

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
	H. flaccid paralysis
Lower Motor Neuron-F	I. vasoconstrictive response to stimulation (often in response to bladder distention)
Autonomic Dysreflexia-I	J. fight or flight
	K. rest and digest
Parasympathetic-K	
Sympathetic-J	