

Clinical Neuromedicine



Final - Past papers

Done by: Malek Abu Rahma

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

Stroke

1. Which of the following is the most common vascular cause of hemorrhagic stroke:

- A) Diabetes
- B) Old age
- C) Hypercholesterolemia
- D) Smoking
- E) Hypertension

ANSWER : E

2. Which of the following is not a cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage:

- A) Chronic hypertension leading to charcot bouchard microaneurysms
- B) AV malformation
- C) Head injury
- D) Mycotic aneurysm
- E) Berry aneurysm

ANSWER : A

3. In ischemic stroke, lateral medullary syndrome is caused by occlusion of which artery:

- A) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- B) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- C) Superior cerebellar artery
- D) Subclavian artery
- E) Basilar artery

ANSWER : B

4. A patient presented with right hemiparesis, right facial droop, and he had expressive aphasia, which of the following is the artery likely to be occluded:

- A) Right middle cerebral artery
- B) Left middle cerebral artery
- C) Right anterior cerebral artery
- D) Left anterior cerebral artery
- E) Basilar artery

ANSWER : B

Stroke

5. Which of the following is not part of lacunar stroke syndrome:

- A) Gerstmann syndrome
- B) Purely motor stroke
- C) Purely sensory stroke
- D) Dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome
- E) Ataxic hemiparesis

ANSWER : A

6. A patient presented to the ER with severe vertigo lasting 2 hours with vomiting, which of the following favors the diagnosis of vestibular neuritis over posterior cerebral artery stroke:

- A) Ataxia
- B) Negative head impulse test
- C) Preceding viral infection
- D) Previous history of strokes

ANSWER : C

7. transient ischemic attack in the anterior circulation(carotid territory) has which of the following manifestations:

- A) Weakness of four limbs
- B) Transient loss of consciousness
- C) Amaurosis fugax
- D) Vertigo
- E) Diplopia

ANSWER : C

8. A 67-year-old woman presented with a 2-hour history of left-sided weakness affecting her face, arm and leg. She had previously been well and the weakness had developed suddenly. On examination, she was fully conscious, with mildly slurred speech and profound left-sided weakness. Blood pressure was 130/80 mm Hg. CT head scan was unremarkable with no evidence of hemorrhage. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A) Alteplase
- B) Aspirin
- C) Heparin
- D) Tinzaparin
- E) Warfarin

ANSWER : A

Stroke

9. A 70-year-old man develops the acute onset of an inability to speak. Examination reveals that he struggles to pronounce a complete word and cannot string words together. He is unable to repeat a sentence but can follow simple and multistep commands. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Global aphasia
- B) Conduction aphasia
- C) Broca aphasia
- D) Wernicke aphasia
- E) Transcortical motor aphasia

ANSWER : C

10. A 64-year-old man with a history of hypertension presents to the ER with the sudden onset of numbness of his left leg, arm, and face. His motor examination is normal. What is the most likely site of his lesion?

- A) Right thalamus
- B) Left thalamus
- C) Left postcentral gyrus
- D) Right precentral gyrus
- E) Right corona radiata

ANSWER : A

11. A 68-year-old man taking warfarin falls while in the hospital, is found on the floor, and is difficult to rouse. He has a new right hemiparesis and an intracranial hemorrhage is suspected. What is the most appropriate initial radiologic study?

- A) Head CT with contrast
- B) Head CT without contrast
- C) Skull x-ray
- D) Cerebral angiography
- E) Brain perfusion scan

ANSWER : B

12. An 81-year-old right-handed man with hypertension and hypercholesterolemia presents with the sudden onset of a dense right hemiplegia. His language is normal, and he has normal eye movements and pupillary reactions. He has no sensory deficits. What is the most likely localization of his stroke?

- A) Left motor cortex
- B) Left internal capsule
- C) Left thalamus
- D) Left midbrain
- E) Left lateral medulla

ANSWER : B

Stroke

13. A 74-year-old hypertensive man developed an acute onset Of severe weakness in his right side involving his lower face. On examination he has a right hemiplegia with no sensory loss. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Left lateral medullary syndrome
- B) Left posterior cerebral artery infarction
- C) Left internal capsule infarction
- D) Total left middle cerebral artery infarction
- E) Left thalamic infarction

ANSWER : C

14. Which one of the following is the most likely site of the lesion in a hypertensive person with the sudden onset of numbness of his left leg, arm and face with normal motor examination

- A) Right thalamus
- B) Right occipital lobe
- C) Right precentral gyrus
- D) Right corona radiata
- E) Right internal capsule

ANSWER : A

15. All the following are complications for subarachnoid hemorrhage except:

- A) Rebleeding
- B) Vasospasm
- C) Hydrocephalus
- D) septic meningitis
- E) Electrolyte disturbances

ANSWER : D

16. Which one of the following is NOT relevant in a 25-year-old woman with acute ischemia

- A) History of sudden death of her father at age of 70 years.
- B) history of hypertension
- C) History of previous deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
- D) History of oral contraceptive use
- E) history of a cardiac murmur

ANSWER : A

Stroke

17. all of the following are complications of subarachnoid hemorrhage except:

- A) ECG changes
- B) hydrocephalus
- C) electrolyte disturbances
- D) vasospasm
- E) cerebrospinal fluid fistula

ANSWER : E

18. Which of the following antiepileptic drugs is mostly associated with fetal malformation and early childhood cognitive dysfunction?

- A) Levetiracetam
- B) Lamotrigine
- C) Valproic acid
- D) Gabapentin
- E) Carbamazepine

ANSWER : C

19. left weber syndrome (left third nerve palsy and right hemiparesis) is caused by a lesion in:

- A) right pons
- B) right medulla
- C) left midbrain
- D) left pons
- E) left medulla

ANSWER : C

20. The single most important modifiable risk factor for stroke (both ischemic and hemorrhagic) is:

- A) Atrial fibrillation
- B) Systemic hypertension
- C) Dyslipidemia
- D) Diabetes mellitus
- E) Smoking

ANSWER : B

Stroke

21. Which one of the following is the most likely location of hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage?

- A) Frontal lobe
- B) Internal capsule
- C) Midbrain
- D) Corpus callosum
- E) Basal ganglia

ANSWER : E

22. Thrombosis of which artery will lead to lateral medullary syndrome (Wallenberg's syndrome), ipsilateral facial numbness with contralateral body numbness in addition to dysphagia:

- A) Subclavian artery
- B) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- C) Basilar artery
- D) Superior cerebellar artery
- E) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery

ANSWER : E

23. All of the following decrease thromboembolic stroke except

- A) Stopping Smoking
- B) Hypertension
- C) Clopidogrel
- D) Warfarin
- E) aspirin

ANSWER : B

24. The most important risk factor for lacunar infarct is:

- A) diabetes
- B) chronic HTN
- C) hypothyroidism
- D) dyslipidemia
- E) smoking

