

لجنة الطب البشري

رؤية تُنير دُرُوبَ تميّزكم

Second Year - Second Semester

Central Nervous System - Labs

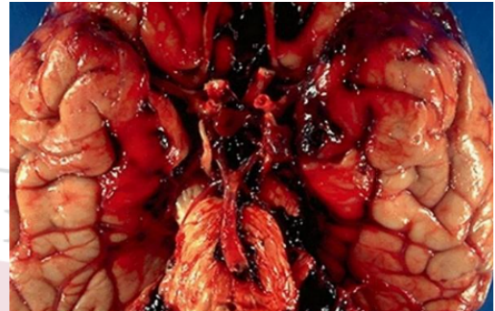


Vein's Exam

1. A 58-year-old man with a history of uncontrolled hypertension presents to the emergency department after experiencing a sudden, severe headache while working out at the gym. He describes the headache as "the worst of his life" and also complains of nausea and photophobia. On arrival, he is confused but responsive to commands. His blood pressure is 200/110 mmHg, and he has a mild neck stiffness but no focal neurological deficits. The following picture is :

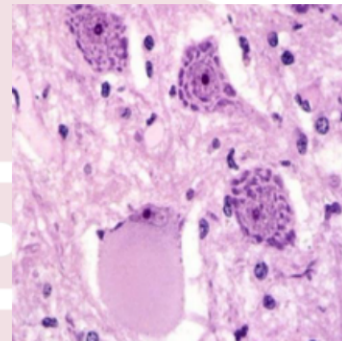
- A. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- B. Epidural hematoma
- C. Subdural hematoma

Answer: A



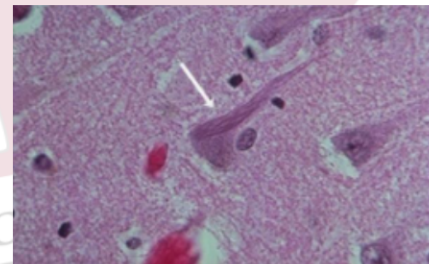
2. The following picture is:

Answer: CENTRAL CHROMATOLYSIS



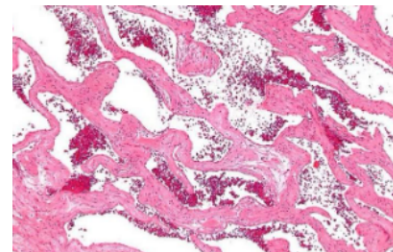
3. The following picture is:

Answer: Neurofibrillary tangles



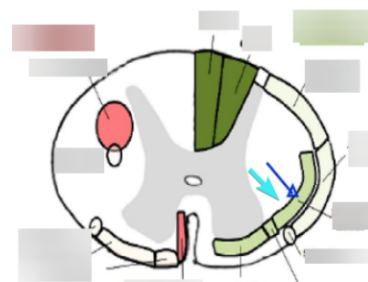
4. The following picture is:

Answer: Cavernous malformations



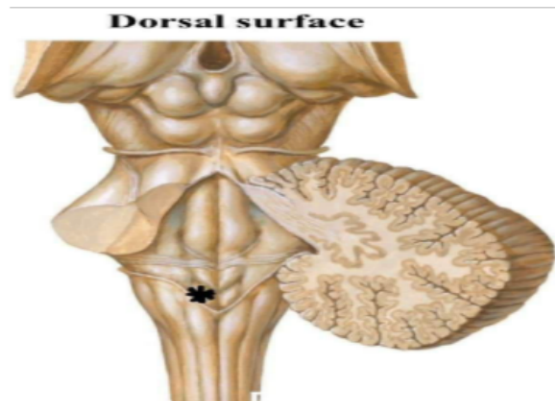
5. Lesion in area of blue arrow will cause:

Answer: loss pain and temperature in contralateral side



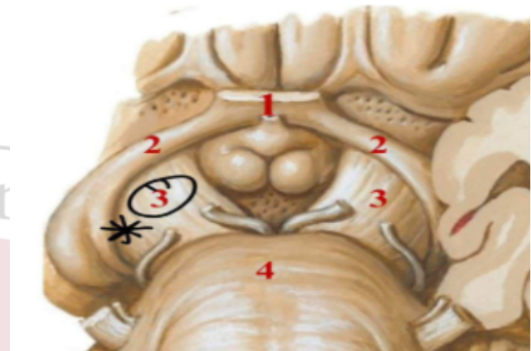
6. The black star in the figure below represents?

Answer: vagal trigone



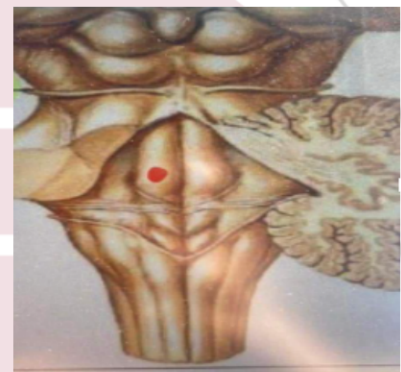
7. Ischemic injury in this area will cause:

Answer: Loss contralateral sensation with preserved eye movement



8. Lesion in this area will cause :

Answer: Right paralysis in lower part of the face



9. 32 year old woman suffering from dilatation central canal and loss of pain and temperature in limbs and back:

Answer: Syringomyelia



10. Threshold distance for tactile discrimination is increased with?

- A. Increased number of receptors.
- B. Increased of area of cortical representation for the examined skin area.
- C. Increased convergence within the sensory pathway.

Answer: C

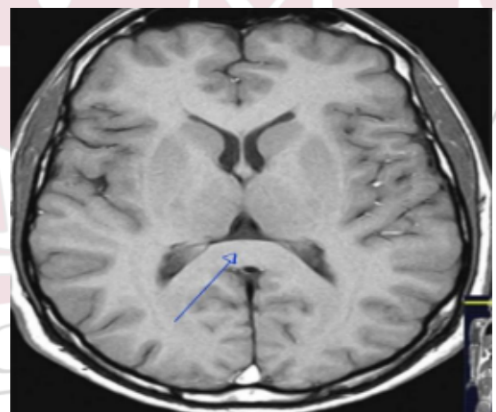
11. The following picture is:

Answer: Positive Romberg's sign



12. The following picture is:

Answer: Splenium



Athar's Exam

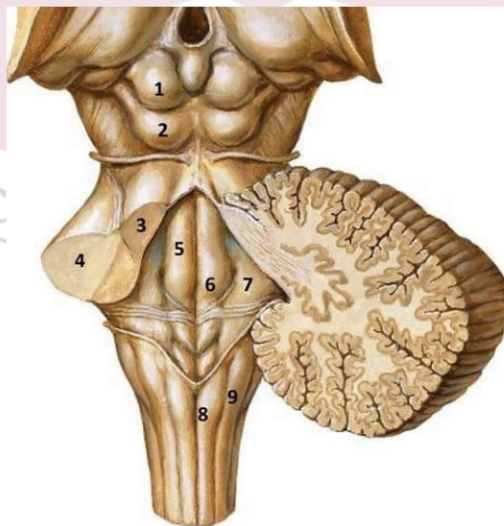
13. The black arrow in the figure below represents?



- A. Trigeminal nerve.
- B. Abducent nerve.
- C. Facial nerve.
- D. Hypoglossal nerve.
- E. Oculomotor nerve.

Answer: C

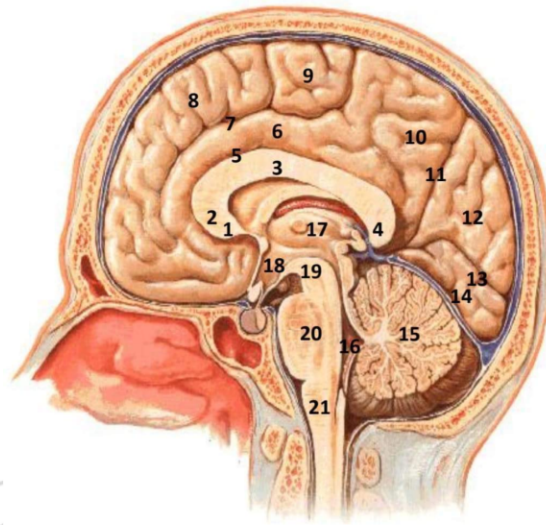
14. The structure represented by the No. (6) is?



