

**Unit IV: Spinal Cord Injuries**  
*Nursing 202: Advanced Concepts of Nursing*  
*Ticket to Enter*

Madison Tuttle

Sympathetic        J  

Paraplegia        E  

Quadriplegia        B  

**A.** swelling of cord secondary to trauma. Can make incomplete lesion complete

Cord Transection        D  

**B.** paralysis of all four extremities and usually the trunk. C1 to T1

Brown Sequard        G  

**C.** neuron whose body cell lies in motor area of the cerebral cortex. The axon passes down the spinal cord and synapses with lower motor neurons

Cord Edema        A  

**D.** All motor and sensory tracts below level of lesion are affected

Spinal Shock        H  

**E.** paralysis of lower portion of the body and both legs. Injury T2; lumbar-arms are spared

Upper Motor Neuron        C  

**F.** neuron whose cell lies in the anterior gray column of spinal cord. Its axon innervates striated muscle fibers.

Lower Motor Neuron        F  

**G.** Ipsilateral paralysis, contralateral loss of pain and temperature

**H.** flaccid paralysis

Autonomic Dysreflexia        I  

**I.** vasoconstrictive response to stimulation (often in response to bladder distention)

Parasympathetic        K  

**J.** fight or flight

**K.** rest and digest

