



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Write Your Name:

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“DISORDERS OF CONSCIOUSNESS”

1. Treatable causes of failure to improve from vegetative state may include:
 - A. Delayed intracranial complications, such as hydrocephalus
 - B. Subclinical seizure activity
 - C. Medication-induced sedation
 - D. All of the above

2. Which of the following portends a good prognosis after an acquired brain injury?
 - A. Older age (over 65)
 - B. Longer duration of post-traumatic amnesia
 - C. Shorter duration of unconsciousness
 - D. All of the above

3. Which of the following neurological deficits can interfere with determination of an individual's level of consciousness after brain injury?
 - A. Severe spasticity and weakness
 - B. Aphasia (impairment in language function)
 - C. Cortical blindness
 - D. All of the above

4. Criteria for diagnosing Minimally Conscious State (MCS) include all but which of the following?
 - A. Visual tracking at times
 - B. Inconsistent command following
 - C. Emotional responses triggered by relevant stimuli
 - D. Yawning

5. Which of the observations below are NOT consistent with a diagnosis of coma?
 - A. Random eye opening on occasion
 - B. No sleep-wake cycles
 - C. No command following
 - D. No meaningful interaction with the environment



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6. Using current clinical assessment tools, our accuracy for diagnosing vegetative state vs. MCS is:
- A. 10-15% accurate
 - B. 30-40% accurate
 - C. 50-60% accurate
 - D. over 80% accurate
7. Which of the following statements are FALSE?
- A. Patients still in vegetative state for 3 months after traumatic brain injuries generally have a better prognosis for recovery than patients in vegetative state for 3 months after anoxic brain injuries.
 - B. 50% of patients in MCS progress to moderate or no disability on the Glasgow Outcome Scale by 1 year after injury.
 - C. Up to 30% of patients still in MCS at 1 year can emerge from this condition, though most are left with severe disability.
 - D. Functional MRI (fMRI) is a reliable method for distinguishing between patients in vegetative state vs MCS.
8. Patients in vegetative state may do which one of the following?
- A. Visually attend and track
 - B. Reach for an object
 - C. Have roving eye movements
 - D. Verbalize
9. Which drug may facilitate recovery after traumatic brain injury?
- A. Haldol (Haloperidol)
 - B. Ambien (Zolpidem)
 - C. Valium (Diazepam)
 - D. Amantadine (Symmetrel)
 - E. A & B
 - F. B & D
10. Spasticity can interfere with function in patients recovering from brain injuries. What treatments can have a lasting effect (weeks to months or longer) in improving SPASTICITY?
- A. Botox injections to focal areas of spasticity at risk for contracture
 - B. Nerve blocks to reduce focal spasticity
 - C. Intrathecal baclofen pump placement
 - D. Massage
 - E. Range of motion
 - F. All of the above
 - G. A, B, C
 - H. A, B, D