- A. Medial eminence.
- B. Facial colliculus.
- C. Vestibular area.
- D. Superior fovea.
- E. Vagus nucleus.

Answer: B

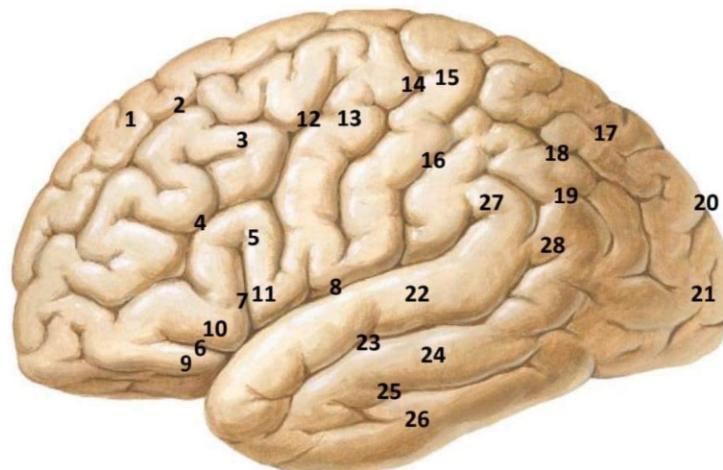
15. The structure labeled by the No. (12) is?



- A. Lingual gyrus.
- B. Postcalcarine sulcus.
- C. Cuneus.
- D. Precuneus.
- E. Occipital pole.

Answer: C

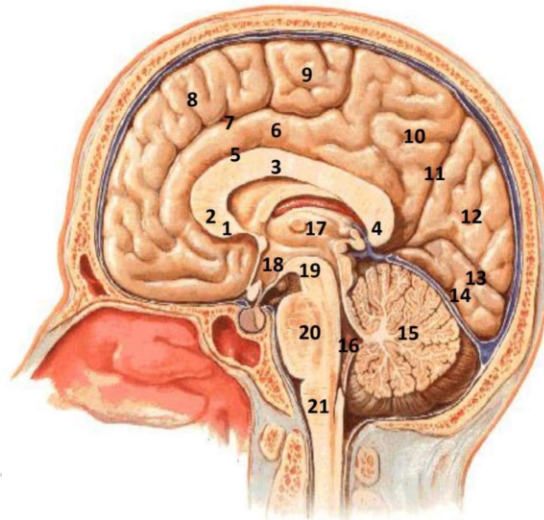
16. Pars triangularis is represented by?



- A. No. (4).
- B. No. (5).
- C. No. (9).
- D. No. (10).
- E. No. (11).

Answer: D

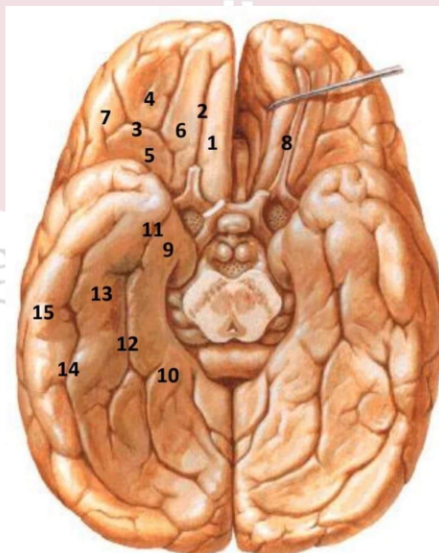
17. Hypothalamus is represented by the number?



- A. No. (16).
- B. No. (17).
- C. No. (18).
- D. No. (19).
- E. No. (20).

Answer: C

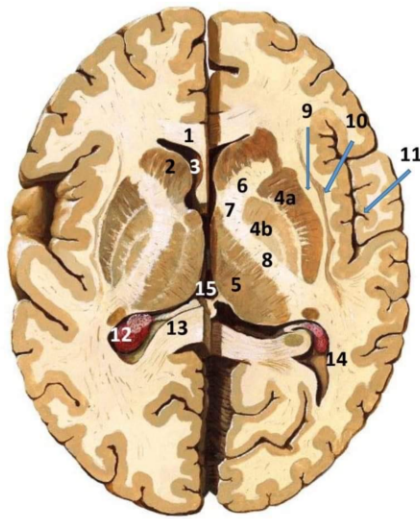
18. The structure labeled by No. (14) is?



- A. Occipito-temporal sulcus.
- B. Collateral sulcus.
- C. Olfactory sulcus.
- D. Rhinal sulcus.
- E. Orbital sulcus.

Answer: A

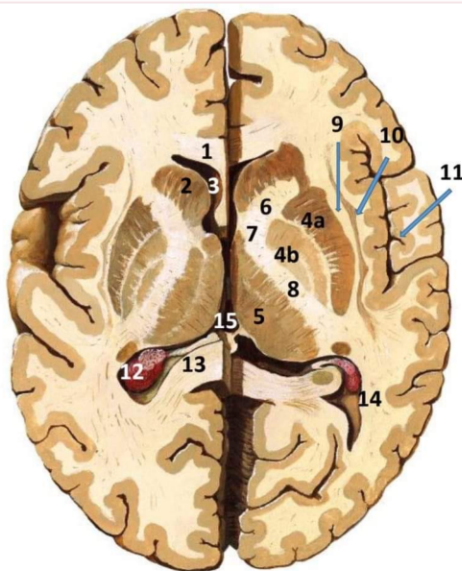
19. Putamen is represented by which of the following?



- A. No. (4).
- B. No. (5).
- C. No. (6).
- D. No. (7).
- E. No. (8).

Answer: A

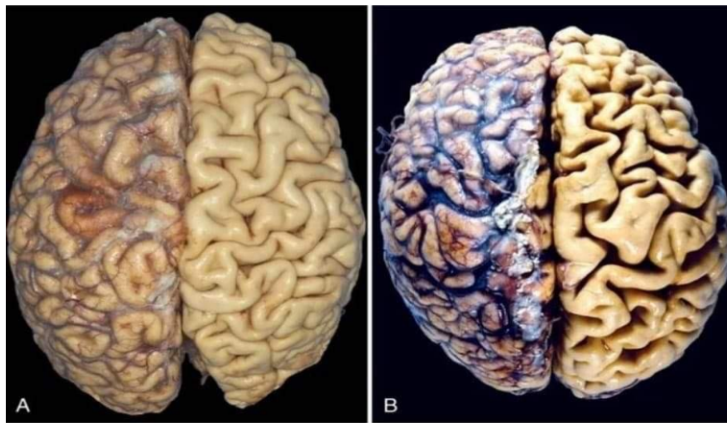
20. Forceps minor is represented by which of the following?



- A. No. (1).
- B. No. (2).
- C. No. (3).
- D. No. (4).
- E. No. (5).

Answer: A

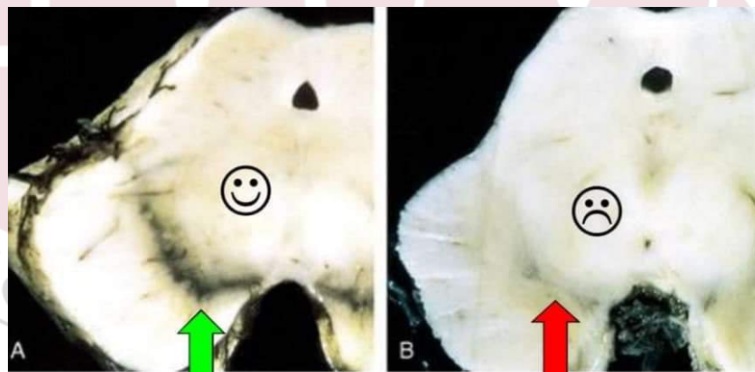
21. The (A) figure represents a normal young adult brain, while (B) figure represents?



