

# [Adv. medical term – chapter 10](https://assignbuster.com/adv-medical-term-chapter-10/)

PERTAINING TO MUSCLES AND NERVESMYONEURALPORTION OF THE BRAIN THAT CONTROLS THE PITUITARY GLAND, WATER BALANCE, AND BODY TEMPERATURE: HYPOTHALAMUS ONADV. MEDICAL TERM – CHAPTER 10 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowINABILITY TO SPEAKAPHASIAPARALYSIS OF FOUR EXTREMITIESQUADRIPLEGIACEREBRAL ANEURYSM, THROMBOSIS, OR HEMORRHAGE CAN BE THE CAUSE OFCEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTDISORDER OF READING, WRITING, AND LEARNING ISDYSLEXIATHE COMBINING FORM REFERRING TO THE ENTIRE BRAINENCEPHAL/OHOW MANY POUNDS DOES A BRAIN WEIGH3LBSSOMN/O AND SOMN/I ARE COMBINING FORMS MEANINGSLEEPKINESIOLOGY IS THE STUDY OFMOVEMENTFAST MOVEMENTHYPERKINESINARC/O IS A COMBINING FORM MEANINGSTUPORWHICH COMBINING FORM MEANS BODYSOMAT/O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PASSES NUTRIENTS FROM BLOOD TO NEURONSASTROCYTESBREATHING, BODY TEMPERATURE, AND HEART RATE ARE CONTROLLED BY THEBRAINSTEMTHE SPINAL CORD IS PART OF THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_NERVOUS SYSTEMCENTRALTHERE ARE 31 PAIRS OF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NERVESSPINALMOTOR NERVES CONDUCT MOTOR IMPULSES FROM THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TO MUSCLES AND GLANDSBRAINTHE HYPOTHALAMUS IS ABOVE THE THALAMUSFALSEWHICH TERM DESCRIBES DIFFICULT ARTICULATIONDYSARTHRIADELIRIUM IS DEFINED AS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_MENTAL CONFUSION DUE TO DISTURBANCES IN CEREBRAL FUNCTION CAUSED BY FEVER, SHOCK, OR DRUG OVERDOSENEURALGIA DESCRIBES \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_PAIN ALONG THE COURSE OF A NERVEHEMIPARESIS IS PARALYSIS OF THE RIGHT HALF OF THE BODYFALSE; IT CAN ALSO MEAN THE LEFT HALFTHE MEDICAL TERM FOR FAINTING IS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_SYNCOPETACTILE REFERS TO \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_TOUCHINGALZHEIMER DISEASE IS AN IRREVERSIBLE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE BRAINTRUE; #1 CAUSE OF OF DELERIUMA CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AS A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_STROKEA TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK (MINI STROKE) IS OFTEN A PREDECESSOR TOCEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT; THAT PATIENT WILL RECEIVE TPA= ANTICOALAGNTRECURRENT SEIZURES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OFEPILEPSYSHINGLES IS A VIRAL DISEASE THAT AFFECTS THE PERIPHEAL NERVESTRUE; BELT DIEASENAUSEA, VOMITING, OR DISORDERED VISION OFTEN ACCOMPANIESMIGRAINE HEADACHESNARCOLEPSY IS A DISORDER CHARACTERIZED BYA SUDDEN, UNCONTROLLABLE NEED TO SLEEP\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ IS PARALYSIS OF ALL FOUR LIMBSQUADRIPLEGIAA NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY SUCH AS LACK OF THIAMINE OFTEN CAUSESPOLYNEURITISTHE ABBREVIATION FOR ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM ISEEGTHE PATHOLOGIC RESPONSE TO STIMULATION OF THE PLANTAR SURFACE OF THE FOOT INDICATED WHEN THE TOES CURL UPWARD IS KNOWN ASBABINSKI SIGNSLEEP DISORDERS CAN BE DIAGNOSED BYPOLYSOMNOGAPHY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_IS THE INCISION INTO THE SKULL TO APPROACH THE BRAIN. CRANIOTOMYANTIDEPRESSANTCOUNTERACTS DEPRESSIONHYPNOTICINDUCES SLEEPANTICONVULSANTLESSENS CONVULSIONSSEDATIVEQUIETS NERVOUSNESSANALGESICRELIEVES PAINWHICH DRUG IS USED TO PREVENT ISCHEMIC STROKEANTICOAGULANT; TPACATATONIA IS DESCRIBES ASAN UNRESPONSIVE STATE INCLUDING MUSCLE RIGIDITY, STARING, AND INABILITY TO COMMUNICATEHEARING VOICES IN ONES'S HEAD IS AN EXAMPLE OFHALLUCINATIONA PERSON WITH APATHY DEMONSTRATES A/ANLACK OF INTEREST OR DISPLAY OF EMOTIONMANIC DEPRESSION IS ALSO KNOWN ASBIPOLAR DISORDERSCHIZOPHRENIA IS DEFINED AS A/ANDISEASE CHARACTERIZED BY DISORGANIZED THOUGHT, DELUSIONS, HALLUCINATIONS, AND WITHDRAWALPSYCHOSIS IS DEFINES AS A/ANMENTAL CONDITION CHARACTERIZED BY DISTORTION OF REALITYEFFORTS TO CHANGE UNWANTED PATTERNS OF THINKING ARE PART OF WHICH THERAPYCOGNITIVE THERAPYWHICH AGENT QUIETS NERVOUSNESSSEDATIVEABBREVIATION FOR TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACKTIATHREE PROTECTIVE MEMBRANES SURROUNDING THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORDMENINGESOUTERMOST LAYER OF THE MENINGESDURA MATERLOWER PORTION OF THE BRAIN; CONTROLS BLOOD PRESSURE, HEART BEAT AND RESPIRATIONMYELIN SHEATHDEGENERATION OF NERVES IN THE BRAIN LEADING TO TREMORS, SHUFFLING GAIT, AND MUSCLE STIFFNESS (MASK-LIKE FACIAL EXPRESSION); DOPAMINE IS DEFICIENT IN THE BRAINPARKINSON DISEASEBRANCHING FIBER THAT IS FIRST PART OF A NEURON TO RECEIVE A NERVOUS IMPULSEDENDRITECARRIES MESSAGES TOWARD THE BRAIN FROM RECEPTORSSENSORY NERVEANXIOLYTIC DRUGS TREATANXIETYINNERMOST MENINGEAL MEMBRANEPIA MATERDESTRUCTION OF MYELIN SHEATH; REPLACEMENT BY PLAQUES OF HARD SCAR TISSUEMULTIPLE SCLEROSISELEVATIONS IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEXGYRIFAINTINGSYNCOPEMETAL CONFUSION DUE TO DISTURBANCES IN CEREBRAL FUNCTION CAUSED BY FEVER, SHOCK OR DRUG OVERDOSEDELIRUMACETYLCHOLINE IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS CHEMICAL RELEASED INTO A SYNAPSENEUROTANSMITTERMASS OF BLOOD UNDER THE DURA MATERSUBDURAL HEMATOMA SDASLOW MOVEMENTBRADYKINESIADETERIORATION OF MENTAL CAPACITY (DEMENTIA) BEGINNING IN MIDDLE AGE; CEREBRAL CORTEX ATROPHY, MICROSCOPIC NEUROFIBRILLARY TANGLESALZHEIMER DISEASESEIZURE OF SLEEPNARCOLEPSYAMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS IS ALSO KNOWN ASLOUGEHRIG DISEASEREMOVAL OF A HERNIATED DISKDISKECTOMY