

Ava  
Moroz

## Unit IV: Spinal Cord Injuries

Nursing 202: Advanced Concepts of Nursing

Ticket to Enter

Paraplegia	<u>E</u>	<del>A.</del> swelling of cord secondary to trauma. Can make incomplete lesion complete
Quadriplegia	<u>B</u>	<del>B.</del> paralysis of all four extremities and usually the trunk. C1 to T1
Cord Transection	<u>D</u>	<del>C.</del> 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
Brown Sequard	<u>G</u>	<del>D.</del> All motor and sensory tracts below level of lesion are affected
Cord Edema	<u>A</u>	<del>E.</del> paralysis of lower portion of the body and both legs. Injury T2; lumbar-arms are spared
Spinal Shock	<u>H</u>	<del>F.</del> neuron whose cell lies in the anterior gray column of spinal cord. Its axon innervates striated muscle fibers.
Upper Motor Neuron	<u>C</u>	<del>G.</del> Ipsilateral paralysis, contralateral loss of pain and temperature
Lower Motor Neuron	<u>F</u>	<del>H.</del> flaccid paralysis
Autonomic Dysreflexia	<u>I</u>	<del>I.</del> vasoconstrictive response to stimulation (often in response to bladder distention)
Parasympathetic	<u>K</u>	<del>J.</del> fight or flight
Sympathetic	<u>J</u>	<del>K.</del> rest and digest