

100-Question Multiple-Choice Quiz About Strokes (Cerebrovascular Accidents) with Answers

1. What is the medical term for a stroke?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Cerebrovascular accident
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Cardiac arrest

Answer: B. Cerebrovascular accident

Explanation: A stroke is medically known as a cerebrovascular accident (CVA), which occurs when blood flow to part of the brain is interrupted or reduced.

2. Which type of stroke is caused by a blockage in a blood vessel supplying the brain?

- A. Hemorrhagic stroke
- B. Ischemic stroke
- C. Transient ischemic attack
- D. Subdural hematoma

Answer: B. Ischemic stroke

Explanation: Ischemic strokes occur when a blood clot or plaque blocks blood flow to the brain.

3. Which type of stroke results from bleeding in the brain?

- A. Ischemic stroke
- B. Lacunar stroke
- C. Hemorrhagic stroke
- D. Embolic stroke

Answer: C. Hemorrhagic stroke

Explanation: Hemorrhagic strokes occur when a blood vessel ruptures and causes bleeding into or around the brain.

4. What does TIA stand for?

- A. Total ischemic attack
- B. Temporary intracranial aneurysm
- C. Transient ischemic attack
- D. Traumatic internal accident

Answer: C. Transient ischemic attack

Explanation: A TIA is often called a "mini-stroke" because symptoms are temporary and resolve quickly.

5. Which of the following is the most common type of stroke?

- A. Hemorrhagic stroke
- B. Ischemic stroke
- C. Brainstem stroke
- D. TIA

Answer: B. Ischemic stroke

Explanation: About 85% of strokes are ischemic.

6. Which risk factor is most strongly associated with stroke?

- A. Asthma
- B. Hypertension
- C. Arthritis
- D. Appendicitis

Answer: B. Hypertension

Explanation: High blood pressure is the leading modifiable risk factor for stroke.

7. Which symptom is commonly associated with stroke?

- A. Sudden facial drooping
- B. Gradual hair loss
- C. Chronic knee pain
- D. Rash on the arms

Answer: A. Sudden facial drooping

Explanation: Facial drooping is a classic sign of stroke due to weakness in facial muscles.

8. What does the "F" in FAST stand for?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Face drooping
- C. Fever
- D. Fainting

Answer: B. Face drooping

Explanation: FAST is a stroke recognition tool: Face drooping, Arm weakness, Speech difficulty, Time to call emergency services.

9. What does the "A" in FAST stand for?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Arm weakness
- C. Airway
- D. Alertness

Answer: B. Arm weakness

Explanation: Sudden weakness or numbness in one arm is a common stroke symptom.

10. What does the "S" in FAST stand for?

- A. Speech difficulty
- B. Sweating

- C. Seizure
- D. Sleepiness

Answer: A. Speech difficulty

Explanation: Slurred speech or trouble speaking is a common sign of stroke.

11. What does the "T" in FAST stand for?

- A. Temperature
- B. Tremor
- C. Time to call emergency services
- D. Tingling

Answer: C. Time to call emergency services

Explanation: Immediate medical attention is critical because early treatment improves outcomes.

12. Which imaging study is commonly performed first when evaluating a suspected stroke?

- A. PET scan
- B. CT scan
- C. Ultrasound
- D. X-ray

Answer: B. CT scan

Explanation: A CT scan quickly detects bleeding and helps differentiate ischemic from hemorrhagic stroke.

13. Which medication may be used to dissolve clots in ischemic stroke?

- A. Insulin
- B. Alteplase (tPA)
- C. Acetaminophen

D. Warfarin immediately in all cases

Answer: B. Alteplase (tPA)

Explanation: Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) helps dissolve clots when given within the recommended time window.

14. Which condition can increase stroke risk due to irregular heart rhythm?

- A. Asthma
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Migraine

Answer: B. Atrial fibrillation

Explanation: Atrial fibrillation can form blood clots in the heart that may travel to the brain.

15. Smoking increases stroke risk because it:

- A. Improves oxygen delivery
- B. Damages blood vessels
- C. Prevents clotting
- D. Lowers blood pressure

Answer: B. Damages blood vessels

Explanation: Smoking damages blood vessel walls and increases clot formation.

16. Which stroke symptom often affects only one side of the body?

- A. Sneezing
- B. Weakness or numbness
- C. Hiccups
- D. Ear pain

Answer: B. Weakness or numbness

Explanation: Stroke commonly affects one side because damage occurs in one brain hemisphere.

