

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Abnormal Neuro Findings

1. This is the most severe form of aphasia, and is applied to patients who can produce few recognizable words and understand little or no spoken language  
A. Dysphonia
2. Difficult or unclear articulation of speech that is otherwise linguistically normal  
B. wernicke's aphasia
3. Difficulty in speaking due to a physical disorder of the mouth, tongue, throat, or vocal cords.  
C. Gordon sign
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sign is one of the physically demonstrable symptoms of meningitis. Severe neck stiffness causes a patient's hips and knees to flex when the neck is flexed.  
D. brudzinski test
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a clinical sign in which squeezing the calf muscle elicits an extensor plantar reflex. It is found in patients with pyramidal tract lesions  
E. Opisthotonos
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is dorsiflexion of the great toe elicited by irritation downward of the medial side of the tibia. It is one of a number of Babinski-like responses.  
F. Oppenheim's sign
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the normal reflexes in infants. Reflexes are responses that occur when the body receives a certain stimulus. This is an abnormal reflex in children older than two and adults, indicating a disorder of the CNS.  
G. global aphasia
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a specific abnormal posture associated with conditions and injuries that impair brain and muscle function. The characteristic symptoms are a severely arched or curved spine and head and heels that tilt backward.  
H. dysarthria
9. \_\_\_\_\_ in humans results from a midbrain lesion and is manifested by an exaggerated extensor posture of all extremities. It is characterized by shortening and lengthening reactions  
I. Decorticate posturing
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a stereotyped response to noxious stimuli. In the upper extremity, it consists of flexion of the arm, wrist, and fingers; in the lower extremity, it consists of extension, internal rotation, and plantar flexion.  
J. decerebrate rigidity

11. Damage in this area of the brain is characterized by superficially fluent, grammatical speech but an inability to use or understand more than the most basic nouns and verbs.

K. Babinski reflex

12. Damage to this area of the brain is characterized by an ability to comprehend what is being said, but be unable to speak fluently because your brain is having trouble communicating efficiently to all of the muscles needed to form words.

L. Broca's