ANSWER : B

Stroke

25. A stroke of which artery result in left hemiplegia, that pt denies, with left hemianopia

- A) right middle cerebral
- B) right anterior cerebral
- C) right posterior cerebral
- D) right basilar

ANSWER : A

26. Patient with Rt. midbrain infarction(Weber's syndrome) , all are true except :

- A) Left sided weakness of the body
- B) Left facial weakness
- C) Left oculomotor palsy

ANSWER : C

27. The most common cause of cardioembolic stroke ?

ANSWER : A fib

28. A patient with left-sided facial weakness and hemiplegia with no sensory deficits, what's the site of the lesion?

ANSWER : Lacunar infarct in the right internal capsule

Stroke

29. A 32-year-old lady presented with stroke, which if the following is not a risk factor?

ANSWER : Her dad had sudden cardiac death at the age of 70

30. What is the artery associated with lateral medullary syndrome (Wallenberg Syndrome)?

ANSWER : PICA

Seizures

31. Which of the following drugs is the treatment of choice of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy:

- A) Carbamazepine
- B) Sodium Valproate
- C) Ethosuximide
- D) Phenytoin

ANSWER : B

32. Which of the following favors true seizure over psychogenic pseudo seizure:

- A) Resistance to opening the eyes
- B) Head rolling from side to side
- C) Rhythmic pelvic thrusting
- D) Crying after episode
- E) Side biting of the tongue

ANSWER : E

33. A 16-year-old girl presented with an episode of staring followed by lip smacking and picking her clothes, the episode lasted 1-2 minutes. She was completely unaware of what happened. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Complex partial seizure of temporal origin
- B) Absence 'petit mal' seizure
- C) Complex partial seizure of occipital origin
- D) Simple partial seizure of the frontal lobe
- E) Simple partial seizure of the temporal lobe

ANSWER : A

34. About absence seizure, which of the following is true:

- A) Treated by carbamazepine
- B) Onset begins in adulthood
- C) There is a characteristic 3-Hz wave and spike on EEG
- D) Structural brain lesion on MRI
- E) Associated with poor development of the child

ANSWER : C

Seizures

35. Which of the following is NOT a normal CSF parameter:

- A) Slightly yellowish in color
- B) Protein 40 mg/dl
- C) less than 5 lymphocytes/cubic mm
- D) Opening pressure 10-20 cm of H₂O
- E) No red blood cells

ANSWER : A

36. A 27-year-old woman with complex partial seizures is well controlled on carbamazepine. Which of the following is a characteristic side effect of this medication?

- A) Thrombocytopenia
- B) Agitation
- C) Diabetes insipidus
- D) Nephrolithiasis
- E) Hyponatremia

ANSWER : E

37. All of the following are appropriate investigations in a 55-year-old man who is a heavy smoker to assess the cause and type of recurrent generalized tonic clonic convulsions preceded by left upper limb shaking with a normal neurological examination, EXCEPT:

- A) Brain CT scan
- B) Chest CT
- C) EEG (Electroencephalogram)
- D) Brain MRI with and without contrast
- E) ECG (Electrocardiogram)

ANSWER : B

38. which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis in a 15-year old girl with a recent generalized tonic-clonic convulsions due to sleep deprivation, daytime absences and attacks of early morning jerking upon awakening from sleep?

- A) pseudoseizures (conversion reaction, hysterical reaction)
- B) Petit mal epilepsy
- C) complex partial seizure with secondary generalization
- D) grand mal epilepsy upon awakening
- E) juvenile myoclonic epilepsy

ANSWER : E

Seizures

39. Which one of the following is a characteristic side effect of carbamazepine?

- A) Nephrolithiasis
- B) Hyponatremia
- C) Thrombocytopenia
- D) Agitation
- E) Diabetes insipidus

ANSWER : B

40. The imaging method of choice to assess an epileptic patient is:

- A) Brain MRA (Magnetic resonance angiography)
- B) Conventional 4 vessel cerebral angiogram
- C) Brain MRI with thin cuts including coronal views
- D) Brain MRV (magnetic resonance venogram)
- E) Brain CT scan with and without contrast

ANSWER : C

41. which of the following antiepileptic drugs is associated with weight loss and renal calculi:

- A) Gabapentin
- B) Levetiracetam
- C) Topiramate
- D) lamotrigine
- E) carbamazepine

ANSWER : C

42. A middle-aged man describes absence episodes with automatic, repetitive movements and complains of a metallic taste. What type of seizure does he have?

- A) Pseudo-seizures
- B) Absence seizure
- C) Partial seizure with impaired awareness

ANSWER : C

Seizures

43. Surgery can be curative for which seizure?

- A) Generalized seizures
- B) Temporal lobe seizure

ANSWER : B

44. A teenage girl has a seizure during an exam. She has never had a seizure before. She stayed up all night to study, and her mom described abnormal jerking movements in her daughter's arms during breakfast that morning. What does she most likely have?

- A) Pseudo-seizures
- B) Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy

ANSWER : B

45. Concerning Epilepsy. all of the following statements are true Except;

- A) The most common location of epileptogenic activity in refractory seizure is the frontal lobe.
- B) Prevalence of epilepsy in general populations is 05-1% .
- C) Morbidity in epileptic patients is 10 times more than the normal population.
- D) Refractory seizure in adult include: Persistent seizures despite appropriate pharmacological treatment(3AEDS, including one of the now generation).

ANSWER : A*

46. One of the following is NOT associated with EARLY manifestations of multiple sclerosis (MS):

- A) Tingling and numbness
- B) Weakness or fatigue
- C) Dizziness
- D) Generalized tonic-clonic seizures

ANSWER : D

Seizures

47. treatment (trigeminal)

- A) carbamazepine
- B) Ibuprofen
- C) Corticosteroid

ANSWER : A

48. Which of the following is true about absence seizures;

- A) EEG spikes that are 3 Hz, symmetrical
- B) associated mental retardation
- C) treatment of choice is carbamazepine
- D) Onset is mostly in adulthood
- E) there's usually a structural lesion on MRI

ANSWER : A

49. A 9-year-old female , a case of absence seizure (case mentioned not the exact diagnosis) , drug of choice is :

- A) Sodium valproate
- B) Carbamazepine
- C) Topiramate
- D) Phenytoin
- E) Lamotrigine

ANSWER : A

50. A 16-year-old female previously healthy , went to her exam today where she had tonic-clonic convulsions , she denied any previous similar attacks when asking her mother : she said that she didn't sleep enough yesterday , and on the morning her mother noticed morning jerking upon waking up , what's the most likely diagnosis ?

- A) Pseudoseizures (retro-convulsions and hysteria)
- B) Petit-mal epilepsy
- C) Myoclonic juvenile
- D) Grand-mal epilepsy on waking up
- E) Complex partial seizure with secondary generalization

ANSWER : C

Seizures

51. Which of the following should not be done in the valuation of intractable epilepsy?

- A) Neurological examination
- B) Psychiatric evaluation
- C) Psychological examination
- D) Endocrinological examination

ANSWER : D

52. Which of the following drugs the most common cause steven Johnsen syndrome

- A) Lamotrigine
- B) Tiagabine
- C) Levetiracetam
- D) Brivaracetam

ANSWER : A

53. 18 years old patient came with sudden jerking involuntary movements bilaterally in the morning without loss of consciousness. Which drug is contraindicated?