- A. Edema.
- B. Atrophy.
- C. Infarction.
- D. Intracerebral hemorrhage.
- E. Cingulate herniation.

Answer: B

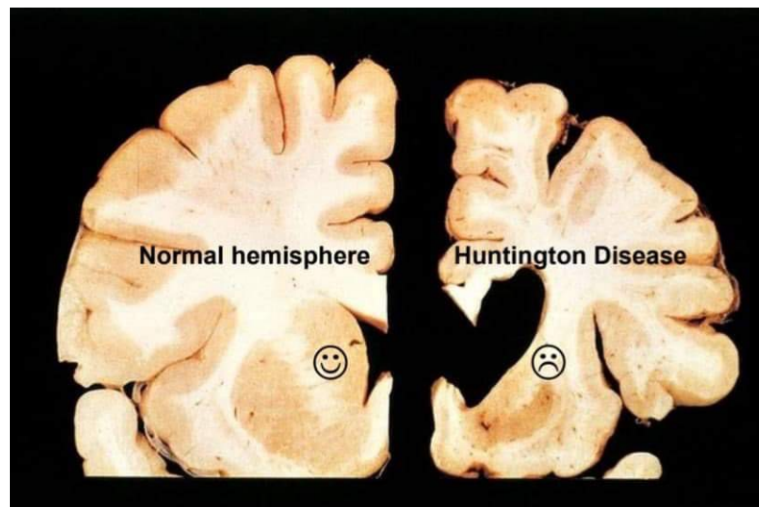
22. Figure (A) shows normal substantia nigra. While figure (B) shows depigmented substantia nigra in which of the following?



- A. Alzheimer disease.
- B. Bulbospinal Atrophy.
- C. Huntington Disease.
- D. Idiopathic Parkinson disease.
- E. Motor neuron disease.

Answer: D

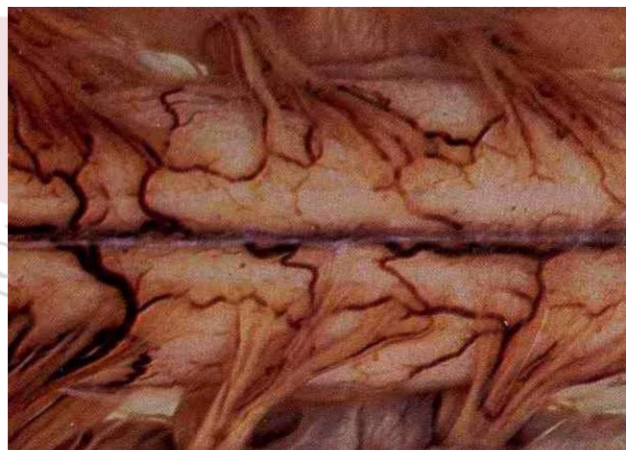
23. Figure (A) shows section through normal brain. While figure (B) shows small brain in which of the following?



- A. Alzheimer disease.
- B. Bulbospinal Atrophy.
- C. Huntington Disease.
- D. Idiopathic Parkinson disease.
- E. Motor neuron disease.

Answer: C

24. The anterior spinal nerve roots in the following figure are atrophic & thin due to?



- A. Alzheimer disease.
- B. Bulbospinal Atrophy.
- C. Huntington Disease.
- D. Idiopathic Parkinson disease.
- E. Motor neuron disease.

Answer: E

25. The following figure represents?



- A. Contusion.
- B. Old infarction.
- C. Recent infarction.
- D. Arteriovenous malformation.
- E. Cerebral hemorrhage rupturing into a lateral ventricle.

Answer: E

26. The inferior surface of the frontal lobes shows?



- A. Cyst.
- B. Abscess.
- C. Old (remote) contusions.
- D. Arteriovenous malformation.
- E. Acute contusion with recent hemorrhages.

Answer: C

27. Which of the following applies when doing sensory examination?

- A. The subject is examined with his eyes closed.
- B. Start examination randomly.
- C. Apply different intensities on the right side from the left side.
- D. The answers are based on emotions and imagination.
- E. Suggest the response either verbally or by allowing him to see the stimulus.

Answer: A

28. Threshold distance for tactile discrimination is decreased with?

- A. Increased number of receptors.
- B. Decrease of area of cortical representation for the examined skin area.
- C. Increased convergence within the sensory pathway.
- D. Increased after discharge within the sensory pathway.
- E. Increased receptor adaptation.

Answer: A

29. Positive Romberg's sign is seen in?

- A. Subacute combined degeneration.
- B. Lesions of spinothalamic pathway.
- C. Lesions of motor nuclei of the thalamus.
- D. Cerebellar lesions.
- E. Herpes zoster.

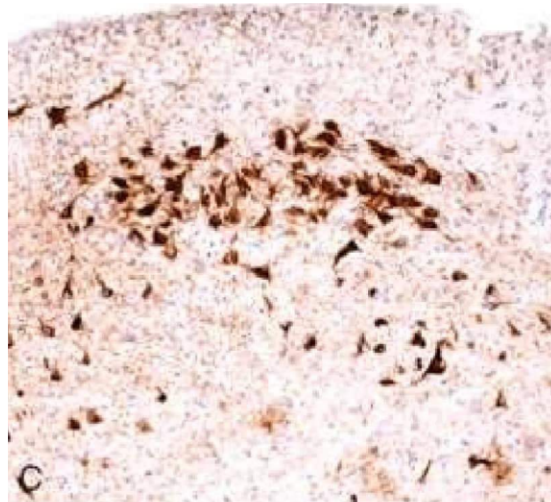
Answer: A

30. Herpes zoster is?

- A. It is a viral infection that attack the dorsal root ganglion.
- B. It is associated with cavitation around the central canal of the spinal cord.
- C. This is a disease that occurs; in the late stage of neurosyphilis as a result of inflammation of the posterior nerve roots.
- D. This is a slowly-progressive disease due to deficiency or vitamin B12.
- E. It is caused by diabetes mellitus.

Answer: A

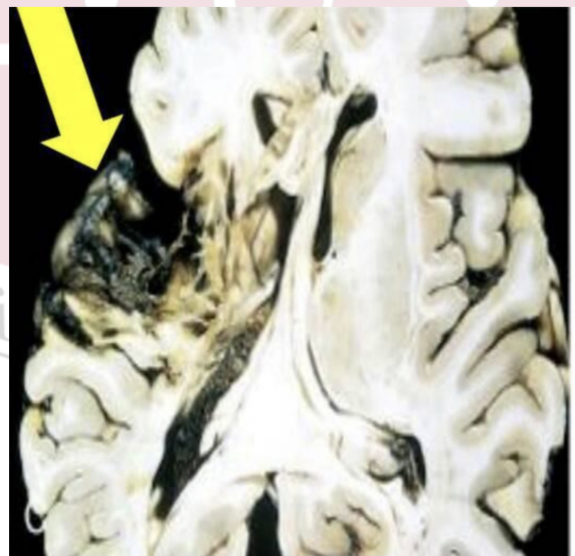
31. Immunohistochemistry stain for tau protein in Alzheimer's disease patient shows?



- A. Lewy body.
- B. Neurons containing tangles.
- C. Amyloid core (contains accumulation of a peptide β amyloid surrounded by dystrophic neurites).
- D. Neurofibrillary tangles.

Answer: B

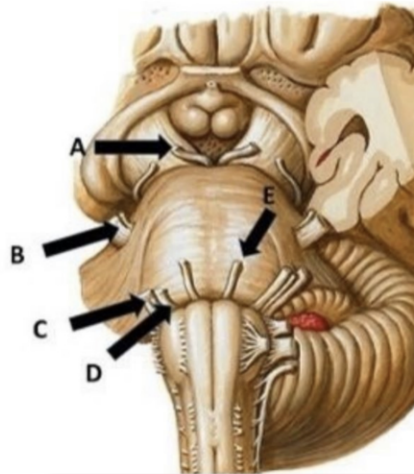
32. The figure below indicates?



Answer: Old Cystic Infarct.

