MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which three cranial nerves are involved in the cardinal positions of gaze?
   A) III, IV, and VI  
   B) I, III, and IV  
   C) I, III, and VI  
   D) VI, VII, and X  

2) A seizure that begins as an aberrant electrical discharge in a small area of the brain but spreads to include the entire cerebral cortex is a ________ seizure.
   A) generalized  
   B) Clonic  
   C) Complex  
   D) partial  

3) Your patient is a 19-year-old female who is exhibiting generalized seizure activity. Her roommate states that she had a seizure that lasted about 3 minutes, remained unresponsive, and started having another seizure about 5 minutes after the first. The patient has peripheral cyanosis and copious oral secretions. Which of the following is of HIGHEST priority for this patient?
   A) Suctioning the airway, assisting ventilations with a bag–valve–mask device  
   B) Suctioning the airway, applying 15 liters per minute of oxygen by nonrebreathing mask  
   C) Starting an IV, administering succinylcholine, and intubation  
   D) Starting an IV and administering 5 mg of diazepam  

4) Which of the following is characterized by involuntary muscle twitching?
   A) Ataxia  
   B) Trismus  
   C) Myoclonus  
   D) Dystonia  

5) A type of generalized seizure characterized by a rapid loss of consciousness and motor coordination, muscle spasms, and jerking motions is known as a(n):
   A) absence.  
   B) simple partial seizure.  
   C) tonic–clonic seizure.  
   D) complex partial seizure.  

6) Your patient is a 59-year-old male who became ill while shopping for antiques with his wife. Your general impression is that the patient is awake but does not respond to your presence, has peripheral cyanosis, and is making weak, rapid respiratory effort but moving very little air. Which of the following should you do next?
   A) Check the patient's pulse oximetry reading.  
   B) Begin bag–valve–mask ventilations.  
   C) Apply the monitor/defibrillator pads.  
   D) Check for a radial pulse.  

7) A common site of arteriovenous malformation and aneurysm in the brain is the:
   A) limbic system.  
   B) corpus callosum.  
   C) Circle of Willis.  
   D) reticular activating system.
8) Your patient is a 37-year-old male with a history of seizures who is noncompliant with his medications. Friends at his apartment state that he had a seizure, which they describe as being generalized, lasting 3 to 4 minutes. After the seizure, he gradually became alert and oriented. On your arrival, his only complaint is of being tired and wanting to sleep. Physical examination reveals warm, moist skin and an abrasion to his lower lip. HR = 106, BP = 128/88, RR = 20, SaO2 = 98%. The patient does not wish to be transported, though you have clearly explained the risks of refusing transport in light of his noncompliance with his medication. Which of the following is the BEST course of action?

A) Call for law enforcement assistance for an immediate detention order, restrain the patient if necessary, administer oxygen by nonrebreather, start an IV of normal saline at a keep open rate, and administer diazepam if the patient experiences another seizure en route to the emergency department.

B) Empathize with the patient's reluctance to be transported, try again to convince him to go, make sure he understands the risks of refusal, enlist his friends to stay and observe him, and have him sign a release.

C) Have the friends help you secure the patient to the stretcher, restrain the patient if necessary, start an IV of normal saline at a keep open rate, administer 5 mg diazepam if the patient becomes agitated, and transport.

D) Check the patient's blood glucose level to document for your patient care report, have him sign a signature of release, and advise him to call 911 if he changes his mind.

9) Which of the following infectious childhood diseases would most likely result in paralysis?

A) Poliomyelitis
B) Rubella
C) German measles
D) Spina bifida

10) A patient tells you that she experienced an episode of involuntary "shaking" in her arm. She describes a 1- to 2-minute-long episode of muscular jerking and contracting of her entire left arm. She retained consciousness, lacked an aura, and had no pain associated with the episode. This most indicates a(n) ________ seizure.

A) petit mal
B) psychosomatic
C) absence
D) simple partial

11) Which of the following should be suspected as a potential cause of syncope?

A) Vagal stimulation
B) Hypovolemia
C) Cardiac dysrhythmia
D) All of the above

12) Which of the following is an appropriate medication to administer to a patient experiencing a migraine?

A) Haloperidol
B) Succinylcholine
C) Prochlorperazine
D) Diazepam

13) Your patient is a 57-year-old male who is alert and oriented, complaining of a slight headache. His coworker states the patient "fainted." The patient describes feeling weak and lightheaded before the incident, and "came to" lying on the floor. Medical history includes cardiovascular disease with a history of angina and hypertension. Medications include clopidogrel (Plavix), nitroglycerin, and metoprolol. Which of the following is LEAST helpful when formulating a field impression for this patient?

A) Neurological exam
B) Cardiac monitoring
C) Pulse oximetry
D) Orthostatic vital signs
14) Your patient is a 48-year-old female who is alert and oriented after a possible seizure. Her friends state they witnessed her slump to the floor and "shake" for about 15 seconds. She awoke in less than 1 minute and was "a bit groggy" for a few minutes. She does not believe she had a seizure, but thinks she may have fainted. Which of the following questions is LEAST important when differentiating seizure and syncope?
   A) "Are you allergic to any medications?"  
   B) "What kind of medications do you take?"  
   C) "What happened just before the event?"  
   D) "Do you have a history of seizures?"

15) Which of the following is a collection of genetic diseases characterized by progressive muscle weakness and skeletal muscle degeneration?
   A) Multiple sclerosis  
   B) Muscular dystrophy  
   C) Myasthenia gravis  
   D) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

16) Which of the following diseases involves inflammation followed by demyelination of the brain and spinal cord nerve fibers?
   A) Myasthenia gravis  
   B) Alzheimer's disease  
   C) Muscular dystrophy  
   D) Multiple sclerosis

17) A seizure that remains confined to a limited portion of the brain, causing localized dysfunction, is a(n) ________ seizure.
   A) partial  
   B) tonic  
   C) petit mal  
   D) absence

18) An 8-year-old male child is alert and oriented after a brief episode of eyelid fluttering and slight loss of muscle tone, which caused him to slump in his chair. His teacher reports that the child was inattentive for about 15–20 seconds during the episode but was fine after. This most indicates a(n) ________ seizure.
   A) simple partial  
   B) generalized  
   C) pseudo  
   D) absence

19) Your patient is a 24-year-old male who is alert and oriented, complaining of severe "dizziness" and an earache for 2 days. He states that any movement of his head causes him to become very dizzy and nauseated. The patient's skin is warm and dry, his pupils are equal and reactive, and there is no gross neurological deficit. HR = 82, BP = 120/82, RR = 12, SaO₂ = 99%. Which of the following is most likely?
   A) Vertigo  
   B) Hypersensitivity of the carotid sinus, aggravated by head movement  
   C) Occult subdural hematoma  
   D) Transient cerebral ischemia

20) Your patient is a 23-year-old male in an alcohol treatment facility who is having tonic-clonic motor activity that began 15 minutes ago. The patient has no history of seizures, and one of the counselors cautions you that this patient would probably do anything to get out of rehab and that he might be faking the seizure. Which of the following findings is LEAST reliable when determining the authenticity of the patient's seizure?
   A) Unresponsiveness to painful stimuli  
   B) Dropping his hand above his face to see if he avoids letting it hit him  
   C) Incontinence of urine and tongue biting  
   D) A current history of sudden alcohol abstinence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1266</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1274</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1274</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1268</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1247</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1266</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>