17. A hemorrhagic stroke may be caused by:

- A. Low cholesterol
- B. Ruptured aneurysm
- C. Viral infection
- D. Broken bone

Answer: B. Ruptured aneurysm

Explanation: An aneurysm is a weakened blood vessel wall that can rupture and bleed.

18. Which lifestyle change helps reduce stroke risk?

- A. Smoking more
- B. Increasing salt intake
- C. Regular exercise
- D. Avoiding sleep permanently

Answer: C. Regular exercise

Explanation: Exercise helps control blood pressure, weight, and cholesterol.

19. Which age group has the highest stroke risk?

- A. Children
- B. Teenagers
- C. Older adults
- D. Newborns

Answer: C. Older adults

Explanation: Stroke risk increases with age, especially after age 55.

20. Diabetes increases stroke risk because it:

- A. Strengthens arteries
- B. Damages blood vessels
- C. Improves circulation
- D. Prevents clotting

Answer: B. Damages blood vessels

Explanation: High blood sugar damages blood vessels and accelerates atherosclerosis.

21. Which artery is commonly involved in strokes affecting speech?

- A. Coronary artery
- B. Middle cerebral artery
- C. Femoral artery
- D. Pulmonary artery

Answer: B. Middle cerebral artery

Explanation: The middle cerebral artery supplies areas responsible for speech and motor function.

22. Aphasia refers to:

- A. Difficulty swallowing
- B. Loss of language ability
- C. Loss of hearing
- D. Memory improvement

Answer: B. Loss of language ability

Explanation: Aphasia is difficulty speaking, understanding, reading, or writing language.

23. Dysphagia means:

- A. Difficulty swallowing
- B. Difficulty walking
- C. Difficulty seeing
- D. Difficulty hearing

Answer: A. Difficulty swallowing

Explanation: Dysphagia is common after stroke and can increase aspiration risk.

24. Which side of the brain controls the right side of the body?

- A. Right side
- B. Left side
- C. Both equally
- D. Brainstem only

Answer: B. Left side

Explanation: Each hemisphere controls the opposite side of the body.

25. A stroke affecting the cerebellum may impair:

- A. Digestion
- B. Coordination and balance
- C. Kidney function
- D. Hair growth

Answer: B. Coordination and balance

Explanation: The cerebellum is responsible for balance and coordination.

26. Which cholesterol type is associated with higher stroke risk when elevated?

- A. HDL
- B. LDL

- C. Vitamin D
- D. Triglycerides only

Answer: B. LDL

Explanation: High LDL cholesterol contributes to plaque buildup in arteries.

27. Which symptom may indicate a stroke in the occipital lobe?

- A. Vision loss
- B. Chest pain
- C. Leg cramps
- D. Skin itching

Answer: A. Vision loss

Explanation: The occipital lobe processes visual information.

28. What is hemiplegia?

- A. Partial blindness
- B. Paralysis on one side of the body
- C. Hearing loss
- D. Memory loss

Answer: B. Paralysis on one side of the body

Explanation: Hemiplegia commonly occurs after damage to motor pathways in the brain.

29. What is hemiparesis?

- A. Weakness on one side of the body
- B. Total paralysis
- C. Double vision
- D. Severe headache

Answer: A. Weakness on one side of the body

Explanation: Hemiparesis is partial weakness affecting one side.

30. Which test evaluates electrical activity in the brain?

- A. ECG
- B. EEG
- C. CBC
- D. BMP

Answer: B. EEG

Explanation: An EEG measures brain electrical activity, though it is not the primary stroke test.

31. Which stroke symptom requires emergency treatment even if it disappears?

- A. Sneezing
- B. TIA symptoms
- C. Mild fatigue
- D. Dry skin

Answer: B. TIA symptoms

Explanation: TIAs can warn of a future major stroke.

32. Which diet may help reduce stroke risk?

- A. High-salt diet
- B. Mediterranean diet
- C. High-fat fast-food diet
- D. Candy-only diet

Answer: B. Mediterranean diet

Explanation: The Mediterranean diet emphasizes healthy fats, vegetables, fruits, and whole grains.

33. What is thrombosis?

- A. Bleeding from the nose
- B. Formation of a blood clot inside a vessel
- C. Bone fracture
- D. Lung infection

Answer: B. Formation of a blood clot inside a vessel

Explanation: Thrombosis can block blood flow and cause ischemic stroke.

