

Medical Terminology

Central Nervous System – Diseases and Disorders

Name _____ Period _____

A. This is the most common cause of crippling in children and results from prenatal _____, perinatal _____, or postnatal _____ CNS _____ damage due to anoxia _____. Motor _____ impairment may be minimal or severely disabling. Associated defects, such as seizures _____, dysphasia _____, and mental retardation are common. This disorder cannot be cured but proper treatment can help the child reach his/her full potential.

The disorder is: _____

B. This disorder is an excessive accumulation of CSF _____ within the ventricles of the brain. It occurs most often in neonates _____. The cranium _____ is enlarged and the cerebrum _____ may be compressed causing brain damage. Early detection and surgical intervention improves the prognosis. Treatment usually involves the placement of a shunt to remove excess CSF.

The disorder is: _____

C. In this disorder, there is defective closure of the spinal cord (neural tube) during the first trimester of pregnancy _____ that results in malformation of the spine. These defects generally occur in the lumbosacral _____ area. There may be protrusion of the spinal contents in a sac. Prognosis varies with the degree of neurological deficit. The children may be paraplegic _____, experience difficulty with voluntary movements _____, and experience incontinence _____ of bladder _____ and bowel _____. Women in childbearing years should take folic acid to decrease the risk of this defect in babies.

The disorder is: _____

- D. This disorder most commonly begins as a patient complaint, but is usually a symptom of an underlying disorder. Ninety percent are caused by vascular _____ problems or muscle _____ contractions. Most chronic _____ disorders are caused by muscle contractions and are known as _____. The symptoms include a persistent dull ache, and a feeling of tightness around the head. This disorder may be treated with aspirin _____, Tylenol, Motrin, and possibly narcotics. The other common disorder is caused by constriction and dilation of the intracranial _____ and extracranial _____ arteries _____. Its symptoms include unilateral _____, pulsating pain and may be accompanied by vomiting _____, photophobia _____, nausea and irritability. This disorder is known as _____. It is treated with ergotamine, caffeine, and other vasoconstrictors.
- E. This is a condition of the brain _____ that is marked by susceptibility to recurrent seizures that are associated with abnormal electrical discharges in the neurons of the brain. The causes are unknown, but may include birth trauma, infection, anoxia _____, and brain tumors _____. Treatment includes medication such as dilantin, Phenobarbital, and tegretol to control seizures.
The disorder is: _____
- F. This is a sudden impairment of the cerebral _____ circulation in one or more of the blood vessels _____ that supply the brain. The blood vessels may rupture or be blocked by fat _____ or a blood clot _____. This disrupts the supply of oxygen to the brain leading to anoxia _____ and necrosis _____ in the brain tissue. It is the third most common cause of death in the United States. Factors that increase your risk of this disorder are atherosclerosis _____, lack of exercise, diabetes mellitus, use of oral _____ contraceptives _____, cigarette smoking, high triglyceride _____ levels and a family history _____. Symptoms include weakness _____ or paralysis on one side of the body _____, aphasia _____, dysphasia _____, personality changes, headache _____, and mental confusion. Treatment includes improving circulation to the brain by the use of anticoagulants _____, maintaining an open airway, ensuring adequate nutrition, and rehabilitation.
The disorder is: _____

G. In this disease, the covering(s) of the brain and spinal cord (usually the pia mater) _____ become inflamed, usually the result of bacterial infection. Treatment includes early recognition and antibiotic _____ therapy. Symptoms include a sore neck _____ when the patient is lying down and the practitioner pulls the head forward and the patient flexes his hips _____ and legs in response, fever _____, chills, malaise _____, anorexia _____, and changes in the cerebrospinal fluid _____.
The disease is: _____

H. This disease is sometimes referred to as the shaking palsy as involuntary tremors are one of the cardinal signs. It is one of the most crippling diseases in the United States, striking 1 in every 100 people. There is a dopamine (neurotransmitter) deficiency, which prevents brain cells from performing their normal inhibition or stopping of nerve _____ impulses within the CNS. Muscle rigidity _____ may occur. The cause is unknown. Death usually occurs 10 years after the disease is diagnosed. There is no cure for this disease. The primary aim of treatment is to relieve symptoms and keep the patient functional for as long as possible with the use of drugs and physical therapy. Stem cell research may be a promising venue for future medical care. Michael J. Fox, Janet Reno (former U. S. Attorney General), and Mohammed Ali both are afflicted with this disorder.
The disorder is: _____

