



System: CNS

Past papers

- **Subject: pathology**
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1. Which of the following isn't a complication of **Transtentorial herniation**:

- A. Duret haemorrhage
- B. ischemia of the visual cortex
- C. Third cranial nerve compression
- D. compression of the anterior cerebral artery
- E. impaired ocular movement on the side of the lesion

2. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding **stroke** ?

- A. Occlusion of the middle cerebral artery is the most common cause of strokes.
- B. Ischemic stroke results in liquefaction necrosis
- C. haemorrhage strokes can result as a complication of hypertension
- D. TIA can precede full blown ischemic stroke and hence should be treated promptly

3. Choose the correct answer regarding **red necrosis** :

- A. they indicated irreversible injury to neurons
- B. their nuclei small and hyperchromatic

C. They are characterised by increased cytoplasmic endoplasmic reticulum.

D. Their dendrites are the main component of gliosis

E. They are seen in multiple sclerosis quiescent plaques.

4. A 67 year old lady complained of sudden weakness in her right arm followed by **slurred and **facial asymmetry**. No haemorrhage was seen on a CT scan. The most common cause of her symptoms is:**

A. Thrombotic occlusion of the middle cerebral artery.

B. embolic occlusion of the middle cerebral artery.

C. embolic occlusion of the middle meningeal artery.

D. Thrombotic occlusion of the middle meningeal artery.

E. Paradoxical embolus

5. The most common site embolic obstruction:

A. Middle cerebral artery

B. anterior cerebral artery

C. basilar artery

6. which of the following is a fatal complaint of transtentorial herniation ?

- A. Duret haemorrhage**
- B. Compressed anterior cerebral artery**
- C. Compressed posterior cerebral artery**
- D. Compressed of the oculomotor nerve**
- E. All of the above**

7. Wrong about brain herniation:

Cingulate gyrus herniates in transtentorial herniations

8. A woman had an ischemic stroke artery tonsillectomy, wrong about this :

Brain is shrunken wide gyri and narrow sulci

9. All of the following increases intracranial pressure except:

- A. Brain tumour**
- B. Brain edema**
- C. Brain infarction**
- D. Brain atrophy**

10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding non haemorrhagic stroke :

A. Fibroblast is the main cell responsible for repair and scar formation

B. In subacute stage, we see astrocyte as the main cells

C. Cytoplasm of neurons after damage appears under microscope stained with hematoxylin

D. We see gemistocytic astrocyte under microscope in repairing phase

11. A case for someone having a stroke the most common cause:

A. Thrombi - middle cerebral artery

B. Emboli – middle meningeal artery

C. Emboli - middle cerebral artery

D. Thrombi- middle meningeal artery

12. A 54 year old man complained of severe headache and vomiting. Imaging studies showed a large subdural hematoma. Two days later he had dilated pupil of the right eye with and his visual acuity decreased. Which of the following is incorrect about his condition

A. Can be complicated by haemorrhage in the pons

B. His eye symptoms could be related to ischemic injury to the visual cortex

C. The medial aspect of his temporal lobe is compressed against the free margin of the tentorium

D. The dilated pupil indicated damage of the left third cranial nerve

E. He might develop fatal brain stem complications.

13. Choose the correct statement regarding red neurons :

A. They indicate irreversible injury to neurons

B. Their nuclei are small and hyperchromatic

C. They are characterized by increased cytoplasmic endoplasmic reticulum

D. Their dendrites are the main component of gliosis

E. They are seen in multiple sclerosis quiescent plaques

14. The source of blood in the subdural hematoma is:

A. Bridging veins

B. Middle cerebral

C. Middle meningeal

D. Basilar

E. Anterior cerebral

15. Epidural hematoma results from injury to:

- A. Middle cerebral artery**
- B. Bridging veins**
- C. Middle meningeal artery**

16. Which of the following is not a feature of epidural hematoma

- A. Almost always due to trauma**
- B. Associated with skull fractures**
- C. Hemorrhage caused by bridging veins tear**
- D. Brain parenchyma is compressed**
- E. Appears as biconvex shape with CT scan**

17. Choose the incorrect statement regarding epidural hematoma

- A. The accumulated blood is arterial in origin.**
- B. Blood accumulates between the dura and the skull.**
- C. Associated with skull fracture.**
- D. Bleeding appears crescentic in shape on CT scan.**
- E. Caused by ruptured middle meningeal artery.**