34. An embolic stroke occurs when:

- A. Bleeding surrounds the brain
- B. A clot travels from elsewhere in the body
- C. Blood sugar drops suddenly
- D. Brain tissue shrinks

Answer: B. A clot travels from elsewhere in the body

Explanation: Emboli often originate in the heart or large arteries.

35. Which condition involves bleeding into the space around the brain?

- A. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- B. Ischemic infarct
- C. TIA
- D. Multiple sclerosis

Answer: A. Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Explanation: This condition commonly results from ruptured aneurysms.

36. Which emergency number should be called for stroke symptoms in the United States?

- A. 411
- B. 811
- C. 911
- D. 311

Answer: C. 911

Explanation: Rapid emergency response is essential during stroke.

37. What is a major goal of stroke rehabilitation?

- A. Permanent bed rest
- B. Restore function and independence
- C. Prevent all movement
- D. Eliminate all medications

Answer: B. Restore function and independence

Explanation: Rehabilitation aims to maximize recovery and daily functioning.

38. Which healthcare professional helps stroke patients regain speech skills?

- A. Cardiologist
- B. Speech-language pathologist
- C. Dermatologist
- D. Ophthalmologist

Answer: B. Speech-language pathologist

Explanation: Speech therapists help improve communication and swallowing.

39. Which stroke complication can result from immobility?

- A. Deep vein thrombosis
- B. Improved circulation
- C. Better muscle tone

D. Increased appetite

Answer: A. Deep vein thrombosis

Explanation: Lack of movement increases the risk of blood clots in the legs.

40. Which brain lobe is primarily responsible for voluntary movement?

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Occipital lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Parietal lobe

Answer: A. Frontal lobe

Explanation: The frontal lobe contains the primary motor cortex.

41. Which stroke symptom is often described as “the worst headache of my life”?

- A. TIA
- B. Migraine aura
- C. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- D. Sinus infection

Answer: C. Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Explanation: Sudden severe headache is a hallmark symptom.

42. Which medication class is commonly used to prevent recurrent ischemic strokes?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Antiplatelet agents
- C. Antihistamines
- D. Steroids

Answer: B. Antiplatelet agents

Explanation: Medications like aspirin help reduce clot formation.

43. Which factor cannot be modified to reduce stroke risk?

- A. Smoking
- B. Age
- C. Diet
- D. Exercise habits

Answer: B. Age

Explanation: Age is a nonmodifiable stroke risk factor.

44. Carotid artery disease increases stroke risk because it:

- A. Weakens bones
- B. Reduces blood flow to the brain
- C. Causes kidney stones
- D. Raises stomach acid

Answer: B. Reduces blood flow to the brain

Explanation: Narrowed carotid arteries can limit blood flow or release clots.

45. Which symptom may occur with brainstem stroke?

- A. Double vision
- B. Toenail pain
- C. Hair loss
- D. Rash

Answer: A. Double vision

Explanation: Brainstem strokes can affect cranial nerves and vision.

46. Which blood pressure reading is generally considered hypertensive?

- A. 90/60 mmHg
- B. 110/70 mmHg
- C. 140/90 mmHg
- D. 100/65 mmHg

Answer: C. 140/90 mmHg

Explanation: Elevated blood pressure significantly increases stroke risk.

47. Which stroke type may require surgical clipping of an aneurysm?

- A. Ischemic stroke
- B. Hemorrhagic stroke
- C. Lacunar stroke
- D. TIA

Answer: B. Hemorrhagic stroke

Explanation: Clipping prevents further bleeding from aneurysms.

48. What is the purpose of thrombolytic therapy?

- A. Lower fever
- B. Dissolve blood clots
- C. Reduce pain only
- D. Improve digestion

Answer: B. Dissolve blood clots

Explanation: Thrombolytics restore blood flow in ischemic stroke.

49. Which factor increases stroke risk in women?

- A. Pregnancy complications

- B. Blue eyes
- C. Tall height
- D. Curly hair

Answer: A. Pregnancy complications

Explanation: Conditions like preeclampsia can increase stroke risk.

50. Which imaging test provides detailed images of brain tissue?

- A. MRI
- B. X-ray
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Mammogram

Answer: A. MRI

Explanation: MRI provides highly detailed brain imaging.

