

Neuromuscular Conditions Post-Test

- 1) Bulbar weakness refers to weakness of the _____ muscles.
 - a) abdominal
 - b) intercostal
 - c) jaw, throat, and tongue
 - d) diaphragmatic

- 2) Percutaneous nerve stimulation with surface recording of conduction is known as a _____ study.
 - a) nerve conduction
 - b) needle electromyography
 - c) neuromuscular junction
 - d) train-of-four

- 3) The most common neuromuscular condition associated with intensive care unit admission is _____.
 - a) myasthenia gravis
 - b) Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - c) amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - d) muscular dystrophy

- 4) Plasmapheresis and intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) are used to treat which conditions?
 - a) Myasthenia gravis
 - b) Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - d) A and B only

- 5) Fasciculation and exaggerated emotional expressions are associated with which condition?
 - a) Spinal muscle atrophy
 - b) Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - d) Duchenne's muscular dystrophy

Neuromuscular Conditions Post-Test

- 6) Which condition is restricted to the male gender?
- a) Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
 - b) Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - d) Spinal muscle atrophy
- 7) Tongue fasciculation is a cardinal sign for _____.
- a) Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
 - b) Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - c) spinal muscle atrophy
 - d) amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- 8) Risk factors for acquisition of critical illness polyneuropathy (CIP) and critical illness myopathy (CIM) include which of the following?
- a) Corticosteroids
 - b) Neuromuscular blocking agents
 - c) Aminoglycosides
 - d) All of the above
- 9) Measurement of _____ is NOT a sensitive assessment of respiratory muscle strength.
- a) Lung volumes
 - b) Expiratory flow rate
 - c) Maximal inspiratory pressure
 - d) Sniff nasal inspiratory pressure
- 10) The primary assessment technique to determine the need for nocturnal noninvasive ventilation for patients with neuromuscular disease is _____.
- a) arterial blood gas analysis
 - b) polysomnography
 - c) respiratory inductive plethysmography
 - d) serial measurement of sniff nasal inspiratory pressure