

Pain, Temperature Regulation, Sleep, and Sensory Function

1. Compare the four theories of pain: specificity theory, intensity theory, pattern theory, and gate-control theory.
2. Identify the actions of the following chemicals that modulate pain: lymphokines, endorphins, prostaglandins, bradykinins, and histamine.
3. Differentiate between acute and chronic pain.
4. Differentiate between the following pain responses: somatic pain, visceral pain, referred pain, phantom pain, neuralgias, hyperesthesias, myofascial pain syndromes, hemangiosarcoma, and low back pain.
5. Describe the alterations that occur in fever, hyperthermia (heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, and malignant hyperthermia), and hypothermia.
6. Describe the following sleep disorders: insomnia, sleep disordered breathing, disorders of sleep-wake schedule, and dysfunctions of sleep stages (somnambulism, night terrors, and enuresis).
7. Identify and describe the following common diseases, their etiology and manifestations that are associated with vision: blepharitis, conjunctivitis, keratitis, strabismus, amblyopia, scotoma, cataract, papilledema, dark adaptation, glaucoma, presbyopia, myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism.
8. Identify and describe the following common diseases, their etiology and manifestations that are associated with hearing: conductive hearing loss, sensorineural hearing loss, and acute otitis media.
9. Identify and describe the following common diseases, their etiology and manifestations that are associated with smell: hyposmia, anosmia, and olfactory hallucinations.
10. Identify and describe the following common diseases, their etiology and manifestations that are associated with taste: hypogeusia, parageusia, and ageusia.
11. Identify and describe the following common diseases, their etiology and manifestations that are associated with proprioception: proprioceptive dysfunction, vestibular nystagmus, vertigo, Ménière disease, and peripheral neuropathies.