

(يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَلَا تُبْطِلُوا أَعْمَالَكُمْ)

Lecture 4 lateral ventricle

Collected from 2018,2019 ,2020exams

as regards, the lateral ventricle, which of the following structures is medial to the occipital Horn?

- a. Hippocampus
- b. Tail of caudate nucleus
- c. Collateral eminence
- d. Calcar avis
- e. Body of caudate nucleus

Ans: D

tail of the caudate participated in:

Answer: the roof of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle

Which of the following structures is not in direct anatomical relation with the caudate Nucleus ?

- a. Anterior horn of the lateral ventricle
- b. Body of the lateral ventricle
- c. Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle
- d. Inferior horn of the lateral ventricle
- e. Amygdala

C

Concerning the hippocampus, Choose the Incorrect statement :

- a. Forms part of the roof of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle
- b. Is part of the limbic system
- c. Its efferents are forming the fornix
- d. Is situated inside the parahippocampal gyrus
- e. Is supplied by the posterior cerebral artery

A

Third and fourth ventricles

- lateral wall of the 3rd ventricle:
Answer: A+B (thalamus & hypothalamus)

has to do with the interruption of CSF flow between the 3rd
and 4th ventricles:
Answer: cerebral aqueduct

which ventricle is not enlarged after blockage of the CSF flow within the cerebral aqueduct of Sylvius?

- a. Third
- b. Fourth
- c. Right lateral
- d. Left lateral

Ans: B

-CSF is drained by :

- Arachnoid villi and granulations

1. cerebrospinal fluid communicates with the subarachnoid space via the.....

- a. 4th ventricle
- b. 3rd ventricle
- c. subarachnoid granulations
- d. choroids plexus
- e. tela choroidia

Revision slide

should be able to
structures on the
Solve these quest
yourself

Superior angle of the 4th ventricle attached to ?

- Cerebral aqueduct

Which of the following structures is directly related anatomically to the third ventricle ?

- a. Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle
- b. cerebellum
- c. Amygdala
- d. Calcaravis
- e. lamina terminalis

E

Lecture 6

Diencephalon

بجوز مش داخل امبريو

-Which of the following structures is not derived from the procencephalon ?

- a. Cerebral cortex
- b. thalamus
- c. midbrain
- d. lateral ventricle
- e. Basal nuclei

-Regarding the Thalamus, Choose the correct statement :

- a. It is separated from the fornix by the choroid fissure
- b. Forms part of the medial wall of the third ventricle
- c. It is connected to the corpus callosum by the septum pellucidum
- d. Its posterior part forms the posterior boundary of the interventricular foramen
- e. Forms part of the roof of the body of the lateral ventricle

A

Regarding the Thalamus, Choose the Incorrect statement :

- a. Forms part of the lateral wall of the third ventricle
- b. Forms part of the floor of the body of the lateral ventricle
- c. Its anterior part forms the posterior boundary of the interventricular foramen
- d. It is separated from the fornix by the choroid fissure
- e. It is connected to the fornix through the septum pellucidum

E

أَفَمَنْ يَمْشِي مُكِبًّا عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ أَهْدَىٰ أَمَّنْ يَمْشِي سَوِيًّا عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ (22)

Cerebellum

concerning the cortical-pontine-cerebellar pathway, which of the following is incorrect?

- a. The first neuron arises from cerebrum.
- b. The tract crosses the midline to reach the middle cerebellar peduncle.
- c. It is connected to the dentate nucleus
- d. It controls the muscle tone
- e. It is important in learning new movement

neocerebellum projects to:
Answer: dentate nucleus

-Wrong about cerebellum

- Output causes only inhibition of agonist muscle at the end of movement

Which of the following about cerebellum are paired correctly ?

- a. Cerebellar dysfunction.....athetosis and hemiballismus .
- b. Spinocerebellum and sequencing.....timing of motor movements .
- c. Lateral cerebellar hemisphere.....coordination of axial muscles .
- d. Purkinje cells.....inhibitory input to deep nuclear cells of cerebellum .
- e. Vestibulocerebellum (flocculonodular lobe).....coordination of voluntary movements of the distal flexors

D

Blood supply for the brain

Anterior Cerebral Artery occlusion cause a problem in:

A-smile

B-whistle

C-climb stairs

D-clench a fist

Ans:C

lower limbs will be affected not the upper

Middle Cerebral Artery supplies:
Answer: lateral part of the orbital surface

Branch from ICA NOT PARTICIPATE IN
CYCYLE OF WILIES ? (انذكر بالمحاضرة)

MCA

Main supply for cerebellum.....> basilar Artery rather than vertebral artery

which of the following branches arise from the cerebral part of the internal carotid artery?