ANSWER : carbamezipine

54. Drug of choice to treat absence seizure

ANSWER : Ethoximide

Seizures

55. Description of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy , what drug is contraindicated?

ANSWER : Carbamazepine

56. What anti epileptic drug causes tremor?

ANSWER : Valproic acid

Headache

57. About cluster headache, which of the following is FALSE:

- A) Pain improves with with sleep
- B) It lasts between 20-120 mins
- C) More common in men
- D) It presents with lacrimation and conjunctival tearing.
- E) Steroids may help abolish the cycle in acute attacks

ANSWER : A

58. Which of the following is FALSE about headache disorders:

- A) Cluster headaches are shorter than migraine headache
- B) Giant cell arteritis can result in ischemic optic neuritis
- C) Tension headache is usually severe at onset
- D) Bilateral headache is present in one third of patients with migraine

ANSWER : C

59. All of the following causes of secondary headache should be urgently evaluated by neuroimaging and other procedures except:

- A) A new onset severe headache
- B) Similar previous attacks in the past month
- C) Headache with vision impairment
- D) Presence of fever

ANSWER : B

60. A 20 year old girl presents with moderate headache. She has similar episodes 1-2 times per month. Which of the following does NOT support the diagnosis of migraine:

- A) Headache lasting 24 hours
- B) Headache exacerbates with movement
- C) Pulsating in nature
- D) Prompt administration of oxygen relieves symptoms

ANSWER : D

Headache

61. A 75-year-old man presents to your office with a 1-month history of progressive pain in the left temporal area and pain in his jaw while eating. On laboratory testing, the patient is found to have an elevated ESR of 94. What is the treatment of choice?

- A) Sumatriptan
- B) Carbamazepine
- C) Verapamil
- D) Surgical resection of brain tumor
- E) Prednisone

ANSWER : E

62. Which one of the following drugs is used to treat the acute attack of migraine headache?

- A) Propranolol
- B) Ibuprofen
- C) Valproic acid
- D) Verapamil
- E) Topiramate

ANSWER : B

63. All of the following characteristics suggest a secondary cause of headache that needs to be evaluated by neuroimaging or other procedures EXCEPT:

- A) New onset seizures with the headache
- B) New headache which is sudden and severe.
- C) Fever
- D) Similar previous attacks
- E) Blurred vision

ANSWER : D

64. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis in a 45-year-old woman with a complaint of episodes of vertigo increased by head movements, sometimes with nausea without other symptoms such as double vision, weakness, hearing loss, tinnitus, or difficulty swallowing:

- A) Meniere disease
- B) Viral labyrinthitis
- C) Benign positional paroxysmal vertigo
- D) Brainstem infarction
- E) Cerebellar infarction

ANSWER : C

Headache

65. Which one of the following medications is effective in the treatment of an acute attack of migraine?

- A) Sumatriptan
- B) Verapamil
- C) Sodium valproate
- D) Amitriptyline
- E) Propranolol

ANSWER : A

66. What is the typical duration of aura in migraines?

- A) 0-5 minutes
- B) 5-60 minutes
- C) 1 hour to 24 hours
- D) 1 day to 3 days

ANSWER : B

67. What is the most common cause of secondary headache?

- A) Malignancy
- B) Head trauma
- C) SAH
- D) Systemic infection

ANSWER : D

68. A 39-year-old healthy man awakens up at 3 am with severe headache that involves his orbital and temporal area and of 8/10 severity, associated with tearing and runny nose on the same side of the headache. It lasted for almost one hour and then resolved leaving him quite exhausted and anxious being affected by brain tumor. He remembers having similar experience 2 years ago that lasted for 3 successive nights and then disappeared till it occurred this time. The most probable clinical diagnosis of this headache is:

- A) Cluster headache
- B) Temporal arteritis
- C) Classical migraine (migraine with aura)
- D) Subarachnoid hemorrhage due to recurrent berry aneurysm rupture
- E) Episodic tension type headache

ANSWER : A

Headache

69. Worst headache in life, you suspect subarachnoid hemorrhage, what to order .

- A) ct without contrast
- B) Ct with contrast
- C) MRI

ANSWER : A

70. All of the following true about cluster headache except;

- A) steroids might be effective in treatment of acute attacks
- B) Sleep can decrease pain
- C) Associated with conjunctival injection and increased lacrimation
- D) Duration 20-120 min

ANSWER : C

71. Severe headache not responsive to simple analgesics, diagnosis:

ANSWER : Giant cell arteritis

CNS infections

72. Which of the following drugs is used for treatment of listeria monocytogenes meningitis:

- A) Crystalline penicillin
- B) Vancomycin
- C) Ceftriaxone
- D) Acyclovir
- E) Ampicillin

ANSWER : E

73. 'Stock and glove' distribution sensory loss is caused by a lesion in which of these:

- A) Peripheral nerves
- B) Spinal cord
- C) Thalamus
- D) Dorsal root ganglion
- E) Brainstem

ANSWER : A

74. Which of the following visual field defects is likely to result from a lesion in the left parietal lobe:

- A) Right upper homonymous anopsia
- B) Left upper homonymous anopsia
- C) Right lower homonymous anopsia
- D) Left lower homonymous anopsia
- E) Bilateral hemianopia

ANSWER : C

75. A 43-year-old lady presented to the ED with a 2 day history of fever and progressive severe headache. On examination, there was nuchal rigidity and GCS was 14/15 (E4 V4 M6). There were no focal neurological signs. Cardiovascular, respiratory examinations were normal. Her vital signs were stable apart from a fever of 38.8 ° C. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis:

- A) Acute viral encephalitis
- B) Acute viral meningitis
- C) Acute bacterial meningitis
- D) Severe sinusitis
- E) Upper lobe pneumonia

ANSWER : C

CNS infections

76. Which of the following is the most common cause of viral encephalitis:

- A) Herpes zoster virus
- B) Cytomegalovirus
- C) Herpes simplex virus
- D) Arbovirus
- E) Epstein barr virus

ANSWER : C

77. A 24 year old male presented to the physician with increasing muscle weakness in the lower limbs for 3 days. He had severe gastroenteritis from which he recovered. A CSF fluid analysis will show which of the following;

- A) High protein with near normal cell count
- B) Increased protein and increasing cell count
- C) Normal protein and increasing cell count
- D) Normal protein and decreasing cell count
- E) Normal protein with increased cell count

ANSWER : A

78. Regarding the examination of comatosed patient, which of the following is FALSE:

- A) Roving movement of eye indicates that the brainstem is not damaged
- B) Pinpoint pupils might indicate opioid intoxication
- C) Gaze deviation to the contralateral side of the cortical destructive lesion
- D) Skew deviation of eyes indicates acute brainstem injury

ANSWER : C

79. A 45-year-old woman presents to the ER with “dizziness,” by which she means that she feels a spinning sensation. The sensation is intermittent and seems to be exacerbated by head movement. She has some nausea with the episodes but otherwise has no other symptoms, such as double vision, weakness, hearing loss, tinnitus, or difficulty swallowing. What diagnosis is most likely?

