Complete, scan and email to **cpd@denovomedica.com**. Alternatively, you can complete this questionnaire online at **www.denovomedica.com**. Fill in your details using **clear block letters** and mark the answers with a tick (✔).

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1. The penumbra is an area:

- ☐ **A** Where there is an occlusion or rupture of blood vessels
- ☐ **B** Of irreversible brain injury
- ☐ **C** With marginal blood supply but brain tissue is currently dysfunctional
- ☐ **D** All of the above

2. The common cause of an ischaemic stroke is:

- ☐ **A** A lack of blood supply to an area of the brain
- ☐ **B** A lack of oxygen to an area of the brain
- ☐ **C** A lack of nutrients to an area of the brain
- ☐ **D** All of the above

3. The primary functions of the nervous system are to:

- ☐ **A** Receive information through our five senses
- ☐ **B** Enlarge our memory capacity
- ☐ **C** Monitor, integrate and respond to information
- ☐ **D** Allow us to communicate

4. The brain is comprised of:

- ☐ **A** Cerebrum
- ☐ **B** Cerebellum
- ☐ **C** Brainstem
- ☐ **D** Neurons and axons
- ☐ **E** All of the above

5. The cerebrum is divided into the following areas:

- ☐ **A** The right and left hemispheres
- ☐ **B** Wernicke area, frontal lobe, broca area, sensory strip
- ☐ **C** Frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe, occipital lobe
- ☐ **D** Temporal lobe, Wernicke area, parietal lobe, occipital lobe
- ☐ **E** A and C
- ☐ **F** D and B
- ☐ **G** A and D

6. If your memory, hearing, sequencing and organisation and language understanding is impaired, then the following region of your brain is most likely affected:

- ☐ **A** Parietal lobe
- ☐ **B** Occipital lobe
- ☐ **C** Frontal lobe
- ☐ **D** Temporal lobe

7. The dura mater is:

- ☐ **A** A thin membrane under the base of the skull
- ☐ **B** The protective covering around the spinal cord
- ☐ **C** A thick strong membrane which aligns to the inside of the skull
- ☐ **D** A membrane which separates the left and right hemispheres

8. The function of the cerebrospinal fluid is:

- ☐ **A** To cushion the brain from injuries
- ☐ **B** To transfer neuro-impulses
- ☐ **C** To connect the left and right hemispheres of the brain
- ☐ **D** To assist with memory

9. The Circle of Willis is an area of the brain where:

- ☐ **A** The blood is collected and passed to the internal jugular
- ☐ **B** The basilar artery and internal carotid arteries communicate with each other
- ☐ **C** Blood clots are most likely to form
- ☐ **D** The cerebrospinal spinal fluid is manufactured

10. Cerebral autoregulation is:

- ☐ **A** An uncontrolled change in cerebral perfusion pressure
- ☐ **B** A sudden spike in mean arterial blood pressure
- ☐ **C** The mechanism where cerebral blood flow remains relatively constant
- ☐ **D** Regulated better in other organs than in the brain

11. If a stroke patient is not treated in time, the following can occur:

- ☐ **A** Emotional consequences
- ☐ **B** Fatal consequences
- ☐ **C** Physical consequences
- ☐ **D** All of the above

12. Components of a clot include:

- ☐ **A** Platelets
- ☐ **C** Red blood cells
- ☐ **B** Fibrin
- ☐ **D** All of the above

13. Which are the two types of stroke?

- ☐ **A** Heat stroke, sun stroke
- ☐ **C** Haemorrhagic, ischaemic
- ☐ **B** Ischaemic, CVA
- ☐ **D** Heat stroke, ischaemic

14. The definition of a TIA is:

- ☐ **A** The rupture of a blood vessel
- ☐ **C** Thrombotic or embolic occlusion
- ☐ **B** Brief episode of neurological dysfunction
- ☐ **D** Permanent cerebral infarction

15. The TOAST classification assesses the following:

- ☐ **A** Stroke of undetermined aetiology
- ☐ **C** Cerebrosclerosis
- ☐ **E** Stroke of other undetermined aetiology
- ☐ **B** Small artery occlusion
- ☐ **D** Cardioembolic infarct
- ☐ **F** All of the above

16. The split between ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke is as follows:

- ☐ **A** Ischaemic stroke 80%
- ☐ **C** Ischaemic stroke 87%
- ☐ **E** C and D
- ☐ **G** B and C
- ☐ **B** Haemorrhagic stroke 13%
- ☐ **D** Haemorrhagic stroke 15%
- ☐ **F** A and B

17. The main syndromes of an ischaemic stroke are:

- ☐ **A** Lacunar
- ☐ **C** Atherosclerotic
- ☐ **B** Embolic
- ☐ **D** All of the above

18. A small embolus occluding an artery may result in the following symptoms:

- ☐ **A** Discrete focal signs
- ☐ **C** Cortical signs
- ☐ **B** Seizures
- ☐ **D** All of the above

19. Typical signs of a haemorrhagic stroke are as follows:

- ☐ **A** Nausea and vomiting
- ☐ **C** Decreased level of consciousness
- ☐ **E** A, B and D
- ☐ **B** Seizures and blindness
- ☐ **D** Headache
- ☐ **F** A, C and D

20. Common stroke mimics are:

- ☐ **A** Migraine
- ☐ **C** Drug overdose
- ☐ **E** All of the above
- ☐ **B** Seizures
- ☐ **D** Bell's Palsy

21. The FAST acronym stands for:

- ☐ **A** Facial droop, arm drift, stand up, time
- ☐ **C** Face, arms, speech, time
- ☐ **B** Fever, aspiration, sweating, time
- ☐ **D** Fever, arms, sugar levels, taste

22. All stroke symptoms begin as:

- ☐ **A** A gradual weakness on one side of the body
- ☐ **C** A gradual headache
- ☐ **B** A loss of speech over a time period
- ☐ **D** A sudden onset of symptoms

23. The top four risk factors of stroke would be:

- ☐ **A** Smoking, exercising, anorexia, take-aways
- ☐ **C** Hypertension, smoking, diet, obesity
- ☐ **B** Diet, obesity, hypoglycaemia, headaches
- ☐ **D** Obesity, heart disease, running, blood type

24. The incidence of stroke is higher in women than in men.

- ☐ **A** False
- ☐ **B** True

25. Non-modifiable risk factors of stroke are:

- ☐ **A** Culture, weight, age, gender
- ☐ **C** Migraines, gender, smoking, menopause
- ☐ **B** Family history, smoking, hypertension, age
- ☐ **D** Age, race, gender, family history

26. Modifiable risk factors of stroke are:

- ☐ **A** Diabetes, cholesterol, smoking, hypertension
- ☐ **C** Exercise, cholesterol, smoking, age
- ☐ **B** Family history, anorexia, atrial fibrillation, diet
- ☐ **D** Race, gender, age, exercise