1. The nervous system consists of the
   a. brain, spinal cord and nerves
   b. vertebrae and skull
   c. heart, lungs and brain
   d. head, torso and limbs
2. Neural pathways may be interrupted by
   a. stroke
   b. decompression illness
   c. trauma
   d. all of the above

1. Strokes may be caused by a blood clot or bleeding.
   a. True  b. False
2. Strokes may be evident by
   a. sudden loss of motor function
   b. inability to formulate or understand words
   c. loss of visual field
   d. all of the above
3. Stroke is the leading cause of long-term disability.
   a. True  b. False
4. Prompt medical intervention may reduce the possibility of permanent disability.
   a. True  b. False
5. FAST stands for
   a. facts, attitude, sensitivity, talent
   b. face, arms, speech, time
   c. feet, arms, spine, toes
   d. face, ankles, stability, touch

1. Decompression illness includes AGE and DCS.
   a. True  b. False
2. Pain, numbness and paresthesia are the most common signs of decompression illness.
   a. True  b. False

1. EMS should be called
   a. as soon as you suspect a neurological injury
   b. after you have conducted a neurological assessment
   c. a period of time after the first assessment so you can advise EMS if there are changes
   d. only if requested by the injured person
2. All of the following are evaluated as part of a neurological assessment except
   a. mental function
   b. cranial nerves
   c. motor function
   d. flexibility
   e. coordination and balance
3. Mental function evaluates
   a. orientation to person, place, time and event
   b. memory and speech
   c. comprehension and computational skills
   d. all of the above
4. Which of the following is not part of the cranial nerves evaluation?
   a. facial droop
   b. eye movements
   c. grip strength
   d. slurred speech
5. Motor functions may be classified as normal, evidence of weakness or paralysis.
   a. True  b. False
6. The Romberg test assesses
   a. motor function
   b. cranial nerves
   c. mental status
   d. balance