

Gillen: Stroke Rehabilitation, 3rd Edition

Chapter 2: Psychological Aspects of Stroke Rehabilitation

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Symptoms of a major depression disorder include:
 - a. fatigue.
 - b. insomnia.
 - c. hypersomnia.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

Post-stroke depression is characterized by unrelenting feelings of sadness, anhedonia, helplessness, worthlessness, and/or hopelessness; loss of pleasure or interest in all activities; change in appetite, weight, or sleep pattern; psychomotor retardation or agitation; loss of energy; loss of concentration; or suicidal ideation.

2. A formal tool used to assess a patient's treatment priorities is the:
 - a. Barthel Index.
 - b. Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM).
 - c. Functional Independence Measure (FIM).
 - d. Kohlman Evaluation of Living Skills.

ANS: B

The COPM is a semistructured interview that allows clients to prioritize their therapy goals and to rate level of performance and satisfaction.

3. Evidence suggests that a specific lesion location is the sole factor in the determination of specific emotional reactions.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANS: B

In general, linking emotional behaviors to lesion location is inconclusive.

4. Secondary mania may present as:
 - a. euphoria.
 - b. lability.
 - c. psychomotor agitation.
 - d. concrete thinking.

ANS: A

A primary feature of this mood and thought disturbance is feelings of euphoria.

5. Research suggests a significant association between depression and mortality after stroke.
- True
 - False

ANS: A

Depression is associated with poorer outcomes, as reflected by overall functional impairment, diminished quality of life, and mortality.

6. Anxiety may manifest as:
- a sense of tension or fear.
 - hypersexuality.
 - bradycardia.
 - narcissism.

ANS: A

Anxiety may manifest as excessive worrying, restlessness, irritability, and/or tension.

7. Cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person are known as:
- coping.
 - adjustment.
 - cognitive appraisal.
 - regaining mastery.

ANS: A

This question is a classic definition of coping. Coping strategies are used to change a stressful situation or change the way one thinks or feels about a stressful situation.

8. The most common reported psychiatric condition after stroke is:
- depression.
 - anxiety.
 - withdrawal.
 - organic mental disorder.

ANS: A

The prevalence of this condition is approximately 35% post-stroke.

9. Medication may prevent but not treat post-stroke depression.
- True
 - False

ANS: B

It appears that medication will not prevent post–stroke depression, but may be useful treating it.