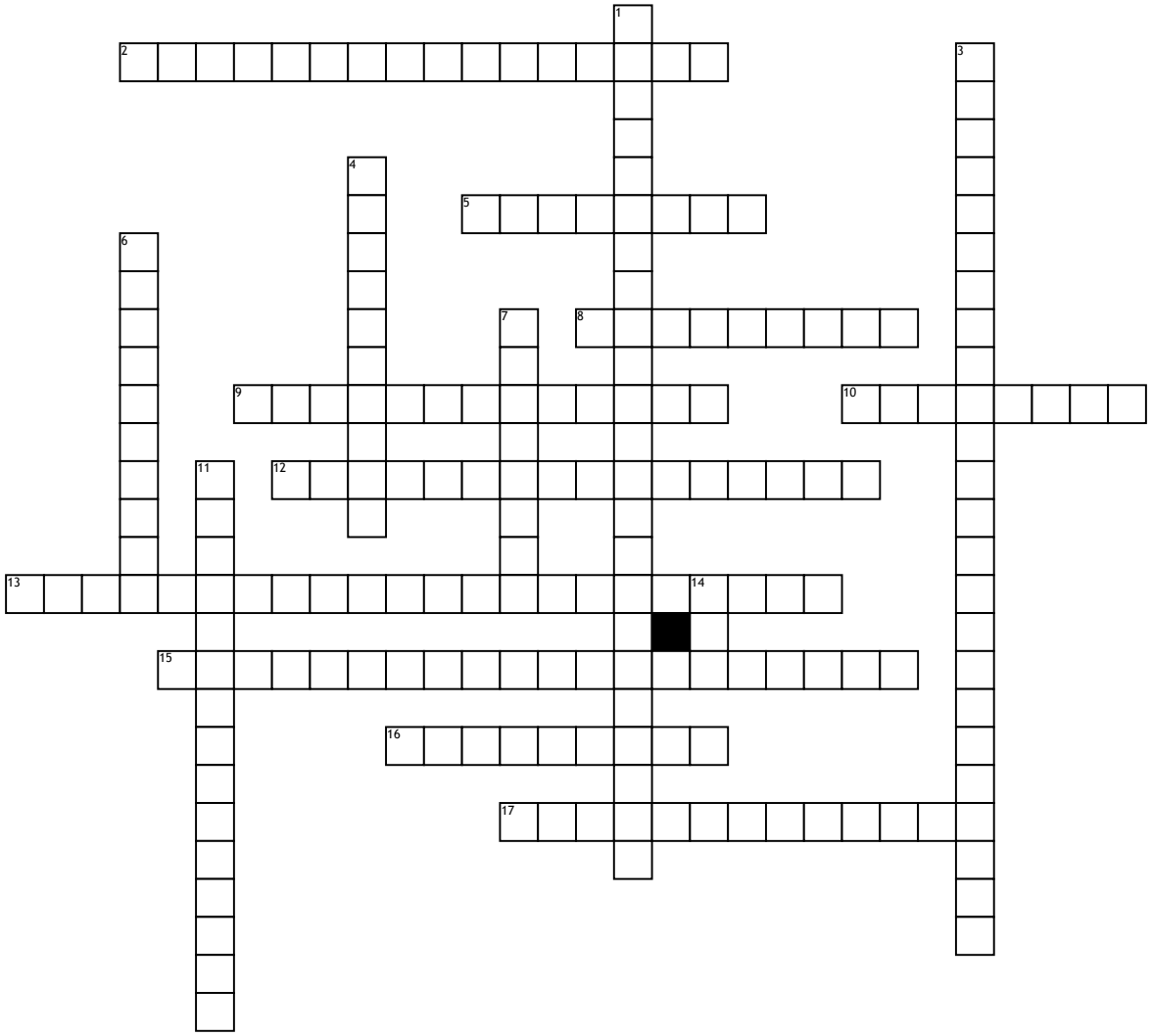
Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 24 and 25



Across

2. Bleeding is slow because the hematoma is venous bleeding, Signs and symptoms of the hematoma gradually worsen over a prolonged period of time.

5. Is a dilation of the wall of an artery or vein. The swelling of this cause the thin walls to be prone to rupture.

8. Is a delicate membrane loosely attached to the dura. Forms the arachnoid villa which allows CSF to flow into the sinuses.

9. Complete occlusion of this artery causes death due to ischemia of brainstem nuclei and tracts that control vital functions.

10. Three layers that cover the brain and spinal cord.

12. Results from arterial bleeding between the skull and the dura mater. Often occurs when the middle meningeal artery is torn by fracture of the temporal or parietal bone.

13. Stroke within this area results in personality changes with contralateral hemiplegia and hemisensory loss.

15. Stroke within this area deprives the optic radiation and the lateral parts of the sensorimotor cortex and adjacent white matter of blood. This produces contralateral homonymous hemianopia combined with contralateral hemiplegia and hemisensory loss. The upper limb and face are more affected.

16. surrounds the brain and consists of an outer layer that firmly bounds to the inside of the skull

17. When CSF is blocked and pressure builds in the ventricles.

Down

1. Stroke within this area causes eye movement paresis and paralysis affecting the muscles innervated by the oculomotor nerve.

3. Includes the ventricles, the meninges and CSF. Regulates the extracellular milieu and protects the CNS.

4. Is inflammation of the membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord. Pain intensifies with upright position, with head movement, and with sneezing or coughing.

6. Deprives the downstream vessels of blood and the extravascular blood exerts pressure on the surrounding brain. Worse deficits within hours of onset, then improvement as edema decreases.

7. The innermost layer, tightly apposed to the surfaces of the brain and spinal cord, portions of this help anchor the spinal cord to the dura mater

11. Occurs when an embolus or thrombus lodges in a vessel, obstructing blood flow. Typically, it is an almost immediate onset of deficits.

14. A brief, focal loss of brain function with full recovery from neurologic deficits within 24 hours.