51. Which condition is a warning sign for future stroke?

- A. TIA
- B. Athlete's foot
- C. Cataracts
- D. Eczema

Answer: A. TIA

Explanation: TIAs often precede major strokes.

52. Which type of exercise is beneficial for stroke prevention?

- A. Aerobic exercise
- B. No exercise
- C. Excessive overtraining only
- D. Sleep-only therapy

Answer: A. Aerobic exercise

Explanation: Regular aerobic exercise improves cardiovascular health.

53. Which blood vessel abnormality can rupture and cause stroke?

- A. Aneurysm
- B. Tendon
- C. Cartilage
- D. Ligament

Answer: A. Aneurysm

Explanation: Aneurysms are weakened vessel walls prone to rupture.

54. Which symptom may indicate left-brain stroke?

- A. Right-sided weakness
- B. Left-sided weakness only
- C. Foot swelling
- D. Skin discoloration

Answer: A. Right-sided weakness

Explanation: The left brain hemisphere controls the right side of the body.

55. Which symptom is common in right-brain stroke?

- A. Spatial-perception problems
- B. Severe itching
- C. Tooth pain
- D. Heartburn

Answer: A. Spatial-perception problems

Explanation: Right hemisphere strokes often affect spatial awareness.

56. Which test evaluates blood flow in the carotid arteries?

- A. Carotid ultrasound
- B. Bone scan
- C. Pulmonary function test
- D. ECG only

Answer: A. Carotid ultrasound

Explanation: Ultrasound can detect narrowing or blockages.

57. Which medication helps lower cholesterol and reduce stroke risk?

- A. Statins
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Antacids
- D. Bronchodilators

Answer: A. Statins

Explanation: Statins lower LDL cholesterol and reduce vascular risk.

58. Which symptom may accompany hemorrhagic stroke?

- A. Sudden severe headache
- B. Mild hunger
- C. Sneezing
- D. Sunburn

Answer: A. Sudden severe headache

Explanation: Bleeding in the brain often causes abrupt severe pain.

59. Which complication can occur after stroke due to swallowing difficulty?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Improved nutrition

- C. Kidney stones
- D. Broken bones

Answer: A. Pneumonia

Explanation: Aspiration of food or liquids can lead to pneumonia.

60. Which area of the brain is responsible for speech production?

- A. Broca's area
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Occipital cortex
- D. Hippocampus

Answer: A. Broca's area

Explanation: Damage to Broca's area can impair speech production.

61. Which condition involves narrowing of arteries due to plaque buildup?

- A. Atherosclerosis
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Bronchitis

Answer: A. Atherosclerosis

Explanation: Plaque buildup narrows arteries and increases stroke risk.

62. Which type of stroke is often associated with long-term hypertension?

- A. Hemorrhagic stroke
- B. TIA
- C. Migraine
- D. Concussion

Answer: A. Hemorrhagic stroke

Explanation: Chronic high blood pressure weakens blood vessel walls.

63. Which symptom may indicate cerebellar stroke?

- A. Loss of balance
- B. Ear infection
- C. Skin rash
- D. Chest tightness

Answer: A. Loss of balance

Explanation: The cerebellum coordinates movement and balance.

64. Which blood thinner may be prescribed for atrial fibrillation?

- A. Warfarin
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Acetaminophen
- D. Penicillin

Answer: A. Warfarin

Explanation: Anticoagulants help prevent clot formation in atrial fibrillation.

65. What is the primary goal during acute stroke treatment?

- A. Restore blood flow or control bleeding
- B. Increase cholesterol
- C. Cause sedation permanently
- D. Prevent hydration

Answer: A. Restore blood flow or control bleeding

Explanation: Rapid treatment reduces brain damage.

66. Which term refers to death of brain tissue from lack of blood flow?

- A. Infarction
- B. Fracture
- C. Infection
- D. Edema

Answer: A. Infarction

Explanation: Brain infarction occurs when tissue dies from oxygen deprivation.

67. Which symptom is common in stroke affecting the dominant hemisphere?

- A. Aphasia
- B. Kidney pain
- C. Nail discoloration
- D. Ear ringing only

Answer: A. Aphasia

Explanation: The dominant hemisphere often controls language.

68. Which factor may delay stroke treatment and worsen outcomes?

- A. Calling emergency services immediately
- B. Ignoring symptoms
- C. Rapid CT scan
- D. Early rehabilitation

Answer: B. Ignoring symptoms

Explanation: Delays reduce the chance for effective treatment.

