



قائمة الاسئلة

علم الاعصاب. - ()- المستوى الرابع -قسم العلاج الطبيعي - - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - الفترة الأولى- درجة الامتحان (70)

د. ايناس العمراني

- 1) Thick wall with pus inside is seen with:
  - 1)  Chronic stage
  - 2)  Acute stage
  - 3)  Subacute stage
  - 4)  All of the above
  - 5)  None of the above
- 2) Pus is formed and get localized with:
  - 1)  Chronic stage
  - 2)  Acute stage
  - 3)  Subacute stage
  - 4)  All of the above
  - 5)  None of the above
- 3) when there's a protrusion of meningies and cord through lumbar defect. It's called:
  - 1)  Spina bifida occulta
  - 2)  Spina bifida manifesta 90%
  - 3)  meningocele
  - 4)  meningomyelocele
- 4) hydrocephalus is mostly seen with:
  - 1)  Spina bifida occulta
  - 2)  Spina bifida manifesta 90%
  - 3)  meningocele
  - 4)  meningomyelocele
- 5) the most accurate investigation for patient with neuropathy is:
  - 1)  EMG and nerve conduction study
  - 2)  Nerve biopsy
  - 3)  Vitamin B12
  - 4)  Only 1 and 2 choices are correct
  - 5)  Only 1 and 3 choices are correct
- 6) Stages of abscess are:
  - 1)  Acute stage
  - 2)  Subacute stage
  - 3)  Chronic stage
  - 4)  all of the above
- 7) 3th Stage of disc prolapse is :
  - 1)  Disc pulge
  - 2)  Disc prolapse
  - 3)  Disc herniation
  - 4)  Disc sequestration
- 8) 1st Stage of disc prolapse is :
  - 1)  Disc pulge
  - 2)  Disc prolapse
  - 3)  Disc herniation
  - 4)  Disc sequestration
- 9) Afferent lesion in neurogenic bladder is called:
  - 1)  Sensory atonic bladder





- 2) - Motor atonic bladder
  - 3) - Automatic bladder
  - 4) - All of the above
- 10) efferent lesion in neurogenic bladder is called:
- 1) - Sensory atonic bladder
  - 2)  Motor atonic bladder
  - 3) - Automatic bladder
  - 4) - All of the above
- 11) type of surgical treatment of disc prolapse:
- 1) - laminectomy
  - 2) - foraminotomy
  - 3) - flavectomy
  - 4)  All of the above
- 12) spinal fixation for disc prolapse done if:
- 1) - 1 level
  - 2) - 2 levels
  - 3)  multiple levels
  - 4) - None of the above
- 13) best diagnostic criteria for multiple sclerosis is:
- 1)  history and examination
  - 2) - CSF analysis
  - 3) - funduscopy
  - 4) - None of the above
- 14) treatment of multiple sclerosis:
- 1) - methylprednisolon
  - 2) - symptomatic treatment
  - 3)  All of the above
  - 4) - Non of the above
- 15) Swelling and edema in brain abscess are seen in:
- 1) - Chronic stage
  - 2) - Acute stage
  - 3) - Subacute stage
  - 4) - All of the above
  - 5) - None of the above
- 16) Factors favor surgical ttt for patient with brain abscess:
- 1) - Multiple abscess
  - 2) - Deeply seated abscess
  - 3) - At critical site
  - 4) - All of the above
  - 5)  None of the above
- 17) paraplegia is mostly seen with:
- 1) - Spina bifida occulta
  - 2) - Spina bifida manifesta 90%
  - 3) - meningocele
  - 4)  meningomyelocele
- 18) Clinical pictures seen in patient with potts disease are:
- 1) - Pain
  - 2) - Local tenderness
  - 3) - Limitation of movement





- 4)  All of the above
- 19) Kyphosis is a deformity seen with:
- 1)  Neuropathy
  - 2)  Potts disease
  - 3)  All of the above
  - 4)  Non of the above
- 20) multiple sclerosis most common in:
- 1)  male
  - 2)  children
  - 3)  old age
  - 4)  female
- 21) cranial nerves affected at multiple sclerosis:
- 1)  olfactory
  - 2)  optic
  - 3)  hypoglossal
  - 4)  all of the above
- 22) gloves and stock hyposthesia mainly seen in:
- 1)  peripheral neuropathy
  - 2)  multiple sclerosis
  - 3)  spinal fracture
  - 4)  non of the above
- 23) which of the following is unstable fracture:
- 1)  wedge fracture
  - 2)  comminuted fracture
  - 3)  fracture dislocation
  - 4)  both A+ B
- 24) Rt. UMNL of fascial nerve:
- 1)  affect Rt. Side of whole face
  - 2)  affect Lt. side of lower have of the face
  - 3)  affect Rt. side of lower have of the face
- 25) charcters of LMNL of fascial nerve:
- 1)  drooping of sliva
  - 2)  inability to close the eye
  - 3)  inability to rise the eyebrows
  - 4)  all of the above
- 26) types of spine fractures:
- 1)  stable fracture
  - 2)  unstable fracture
  - 3)  both A+ B
  - 4)  non of the above
- 27) treatment of unstable fracture:
- 1)  rest in bed
  - 2)  belt
  - 3)  operation (fixation)
  - 4)  active exercise
- 28) treatment of stable fracture:
- 1)  rest in bed
  - 2)  belt
  - 3)  all of the above