Yaqeen's Exam

33. Which one of the marked structures supplies only ONE muscle?



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: E

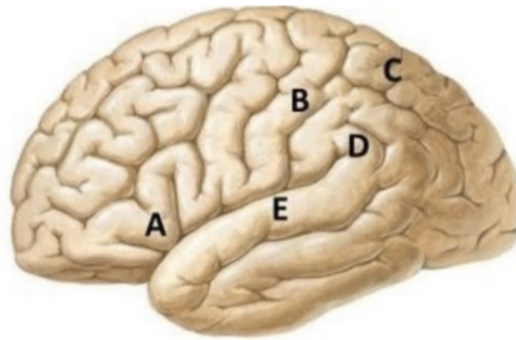
34. The sense used to identify familiar object by handling it without the aid of vision is?



- A. Crude touch.
- B. Stereognosis.
- C. Pressure.
- D. Kinesthetic proprioception.
- E. Nociception.

Answer: B

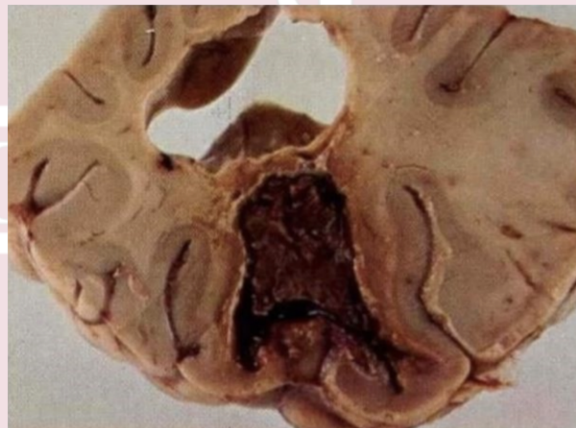
35. Which one of the marked areas causes sensory aphasia in case of its lesion?



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: D

36. Brain section showing?



- A. Old infarction.
- B. Recent infarction.
- C. Arteriovenous malformation.
- D. Old intracerebral hemorrhage.
- E. Recent intracerebral hemorrhage.

Answer: D

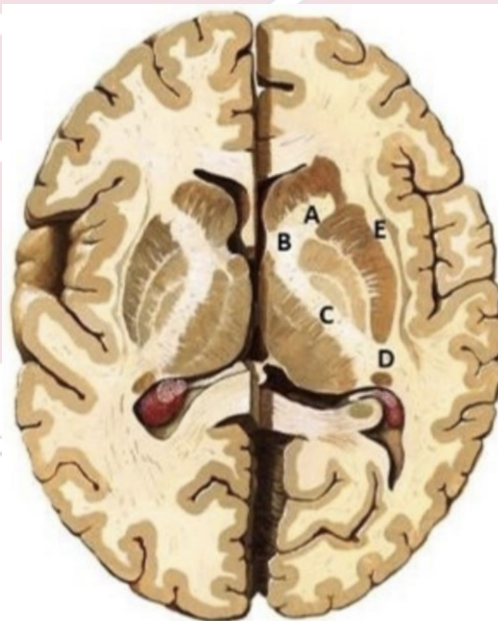
37. Threshold distance for tactile discrimination is increased with?



- A. Increased number of receptors.
- B. Increase of area of cortical representation for the examined skin area.
- C. Increased convergence within the sensory pathway.
- D. Increased after discharge within the sensory pathway.
- E. Increased receptor adaptation.

Answer: C

38. Corticospinal fibers run through?



- A. A
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: C

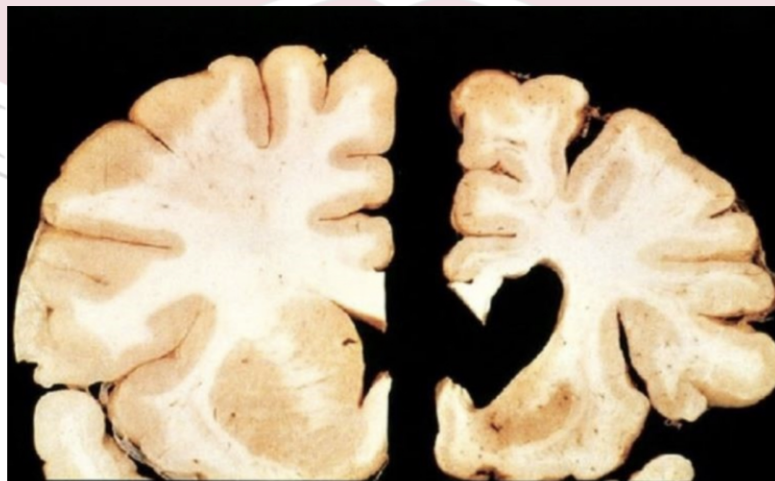
39. Positive Romberg's sign is seen in:



- A. Tabes dorsalis.
- B. Lesions of Spinothalamic pathway.
- C. Lesions of motor nuclei of the thalamus.
- D. Cerebellar lesions.
- E. Herpes Zoster.

Answer: A

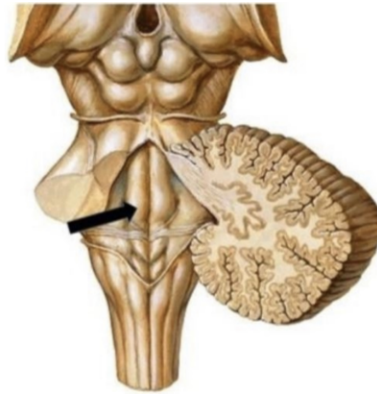
40. Normal cerebral hemisphere is on the left; the one on the right shows features of?



- A. Cerebral edema.
- B. Alzheimer disease.
- C. Huntington disease.
- D. Cerebral hemorrhage.
- E. Idiopathic Parkinson disease.

Answer: C

41. The marked structure is?



- A. Medial eminence.
- B. Facial colliculus.
- C. Vestibular area.
- D. Gracile tubercle.
- E. Cuneate tubercle.

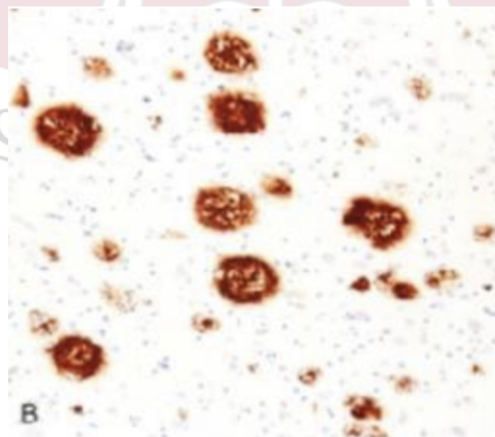
Answer: B

42. Shuffling gait is a feature of?

- A. Parkinsonism.
- B. Neocerebellar syndrome.
- C. Tabes dorsalis.
- D. Lesions in internal capsule.
- E. Peripheral neuropathy.

Answer: A

43. Brain section, showing positive immunohistochemical stain against A β (β amyloid) from a patient with?



- A. Huntington disease.
- B. Parkinson disease.
- C. Malignant secondaries.
- D. Multiple sclerosis.
- E. Alzheimer disease.

Answer: E

44.D is supplied by?

