

Neuromuscular Conditions  
Post-test

Directions: Select the letter corresponding to the MOST CORRECT response.

1. Bulbar weakness refers to weakness of the \_\_\_\_\_ muscles.
  - A. abdominal
  - B. intercostal
  - C. jaw, throat, tongue
  - D. diaphragmatic
  
2. Percutaneous nerve stimulation with surface recording of conduction is known as a \_\_\_\_ study.
  - A. nerve conduction
  - B. needle electromyography
  - C. neuromuscular junction
  - D. train-of-four
  
3. The most common neuromuscular condition associated with intensive care unit admission is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. myasthenia gravis
  - B. Guillain-Barre syndrome
  - C. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
  - D. muscular dystrophy
  
4. Plasmapheresis and intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) are used to treat which conditions?
  - A. myasthenia gravis
  - B. Guillain-Barre syndrome
  - C. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
  - D. A and B only

5. Fasciculation and exaggerated emotional expressions are associated with which condition?
- A. spinal muscle atrophy
  - B. Guillain-Barre syndrome
  - C. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
  - D. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
6. Which condition is restricted to the male gender?
- A. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
  - B. Guillain-Barre syndrome
  - C. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
  - D. spinal muscle atrophy
7. Tongue fasciculation is a cardinal sign for \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
  - B. Guillain-Barre syndrome
  - C. spinal muscle atrophy
  - D. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
8. Risk factors for acquisition of critical illness polyneuropathy (CIP) and critical illness myopathy (CIM) include which of the following?
- A. corticosteroids
  - B. neuromuscular blocking agents
  - C. aminoglycosides
  - D. all of the above

9. Measurement of \_\_\_\_ is NOT a sensitive assessment of respiratory muscle strength.
- A. lung volumes
  - B. expiratory flow rate
  - C. maximal inspiratory pressure
  - D. sniff nasal inspiratory pressure
10. The primary assessment technique to determine the need for nocturnal noninvasive ventilation for patients with neuromuscular disease is \_\_\_\_.
- A. arterial blood gas analysis
  - B. polysomnography
  - C. respiratory inductive plethysmography
  - D. serial measurement of sniff nasal inspiratory pressure