



Scenario - Nervous

Instructions

Read aloud the following paragraph, paying close attention to the correct pronunciation of each medical term. Use the phonetic spelling provided with the term to guide you. At the conclusion of reading the paragraph and using this document, compose a list of the bolded medical terms and translate their correct meaning. Be sure to number each term in your list.

Scenario:

Nancy Potter (54) presents to the emergency department (ED) after a sudden onset of **aphasia** (ă-FĀ-zh(ē)-ă), **monoparesis** (mon-ō-pă-RĒ-sīs) of the right leg, and a slight facial droop. Nancy denies **dysesthesia** (dis-es-THĒ-zh(ē)-ă) to the right leg. While obtaining Nancy's health history, she revealed she had a recent episode of optic **neuritis** (noo-RĪ-tīs). The optic neuritis responded to steroids. Nancy denies any history of **seizures** (SĒ-zhūr).

Upon physical examination, Nancy was having gait difficulties due to the weakness of her right leg. There was no evidence of **paresthesia** (par-es-THĒ-zh(ē)-ă) or **cognitive impairment** (KOG-nīt-iv im-PAR-měnt). Because of her age, the diagnosis of a stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA) is unlikely. A **subdural hematoma** (sŭb-DŪ-răl hēm-ă-TŌ-mă) or intracranial lesions, such as **meningioma** (měn-ĭn-jē-Ō-mă) or **glioblastoma** (glī-ō-blăs-TŌ-mă), must be ruled out. Due to Nancy's symptoms, Dr. Fisher, the neurologist, is ordering additional tests.

Dr. Fisher ordered a computerized tomography (CT) scan and a positron emission tomography (PET) scan to look at Nancy's brain. These images will show precise anatomic locations of an abnormality. Dr. Fisher will also obtain cerebral spinal fluid per a lumbar puncture to check for abnormalities such as **encephalitis** (en-sef-ă-LĪT-īs), **meningitis** (men-ěn-JĪT-īs), **encephalomyeloradiculitis** (ěn-sěf-ă-lō-mī-ě-lō-ră-dĭk-ŭ-LĪ-tīs), or **glioblastoma** (glī-ō-blăs-TŌ-mă).