18. which of the following is not characteristic of epidural haemorrhage:

- A. Usually not associated with a fracture**
- B. Usually middle meningeal artery is torn**

C. Blood accumulate under arterial pressure, and dissects the dura.

D. Biconvex shape on CT scan.

E. Brain parenchyma is compressed by the bleeding

19. A 66 year old lady suffered from severe headache. Her radiological imaging revealed an intracerebral hemorrhage. Her past medical history included hypertension and long standing bronchiectasis. Her brain hemorrhage is least likely :caused by

A. Ruptured aneurysm

B. Amyloid angiopathy

C. Complication of hyaline arteriolosclerosis

D. Autoimmune arteritis

E. Primary brain hemorrhage

20. It affects both peripheral and central nerves

Hypertension

21. Which of the following is false regarding berry aneurysm (2 answers are true):past21

A. Most common cause of subdural hemorrhage

B. Mainly occurs in posterior circulation

22. The following combinations are true except:

- A. Multiple sclerosis and oligoclonal bands**
- B. Central pontine myelinolysis and rapid correction of hyponatremia**
- C. Quiescent plaques in multiple sclerosis and gliosis**
- D. Neuromyelitis optica and aquaporin 4 antibodies**
- E. Multiple sclerosis and grey matter plaques**

23. Wrong about MS :

It affects both peripheral and central nerves

24. rapid correction of hyponatremia may be complicated by one of the following
central myelinolysis

25. one of the following myelin diseases involves Th1, Th16:

Multiple sclerosis

26. Wrong about MS :

It affects both peripheral and central nerves

27. The correct answer regarding Neuromyelitis optica :

- A. antibody to AQP4**
- B. B cell appears only**
- C. affected spinal cord and optic nerve**

D. rare disease

E. All true

28. True regarding Guillian Barre syndrome

A. Associate with autoimmune disease

B. Asymmetric neuromuscular paralysis

C. may cause respiratory difficulty

29. A 33-year-old healthy man underwent a surgical operation, after which he started having symmetric muscle weakness in the legs followed by arm weakness. The symptoms resolved within 4 weeks. This patient most likely has:

A. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy.

B. An attack of multiple sclerosis

C. Central pontine myelinolysis

D. Guillian Barrie syndrome

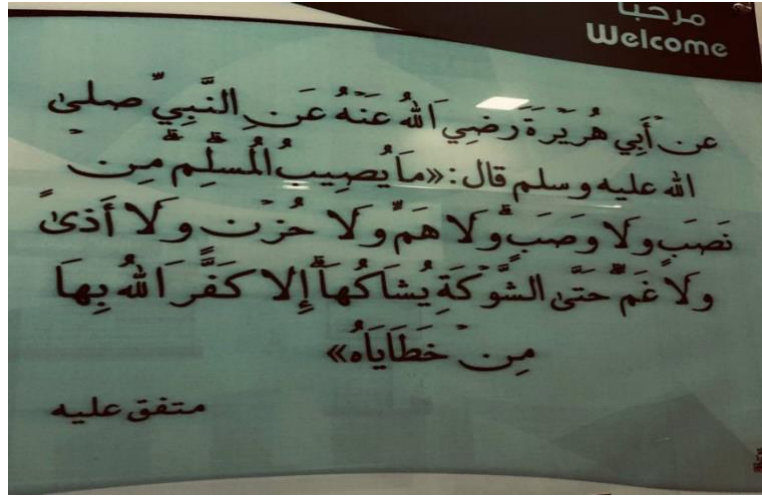
E. Distal symmetric sensorimotor polyneuropathy

30. Choose the incorrect combination

- A) Gemistocytes and repair**
- B) Red neurons and loss of Nissl substance**
- C) Rod cells and microglia**
- D) Oligodendrocytes and peripheral nervous system myelin production**
- E) Lewy bodies and Parkinson disease**

31. Symmetrical ascending motor weakness, areflexia, and mild-to- moderate sensory abnormalities are likely to occur following an infection with one of the following pathogens

- A) Streptococcus pneumoniae**
- B) Escherichia coli**
- C) Clostridium botulinum**
- D) Campylobacter jejuni**
- E) Herpes simplex type-1 virus**



سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك، نشهد أن لا إله إلا أنت، نستغفرك و أتوب إليك، ربنا آتتنا في الدنيا حسنة وبالأخرة حسنة و قنا عذاب النار .

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	**
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