69. Which stroke symptom affects communication?

- A. Dysarthria

- B. Acne
- C. Tooth decay
- D. Back pain

Answer: A. Dysarthria

Explanation: Dysarthria is slurred or difficult speech caused by muscle weakness.

70. Which vitamin deficiency is directly responsible for most strokes?

- A. Vitamin C deficiency
- B. No single vitamin deficiency causes most strokes
- C. Vitamin A deficiency
- D. Vitamin K deficiency

Answer: B. No single vitamin deficiency causes most strokes

Explanation: Stroke is primarily related to vascular risk factors rather than vitamin deficiency.

71. Which surgery removes plaque from the carotid artery?

- A. Carotid endarterectomy
- B. Appendectomy
- C. Cholecystectomy
- D. Craniotomy only

Answer: A. Carotid endarterectomy

Explanation: This surgery helps restore blood flow and reduce stroke risk.

72. Which stroke-related condition can cause increased intracranial pressure?

- A. Brain swelling
- B. Improved circulation

- C. Toenail fungus
- D. Cataracts

Answer: A. Brain swelling

Explanation: Swelling after stroke can raise pressure inside the skull.

73. Which population has a higher overall stroke risk?

- A. People with uncontrolled hypertension
- B. People who exercise regularly
- C. People with healthy diets
- D. People with normal blood pressure

Answer: A. People with uncontrolled hypertension

Explanation: High blood pressure is the strongest modifiable risk factor.

74. Which condition may mimic stroke symptoms?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Healthy hydration
- C. Normal sleep
- D. Seasonal allergies

Answer: A. Hypoglycemia

Explanation: Low blood sugar can cause confusion and weakness similar to stroke.

75. Which hormone-related medication may slightly increase stroke risk in some people?

- A. Oral contraceptives
- B. Antacids
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Cough suppressants

Answer: A. Oral contraceptives

Explanation: Some hormonal contraceptives may increase clotting risk.

76. Which side effect may result from stroke-related immobility?

- A. Pressure ulcers
- B. Improved endurance
- C. Increased flexibility
- D. Better posture

Answer: A. Pressure ulcers

Explanation: Prolonged pressure on the skin can cause tissue breakdown.

77. Which rehabilitation specialist helps patients relearn daily tasks?

- A. Occupational therapist
- B. Veterinarian
- C. Optician
- D. Dentist

Answer: A. Occupational therapist

Explanation: Occupational therapists help patients regain independence in daily living.

78. Which symptom may suggest posterior circulation stroke?

- A. Vertigo
- B. Toothache
- C. Sunburn
- D. Nosebleed only

Answer: A. Vertigo

Explanation: Posterior circulation strokes often affect balance and coordination.

79. Which blood vessel supplies the back part of the brain?

- A. Vertebral-basilar system
- B. Coronary arteries
- C. Renal arteries
- D. Femoral veins

Answer: A. Vertebral-basilar system

Explanation: These arteries supply the brainstem, cerebellum, and occipital lobes.

80. Which stroke symptom may involve confusion?

- A. Sudden altered mental status
- B. Hair thinning
- C. Joint swelling
- D. Seasonal allergies

Answer: A. Sudden altered mental status

Explanation: Stroke can impair brain regions responsible for cognition.

81. Which intervention helps prevent aspiration in stroke patients with dysphagia?

- A. Swallow evaluation
- B. Excessive sedation
- C. Lying flat during meals
- D. Avoiding all fluids forever

Answer: A. Swallow evaluation

Explanation: Assessment identifies safe eating and drinking strategies.

82. Which factor can increase recurrent stroke risk?

- A. Poor medication adherence
- B. Controlled blood pressure
- C. Regular exercise
- D. Healthy diet

Answer: A. Poor medication adherence

Explanation: Failure to take prescribed medications increases risk.

83. Which stroke-related deficit affects understanding language?

- A. Receptive aphasia
- B. Osteoarthritis
- C. Tendinitis
- D. Cataracts

Answer: A. Receptive aphasia

Explanation: Receptive aphasia impairs understanding of spoken or written language.

84. Which artery blockage commonly causes "locked-in syndrome"?

- A. Basilar artery
- B. Radial artery
- C. Brachial artery
- D. Splenic artery

Answer: A. Basilar artery

Explanation: Basilar artery stroke can severely impair movement while consciousness remains intact.

