Stroke

1) Which of these is the correct definition of a stroke?
   a) A sudden drop in blood pressure and heart rate.
   b) A sudden and serious loss of blood flow to the heart.
   c) A sudden and serious loss of blood flow to the brain.
   d) A sudden and serious increase of blood flow to the brain.

2) The two types of stroke are:
   a) Ischemic and vascular.
   b) Embolic and hypertensive.
   c) Hemorrhagic and cardiac.
   d) Ischemic and hemorrhagic.

3) The two basic causes of stroke are:
   a) Interruption in blood flow, a ruptured blood vessel.
   b) Interruption in blood flow, decrease in heart rate.
   c) Ruptured blood vessel, sudden increase in blood pressure.
   d) Fever over 104°, increase in heart rate.

4) The biggest difference between a stroke and a TIA is:
   a) A stroke is temporary, a TIA is permanent.
   b) A stroke is permanent, a TIA is temporary.
   c) There is no difference between a stroke and a TIA.
   d) A stroke can cause a TIA, but a TIA cannot cause a stroke.

5) Three of the biggest risk factors for a stroke are:
   a) Atherosclerosis, age > 65, high blood pressure.
   b) Atherosclerosis, age > 65, female gender.
   c) Smoking, obesity, liver disease.
   d) Male gender, alcohol use, age < 65.

6) Which of these are the most common signs and symptoms of a stroke?
   a) Confusion, inability to speak, elevated blood pressure.
   b) Weakness/numbness on one side, inability to speak, fever.
   c) Weakness/numbness on one side of the body, inability to speak, confusion.
   d) Inability to speak, urinary incontinence, loss of bowel control.

7) Which of these are three serious consequences of a stroke?
   i) Dysphagia, hemiparesis, aphasia.
   ii) Aphasia, bradycardia, hypotension.
   iii) Dysarthria, dysphagia, dyspnea.
   iv) Urinary incontinence, unstable blood pressure, arrhythmias.

8) Three actions that must be taken if you suspect someone is having a stroke would be:
   a) Call for help, make the person comfortable, and give them an aspirin.
   b) Check the pulse and blood pressure, give them an aspirin, have them lie down.
   c) Provide reassurance, make them comfortable, call a family member.
   d) Call for help, note the time, closely observe and remember the signs and symptoms.
9) Stroke victims need:
   a) Physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy.
   b) Physical therapy, occupational therapy, massage therapy.
   c) Speech therapy, medications, exercise.
   d) Occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, physical therapy.

10) Three consequences of a stroke encountered during daily care are:
    a) Damaged gag reflex, aspiration, fever.
    b) Pressure sores, contractures, damaged gag reflex.
    c) Contractures, pressure sores, depression.
    d) Mood swings, agitation, elevated heart rate.