- a. Posterior spinal artery
- b. Anterior inferior, cerebellar artery
- c. Posterior communicating artery
- d. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- e. Posterior cerebral artery

Ans: C

regarding the blood supply of the brain, which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Both language areas are supplied by the anterior cerebral artery.
- B. Area 8 is supplied by the anterior cerebral artery
- C. Area 17 is supplied by the middle cerebral artery
- D. Gyrus rectus this is supplied by anterior cerebral artery
- E. Temporal pole is supplied by posterior cerebral artery

Ans: D

Which one of the following arteries is not supplying the internal capsule :

- a. Anterior cerebral
- b. Posterior choroidal
- c. Middle cerebral
- d. Anterior choroidal
- e. Posterior cerebral

b

-Concerning the circle of Willis, choose the correct statement :

- a. It is protected by the Cerebello-Medullary Cisterna
- b. Posterior communicating artery connects between middle and posterior cerebral arteries
- c. Situated over the interpeduncular fossa
- d. Connects between vertebra-basilar system anteriorly and internal carotid system posteriorly
- e. It does not have physiological significance in cerebral circulation

-Regarding the cerebellum and the fourth ventricle, choose the correct statement :

- a. Foramen of magendie lies in the floor of the fourth ventricle
- b. The Cerebellum is supplied by the vertebrobasilar system
- c. Ventral spinocerebellar tract passes through the inferior cerebellar peduncle (مش مطلوب هذا)
- d. Corticopontocerebellar fibers enters the cerebellum through the superior cerebellar peduncle
- e. The fourth ventricle is connected to the lateral ventricles through the cerebral aqueduct

B

-Not supplied by vertebrobasilar system :

a. Temporal lobe

b. Pons

c. Visual cortex

Not part of circle of Willis ?

- Middle cerebral artery

What artery supplies the anterior end of caudate and lentiform nucleus :

- Anterior cerebral artery

which of the following structures is not supplied by the anterior cerebral artery?

- a. Lateral half of the orbital surface
- b. Septum pellucidum
- c. Medial frontal gyrus
- d. Genu of the corpus callosum
- e. Anterior half of corpus striatum

A

Which of the following physical signs is not suggesting the involvement of the left middle cerebral artery ?

- a. Paralysis of the right side of the arm and forearm
- b. Paralysis of the right leg and foot
- c. Conjugate movement of both eyes to the left side
- d. General sensory loss on the right side of the arm and forearm
- e. The presence of aphasia

B

الفكرة المهمة هون ،،،، انه ال
lower limbs by ACA

While upper body—->MCA

About internal capsule tracts

Wrong about a lesion to the left posterior limb of the internal capsule

- Mouth deviates to the right

Bez corticobulper inside genui

-Which of the following area lesion is manifested on the ipsilateral side ?

a.3.1.2

b. Corpus striatum

c. Posterior limb of internal capsule

d.8

e.4

D

Choose the matched pairs of the followings :

a. Premotor area-chorea

b. Cerebellum- parkinsonism

c. Area 45-Fluent Aphasia

d. Posterior parietal association area-
Astereognosis

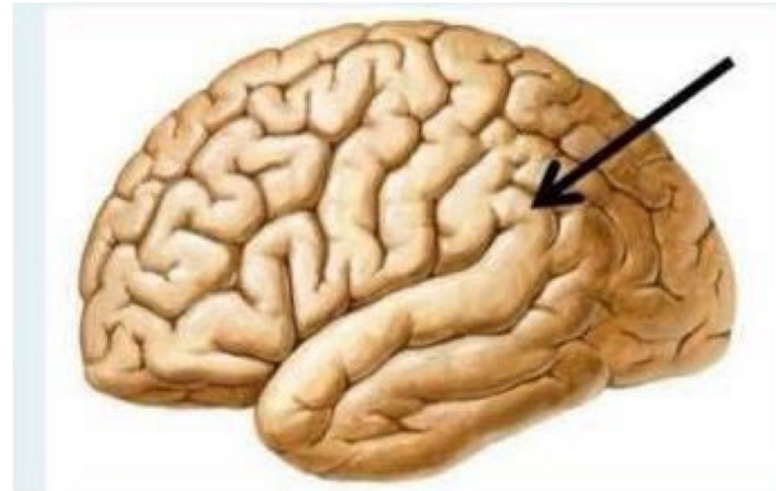
e. Basal nuclei- hemianesthesia

D

Lab

-Which of the following statements is incorrect about the pointed structure ?