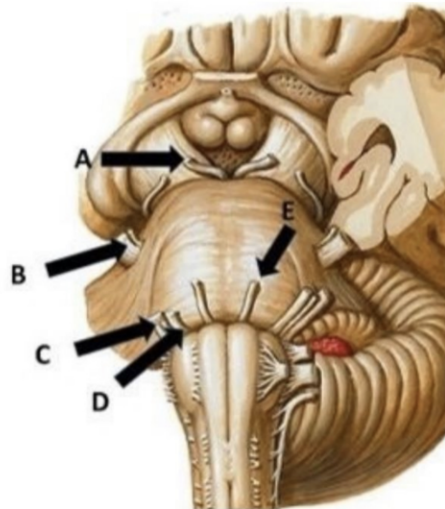


Answer: Posterior cerebral artery



Hope's Exam

45. Which one of the marked structures supplies only ONE muscle?

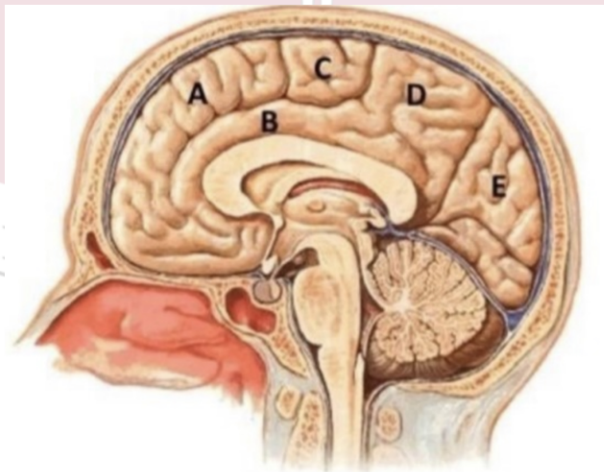


- A. A
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: E

46. Supplementary motor area lies in?

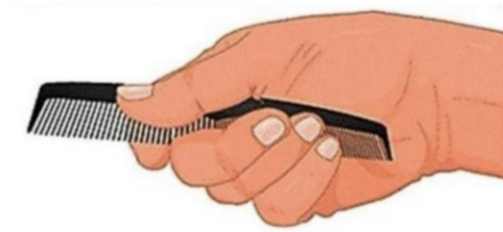
- A. A



- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: A

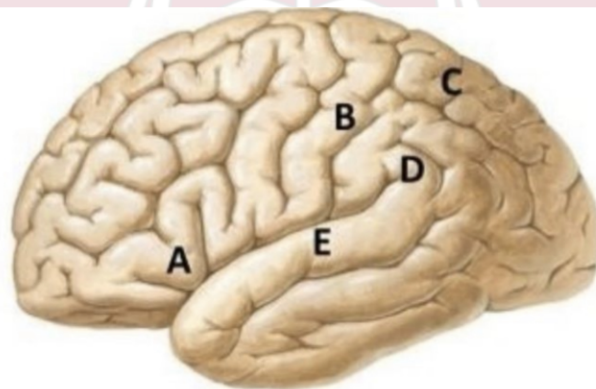
47. The sense used to identify familiar object by handling it without the aid of vision is?



- A. Crude touch.
- B. Stereognosis.
- C. Pressure.
- D. Kinesthetic proprioception.
- E. Nociception.

Answer: B

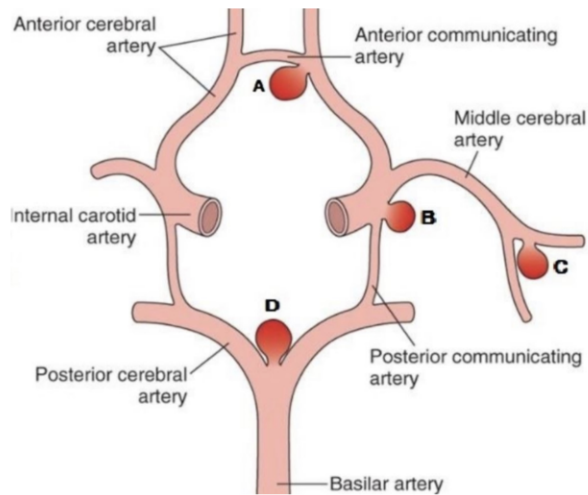
48. Which one of the marked areas causes sensory aphasia in case of its lesion?



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: D

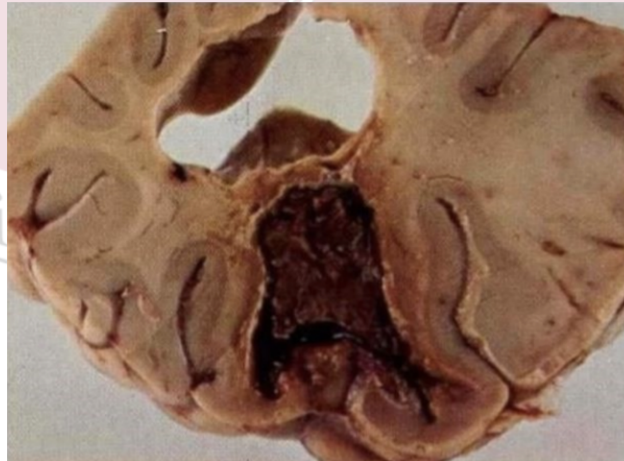
49. In the circle of Willis, the commonest site of berry aneurysm is at?



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.

Answer: A

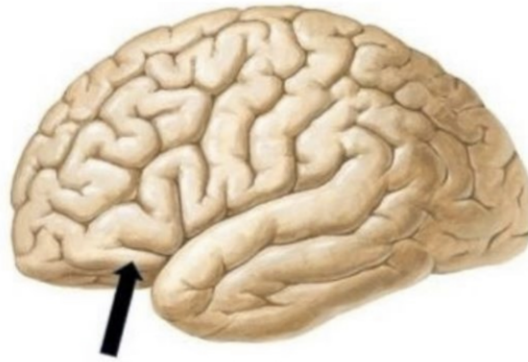
50. Brain section showing?



- A. Old infarction.
- B. Recent infarction.
- C. Arteriovenous malformation.
- D. Old intracerebral hemorrhage.
- E. Recent intracerebral hemorrhage.

Answer: D

51. The marked structure is?



- A. Insula.
- B. Lateral sulcus.
- C. Pars opercularis.
- D. Pars triangularis.
- E. Pars orbitalis.

Answer: E

52. Threshold distance for tactile discrimination is increased with?



- A. Increased number of receptors.
- B. Increase of area of cortical representation for the examined skin area.
- C. Increased convergence within the sensory pathway.
- D. Increased after discharge within the sensory pathway.
- E. Increased receptor adaptation.

Answer: C

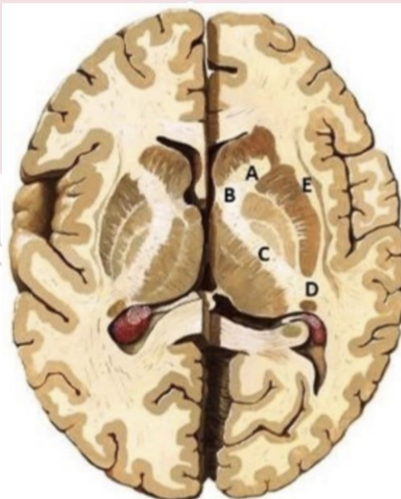
53. Jacket distribution for loss of pain and temperature with preserved dorsal column sensations may be seen in?

- A. Tabes dorsalis.
- B. Herpes zoster.
- C. Diabetic neuropathy.
- D. Syringomyelia.
- E. Subacute combined degeneration.



Answer: D

54. Corticospinal fibers run through?



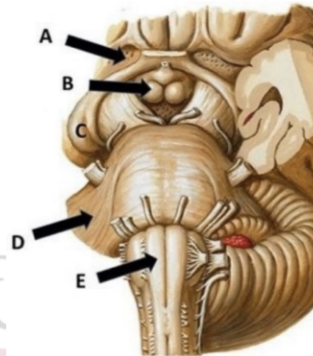
- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: C

55. Which one of the marked structures is a part of the hypothalamus?

- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

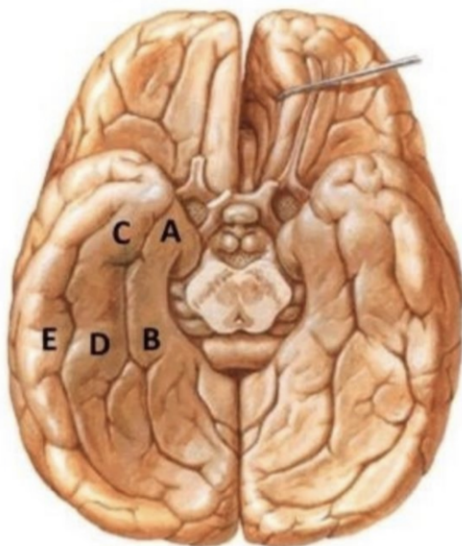
Answer: B



56. Parahippocampal gyrus is?

- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: B



57. The inferior surface of the frontal lobes shows?



- A. Cyst.
- B. Abscess.
- C. Old (remote) contusions.
- D. Arteriovenous malformation.
- E. Acute contusion with recent hemorrhages.