- A) Vestibular neuronitis
- B) Ménière disease
- C) Brainstem infarction
- D) Benign positional paroxysmal vertigo (BPPV)
- E) Cerebellar infarction

ANSWER : D

CNS infections

80. You evaluate a 22-year-old woman complaining of visual problems. Your examination shows bitemporal visual field defects. Where is the lesion?

- A) Right optic nerve
- B) Right occipital lobe
- C) Left optic radiation
- D) Optic chiasm
- E) This visual field defect is non-physiologic, suggesting a psychiatric explanation.

ANSWER : D

81. A 36-year-old previously healthy lady presents with rapidly evolving headache, fever, and behavioral changes. She has a witnessed complex partial seizure with secondary generalization while in emergency room. The most probable clinical diagnosis is:

- A) Paraneoplastic limbic encephalitis
- B) Acute viral meningitis
- C) Acute bacterial meningitis
- D) Tuberculous meningitis
- E) Herpetic encephalitis

ANSWER : E

82. All the following facts are CORRECT about extradural (epidural) hematoma (EDH), EXCEPT:

- A) The mortality rate is around 75%.
- B) When compared to acute subdural hematoma the outcome of extradural hematoma is much better.
- C) Most EDHS are arterial in nature.
- D) The best time of operation is before the ensuing of the second loss of consciousness which denotes herniation.
- E) Skull fracture associated with EDH are three times as common in adults when compared to children

ANSWER : A*

83. a lumbar puncture showing a clear CSF with normal pressure, 20 WBC (mainly lymphocytes), protein 63 mg/dl, glucose 65 mg/dl (blood sugar 105 mg/dl) and a negative gram stain is in favour of which of the following?

- A) viral meningitis
- B) fungal meningitis
- C) tuberculous meningitis
- D) subarachnoid hemorrhage
- E) bacterial meningitis

ANSWER : A

CNS infections

84. Which one of the following leads to fever/confusion with neck stiffness and a lumbar puncture showing 9 WBCs with a lymphocytic predominance. protein- 63 mg% and glucoso-65 mg (blood sugar=105 mg) and a negative Gram stain?

- A) Fungal meningitis
- B) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C) Viral meningoencephalitis
- D) Bacterial meningitis
- E) Tuberculous meningitis

ANSWER : C

85. You would expect to find in a patient with GBS:

- A) High protein high cells
- B) high protein normal cells

ANSWER : B

86. Which of the following is not a cause of aseptic meningitis?

- F) Fungal infection
- G) TB
- H) Syphilis
- I) Malignancy
- J) Listeria monocytogenes

ANSWER : E

87. A 2 years old male child, known case of hydrocephalus, presented to the emergency department with fever and hypoactivity. He had an operation for a ventriculoperitoneal shunt insertion one month ago. Sampling of the cerebrospinal fluid was done from the valve, the laboratory results were: WBC was 450 [mm, protein 135 mg/dl, sugar 5mg/dl. The next step will be:

- A) Reassurance and referral to outpatient clinic.
- B) Admission to hospital for parenteral antibiotics and shunt removal.
- C) Do the COVID 19 swab for the fever.
- D) Keep under observation till you get the results of the CSF culture and sensitivity.
- E) Discharge home on oral antibiotics.

ANSWER : B

CNS infections

88. All are true regarding the cerebrospinal fluid physiology (CSF), except:

- A) The total volume is replaced three times daily by the continuous process of secretion and absorption
- B) The volume of cerebrospinal fluid in an adult human being is 150 cc.
- C) The normal CSF has a salty taste.
- D) The CSF protein concentration is less than that of the plasma.
- E) The secretion of CSF is mainly the function of the arachnoid granulations.

ANSWER : E

89. If the clinical picture is highly suggestive of subarachnoid hemorrhage and initial CT brain was normal, second step to confirm the diagnosis will be:

- A) Serum fibronigen
- B) Conventional cerebral Angiogram
- C) B2-transferrin in the serum
- D) Lumbar Puncture
- E) CT angiogram

ANSWER : D

90. LP should be contraindicated in all of the following except

- A) Kerning
- B) Focal deficit
- C) Papilledema
- D) Known brain mass
- E) Loss of consciousness

ANSWER : A

91. Patient , previously healthy , he developed tinnitus , vertigo in the left ear , also he developed hearing loss , on examination occulucephalic test was normal , wat's your diagnosis :

- A) Meniere's disease
- B) Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo

ANSWER : A

CNS infections

92. A child had VP shunt surgery when he was 40 days old, presented with fever and hypoactivity, which of the following is true?

- A) Once infection is established, oral antibiotics are enough.
- B) Parenteral antibiotics is the only effective treatment in this case
- C) CT scan has a diagnostic role to exclude infection
- D) Do CSF examination if other causes of fever are excluded.

ANSWER : D

93. Which of the following is not true about skull fractures?

- A) Linear fractures shouldn't be treated unless complicated
- B) Compound depressed fractures are treated as an emergency
- C) All cases of basal skull fractures are associated with CSF leak

ANSWER : C

94. A patient with head injury has a GCS of 14/15, which of the following shouldn't be part of his management?

- A) Endotracheal intubation and hyperventilation
- B) Admission for ICU for observation

ANSWER : A*

95. A 36-year-old previously healthy lady presents with rapidly evolving headache, fever, and behavioral changes. She has a witnessed complex partial seizure with secondary generalization while in emergency room. The most probable clinical diagnosis is:

- A) Acute viral meningitis
- B) Paraneoplastic limbic encephalitis
- C) Herpetic encephalitis
- D) Acute bacterial meningitis
- E) Tuberculous meningitis

ANSWER : C

CNS infections

96. Which of the following causes communicating hydrocephalus?

ANSWER : Choroid plexus papilloma

97. The compression of the pretectal arca in cases of hydrocephalus will cause:

- A) Diabetes insipidus.
- B) Failure of upward gaze.
- C) Mental retardation
- D) Cardiorespiratory arrest
- E) Seizure disorders.

ANSWER : B

98. Which of the following brain tumors has relatively the best prognosis?

ANSWER : Meningioma

Multiple sclerosis

99. A 32 year old female presented with (-) day history of decreased visual acuity and color vision in her right eye. She had a previous similar episode in her left eye 6 months ago. Which of the following does NOT support the diagnosis of Multiple Sclerosis:

- A) Urinary urgency
- B) An electric shock-like sensation on the back when flexing the neck
- C) Painful erythematous rash on the shins
- D) Left facial excruciating paroxysmal pain

ANSWER : C

100. Which of the following does NOT support the diagnosis of optic (retrobulbar) neuritis as a part of multiple sclerosis:

- A) Left monocular visual loss over days
- B) Enlargement of the physiological blind spot
- C) Rapid afferent pupillary defect
- D) Loss of Colour vision
- E) Pain while moving the affected eye

ANSWER : B

101. Which of the following is true about multiple sclerosis:

- A) It is more common in tropical areas
- B) The peak incidence is between ages 40-50 years
- C) The initial course is relapsing remitting in the majority of patients

ANSWER : C

102. Which of the following is true about Uhthoff's phenomenon:

- A) It is the shock like electrical sensation in the neck that occurs after flexion of the spine
- B) Transient worsening of neurological function that occurs with activities associated with increased core body temperature
- C) Severe fatigue with minimal effort

ANSWER : B

Multiple sclerosis

103. Which of the following is associated with poor prognosis in multiple sclerosis:

- A) Female gender
- B) Long interval between attacks
- C) Onset at an older age
- D) Pure sensory symptoms

ANSWER : C

104. A 45-year-old man with multiple sclerosis (MS) comes to the Neurology clinic complaining of urinary incontinence. He indicates that he experiences increased urgency and frequency of urination. The most likely urodynamic finding in this patient?

- A) An atonic bladder
- B) A spastic bladder
- C) Stress incontinence
- D) Absence of abnormalities
- E) Overflow incontinence

ANSWER : B

105. Which one of the following is True about multiple sclerosis (MS)?

- A) It is more common in the tropical area near to the equator
- B) It has been associated with vitamin E deficiency
- C) It is related to inflammatory process that starts in the CNS myelin
- D) It is more common in the elderly population
- E) It is primarily a disease of the gray matter of the central nervous system (CNS)

ANSWER : C

106. Which of the following vitamins plays an important role regarding pathogenesis and treatment of patients with Multiple Sclerosis?

- A) Vitamin A
- B) Vitamin D
- C) Vitamin C
- D) Vitamin B12
- E) Vitamin K

ANSWER : B

Multiple sclerosis

107. Which of the following is NOT a presenting clinical feature of patients with Multiple Sclerosis?

- A) Paraparesis (bilateral lower limb weakness)
- B) Wernicke's aphasia
- C) Ataxia
- D) Monocular visual loss
- E) Electric- like- feeling in the back upon flexion of the neck

ANSWER : B

108. Deficiency of which vitamin is associated with multiple sclerosis?

- F) Vitamin A
- G) Vitamin E
- H) Vitamin D
- I) Vitamin C

ANSWER : C

109. Which one of the following is True about multiple sclerosis (MS)?

- A) It is more common in the tropical area near to the equator
- B) It is more common in the elderly population
- C) It is related to inflammatory process that starts in the CNS myelin
- D) It is primarily a disease of the gray matter of the central nervous system (CNS)
- E) It has been associated with vitamin E deficiency

ANSWER : C

Parkinson

110. Which of the following drugs is not used in the management of Parkinson disease:

- A) L-Dopa
- B) Amantadine
- C) MAO A inhibitors
- D) Dopamine agonist
- E) Entacapone

ANSWER : C

111. About Parkinson disease, which of the following is true:

- A) Parkinson disease results from degeneration of cells in the globus pallidus
- B) Treatment is aimed at reducing dopamine levels
- C) It presents with the triad of bradykinesia, tremor and spasticity
- D) Anticholinergic drugs help reduce the tremor

ANSWER : D

112. About parkinsonian syndromes, which of the following is FALSE:

- A) Tobacco smoking is associated with decreased risk of parkinson disease
- B) Valproic acid causes irreversible parkinsonism
- C) Sleep disorders can precede motor symptoms in parkinson disease
- D) Recurrent head trauma is a recognized cause

ANSWER : B

113. About chorea, which of the following is false:

- A) Huntington disease is autosomal dominant
- B) Sensory tricks can help improve symptoms
- C) Rheumatic fever is a recognized cause
- D) Blood films can help in differential diagnosis
- E) Huntington disease is prominently heralded by psychiatric symptoms

ANSWER : B

Parkinson

114. About tics, Which of the following is FALSE:

- A) Can be suppressible
- B) Common in the population
- C) Stereotyped movements
- D) Caused by antipsychotic drugs
- E) Can present with grunting sound

ANSWER : D

115. Essential tremor, which of the following is FALSE:

- A) It is associated with head tremor
- B) Positive family history in many cases
- C) It is usually associated with bradykinesia
- D) Alcohol can decrease symptoms
- E) May respond to propranolol

ANSWER : C

116. A 65-year-old woman was treated for Parkinson's disease with pramipexole. What is this drug's mechanism of action?

- A) Dopamine agonist
- B) Dopamine precursor
- C) Dopamine release stimulator
- D) Dopamine reuptake blocker
- E) Monoamine oxidase B inhibitor

ANSWER : A

117. all of the following statements concerning Parkinson's disease are false except:

- A) impairment of the vertical gaze is common manifestation of this disorder
- B) early falls are a common problem in this disorder
- C) most cases are familial with mutations in the alpha-synuclein or parkin genes
- D) it is characterized by the death of dopaminergic neurons in the subthalamic nucleus
- E) the four cardinal features of this disorder are tremor, rigidity, bradykinesia and postural instability.

ANSWER : E

Parkinson

118. Which of the following is true regarding Parkinson's?

- A) Presents with apathy and disinhibition
- B) Patients can have geographical apraxia and language deficit

ANSWER : B

119. Which of the following is true regarding Parkinson's?

- A) Starts unilateral
- B) Occurs due to death of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra pars reticulata

ANSWER : A

120. Which of the following is not used in the treatment of Parkinson's?

- A) Amantadine
- B) COMT and MAO-B inhibitors
- C) Dopamine receptor antagonist
- D) Dopamine receptor agonists

ANSWER : C

121. Which one of the following is NOT consistent with essential tremor?

- A) It is associated with rigidity
- B) It is familial in many cases
- C) It is better seen on outstretched hands
- D) It is responsive to beta blockers
- E) It starts in both sides of the body

ANSWER : A

Parkinson

122. Which of the following is true about idiopathic Parkinson

- A) destruction of globus pallidus
- B) clinical triad of akinesia, tremor, spasticity
- C) action tremor of 8-12Hz frequency
- D) anti cholinergic are effective to treat tremor

ANSWER : D

123. Regarding essential tremor , all are true except

- A) Positive family history
- B) It's a rest tremor
- C) Decreased by small amount of alcohol
- D) Improved with propranolol

ANSWER : B

124. Which of the following is true about essential tremor?

ANSWER : It's improved by propranolol

125. A woman was diagnosed with essential tremor bilaterally. Her brother has a history of asthma, what's the best treatment?

ANSWER : mostly it's Primidone (the options for essential tremor are Propranolol and Primidone, but since there is a history of asthma, we can't give beta blocker to her)

Parkinson

126. What is the role of carbidopa in the levodopa - carbidopa regimen?

ANSWER : Inhibits the peripheral dopa decarboxylase

127. Which of the following isn't a characteristic of Parkinson's?

ANSWER : Action tremor

Dementia

128. Wernicke's encephalopathy results from which vitamin deficiency:

- A) Tocopherol
- B) Niacin
- C) Thiamine
- D) Pyridoxine
- E) Cobalamin

ANSWER : C

129. All of the following are causes of dementia except:

- A) Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- B) Chronic subdural hematoma
- C) Lewy body dementia
- D) Vascular infarcts
- E) Thyrotoxicosis

ANSWER : E

130. All of the following neurological manifestations are caused by vitamin B12 deficiency except:

- A) Parkinsonism
- B) Optic atrophy
- C) Subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord
- D) Polyneuropathy

ANSWER : A

131. A 60 year old male presented to the clinic with decreased cognition and loss of visuospatial relations and visual hallucinations. His son described that his behavior changed after taking haloperidol that is prescribed by another doctor for his delusions. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis:

- A) Parkinson's disease
- B) Frontotemporal dementia
- C) Lewy body dementia
- D) Alzheimer disease
- E) Vascular dementia

ANSWER : C

Dementia

132. In an acute illness, a patient is in a 'sleep-like' state and unresponsive to verbal stimuli, and does not respond to light tactile stimuli, but can be aroused with continuous noxious stimulation, but once the stimulation is over he returns to his poor responsive state. Which of the following describes the level of consciousness in this patient:

- A) Coma
- B) Unresponsive waking
- C) Stupor
- D) Delirium

ANSWER : C

133. A 78-year-old woman with dementia and rigidity is hospitalized with dehydration. During her hospitalization, she becomes agitated and has prominent visual hallucinations. After a dose of haloperidol, she becomes very rigid and mute. The most likely type of dementia in this patient?

- A) Alzheimer disease (AD)
- B) Parkinson disease (PD)
- C) Dementia with Lewy bodies
- D) Pick disease
- E) Vascular dementia

ANSWER : C

134. Which of the following is a reversible cause of dementia?

- A) Multi infarct dementia
- B) Parkinson's disease related dementia
- C) Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- D) Creutzfeldt Jakob disease
- E) Frontotemporal dementia

ANSWER : C

135. Which one of the following is a neuropathological hallmark of Alzheimer disease?

- A) Spongiform changes in cortex
- B) Lewy bodies in the substantia nigra
- C) Prominent atrophy of caudate nucleus
- D) Lewy bodies in the cortical neurons
- E) Neurofibrillary tangles

ANSWER : E

Dementia

136. Which of the following is a neuropathological hallmark of Alzheimer disease:

- A) Prominent atrophy of caudate nucleus
- B) Lewy bodies in the cortical neurons
- C) Amyloid plaques
- D) Lewy bodies in the substantia nigra
- E) Spongiform changes in cortex

ANSWER : C

137. Which of the following is affected in Huntington's Disease?

- A) Substantia nigra
- B) Caudate

ANSWER : B

138. A patient with florid hallucinations and memory loss. (question has something about sensitivity to epileptic drugs) what do they have?

- A) Huntington's
- B) Lewy body dementia
- C) Alzheimer's

ANSWER : B

139. A 70-year-old woman is brought to the clinic by her daughter who complains that her mother has amnesia for recent events in the past few months which is getting worse. Two weeks ago, her mother was found wandering lost in her local shops. She had also forgotten recent family events. Her neurological exam was normal apart from a mini-mental test score of 22 out of 30. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Alzheimer's disease
- B) Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- C) Multi-infarct dementia
- D) Subacute combined degeneration of the cord (vitamin B12 deficiency)
- E) Pick's disease (frontotemporal dementia)

ANSWER : A

Dementia

140. Which of the following is wrong about Alzheimer's?

- A) Down syndrome patients have earlier symptoms
- B) Atrophy of the hippocampus and neocortex occurs
- C) Impaired consciousness and drowsiness are early manifestations
- D) Tangles and plaques are present

ANSWER : C

141. Which of the following is a reversible cause of dementia?

- A) Frontotemporal dementia
- B) Creutzfeldt Jakob disease
- C) Multi infarct dementia
- D) Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- E) Parkinson's disease related dementia

ANSWER : D

142. Long question with old male patient. His son reports a stepwise decline in cognitive function. Most likely cause of dementia:

- A) Alzheimer
- B) Creutzfeldt
- C) Vascular dementia

ANSWER : C

143. The most common cause of pseudodementia in elderly is:

- A) drug intoxication
- B) depression
- C) alzheimers

ANSWER : B

Dementia

144. Regarding Alzheimer's , all are true except :

- A) Common in all ages , and increased in elderly
- B) Characterized by intracellular neurofibrillary tangles and extracellular neuritic plaques
- C) Death of neurons in hippocampus , temporal neocortex and nucleus basalis of mynert
- D) Early course of disease is controlled by anticholinergic drugs

ANSWER : D

145. All of the following disease-modifying drugs in Alzheimer's disease are Anti-cholinesterases except?

- A) Donepezil
- B) Rivastigmine
- C) Memantine
- D) Galantamine

ANSWER : C

Motor function

146. All of the following are signs of UMN lesions except:

- A) Rigidity
- B) Pronator drift
- C) Extensor plantar response
- D) Absent superficial abdominal reflexes
- E) Brisk deep tendon reflexes

ANSWER : A

147. Regarding nerve roots and peripheral nerves, which of the following is true:

- A) The ulnar nerve supplies most of the intrinsic muscles of the hand
- B) Most of the intrinsic muscles of the hand are supplied by C7 root
- C) Most of the hypothenar muscles are supplied by median nerve
- D) The radial nerve innervates dorsal interossei
- E) Ulnar nerve supplies flexor carpi radialis

ANSWER : A

148. Which of the following is a function of the non dominant cerebral hemisphere:

- A) Reading
- B) Language
- C) Visuospatial relations
- D) Calculation
- E) Writing

ANSWER : C

149. An injury of the ulnar nerve at the elbow will likely produce one of the following:

- A) Wrist drop
- B) Ulnar deviation
- C) Loss of thumb opposition
- D) Loss of sensation on the medial aspect of the palm
- E) Loss of thenar eminence

ANSWER : D

Motor function

150. Which of the following is FALSE about myasthenia gravis:

- A) Majority of patients will have diplopia and ptosis at some time in their lives
- B) Increased weakness with exercise
- C) Decreased deep tendon reflexes
- D) It is associated with thymoma
- E) Can cause type II respiratory failure

ANSWER : C

151. Which of the following is FALSE about carpal tunnel syndrome:

- A) It is more common in woman
- B) Tends to occur during sleep
- C) Unpleasant tingling sensation of the hand
- D) Wasting of the hypothenar eminence can occur in chronic cases
- E) It is more common during pregnancy