- a. Responsible for understanding both written and spoken words
- b. Its lesion produce sensory aphasia
- c. Is connected to inferior frontal gyrus
- d. Responsible for Controlling motor muscles that produce speech
- e. Supplied by the Middle cerebral artery



D

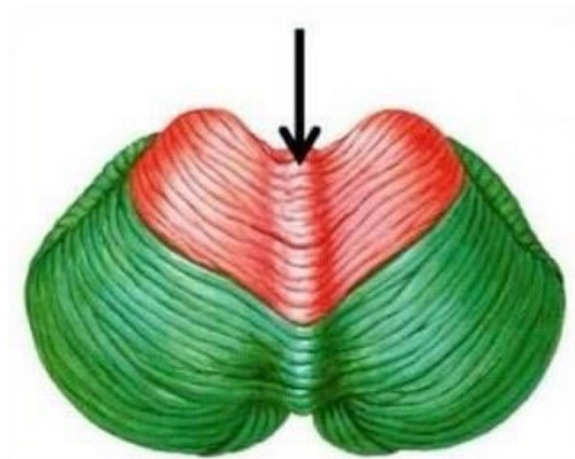
3-The pointed structure forms the roof of..... in this particular section:

- a. Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle
- b. Inferior horn of the lateral ventricle
- c. Body of the lateral ventricle
- d. Fourth ventricle
- e. Anterior horn of the lateral ventricle



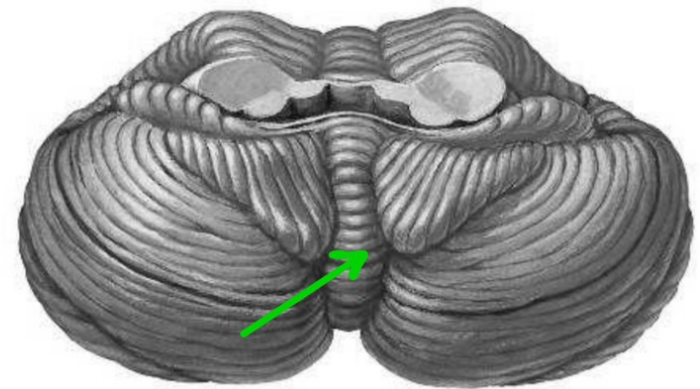
4-The pointed structure is connected with one of the following deep nuclei :

- a. Fastigial
- b. Globose
- c. Emboliform
- d. Dentate
- e. Floculonodular



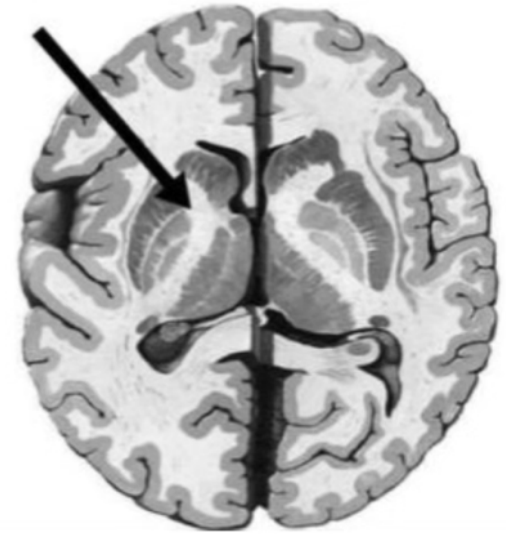
3-Identify the pointed structure:

Answer: inferior vermis



4-The pointed structure is situated between:

