

Unit IV: Spinal Cord Injuries
Nursing 202: Advanced Concepts of Nursing
Class Preparation

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