

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

Paraplegia	E	A. swelling of cord secondary to trauma. Can make an 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 the 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