

## Unit IV: Spinal Cord Injuries

Nursing 202: Advanced Concepts of Nursing  
Class Preparation

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