I. The cause of this disorder is unknown _____. There are progressive changes in the neurons _____ of the brain _____ due to a lack of neurotransmitters in the brain, trauma, and genetics. The onset is slow. In the beginning, the patient ____ will have very mild changes such as memory loss, forgetfulness, and difficulty learning new information, deterioration in personal hygiene and appearance, and an inability to concentrate. As the disorder progresses, personality changes may be seen. Physical disability progresses and death usually results from infection. Stem cell research may be promising. Former President Ronald Reagan was afflicted with this disorder.
The disorder is: _____

J. This is an acute _____ childhood illness that causes fatty infiltration of the liver _____ and brain, encephalopathy _____, and increased intracranial _____ pressure. It almost always follows within 1 to 3 days of an acute viral infection, flu, or chicken pox. It is common in infants and children. The incidence often arises during flu outbreaks and may be linked to aspirin _____ use. Symptoms include vomiting _____, mood changes, confusion, tachycardia _____, and tachypnea _____. Treatment involves treating the symptoms.

The disease is: _____

K. This disease is the most common motor neuron _____ disease of muscular _____ atrophy _____. Onset occurs between the ages of 40 and 70. The causes of this disease include autoimmune _____ disorders, disturbance in motor neuron enzyme metabolism, difficulty producing nucleic acids, severe stress, trauma, and physical exhaustion. The symptoms include muscle weakness, muscle atrophy, dysphasia _____, dysphagia _____, and dyspnea _____. Mental deterioration usually does not occur, but depression is a common response to the disease process. Death usually occurs within 2 to 5 years after diagnosis as there is no effective treatment available.

The disease is: _____

L. This is the most common head injury resulting from a blow to the head – a blow hard enough to jostle the brain and make it hit against the skull causing temporary neural dysfunction. Precipitating causes include a fall to the ground, a punch to the head, automobile accidents _____ and child abuse. Most victims recover within 24 to 48 hours after the injury. Symptoms of this disorder include a loss of consciousness, vomiting _____, possible amnesia _____, dizziness _____, headache _____, and lethargy _____. Treatment includes monitoring the vital signs _____, mental status, level of consciousness _____, and pupil _____ size.

The disorder is: _____

M. This disorder results from a sharp hyperextension _____ and flexion _____ of the neck _____ that damages the muscles, ligaments, disks and nerve tissue. It is common after rear-end automobile accidents. Padded headrests and shoulder harnesses reduce the risk of this type of injury. Symptoms include pain in the interior and posterior neck. It may also cause vomiting, dizziness, headache, neck rigidity, and numbness in the arms. Treatment includes immobilizing the neck at the scene of the accident, ruling out spinal cord injury, analgesics _____, warm compresses, a cervical collar, and possible physical therapy _____.

The disorder is: _____

N. This is commonly referred to as a broken neck and involves injury to the spinal cord. The more superior _____ the injury, the more permanent damage results to the patient. Causes of the injury include motor vehicle accidents, falls, sporting injuries (football, skiing), diving into shallow water, and gunshot wounds. Paralysis of the body may occur. If the lower half of the body is paralyzed, the patient is considered to be a _____. If the body from the neck down is paralyzed, the patient is considered to be a _____. Treatment involves maintaining vital functions and rehabilitation to maintain the use of muscles.

The disorder is: _____

O. This is a sad mood, which may be a primary disorder, a response to a disease process or a drug reaction. Causes may include genetic, familial, biochemical, physical, and physiological processes. The person may have feelings of helplessness, anger, hopelessness, low self-esteem, and pessimism. Other symptoms include weight loss or weight gain, sleep disturbance, depressed mood most of the day, energy loss, fatigue, difficulty thinking or concentrating. Treatment may involve psychotherapy _____, drug therapy, counseling and light therapy.

The disorder is: _____