Answer: C

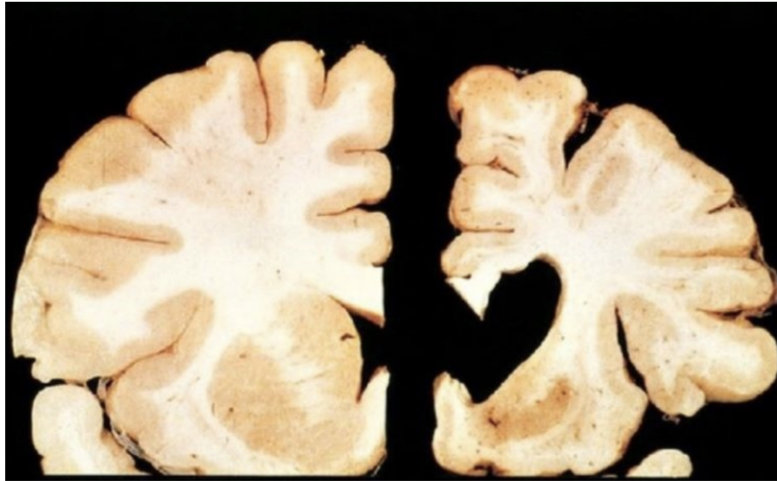
58. Positive Romberg's sign is seen in?



- A. Tabes dorsalis.
- B. Lesions of Spinothalamic pathway.
- C. Lesions of motor nuclei of the thalamus.
- D. Cerebellar lesions.
- E. Herpes Zoster.

Answer: A

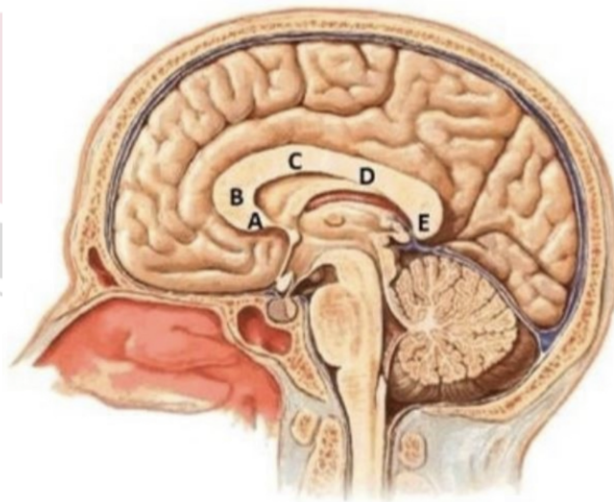
59. Normal cerebral hemisphere is on the left; the one on the right shows features of?



- A. Cerebral edema.
- B. Alzheimer disease.
- C. Huntington disease.
- D. Cerebral hemorrhage.
- E. Idiopathic Parkinson disease.

Answer: C

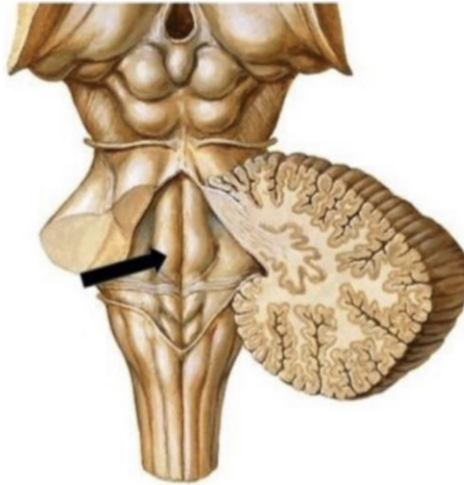
60. The part that forms the forceps minor is?



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: B

61. The marked structure is?



- A. Medial eminence.
- B. Facial colliculus.
- C. Vestibular area.
- D. Gracile tubercle.
- E. Cuneate tubercle.

Answer: B

62. The marked structure is?

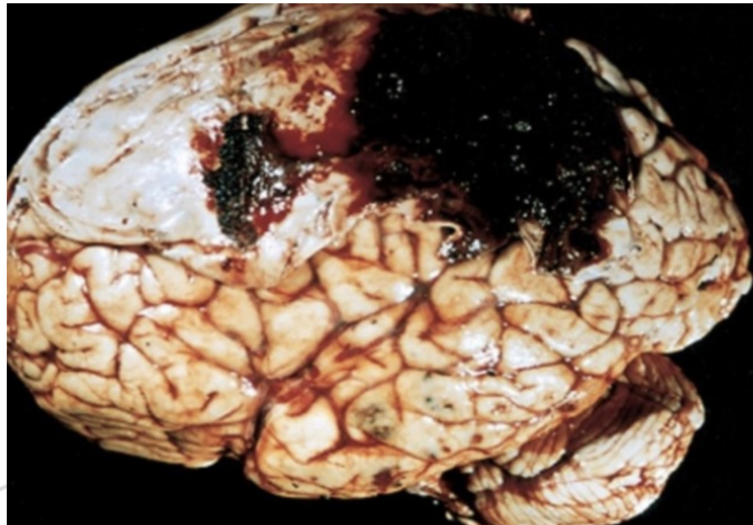
- A. Thalamus.
- B. Putamen.
- C. Globus pallidus.
- D. Corpus callosum.
- E. Claustrum.

Answer: B



Previous Batches' Exams

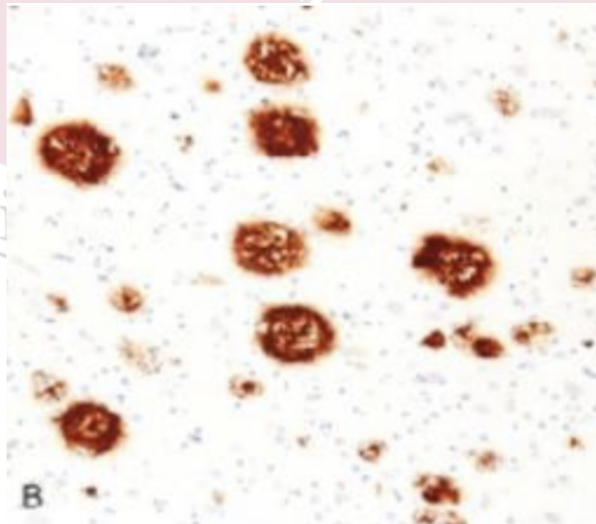
63. Brain showing?



- A. Ventricular hemorrhage.
- B. Epidural hemorrhage.
- C. Duret hemorrhage.
- D. Subdural hemorrhage.
- E. Subarachnoid hemorrhage.

Answer: B

64. Brain section, showing positive immunohistochemical stain against A β (β amyloid) from a patient with:



- A. Huntington disease.
- B. Parkinson disease.
- C. Malignant secondaries.
- D. Multiple sclerosis.
- E. Alzheimer disease.

Answer: E

65. Weber's compass is used to test?



- A. Sense of position.
- B. Stereognosis.
- C. Tactile discrimination.
- D. Texture of materials.
- E. Tactile localization.

Answer: C

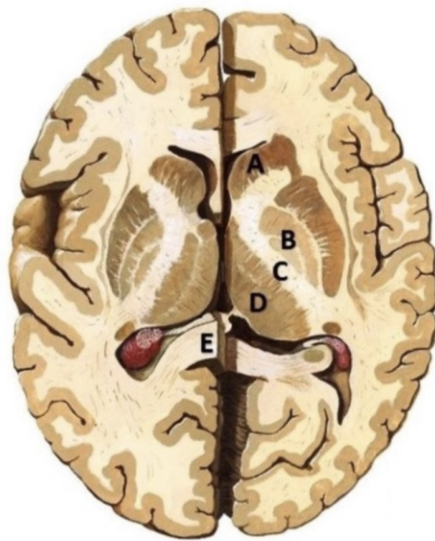
66. This reflex?



