

## Concepts of Neurologic Dysfunction

1. Define the following terms that describe various levels of consciousness: confusion, lethargy, obtundation, stupor, and coma.
2. Identify sites and causes for alterations of arousal: structural (supratentorial, infratentorial, extracerebral, and intracerebral), metabolic, and psychogenic.
3. Summarize the changes in levels of consciousness, pupillary response, muscle tone and respiratory activity as the cerebrum/diencephalon is affected through the medulla.
4. Distinguish between brain death and cerebral death.
5. Define seizure and cite conditions associated with seizure disorders.
6. Differentiate between partial and generalized seizures: simple partial, complex partial, tonic-clonic (grand mal), and absence (petit mal) seizures.
7. Define the following descriptive terms of cognitive deficits: selective attention, anterograde memory, remote memory deficit, concept formation deficit, vigilance deficit, reasoning deficit, and executive function deficit.
8. Define the following terms used to describe specific cognition disorders: agnosia, dysphasia, aphasia, acute confusional states, and dementias.
9. Describe Alzheimer disease.
10. Characterize cerebral hemodynamics and stages of increased intracranial pressure; describe herniation syndrome.
11. Describe the pathogenesis of cerebral edema: cerebral, vasogenic, cytotoxic, ischemic, and interstitial.
12. Define common terms that describe alterations in motor functions: hypotonia, hypertonia, spasticity, rigidity, hyperkinesias, dyskinesia, hypokinesia, hemiparesis, diplegia, paraplegia, quadriplegia, spinal shock, amyotrophies, palsies, akinesia, bradykinesia, dystonia, decorticate posture, decerebrate posture, spastic gait, scissors gait, cerebellar gait, and basal ganglion gait.