Answer: The Caudate and Lentiform nucleus



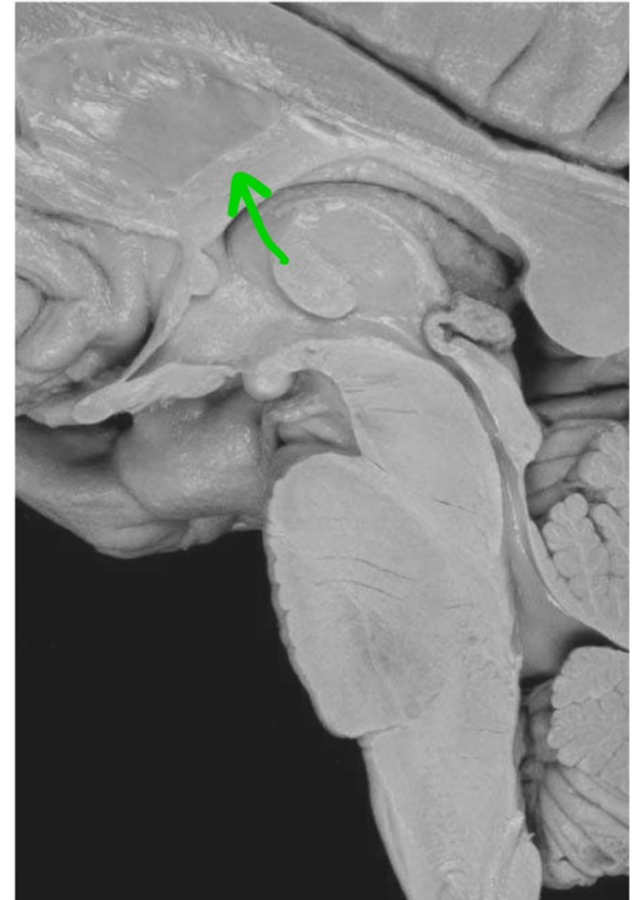
5-What is the function of the pointed gyrus:

Answer: Behavior and emotions



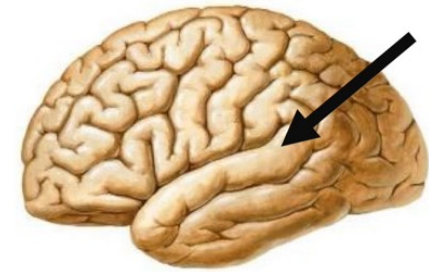
6-Identify the pointed structure:

Answer: Fornix



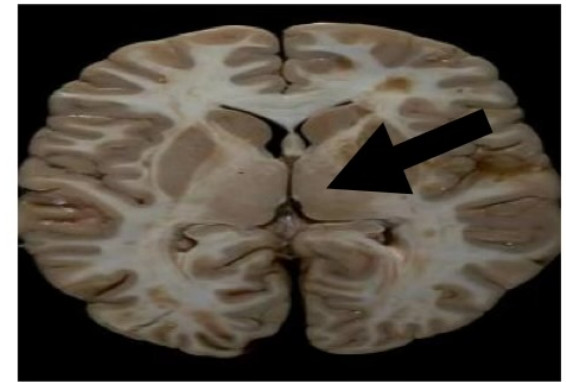
34. Identify the pointed structure:

Answer: Supramarginal gyrus



32. The BLACK arrow refers to:

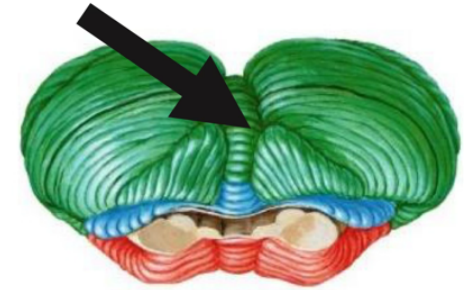
- A. Third ventricle
- B. Fourth ventricle
- C. Lateral and third ventricles
- D. Lateral ventricle
- E. Third and fourth ventricles



Answer: C

33. The BLACK arrow refers to:

- A. Nodule
- B. Cerebellar tonsil
- C. Posterolateral lobe
- D. Vermis



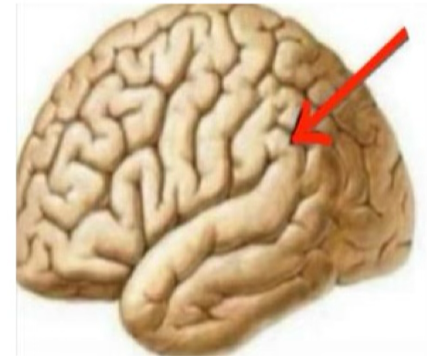
Answer: D



60. Which of the following occurs due to destructive lesion restricted to the Pointed area:

- A. Expressive aphasia
- B. Paralysis of the tongue
- C. Global aphasia
- D. Receptive aphasia
- E. Deafness

Answer: D



61. The structure represents the?

Answer: insula.