- A. Is a deep reflex.
- B. Is a superficial reflex.
- C. Is a static stretch reflex.
- D. Is exaggerated in lower motor neuron lesion.
- E. Has a center in C5&6.

Answer: A

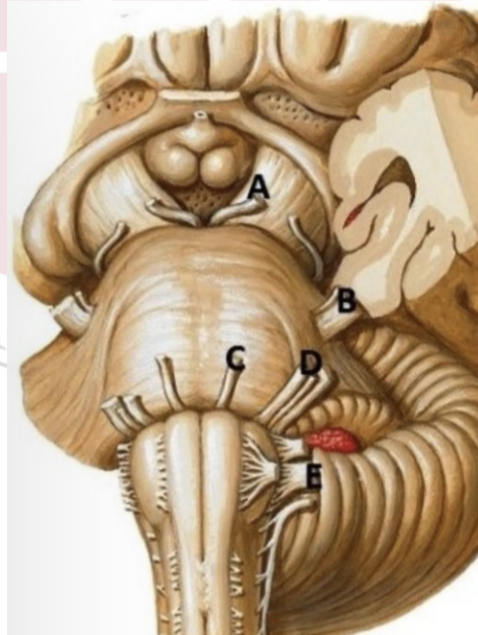
67. Which one of the marked structures represent commissural fibers?



- A. A
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: E

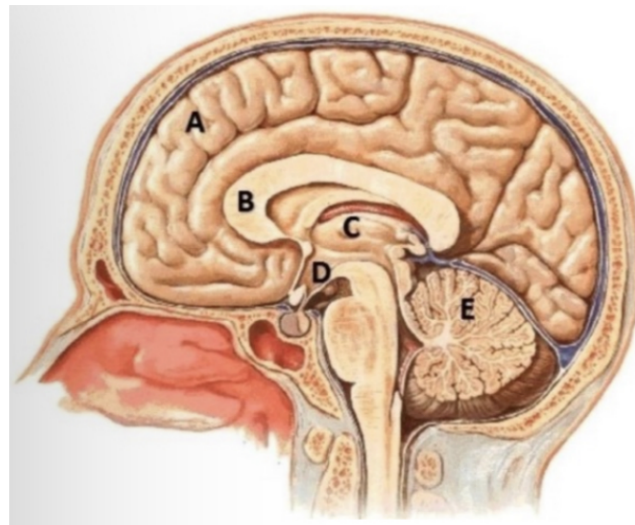
68. Nucleus ambiguus gives fibers that run within?



- A. A
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: E

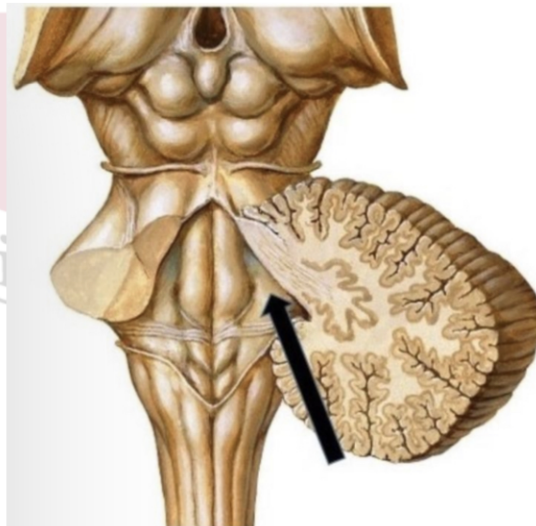
69. Which one of the marked structures plays a role in the regulation of body temperature?



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: D

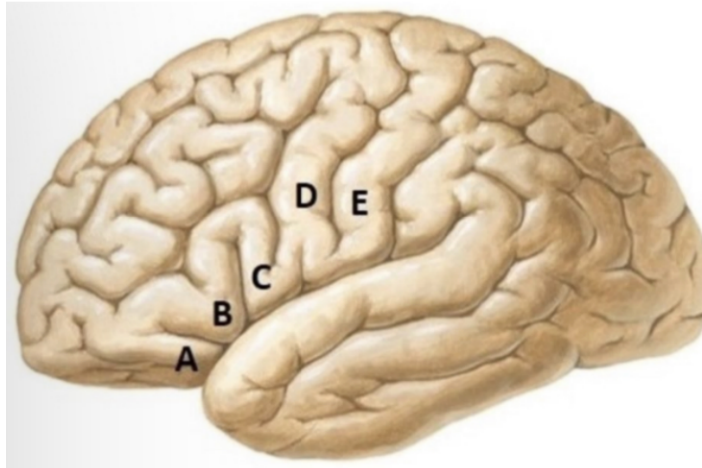
70. The marked structure is?



- A. Middle cerebellar peduncle.
- B. Vestibular area.
- C. Gracile tubercle.
- D. Facial colliculus.
- E. Medial eminence.

Answer: B

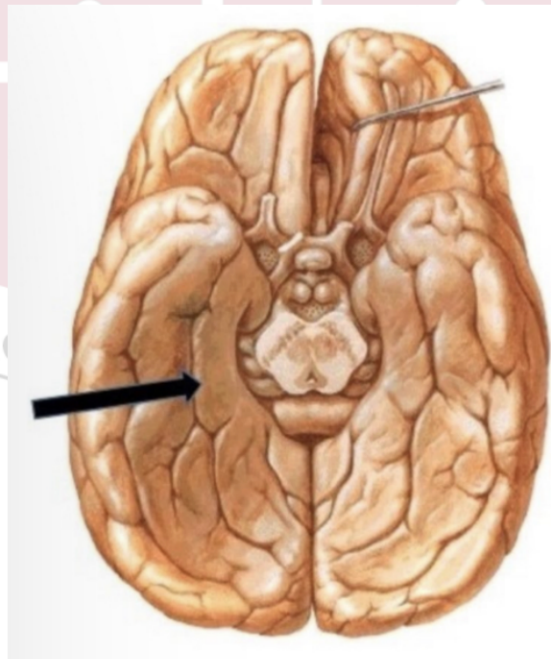
71. Pars opercularis is?



- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: C

72. The marked structure is?



- A. Orbital sulcus.
- B. Rhinal sulcus.
- C. Occipitotemporal sulcus.
- D. Olfactory sulcus.
- E. Collateral sulcus.

Answer: E

73. Shuffling gait is a feature of:

- A. Parkinsonism.
- B. Neocerebellar syndrome.
- C. Tabes dorsalis.
- D. Lesions in internal capsule.
- E. Peripheral neuropathy.

Answer: A

74. What is the relationship of the hippocampus to this region of the lateral ventricle (marked by the arrow)?



- A. It's in the floor of the ventricle.
- B. It's in the roof of the ventricle.
- C. It is anterior to the ventricle.
- D. It has no relationship to the ventricle.

Answer: A

75. Which of the following reflexes responsible for maintain of tension?

- A. Stretch reflex.
- B. Golgi tendon reflex.
- C. Patellar reflex.

Answer: B

76. Two-point discrimination sensation reflects?

- A. Reflects the receptor integrity.
- B. Integrity of muscle spindle.
- C. Receptor density at that area.

Answer: C

77. Which reflex serves to push body away from the stimulus, also to shift weight to the opposite limb?

Answer: Crossed extensor reflex.

78. Painful stimulus elicits a flexor reflex in affected limb and an extensor reflex in the opposite limb?

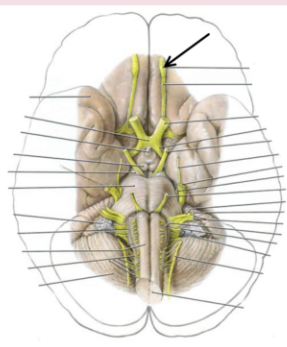
Answer: Cross extension.

79. The figure below indicates?



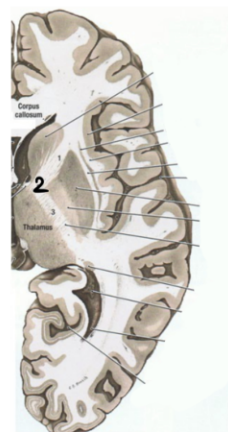
Answer: Inferior parietal lobule.

