

Self-Assessment – Neuromuscular Disorders

1. A neuromuscular disorder that involves demyelination of the nerve is called **GUILLAIN BARRE SYNDROME**
2. A descending muscle paralysis with an increase in the anti-ACh receptor antibodies is called **MYASTHENIA GRAVIS**.
3. A neuromuscular disorder which involves destruction of the ACh receptor site is called **MYASTHENIA GRAVIS**
4. Increased protein in the cerebral spinal fluid noted during a spinal tap is associated with which neuromuscular disease? **GUILLAIN BARRE SYNDROME**
5. Plasmapheresis is done to treat which of the following?
 - A. Guillain-Barré Syndrome
 - B. Myasthenia Gravis
 - C. **Both**
6. Name the two primary concerns of RCPs when treating patients with neuromuscular diseases:
 - A. **MONITORING FOR VENTILATORY FAILURE**
 - B. **MONITORING FOR LOSS OF EFFECTIVE COUGH**
7. Name two bedside parameters that can be measured to determine muscle strength in neuromuscular diseases:
 - A. **MAXIMAL INSPIRATORY PRESSURE (MIP OR NIF)**
 - B. **VITAL CAPACITY**
 - C. **RESPIRATORY RATE**
8. What is the normal Vital Capacity in ml/kg? **60-75 mL/kg of IBW**
9. A NIF of a negative **-20 cm H₂O** or less indicates the need for mechanical ventilation.
10. A VC of less than **10-15 mL/kg** indicates the need for mechanical ventilation.
11. Removal of which gland is often helpful in the treatment of myasthenia gravis? **THYMUS**
12. Why is this gland removed? **THYMUS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEVELS OF CIRCULATING ANTIBODIES.**
13. Name the test used to determine myasthenia gravis. **TENSILON TEST**
14. Name the two drugs used to treat myasthenia gravis:
 - A. **EDROPHONIUM CHLORIDE (TENSILON)**
 - B. **NEOSTIGMINE (PROSTIGMINE)**
 - C. **PYRIDOSTIGMINE (MESTINON)**
 - D. **PREDNISONE**
15. Define the following
 - A. Ptosis: **DROOPING OF THE UPPER EYELIDS**
 - B. Diplopia: **DOUBLE VISION**
 - C. Dysphagia: **DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING**