

Introduction To Clinical Medicine



Past papers – 6th week

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The **colored question numbers** are mentioned more than once so focus on them

Chapter 7₊₈₊₉

The Nervous system

1. Not a sign of upper motor neuron lesion:

- A) Hyperreflexia and clonus
- B) Upgoing (positive) babinski sign
- C) Increased deep tendon reflexes
- D) Increased fasciculations
- E) absent abdominal reflexes

ANSWER : D

2. A patient came to the clinic with an inability to open his right eye, it was pointing downward and outward, the right eye also showed redness and partial ptosis, cannot look into any other directions, what is the nerve injured:

- A) Abducens nerve (CN VI)
- B) Optic nerve (CN II)
- C) Trochlear nerve (CN IV)
- D) Oculomotor nerve (CN III)
- E) Facial nerve (CN VII)

ANSWER : D

3. A patient came to the neurology clinic complaining from stooped posture and shuffling gait. What involuntary movements/tremors will be found:

- A) Resting tremor
- B) Essential tremor
- C) Intention tremor
- D) Chorea
- E) Athetosis

ANSWER : A

4. Rinne test: Bone Conduction > Air Conduction on the left ear, Air Conduction > Bone conduction on the right ear. Weber's test: Lateralized to the left. What is the diagnosis:

- A) Right sensorineural hearing loss
- B) Left conductive hearing loss
- C) Right conductive hearing loss
- D) Left sensorineural hearing loss
- E) Bilateral sensorineural hearing loss

ANSWER : B

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5. Loss of frontal wrinkling on the left side, loss of nasolabial fold on the left, and mouth deviates to the right side, what is the cause:

- A) Upper trigeminal nerve palsy
- B) lower trigeminal nerve palsy
- C) Upper facial nerve palsy
- D) Lower facial nerve palsy
- E) Stroke

ANSWER : D

6. A patient presented with red and watery eyes, 2 attacks of headache daily with 15 min each, tearing and ptosis, what is the likely diagnosis:

- A) cluster headache
- B) migraine
- C) meningitis
- D) tension headache
- E) temporal arteritis

ANSWER : A

7. An 43 year old female presented with dysphagia and falling to the right side of her body, loss of pain and temp sensations on the left side of the face and the right side of the body, what is the single brain region affected:

- A) frontal lobe
- B) parietal lobe
- C) lateral medulla
- D) temporal lobe
- E) occipital lobe

ANSWER : C

8. Patient presented after an RTA able to open his eyes to speech, producing sounds, and even he is paralysed but he moves tongue on commands, what is his GCS?

- A) 8/15
- B) 11/15
- C) 6/15
- D) 12/15
- E) 3/15

ANSWER : B

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9. Nerve root for knee reflexes:

- A) T12
- B) L4
- C) S1
- D) S4

ANSWER : B

10. a 65-year old female headache on the temples with tenderness, elevated ESR, positive Hepatitis B Antibodies. Early morning stiffness in knee and shoulder....

- A) Septic arthritis
- B) Temporal arteritis
- C) Reactive arthritis

ANSWER : B

11. patient that opens his eyes when you call him, answers you and responds to command, what is his GCS score:

- A) 15/15
- B) 14/15
- C) 13/15
- D) 12/15
- E) 11/15

ANSWER : B

12. pt suffering from mouth drooping in the right side, ptosis, drooling, with present forehead wrinkles:

- A) Lower motor neuron lesion of the trigeminal nerve
- B) Lower motor neuron lesion of the facial nerve
- C) Upper motor neuron lesion of the trigeminal nerve
- D) Upper motor neuron lesion of the facial nerve
- E) Bilateral facial nerve palsy

ANSWER : D

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13. corneal reflex is done to test which cranial nerve(s)?

- A) Facial nerve
- B) Ophthalmic division of trigeminal
- C) Maxillary division of trigeminal
- D) Facial + ophthalmic
- E) Facial+ maxillary

ANSWER : D

14. pt with neck pain, developed loss of vibration and sense in the right upper and lower limbs, loss of motor function on the right side of his body, loss of pain and temperature sensation on the left side

- A) Intracranial hemorrhage
- B) Syringomyelia
- C) Brown-Sequard syndrome
- D) Anterior spinal artery syndrome

ANSWER : C

15. pt suffers from pain in the cheeks, jaw, and pre auricular area, more with talking, eating:

- A) Maxillary sinusitis
- B) Trigeminal neuralgia
- C) Temporomandibular joint problem
- D) Bell's palsy

ANSWER : B

16. in meralgia paraesthetica the compressed nerve is:

- A) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- B) Anterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- C) Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

ANSWER : A

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17. If a patient had a pituitary adenoma that compresses the optic chiasm, which of the following regarding his visual field is correct:

- A) Bitemporal hemianopia
- B) Right homonymous hemianopia
- C) Right upper quadrantanopia
- D) Left homonymous hemianopia
- E) Left Inferior Quadrantanopia

ANSWER : A

18. pt moves his muscles when the gravity effect is eliminated, what is his muscle power score?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

ANSWER : B

19. In the case of a lady who had a loss of consciousness for a few minutes while standing in a supermarket line, she felt hotness all over her body. The lady who helped her was a nurse, when she measured her heart rate it was 40 bpm and she also was pale. what is most likely to be the diagnosis:

- A) Orthostatic hypotension
- B) Neurocardiogenic syncope
- C) Seizure

ANSWER : B

20. Not a sign of pseudobulbar palsy:

- A) Increased deep tendon reflexes
- B) Weak, wasted tongue and fasciculations
- C) Emotional lability
- D) Brisk jaw jerk
- E) Dysarthria, dysphonia and dysphagia

ANSWER : B

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21. Which one of the following is mismatched:

- A) Shoulder abduction - Axillary C5
- B) Finger flexion - Posterior interosseous C6
- C) Hip extension - Sciatic L5/S1
- D) Knee flexion - Sciatic S1
- E) Ankle dorsiflexion - Deep peroneal L4/L5

ANSWER : B

22. Which of the following nerves are responsible of corneal reflex:

- A) Facial nerve
- B) Ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve (V1)
- C) mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve (V3)
- D) Facial nerve and maxillary branch of trigeminal nerve (V2)
- E) Facial nerve and ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve (V1)

ANSWER : E

23. A hallmark indicator suggestive of an essential tremor rather than parkinson's disease:

- A) Unilateral
- B) Arm outstretching increase essential tremor

ANSWER : B

24. Case: loss of sensation in the lower limbs, hemoglobin 7 (normal 14-19), MCV 110 (normal 80-100), what is the cause:

- A) Iron deficiency anemia
- B) Folate deficiency
- C) B12 deficiency
- D) Hemolytic anemia

ANSWER : C

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25. Anterior spinal artery syndrome, which is not affected:

- A) pain + temperature
- B) autonomic
- C) motor
- D) vibration + proprioception

ANSWER : D

26. Neck stiffness + kernig's sign + blood pressure 180/120 +no fever. The diagnosis is most likely:

- A) subarachnoid hemorrhage
- B) Meningitis

ANSWER : A

27. Which of the following is wrong about cranial nerve V innervations?

- A) mastication muscles
- B) taste of anterior 2/3 of tongue
- C) corneal reflex

ANSWER : B

28. Which of the following is wrong about upper motor neuron lesion?

- A) cause pseudobulbar palsy
- B) cause dysarthria and dysphonia
- C) cause dysphagia
- D) cause weakness and fasciculation
- E) cause brisk jaw jerk

ANSWER : D

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29. Primitive reflexes are due to?

- A) Frontal lobe damage
- B) Temporal lobe damage
- C) Parietal lobe damage

ANSWER : A

30. A patient's left eye is deviated out and downward with some diplopia. His right eye is normal and both eyes are reactive to light, he has HTN and DM, what is the cause:

- A) 3rd nerve palsy
- B) 4th nerve palsy
- C) diabetic neuropathy
- D) 6th nerve palsy
- E) 7th nerve palsy

ANSWER : A

31. Positive Rinne's test at both side with sound deviated to left on Weber's test what is the cause?

- A) left sensorineural loss
- B) right sensorineural loss
- C) right +left sensorineural loss

ANSWER : B

32. Someone with sudden loss of consciousness for 1 minute , she reported no confusion after waking, her sister had similar symptom, her mother died recently from heart block, what is the cause:

- A) seizure
- B) vasovagal syncope
- C) heart block

ANSWER : B

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33. Someone neglect his left side and when drawing a clock he draws the right side only, which lobe is affected:

- A) frontal
- B) parietal
- C) occipital
- D) temporal

ANSWER : B

34. Which of the following is not in the cavernous sinus:

- A) Abducent
- B) ophthalmic division v1
- C) mandibular division v3
- D) trochlear
- E) maxillary division v2

ANSWER : C

35. A patient is present with movement tremor in his upper limb bilateral and sometimes involves the head, his mother has the same condition, choose the right about his condition:

- A) it is not very common
- B) alcohol can help
- C) beta blocker can cause this

ANSWER : B

36. In facial nerve injury, all of the following happens except:

- A) high pitched sound
- B) deviation of the mouth
- C) smiling is affected
- D) unable to close his eye

ANSWER : A

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37. A man is unable to walk on his heels and has foot drop, what is the cause?

- A) common peroneal nerve injury
- B) peripheral neuropathy
- C) muscular problem

ANSWER : A

38. All of the following might cause dilated pupils except:

- A) atropine (anti-cholinergic agent)
- B) physiological
- C) Adie's tonic pupil
- D) Pilocarpine (parasympathomimetic agent)

ANSWER : D

39. A 25-year-old lady with double vision, weakness of her arms and family history of thyroid disease, most likely the diagnosis is:

- A) multiple sclerosis
- B) myasthenia gravis

ANSWER : B

40. A patient is able to extend his elbow while standing, but unable to extend it while prone. What's the muscle power scale according to medical research council scale:

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

ANSWER : B

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41. Which of the following is true about cerebellar lesions:

- A) finger nose test can be negative in tumors involving the vermis
- B) rt hemisphere lesion causes abnormality of the contraletal side of the body
- C) result in hyper-reflexia

ANSWER : A

42. A 72 year old male patient complaining from dyscalculia, dyslexia, homonymous hemianopia and agnosia. lesion in which lobe can cause these symptoms :

- A) Frontal lobe
- B) Dominant parietal lobe
- C) None dominant parietal lobe
- D) Dominant side temporal lobe
- E) Non dominant side temporal lobe

ANSWER : B

43. All of the following signs are seen in cerebellar dysfunction except :

- A) Dysmetria
- B) Dyssynergia
- C) Delayed relaxation of the reflexes
- D) Hypotonia
- E) Intentional tremor

ANSWER : C

44. All of the following are in favor of an epileptic seizure rather than vasovagal syncope, EXCEPT :

- A) Amnesia following event
- B) Tonic - Clonic Convulsions
- C) Rapid recovery
- D) Lateral tongue biting
- E) Flush/cyanosed Complexion

ANSWER : C

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41. For a patient with hearing loss, what do the following results suggest?

(Air conduction = AC, Bone conduction = BC) Rinne result: BC > AC in left ear, AC > BC in right ear; Weber result: Lateralises to left ?

- A) Right sensorineural hearing loss
- B) Normal hearing
- C) Left sensorineural hearing loss
- D) Left conductive hearing loss
- E) Right conductive hearing loss

ANSWER : D

42. 70 year old male patient complaining from sleep disturbances, low mood, excessive salivation, resting tremor, upon examination he has stooped posture, shuffling, loss of arm swing and postural instability, slow motion, the most likely diagnosis is :

- A) Spinal cord disorder
- B) Cerebellar lesion
- C) Parkinson disease
- D) Hydrocephalus
- E) Functional neurological disorder

ANSWER : C

43. A 45 year old male presented to ER complaining of severe headache. He was found to have photophobia and positive brudzinkski test as well as kerning's test. Blood pressure 158/88, temperature 36.9, respiratory rate 18, pulse rate 95. Which of the following is the most likely cause of his signs and symptoms ?

- A) Migraine
- B) Temporal Arteritis
- C) Cluster headache
- D) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- E) Ischemic cerebrovascular accident

ANSWER : D

44. A 45 year old gentleman, presented to the ER with inability to close his left eye, on further examination you noticed loss of the left forehead wrinkles, loss of the left nasolabial fold, drooling of saliva, what would you suspect ?

- A) Upper facial nerve palsy
- B) Stroke
- C) Upper trigeminal nerve palsy
- D) Lower trigeminal nerve palsy
- E) Lower facial nerve palsy

ANSWER : E

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45. A patient present to the clinic with left temporal lobe ischemic attack, what visual disturbance will it cause?

- A) Right superior quadrantanopia
- B) Left superior quadrantanopia
- C) Right inferior quadrantanopia

ANSWER : A

46. Which of the following is not innervated by 3rd cranial nerves:

- A) Superior rectus
- B) Lateral rectus
- C) Inferior oblique
- D) Inferior rectus

ANSWER : B

47. True about bulbar & pseudobulbar palsy?

- A) Dysphagia & dysarthria are only present in pseudobulbar palsy
- B) Tongue fasciculation is present with bulbar palsy

ANSWER : B

48. Not present in Meningitis?

- A) Neck stiffness
- B) Fever
- C) Babinski Sign

ANSWER : C

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The Nervous system

49. True about right conductive hearing loss?

- A) Central Weber test
- B) Negative Rinne test on left ear
- C) Negative Rinne test on right ear

ANSWER : C

50. All of the following are true, EXCEPT:

- A) Altered sensation is present in early cases of Alzheimer disease
- B) Parosmia is the perception of pleasant odors as unpleasant
- C) Parkinson disease is associated with olfactory hallucinations

ANSWER : C

51. A patient was diagnosed with Brown-Sequard syndrome, what's false about his case?

- A) Ipsilateral paralysis
- B) Contralateral loss of pain & temperature
- C) Contralateral loss of discriminative touch
- D) Hemisection of the spinal cord
- E) Ipsilateral loss of proprioception

ANSWER : C

52. Wrong about cluster headache

- A) rapid in onset
- B) during cluster pain is always at the same side
- C) associated with conjunctival injection
- D) remission can reach to years
- E) more common in females than males

ANSWER : E

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53. A 15 year old female patient, previously healthy, presented to neurology clinic complaining of headache of 2 months duration, which was unilateral, gradual, episodic occurring every 10 days, and lasts for around 10 hours each time. One of the following is less likely to be related to her condition :

- A) AURA
- B) Nausea and vomiting
- C) Favors dark and quiet room
- D) Symptom free interval
- E) Conjunctival injection and Agitation

ANSWER : E

54. A 64 year old male patient, presented with complaining of decreased hearing in his right ear, after you examining him you concluded that he had CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS IN HIS RIGHT EAR. What is the finding on Webers and Rinne test that suggest this defect in the right ear :

- A) Webers in the middle, Rinne positive
- B) Webers lateralized to right ear, Rinne negative
- C) Webers lateralized to right ear, Rinne positive
- D) Webers lateralized to left, Rinne negative
- E) Webers in the middle, Rinne negative

ANSWER : B

55. A 25 year old female patient, previously healthy, had bad social history that significant for stress life, presented to ER with abnormal movement characterized by side to side pelvic thrusts movements and asynchronous limbs contraction. One of the following is less likely to be related to her condition :

- A) Her condition might be occurred multiple times per day
- B) This is might be Functional dissociative attacks
- C) Her abnormal movements suspected to last longer than 5 minutes
- D) She is mostly will not have confusion phase
- E) She might have AURA

ANSWER : E

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56. A 19-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after being stabbed in the back. Vital signs are normal. He is alert and oriented, with a Glasgow Coma Score of 15. Neurologic examination demonstrates the absence of motor activity in all muscle groups of the right lower extremity, as well as decreased muscle tone. Left leg motor function is normal. Right patellar reflex, Achilles reflex, and Babinski sign are absent. There is loss of light touch and proprioception below the right costal margin. Pinprick sensation is absent on the left side at the level of the umbilicus and below. Which of the following is the most likely location of this patient's injury ?

- A) Right spinal hemisection at T10
- B) Complete spinal transection at T8
- C) Anterior spinal artery injury at T10
- D) Right spinal hemisection at T8
- E) Anterior spinal artery injury at T8

ANSWER : D

57. In the comparison btw bulbar and pseudobulbar palsy, all are true except:

ANSWER : in bulbar palsy there is emotional lability

58. Weber's test in the middle, both ear bone conduction better than air conduction:

ANSWER : bilateral conductive deafness

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59. which of the following is correct:

ANSWER : pendular reflex suggests cerebellar disease

60. Ramsay hunt syndrome is:

ANSWER : severe lower motor neuronal lesion involving 7th cranial nerve

61. Which of the following is true:

ANSWER : bilateral upper motor neuronal lesion above the level of the pons causes brisk jaw reflex

62. A girl was playing under the sun, lost consciousness shortly, and recovered immediately:

ANSWER : vasovagal attack

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The Nervous system

63. Patient with Lt visual field inattention, lt side

ANSWER : Apraxia

64. All of the following can be seen in a patient with acute presentation of an UMN lesion except:

ANSWER : muscle atrophy

65. Which of the following can be seen in a patient with Brown-Sequard syndrome:

ANSWER : ipsilateral extensor plantar reflex

66. All of the following is true except:

ANSWER : loss of meningeal layer always excludes meningitis

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67. Patient after knee replacement surgery (injury to common peroneal nerve). All of the following are found except:

ANSWER : loss of sensation on the inner aspect of the leg

68. Air conduction is better than bone conduction on both ears, in Webers's test sound lateralizes to right ear:

ANSWER : left sensorineural hearing loss

69. Non-febrile symptoms, neck stiffness and positive Kernig's sign:

ANSWER : subarachnoid heamorrhage (SAH)

70. A patient, non vocalized, opens eye to pain, and has abnormal flexion to pain. What is his glasgow coma scale score?

ANSWER : 6

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71. All of the following can be seen usually in a Parkinson patient except:

ANSWER : symmetrical hand rest tremor

72. Patient presented with ipsilateral loss of sensation on face, contralateral loss of sensation on body, deviation of tongue on protrusion, which of the following causes this pattern of symptoms?

ANSWER : Medullary infarction

73. Ankle dorsiflexion intact, but loss of ankle tendon reflex. A lesion in which of the following might causes this?

ANSWER : L5/S1

74. Patient with convulsions, loss of consciousness, confusion, no prodromal phase:

ANSWER : Generalized seizure

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75. Which of the following is least connected to a vasovagal attack:

ANSWER : duration of loss of consciousness of 3 minutes

76. Not in UMNL:

ANSWER : hand fasciculation

77. Patient with asymmetrical face, mouth deviates to left, preserved frontal wrinkles:

ANSWER : UMNL of left VII nerve

78. Not part of trigeminal exam:

ANSWER : platysma power

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79. Boy with memory loss, inappropriate social behavior, incontinence, mother thinks he is “mahsood”:

ANSWER : frontal lobe lesion

80. Patient undergoing right temporal lobectomy, she would have:

ANSWER : left upper quadrantanopia

81. Patient with visual hallucinations, agnosia and macropsia:

ANSWER : secondary visual areas lesion

82. A hypertensive patient presented with sudden severe headache with neck stiffness:

ANSWER : subarachnoid hemorrhage

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83. A patient with hesitant gait, little arm swing, short steps:

ANSWER : Parkinson's disease

84. A girl with rapid, brief, purposeless movements:

ANSWER : chorea

85. Man with fluent, but meaningless speech:

ANSWER : Wernicke's area lesion

86. Left sided headache with lacrimation:

ANSWER : Cluster headache

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87. A woman received news that her father died and lost consciousness. What occurred?

ANSWER : Vasovagal attack

88. Fever, neck stiffness and altered level of consciousness:

ANSWER : Meningitis

89. Lower motor neuron lesions:

ANSWER : Fasciculations

90. Proximal muscle weakness:

ANSWER : Waddling gait

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91. Disinhibition, change in behavior and urinary incontinence:

ANSWER : Frontal lobe lesion

92. Repetitive knee compression, which is incorrect:

ANSWER : Foot drop caused by injury to tibial nerve

93. A patient opens their eyes in response to pain, vocalizes sounds and exhibits flexion withdrawal to pain. What are their Glasgow Coma Scale scores?

ANSWER : E2,V2,M4

94. Overshooting and intention tremor in the left side, where is the lesion?

ANSWER : Left cerebellar hemisphere

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95. Right sensory loss of hearing; what is true?

ANSWER : Weber test localizes to left and positive right Rinne test

96. Lesion in right parietal lobe:

ANSWER : Left inferior quadrantanopia

97. Left upper motor neuron lesion:

ANSWER : Increased tone of right upper limb muscles

98. Parotid gland surgery results in all of the following neurological symptoms except:

ANSWER : Decreased general sensation of anterior two thirds of the tongue

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99. Case where the patient drew only the right side of a house, shaves only their right side, and when asked to raise their hands they only raise their right hand. Which part of the cortex did a stroke occur in?:

ANSWER : Right Parietal

100. A patient with tremor upon moving his hand reports that his mother also has tremor, what is most likely true about its Dx:

ANSWER : Improves with alcohol

101. A patient with aphasia and UMNL symptoms on the right side of the body, which is the cause:

ANSWER : obstruction of the left middle cerebral artery

102. All are true except :

ANSWER : expressive dysphasia patients have fluent speech

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103. Loss of consciousness in generalized seizure occurs at which phase:

ANSWER : tonic phase

104. A 65 years old male patient presented with this skin lesions of 5 days duration, the most likely diagnosis is :

- A) Trigeminal neuralgia
- B) Maxillary division of Rt trigeminal nerve Herpes Zoster infection
- C) Ramsay hunt syndrome
- D) Facial ganglion Herpes Zoster infection
- E) Herpes Zoster ophthalmicus



ANSWER : E

105. The attached patient most likely will have :

- A) Bilateral lower motor neuron hypoglossal nerve lesion .
- B) Lt upper motor neuron hypoglossal nerve lesion
- C) Rt upper motor neuron hypoglossal nerve lesion
- D) Lt lower motor neuron hypoglossal nerve lesion
- E) Rt lower motor neuron hypoglossal nerve lesion



ANSWER : D

106. The attached patient has :

- A) Rt upper motor neuron fascial nerve palsy
- B) Bilateral fascial nerve palsy
- C) Lt lower motor neuron fascial nerve palsy
- D) Rt lower motor neuron fascial nerve palsy
- E) Lt upper motor neuron fascial nerve palsy



ANSWER : C

اللهم سلم غزاة وأهلها من كل سوء وشر، اللهم انصرهم وثبت أقدامهم وكن لهم ناصراً ومعيناً

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

Malek Abu Rahma

The End
Good Luck シ