85. Which condition may occur after stroke due to emotional changes?

- A. Depression
- B. Broken bones
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Cataracts

Answer: A. Depression

Explanation: Emotional and psychological changes are common after stroke.

86. Which action should NOT be delayed during suspected stroke?

- A. Seeking emergency care
- B. Checking the weather
- C. Taking a nap first
- D. Waiting several days

Answer: A. Seeking emergency care

Explanation: Early treatment greatly improves outcomes.

87. Which factor increases hemorrhagic stroke risk?

- A. Cocaine use
- B. Healthy diet
- C. Exercise
- D. Adequate sleep

Answer: A. Cocaine use

Explanation: Cocaine can cause severe blood pressure spikes and vessel rupture.

88. Which condition involves small vessel strokes deep in the brain?

- A. Lacunar infarction
- B. Migraine headache
- C. Epilepsy
- D. Meningitis

Answer: A. Lacunar infarction

Explanation: Lacunar strokes affect small penetrating arteries.

89. Which nutrient should often be limited to help control blood pressure?

- A. Sodium
- B. Fiber
- C. Protein
- D. Calcium

Answer: A. Sodium

Explanation: Excess sodium contributes to hypertension.

90. Which therapy focuses on improving walking after stroke?

- A. Physical therapy
- B. Radiation therapy
- C. Chemotherapy
- D. Dialysis

Answer: A. Physical therapy

Explanation: Physical therapists help restore strength and mobility.

91. Which symptom can indicate increased intracranial pressure after stroke?

- A. Decreased level of consciousness
- B. Improved memory
- C. Increased appetite
- D. Better balance

Answer: A. Decreased level of consciousness

Explanation: Increased pressure can impair brain function and alertness.

92. Which stroke prevention measure is most effective for many patients?

- A. Blood pressure control
- B. Excessive caffeine
- C. Smoking cigarettes
- D. Avoiding all activity

Answer: A. Blood pressure control

Explanation: Controlling hypertension dramatically reduces stroke risk.

93. Which stroke complication may impair memory and thinking?

- A. Vascular dementia
- B. Kidney stones
- C. Arthritis
- D. Glaucoma

Answer: A. Vascular dementia

Explanation: Repeated strokes can damage cognitive function.

94. Which stroke type is associated with bleeding inside brain tissue?

- A. Intracerebral hemorrhage
- B. TIA
- C. Embolic infarction only
- D. Concussion

Answer: A. Intracerebral hemorrhage

Explanation: This type of hemorrhagic stroke occurs within brain tissue.

95. Which warning sign may occur suddenly during stroke?

- A. Trouble seeing
- B. Slow fingernail growth
- C. Mild sunburn
- D. Dry scalp

Answer: A. Trouble seeing

Explanation: Stroke can suddenly affect visual pathways.

96. Which patient is at greatest stroke risk?

- A. A person with uncontrolled hypertension and smoking history
- B. A healthy athlete
- C. A child with no medical issues
- D. A person with controlled blood pressure

Answer: A. A person with uncontrolled hypertension and smoking history

Explanation: Multiple risk factors significantly increase stroke likelihood.

97. Which term describes interruption of blood supply to the brain?

- A. Cerebral ischemia
- B. Osteoarthritis
- C. Gastritis
- D. Tendinitis

Answer: A. Cerebral ischemia

Explanation: Cerebral ischemia deprives brain tissue of oxygen.

98. Which stroke prevention strategy is recommended for many patients with diabetes?

- A. Good glucose control
- B. Avoiding exercise
- C. Smoking
- D. High-sugar diets

Answer: A. Good glucose control

Explanation: Controlling blood sugar reduces vascular complications.

99. Which sign may suggest stroke rather than simple fatigue?

- A. Sudden one-sided weakness
- B. Mild tiredness after exercise
- C. Sleepiness late at night
- D. Hunger before meals

Answer: A. Sudden one-sided weakness

Explanation: Sudden neurological deficits strongly suggest stroke.

100. Why is rapid treatment important in stroke care?

- A. Brain cells die quickly without oxygen
- B. Strokes always improve on their own
- C. Delay improves recovery
- D. Treatment is unnecessary

Answer: A. Brain cells die quickly without oxygen

Explanation: Immediate treatment can save brain tissue and improve recovery outcomes.