80. The figure below indicates?



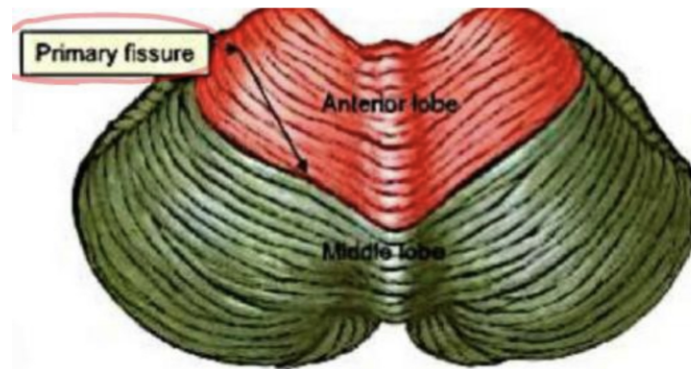
Answer: Bulb of olfactory nerve.

81. Number 2 indicates?



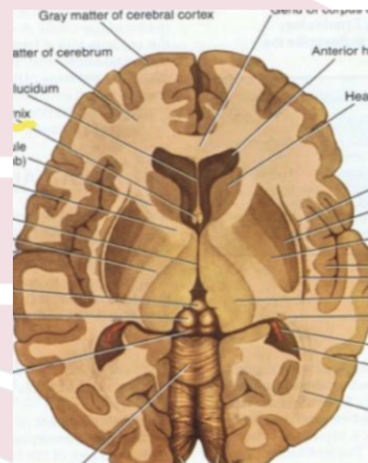
Answer: Genu of internal capsul.

82. The figure below indicates?



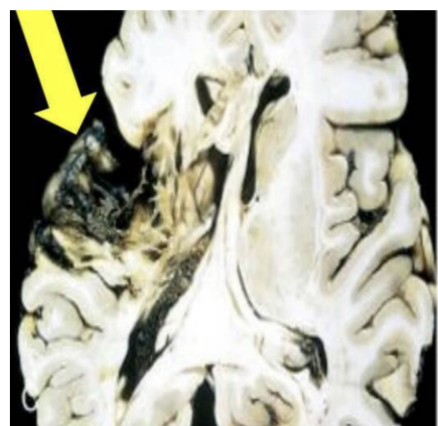
Answer: Primary fissure.

83. The figure below indicates?



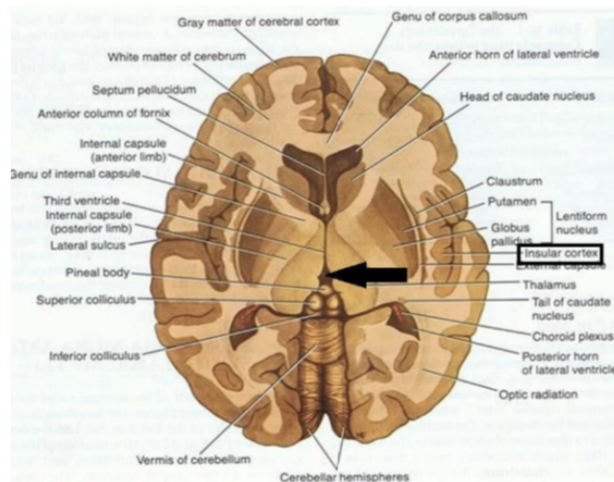
Answer: Putamen nucleus.

84. The figure below indicates?



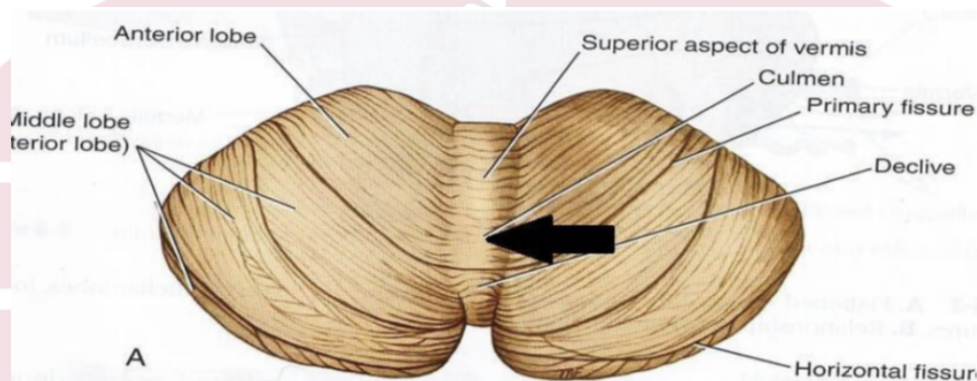
Answer: Old Cystic Infarct.

85. The figure below indicates?



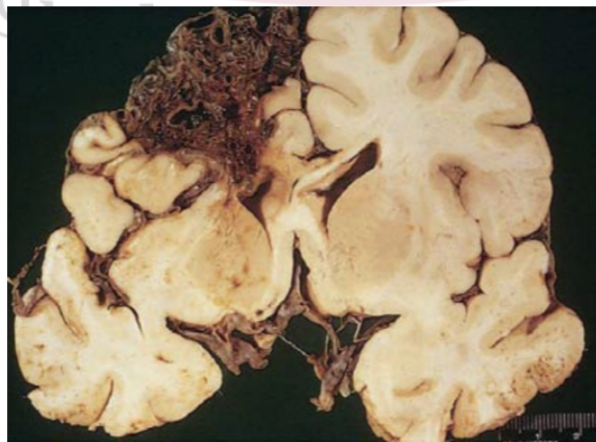
Answer: Third ventricle

86. The figure below indicates?



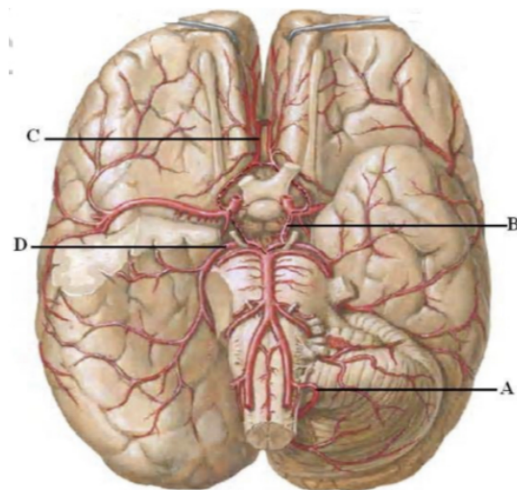
Answer: Vermis.

87. The figure below indicates?



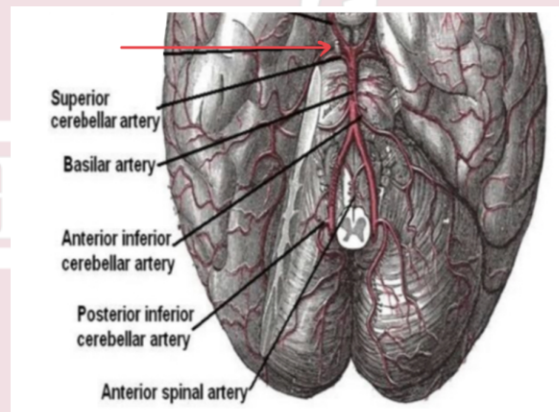
Answer: Arteriovenous malformation.

88.D indicates?



Answer: Posterior cerebral artery.

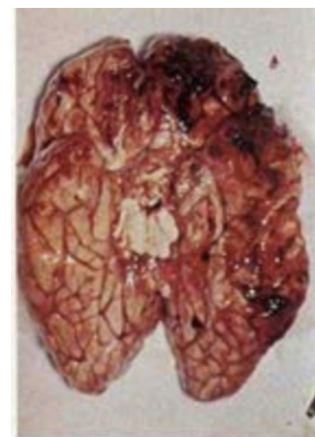
89.The figure below indicates?



Answer: Posterior Cerebral Artery.

90.The figure below indicates?

Answer: Contusion.



9.19 Contusions: brain