

# Adv. medical term – chapter 10



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

PERTAINING TO MUSCLES AND NERVES MYONEURAL PORTION OF THE BRAIN THAT CONTROLS THE PITUITARY GLAND, WATER BALANCE, AND BODY TEMPERATURE: HYPOTHALAMUS ON ADV. MEDICAL TERM - CHAPTER 10 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now INABILITY TO SPEAK APHASIA PARALYSIS OF FOUR EXTREMITIES QUADRIPLEGIA CEREBRAL ANEURYSM, THROMBOSIS, OR HEMORRHAGE CAN BE THE CAUSE OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT DISORDER OF READING, WRITING, AND LEARNING IS DYSLLEXIA THE COMBINING FORM REFERRING TO THE ENTIRE BRAIN ENCEPHAL/O HOW MANY POUNDS DOES A BRAIN WEIGH 3 LBSSOMN/O AND SOMN/I ARE COMBINING FORMS MEANINGSLEEP KINESIOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF MOVEMENT FAST MOVEMENT HYPERKINESIA ARC/O IS A COMBINING FORM MEANING STUPOR WHICH COMBINING FORM MEANS BODY SOMAT/O \_\_\_\_\_ PASSES NUTRIENTS FROM BLOOD TO NEURONS ASTROCYTES BREATHING, BODY TEMPERATURE, AND HEART RATE ARE CONTROLLED BY THE BRAINSTEM THE SPINAL CORD IS PART OF THE \_\_\_\_\_ NERVOUS SYSTEM CENTRAL THERE ARE 31 PAIRS OF \_\_\_\_\_ NERVE SPINAL MOTOR NERVES CONDUCT MOTOR IMPULSES FROM THE \_\_\_\_\_ TO MUSCLES AND GLANDS BRAIN THE HYPOTHALAMUS IS ABOVE THE THALAMUS FALSE WHICH TERM DESCRIBES DIFFICULT ARTICULATION DYSPHAGIA DELIRIUM IS DEFINED AS \_\_\_\_\_ MENTAL CONFUSION DUE TO DISTURBANCES IN CEREBRAL FUNCTION CAUSED BY FEVER, SHOCK, OR DRUG OVERDOSE NEURALGIA DESCRIBES \_\_\_\_\_ PAIN ALONG THE COURSE OF A NERVE HEMIPARESIS IS PARALYSIS OF THE RIGHT HALF OF THE BODY FALSE; IT CAN ALSO MEAN THE LEFT HALF THE MEDICAL TERM FOR FAINTING IS \_\_\_\_\_ SYNCOPETACTILE REFERS TO \_\_\_\_\_ TOUCHING ALZHEIMER DISEASE IS AN

IRREVERSIBLE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE BRAIN TRUE; #1 CAUSE OF OF DELIRIUM A CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AS A \_\_\_\_\_ STROKE A TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK (MINI STROKE) IS OFTEN A PREDECESSOR TO CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT; THAT PATIENT WILL RECEIVE TPA = ANTICOAGULANT RECURRENT SEIZURES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF EPILEPSY SHINGLES IS A VIRAL DISEASE THAT AFFECTS THE PERIPHERAL NERVE TRUE; BELT DISEASE NAUSEA, VOMITING, OR DISORDERED VISION OFTEN ACCOMPANIES MIGRAINE HEADACHES NARCOLEPSY IS A DISORDER CHARACTERIZED BY A SUDDEN, UNCONTROLLABLE NEED TO SLEEP \_\_\_\_\_ IS PARALYSIS OF ALL FOUR LIMBS QUADRIPLEGIA A NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY SUCH AS LACK OF THIAMINE OFTEN CAUSES POLYNEURITIS THE ABBREVIATION FOR ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY IS EEG THE PATHOLOGIC RESPONSE TO STIMULATION OF THE PLANTAR SURFACE OF THE FOOT INDICATED WHEN THE TOES CURL UPWARD IS KNOWN AS BABINSKI SIGN SLEEP DISORDERS CAN BE DIAGNOSED BY POLYSOMNOGRAPHY \_\_\_\_\_ IS THE INCISION INTO THE SKULL TO APPROACH THE BRAIN.

CRANIOTOMY ANTI-DEPRESSANT COUNTERACTS

DEPRESSION HYPNOTIC INDUCES SLEEP ANTI-CONVULSANT LESSENS CONVULSIONS SEDATIVE QUIETS NERVOUSNESS ANALGESIC RELIEVES PAIN WHICH DRUG IS USED TO PREVENT ISCHEMIC STROKE ANTICOAGULANT; TPA CATATONIA IS DESCRIBES AS AN UNRESPONSIVE STATE INCLUDING MUSCLE RIGIDITY, STARING, AND INABILITY TO COMMUNICATE HEARING VOICES IN ONE'S HEAD IS AN EXAMPLE OF HALLUCINATION A PERSON WITH APATHY DEMONSTRATES A LACK OF INTEREST OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION MANIC DEPRESSION IS ALSO KNOWN AS BIPOLAR

DISORDERSCHIZOPHRENIA IS DEFINED AS A/DISEASE CHARACTERIZED BY  
DISORGANIZED THOUGHT, DELUSIONS, HALLUCINATIONS, AND  
WITHDRAWALPSYCHOSIS IS DEFINES AS A/MENTAL 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 RECEPTORSENSORY 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 SYNAPSENEUROTRANSMITTERMASS 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