ANSWER : D

152. All of the following are present in bulbar palsy except:

- A) Dysphonia
- B) Wasted, fasciculating tongue
- C) Decreased gag reflex
- D) Emotional lability
- E) Nasal regurgitation of food

ANSWER : D

153. Ischemic vasculopathic lesion in third cranial nerve manifests as which of the following:

- A) Pupillary dilation
- B) Complete ptosis
- C) Pupillary constriction
- D) Difficulty abducting the affected eye
- E) Upward deviation of gaze

ANSWER : B

Motor function

154. Abducens cranial nerve palsy ,which of the following is false:

- A) It innervates the lateral rectus muscle
- B) Lesion can result in horizontal diplopia
- C) It passes through superior orbital fissure and cavernous sinus
- D) It causes pupillary dilatation

ANSWER : D

155. A 38-year-old lady complains of fatigue that worsens at the end of the day, she also reports seeing 'double' when watching television. On examination, ptosis was sustained when asking the patient to look at the ceiling without blinking.

Appropriate serology was done. Repetitive stimulation of nerves on electromyography showed progressive reduction in action potential on electrical impulse. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis:

- A) Lambert Eaton syndrome
- B) Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
- C) Myasthenia gravis

ANSWER : C

156. A 62 year old lady complains of difficulty climbing stairs, she describes proximal muscle weakness in shoulder and hips. On exam, she has purplish red discoloration on her eyelids and purple nodules over her joints and elbows. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis:

- A) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- B) Psoriasis
- C) Rheumatoid arthritis
- D) Dermatomyositis
- E) Myasthenia gravis

ANSWER : D

157. A patient presents with gradually worsening weakness of the proximal arm and leg muscles symmetrically over several months. On examination, neck flexors and extensors are found to be weak also. There is no muscle pain or tenderness. What is the most likely site of dysfunction in the nervous system?

- A) Peripheral nerve
- B) Brachial plexus
- C) Spinal nerve root
- D) Internal capsule
- E) Muscle

ANSWER : E

Motor function

158. A 40-year-old woman with SLE develops weakness of her right finger and wrist extensors and pain on the right dorsum of her hand several months after being diagnosed with left carpal tunnel syndrome and right sciatic neuropathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Mononeuropathy multiplex
- B) Axonal polyneuropathy
- C) Demyelinating polyneuropathy
- D) Neuromuscular junction disease
- E) Polyradiculopathy

ANSWER : A

159. A 62-year-old woman with a history of small cell lung carcinoma presents to the Neurology clinic complaining of bilateral paresthesia of the lower extremities. She has no history of diabetes or family history of polyneuropathy. She describes severe pain in the soles of her feet when standing and has difficulty walking. On examination, there is severe pain to light touch over both soles. On your sensory examination description, you will state that this patient has:

- A) Hyperesthesia
- B) Paresthesia
- C) Allodynia
- D) Sensory loss
- E) Hypesthesia

ANSWER : C

160. A patient complains of difficulty chewing. On examination he is found to have decreased strength of his muscles of mastication. Which of the following cranial nerves is responsible for this motor function?

- A) Trigeminal
- B) Facial
- C) Oculomotor
- D) Glossopharyngeal
- E) Hypoglossal

ANSWER : A

161. A 55-year-old man with type 2 diabetes presents with a 5-week history of pain in his right knee, followed by weakness and atrophy of his right quadriceps. Exam shows weakness of the right quadriceps and iliopsoas muscles and an absent right knee jerk. This presentation is most characteristic of what?

- A) Diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy
- B) Proximal diabetic neuropathy or diabetic amyotrophy
- C) Mononeuropathy multiplex
- D) Stroke
- E) These conditions are not seen in diabetics.

ANSWER : B

Motor function

162. A 45-year-old man presents with a several-month history of weakness in his lower and upper extremities. On examination, in addition to weakness in multiple muscle groups, he demonstrates atrophy, hyperreflexia, spasticity of the legs, and bilateral Babinski signs. Fasciculations in multiple muscles are also noted. His sensation to pain, temperature, and joint position sense appear intact. What is his most likely diagnosis?

- A) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
- B) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- C) Anterior spinal artery syndrome
- D) Central cord syndrome
- E) Brown-Séquard syndrome

ANSWER : A

163. All of the following are diseases of the neuromuscular junction EXCEPT:

- A) Tick paralysis
- B) Myasthenia gravis
- C) Lambert-Eaton syndrome
- D) Botulism
- E) Periodic paralysis

ANSWER : E

164. The myelin sheath covering of the radial nerve is formed by:

- A) Astrocytes
- B) Schwann cells
- C) Ependymocytes
- D) Oligodendrocytes
- E) Microglial cells

ANSWER : B

165. A 56 years old male who sustained a road traffic accident presented to the emergency department with neck pain and left sided body weakness. Hi physical examination reveals lost positional sensation on the left side with impaired pain and temperature sensation on the right side of his body, this clinical picture fits with:

- A) Anterior cord syndrome
- B) Brown-Sequard syndrome
- C) Complete spinal cord injury.
- D) posterior cord syndrome
- E) Central cord syndrome

ANSWER : B

Motor function

166. Which of the following is Not consistent with the diagnosis of Guillain-Bare syndrome:

- A) High CSF protein
- B) Rapid progressive quadriparesis over one week
- C) fluctuating blood pressure readings (high and low readings)
- D) Hyper-reflexia in the lower limbs (increased deep tendon reflexes)
- E) Preceding history of diarrhea

ANSWER : D

167. Which one of the following is the most common type of peripheral neuropathy in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)?

- A) Neuromuscular junction disorder
- B) Polyradiculopathy
- C) Axonal polyneuropathy
- D) Mononeuropathy multiplex
- E) Demyelinating polyneuropathy

ANSWER : D

168. pure radicular clinical manifestations will include all of the following except:

- A) sciatica
- B) decreased deep tendon reflexes
- C) weakness
- D) spasticity
- E) muscle atrophy

ANSWER : D

169. Which one of the following leads to difficulty in speech production with impaired repetition but intact comprehension?