56. The pointed structure in red is:

- A. Head of caudate nucleus
- B. Putamen nucleus
- C. Amygdaloid nucleus
- D. Globus pallidus

Answer: E

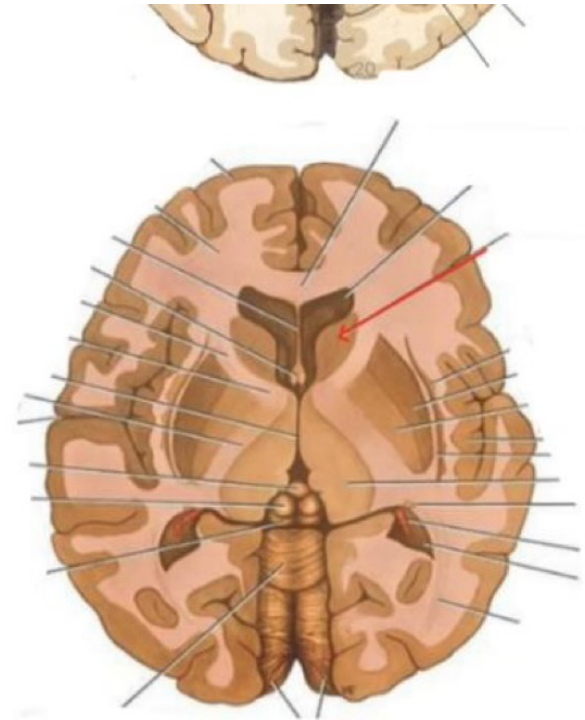


المفروض d

57. The pointed structure is:

- A. Head of caudate nucleus
- B. Claustrum
- C. Amygdaloid nucleus
- D. Putamen nucleus
- E. Globus pallidus

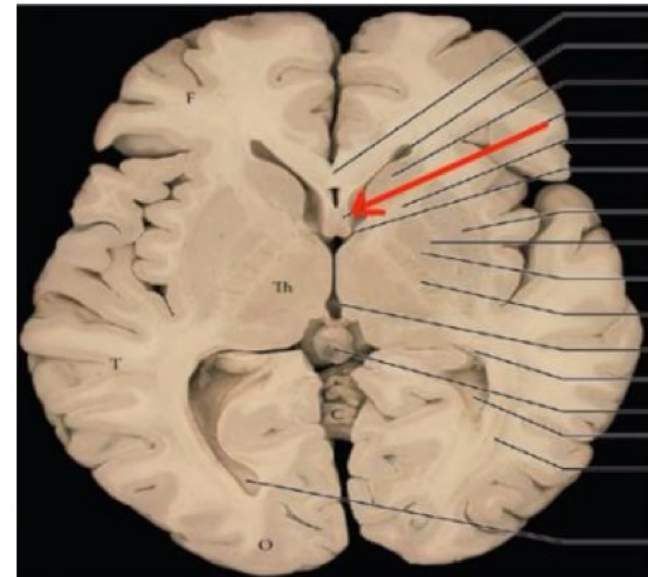
Answer: A



58. Arrow pointing to:

- A. Thalamus
- B. Fornix
- C. Amygdaloid nucleus
- D. Putamen nucleus
- E. Lateral and third ventricles

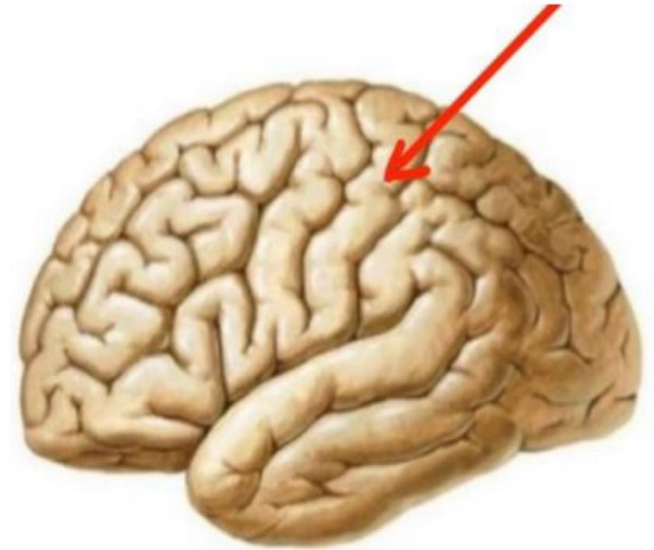
Answer: B



59. The Red arrow refers to:

- A. Precentral gyrus
- B. Calcarine sulcus
- C. Postcentral gyrus
- D. Angular gyrus
- E. Supramarginal gyrus

Answer: C



اللهم نصرك العاجل

دعواتكم لإتمام حفظ القرآن الكريم