- 4) - non of the above
- 29) chorea is treated by:
- 1) - doamin
  - 2)  acetyl choline
  - 3) - all of the above
  - 4) - Non of the above
- 30) parkinsonism is characterized by increase of :
- 1) - doamin
  - 2)  acetyl choline
  - 3) - all of the above
  - 4) - Non of the above
- 31) motor affected in multiple sclerosis could be:
- 1) - paraplegia
  - 2) - quadriplegia
  - 3) - monoplegia
  - 4)  All of the above
- 32) sensory affected in multiple sclerosis:
- 1) - superficial sensation
  - 2) - deep sensation
  - 3)  All of the above
  - 4) - Non of the above
- 33) disease that is characterized by affection of the white matter is:
- 1) - chorea
  - 2) - parkinson
  - 3)  multiple sclerosis
  - 4) - dystonia
- 34) peripheral Neuropathy is:
- 1)  non-radicular disease of peripheral nerve
  - 2) - radicular disease of peripheral nerve
  - 3) - disease of the central nerve system
  - 4) - Non of the above
- 35) anatomical classification peripheral neuropathy :
- 1) - mononeuropathy
  - 2) - mononeuropathy multiplex
  - 3) - polyneuropathy
  - 4)  All of the above
- 36) cranial nerves affected at peripheral neuropathy:
- 1) - facial nerve
  - 2) - oculomotor nerve
  - 3)  a+b
  - 4) - troclear nerve
- 37) laboratory testing for peripheral nerve:
- 1) - glucose tolerance
  - 2) - Vitamin B12
  - 3) - TSH
  - 4)  All of the above
- 38) tratment for peripheral neuropathy is:
- 1)  symptomatic treatment
  - 2) - surgical treatment only





- 3) - All of the above  
4) - Non of the above
- 39) branche of fascial nerve that supply lacrimal gland:  
1)  greater petrosal nerve  
2) - nerve to stapedius  
3) - chordae tympani  
4) - Non of the above
- 40) branch of fascial nerve that supply sblingual and submandibular glands  
1) - nerve to stapedius  
2)  chordae tympani  
3) - non of the above  
4) - greater petrosal nerve
- 41) Cranial nerves outside the brain stem  
1)  1st, and 2nd  
2) - 3rd and 4th  
3) - 5th, 6th, 7th  
4) - 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th
- 42) Motor (only) cranial nerves  
1) - Olfactory n. , optic n. , auditory n.  
2)  Oculomotor n., trochlear n., abducent n.  
3) - Fascial n. , vagus n. , trigeminal n.  
4) - trigeminal n. , fascial n. , vagus n.
- 43) Contents of the brain stem is all of the following except  
1) - MB  
2) - Pons  
3) - Medulla oblongata  
4)  Cerebellum
- 44) brocas area is  
1) - area 4  
2) - area 312  
3)  area 44  
4) - area 41
- 45) area 312 is  
1) - motor area  
2) - brocas area  
3)  sensory area
- 46) chorea is treated by  
1) - doamin  
2)  acetyl choline  
3) - all of the above  
4) - Non of the above
- 47) parkinsonism is characterized by increase of  
1) - doamin  
2)  acetyl choline  
3) - all of the above  
4) - Non of the above
- 48) peripheral nerves numbers are  
1) - 31 pairs of nerves  
2)  32 pairs of nerves





- 3) - 25 pairs of nerves  
4) - 41pairs of nerves
- 49) number of cranial nerves
- 1) - 11 cranial nerves  
2) + 12 cranial nerves  
3) - 15 cranial nerves  
4) - 14 cranial nerves
- 50) the thalamus is one of the content of
- 1) - basal ganglia  
2) + diencephalon  
3) - 3rd ventricle  
4) - all of the above