- A) Broca's aphasia
- B) Transcortical motor aphasia
- C) Global aphasia
- D) Conduction aphasia
- E) Wernicke's aphasia

ANSWER : A

Motor function

170. Which of the following is seen in an UMN lesion?

- A) Brisk abdominal and cremasteric reflexes
- B) Weakness in the upper extensors more than flexors

ANSWER : B

171. A patient has their right eye deviated down and out and ptosis. What is the cause?

- A) Isolated 3rd nerve palsy
- B) Isolated 4th nerve palsy
- C) Isolated 6th nerve palsy
- D) Combined 3rd and 4th nerve palsy
- E) Internuclear ophthalmoplegia

ANSWER : A

172. Which of the following is not associated with chorea?

- A) Pregnancy and OCPs
- B) Hypothyroidism
- C) SLE
- D) Rheumatic fever
- E) Huntington's

ANSWER : B

173. Which of the following is targeted by antibodies in myasthenia gravis?

- A) Pre-synaptic muscarinic receptors
- B) Post-synaptic muscarinic receptors
- C) Pre-synaptic nicotinic receptors
- D) Post-synaptic nicotinic receptors
- E) Acetylcholinesterases

ANSWER : D

Motor function

174. Which of the following is false regarding the dorsal tract of the spinal cord?

- A) Transmits proprioception
- B) Transmits vibration sensation
- C) Transmits temperature sensation

ANSWER : C

175. Concerning pituitary tumors all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) Transsphenoidal approach is the most common surgical approach.
- B) Prolactinoma is the most common secreting pituitary tumor
- C) The visual field deficit is usually due to invasion of the cavernous sinuses on both sides of the sella turcica .
- D) Macroadenoma include all pituitary adenomas size with more than 10mm .
- E) They represent about 8-14% of all brain tumors

ANSWER : C

176. Which one of the following cranial nerves carry parasympathetic fibers?

- A) Facial nerve VII
- B) Vestibulocochlear nerve VIII
- C) Hypoglossal nerve XII
- D) Abducens nerve VI
- E) Trochlear nerve IV

ANSWER : A

177. A 41-year-old male presents with neck pain that was radiating to the left arm of 4 weeks duration. On examination there is weakness of triceps and wrist flexion. Which level is the pathology shown likely to be

- A) C4/5
- B) C6/7
- C) C5/6
- D) C7/n
- E) T1/T2

ANSWER : C

Motor function

178. One of the following is the least common clinical presentation of Conus medullaris syndrome:

- A) urinary incontinence
- B) knee jerk Hyporeflexia
- C) severe back pain
- D) erectile dysfunction
- E) perianal numbness

ANSWER : B

179. Upper and lower limb loss of motor and sensory, face spared, babinski reflex present bilateral, loss of bladder control, what is the area affects

- A) cervical lesion
- B) Brain stem
- C) Cerebrum
- D) Lumber lesion
- E) Peripheral lesion (NMJ)

ANSWER : A

180. Myasthenia gravis do all except .

- A) Calcium channels antibodies
- B) Anti AChR antibodies
- C) Endrophonium test

ANSWER : A

181. Loss dorsiflexion, sensation of dorsum of the foot, big toe dorsiflexion is lost, most commonly affected nerve

- A) Common peroneal
- B) Tibial nerve
- C) Femoral
- D) Siatic nerve

ANSWER : A

Motor function

182. The nerve responsible for foot eversion is:

- A) deep peroneal nerve
- B) superficial peroneal nerve
- C) tibial nerve
- D) femoral nerve
- E) sciatic nerve

ANSWER : B

183. The muscle that causes hip abduction is:

- A) gluteus maximus
- B) gluteus medius
- C) quadrecips femoris
- D) illiopsoas

ANSWER : B

184. All of the following block the action at the neuromuscular junction except :

- A) Myasthenia gravis
- B) Botulinum toxin
- C) Periodic paralysis
- D) Organophosphate poisoning
- E) Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome

ANSWER : C

185. A case of brown- seqward syndrome at the level of left C6. One of the following isn't found:

- A) Left leg brisk deep tendon reflexes
- B) left leg babinski +
- C) Left leg temprature sensation loss
- D) Right leg pinprick sensation loss
- E) loss of proprioception in the left big toe

ANSWER : C

Motor function

186. All of the following are associated with cerebellum dysfunction except

- A) ipsilateral hypertonia
- B) ipsilateral intention tremor
- C) ipsilateral dysmetria
- D) fall of the body to the affected side
- E) ipsilateral pendular reflexes

ANSWER : A

187. Which if the following is function of non dominant hemisphere

- A) language
- B) calculation
- C) reading
- D) writing
- E) visuospatial skills

ANSWER : E

188. Hemiballismus is related to lesion in :

- A) Subthalamic nucleus
- B) Caudate nucleus
- C) Putamen
- D) Nucleus basalis

ANSWER : A

189. Which of the following is true about polymyositis?

- A) Associated with heliotrope rash
- B) Increased creatine kinase
- C) Associated with distal muscle weakness
- D) Patients have diminished deep tendon reflexes

ANSWER : B

Motor function

190. patient with personality changes indicative of frontal lobe lesion, which of the following will associated with it?

ANSWER : Grasp reflex (frontal lobe lesions are associated with reemergence of primitive reflexes)

191. Which of the following is false about GBS?

ANSWER : Hyperreflexia

192. A patient with neck pain, weakness of biceps muscle, power is 3/5, what is the best next step?

ANSWER : Anterior discectomy with fusion

193. What is the incidence of hydrocephalus in newborns with myelomeningocele?

ANSWER : 80-90 %

Motor function

194. A patient with L4/L5 disc prolapse and the prolapse is far lateral, what is the neurological manifestations associated with it?

ANSWER : L4 radiculopathy

195. A patient presented to the ER after sustaining an RTA on examination he was found to have significant bilateral upper limb weakness and normal lower limbs. The patient is most likely suffering from:

- A) Hemi transection of the cord
- B) Spinal shock
- C) Anterior cord syndrome
- D) Central cord syndrome
- E) Cauda equina

ANSWER : C

196. Which one of the following results from a lesion of the common peroneal nerve at the fibular head?

- A) Weakness of foot plantar flexion
- B) Absent ankle jerk
- C) Weakness of foot inversion
- D) weakness of knee flexion
- E) Weakness of foot dorsiflexion at the ankle (foot drop)

ANSWER : E

197. Defect in which muscle causes foot drop?

ANSWER : Tibialis anterior

198. Concerning the non- surgical treatment of Brain tumor all of the following statements are true Except:

- A) Antiepileptic drugs
- B) Analgesia
- C) Diazepam
- D) Head elevation 30° (patient with increase ICP)
- E) Dexamethasone

ANSWER : C

199. Demyelinating rather than axonal polyneuropathy is

- A) Diabetes mellitus
- B) Guillain Barre syndrome
- C) Alcohol overuse
- D) Amyloidosis
- E) Vincristine toxicity

ANSWER : B

200. In a patient with a high clinical suspicion of acute bacterial meningitis which of the following is NOT a contraindication for doing lumbar puncture when brain neuroimaging is not available.

- A) Daily aspirin use
- B) Papilledema
- C) Seizures occurring during the illness
- D) Right sided hemiparesis developing during the illness
- E) Decreased level of consciousness

ANSWER : A

201. Unresponsive patient with cognitive impairment, slight response to tactile stimulation but responsive to continuous noxious stimulation

ANSWER : stupor

202. Nerve responsible for shoulder abduction?

ANSWER : Axillary

اللهم سلم غزاة وأهلها من كل سوء وشر، اللهم انصرهم وثبت أقدامهم وكن لهم ناصرًا ومعينًا

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

Malek Abu Rahma

The End
Good Luck シ