
◉
11.
Which of the following is not one of the four functional areas of neurological assessment?

○ A. Mental function
○ B. Cranial nerves
○ C. Motor function
○ D. Cardiovascular function
○ E. Coordination and Balance
◉
12.
Mental function evaluates:

○ A. Orientation to person, place, time and event
○ B. Memory and speech
○ C. Comprehension and computational skills
○ D. All of the above
◉
13.
Which of the following is not part of the cranial nerves evaluation?

○ A. Facial droop

○ B. Eye movements
○ C. Grip strength
○ D. Slurred speech
◉
14.
The Romberg test assesses:

○ A. Motor function
○ B. Cranial nerves
○ C. Mental status
○ D. Balance
◉