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**