

TEST BANK



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Reviewed by:

74- A more developed two-point tactile discrimination:

a- Indicates a greater threshold distance for feeling of two points of touch applied simultaneously

b- Is seen in the proximal regions of the body compared with the distal regions

c- Is inversely related to the size of the receptive fields of the stimulated sensory units

d- Depends upon the type of the involved touch receptor

answer:C

92- A lesion of the dorsal column pathway is most likely to affect:

a- Fine touch

b- Hearing

c- Pain sensation

d- Temperature sensation

e- Visual acuity

answer:A

93- A patient complaining of loss of pain and temperature sensation in the left leg is most likely to have a lesion of the:

a- Left corticospinal tract

b- Left anterior spinothalamic tract

c- Left lateral spinothalamic tract

d- Right anterior spinothalamic tract

e- Right lateral spinothalamic tract

answer:E

97-A subject suffers from right hemisection of the spinal cord shows:

- a- Upper motor neuron paralysis at the level of the hemisection
- b- Loss of pain and temperature on the right side below the level of the section.
- c- Loss of fine touch and vibration sense on the left side below the level of the section.
- d- Loss of all sensations on the same side at the level of the section

answer:D

98-Tabes dorsalis is:

- a- Due to virus infection of the posterior root ganglia.
- b- Accompanied with shuffling gait
- c- Accompanied with loss of crude touch.
- d- Accompanied with incoordination of voluntary movements.

Answer:D

101-Regarding Syringomyelia:

- a- Fine touch is preserved.
- b- Is due to dilatation of the central canal
- c- There is dissociated sensory loss.
- d- All of the above.

Answer:D

102-Damage of the posterior column may impair the following, except:

- a- The ability to stand steadily with the eyes closed.
- b- Pain sensation.
- c- Vibration sensation.
- d- Kinesthetic sensations

answer:B

104-brown-Sequard syndrome is characterized by all the following, except:

- a- Loss of vibration sense on the opposite side below level of the lesion
- b- Loss of voluntary movements on the same side below the level of the lesion
- c- Loss of reflex movements on the same side at the level of the lesion
- d- Loss of pain sensation on the opposite side below the level of the lesion

answer:A

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25- A tendon jerk is:

- a- A dynamic stretch reflex
- b- A static stretch reflex
- c- Evoked by gradually stretching the muscle
- d- Evoked by stimulation of tendon receptors

answer:A

26- The tendon jerk which has its center in the 5th and 6th cervical segments of the spinal cord is the:

- a- Jaw jerk
- b- Deltoid jerk
- c- Biceps jerk
- d- Triceps jerk

answer:C

27- Tendon jerks are clinically examined to assess:

- a- Integrity of muscle spindles
- b- Integrity of reflex pathway
- c- The total reflex time of the jerk
- d- Central delay time of the jerk

answer:B

28- Absence of a tendon jerk could result from any of the following conditions, except:

- a- Lesions of supraspinal facilitatory centers
- b- Lesions of the efferent neurons
- c- Lesions of the afferent neurons
- d- Lesions of the spinal nerve centers

answer:A

29- Exaggeration of tendon jerks could result from any of the following conditions .•. except:

- a- Lesions of supraspinal facilitatory centers
- b- Lesions of supraspinal inhibitory centers
- c- Increased gamma-motor neuron discharge
- d- Anxiety

answer:A

34-Clonus:

- a- Is a sign of decreased supraspinal facilitation
- b- Initiated by briefly stretching the tendon of the muscle
- c- Is manifested as oscillating mechanical vibrations following tendon jerks
- d- Associates exaggeration of tendon jerks

answer:D

37-Spinal shock is due to:

- a- Severe pain felt at the site of the lesion
- b- Severe hypotensive shock
- c- Interruption of the ascending sensory pathways
- d- Interruption of the descending facilitatory tracts

answer:D

38-The stage of spinal shock is characterized by:

- a- Loss of sensations from the body
- b- Paralysis of all skeletal muscles innervated by the spinal cord
- c- Exaggerated tendon jerks
- d- Failure of spinal reflexes below the level of the lesion

answer:D

39-In humans the usual duration of the stage of spinal shock is:

- a- 2-6 hours
- b- 2-6 days
- c- 2-6 weeks
- d- 2-6 months

Answer:C

40-Failure of spinal reflexes during the stage of spinal shock causes:

- a- Automatic micturition
- b- Hypotension
- c- Babinski sign
- d- Spasticity of the paralyzed muscles

answer:B

41-Complete transection of the spinal cord produces all of the following effects, except:

- a- Permanent loss of all sensations mediated by the cord below level of lesion
- b- Permanent loss of voluntary movements by muscles innervated by the cord below level of lesion
- c- Permanent loss of reflexes mediated by the cord below level of lesion
- d- Temporary loss of micturition reflexes

answer:C

42-The earliest spinal reflex that recovers after the stage of spinal shock is the:

- a- Micturition reflex
- b- Scratch reflex
- c- Stretch reflex
- d- Flexor reflex

answer:D

43-Long term consequence of transection of the spinal cord at T12 level includes:

- a- Paralysis of the bladder muscle and loss of the ability to defecate
- b- Severe drop of ABP
- c- Loss of the reflexes concerned with erection and ejaculation
- d- Severe flexor spasm on stimulation of the inner aspect of the thigh

answer:D

55-Lower motor neuron lesions cause all the following, except:

- a- Decreased number of transmitter receptors in the denervated muscle
- b- Atrophy of the denervated muscle
- c- Flaccid paralysis of the denervated muscle
- d- Loss of flexion withdrawal reflex

answer:A

56- A patient with long standing LMNL will have:

- a- Hyperesthesia
- b- Hyperreflexia
- c- Muscle wasting
- d- Positive Babinski sign
- e- Spasticity

answer:C

57-Motor defects that result from an internal capsular lesion include:

- a- Paralysis of all skeletal muscles on the opposite side of the body
- b- Paralysis of all skeletal muscles on the same side of the body
- c- Paresis of axial muscles on the same side of the body
- d- Paralysis of the distal muscles on the opposite side of the body

Answer:D

58-Hypertonia of UMN lesions is characterized by:

- a- Increased inhibitory discharge from the premotor area
- b- Inhibition of pontine reticular formation
- c- Increased gamma-motor neuron discharge
- d- Decreased muscle spindle discharge

answer:C

59-In UMN lesions the response to plantar reflex:

- a- Becomes exaggerated
- b- Becomes inhibited
- c- Becomes modified
- d- Is absent

answer:C

60-In UMN lesions the response of the paralyzed muscles to electrical stimulation is:

- a- Exaggerated
- b- Inhibited (decreased)
- c- Not changed
- d- Is absent

answer:C

61-Spasticity of the paralyzed muscles in UMN lesions is associated with:

- a- Inhibition of tendon jerks
- b- Remarkable wasting of the muscle
- c- Clonus
- d- None of the above

answer:C

62-Decerebrate rigidity is due to:

- a- Stimulation of type I b sensory neurons
- b- Loss of cerebellar inputs to the red nucleus
- c- Overactivity of the medullary reticular nuclei involved in motor control
- d- Unopposed activity of the pontine reticular nuclei
- e- Degeneration of the nigrostriatal pathway

answer:d

71-Regarding the role of the cerebellum:

- a- Purkinje neurons lie in the deep cerebellar nuclei
- b- The cerebellum has a direct efferent projection to the motor cortex
- c- Hemiballismus is a sign of cerebellar damage.
- d- The cerebellar hemispheres control and receive inputs from ipsilateral muscles

answer:D

72-Patient with motor ataxia differs from that with sensory ataxia in:

- a- Being compensated for equilibrium disorder by vision
- b- Having speech disorders
- b- Having no abnormal gait
- d- Having no cerebellar lesion

answer:B

73-The functions of the cerebellum includes:

- a- Stops the movement at the precise intended point.
- b- Prevents oscillation of movements.
- c- Planning and timing function.
- d- All of the above.

Answer:D

74-Regarding the cerebellum:

- a- Has no role in maintenance of balance.
- b- Neocerebellum inhibits muscle tone.
- c- Paleocerebellum facilitates muscle tone.
- d- Cerebellum has a predictive function during running

answer:D

75-Neocerebellum disease is associated with:

- a- Shuffling gait.
- b- Drunken gait.
- c- Stamping gait.
- d- Circumduction gate.

Answer: b

77-An abnormal Babinski reflex indicates damage to the:

- a. Spinal cord
- b. Brainstem
- c. Cerebellum
- d. Basal ganglia
- e. Pyramidal tract

answer:E

78-Regarding the electroencephalogram (EEG):

- a- The normal EEG of an awake active person is dominated by alpha waves.
- b- During deep sleep the EEG is always dominated by delta waves.
- c- The presence of theta waves in the EEG of an awoken child is indicative of cerebral pathology.
- d- Hyperventilation increases the frequency of alpha waves

answer:b

79-Concerning sleep:

- a- dreams are typically remembered during Non-REM sleep
- b- Individuals rarely awake spontaneously from REM sleep
- c- Muscle tone is markedly suppressed during REM sleep
- d- Heart rate and respiratory rate typically decrease during REM sleep

answer:C

80-Correct statements regarding rapid eye movement (REM) sleep include which of the following?

- a. It is the first state of sleep entered when a person falls asleep
- b. It is accompanied by loss of skeletal muscle tone
- c. It is characterized by a slow but steady heart rate
- d. It occurs more often in adults than in children
- . e. It lasts longer than periods of slow-wave sleep

Answer:b