

Unit IV: Spinal Cord Injuries

Nursing 202: Advanced Concepts of Nursing Class Preparation

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