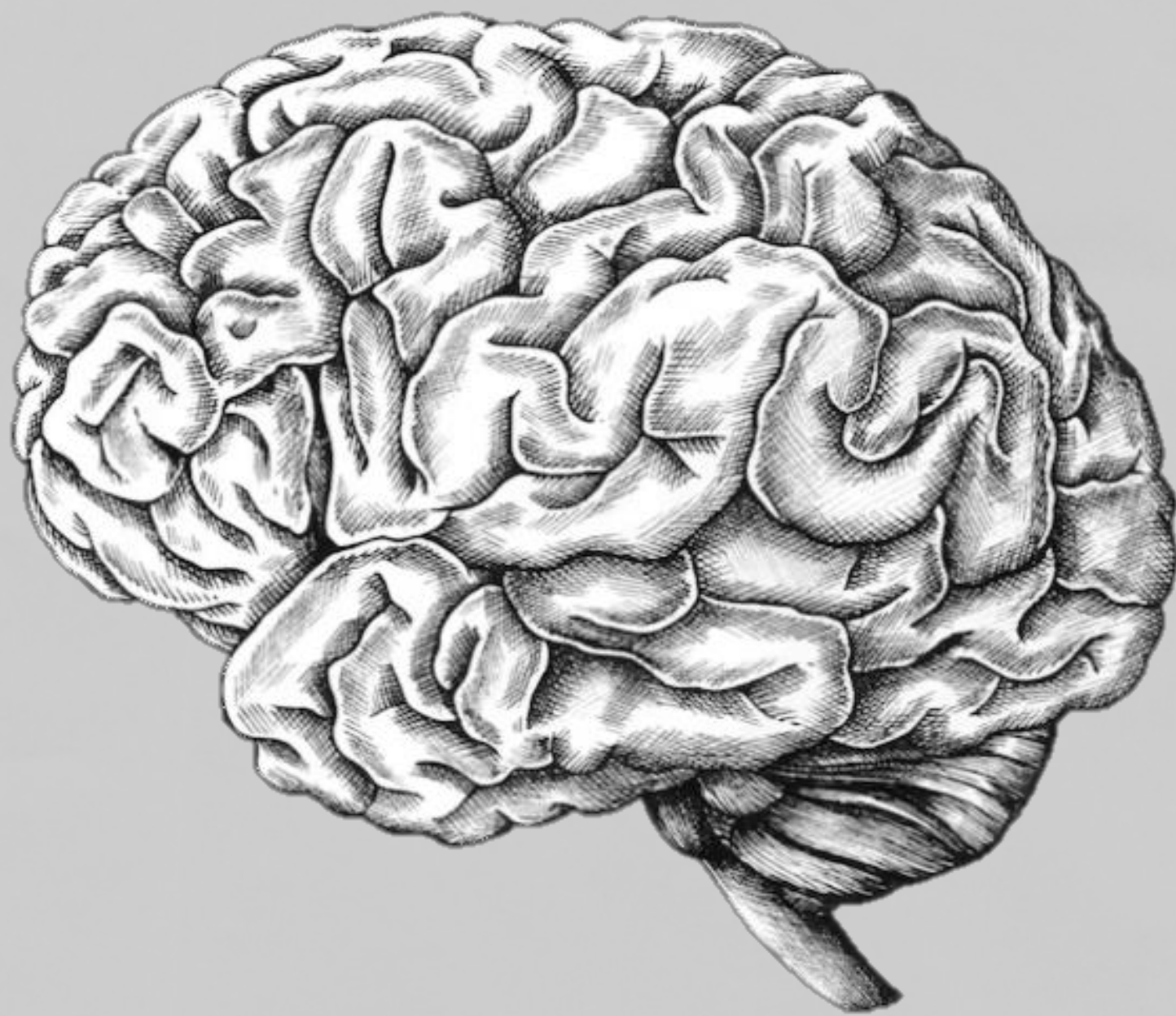


# ***Clinical Neuromedicine***



**MiniOSCE - Past papers**

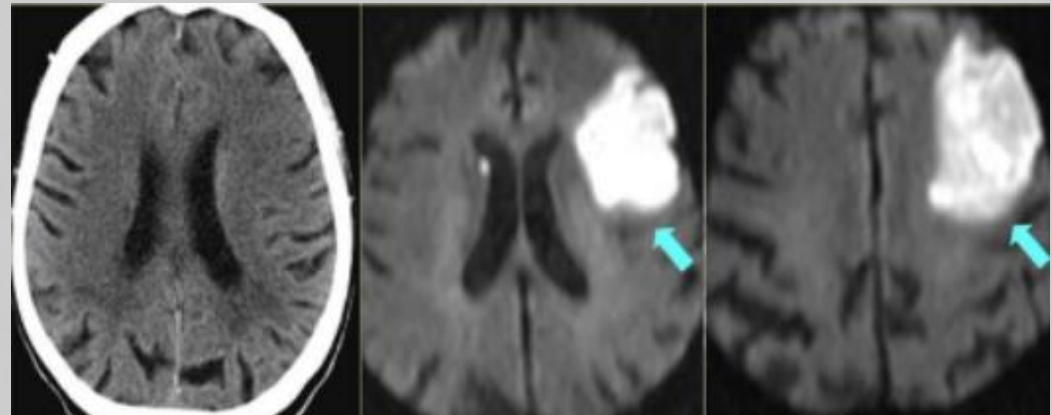
***Done by: Malek Abu Rahma***

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



1. A 65-year-old patient presented to the ER with right hemiparesis. A non-contrast CT scan and diffusion-weighted MRI are shown. The patient most likely has:

- A) Acute brain infarction
- B) Brain hemorrhage
- C) Transient ischemic attack
- D) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- E) Brain tumor (glioblastoma)



ANSWER : A

2. This image represents:

- A) Edema
- B) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C) Epidural hematoma
- D) Brain hemorrhage



ANSWER : D

3. What type of headache does the second image (from the left) represent?

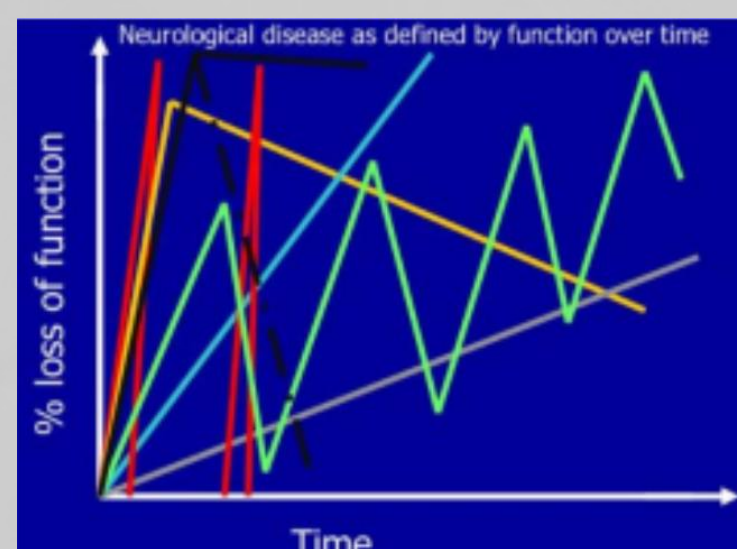
- A) Cluster headache
- B) Migraine
- C) Tension
- D) increased ICP
- E) Sinusitis



ANSWER : A

4. The green line represents:

- A) brain tumor (high grade)
- B) MS
- C) Epilepsy
- D) AD
- E) Stroke

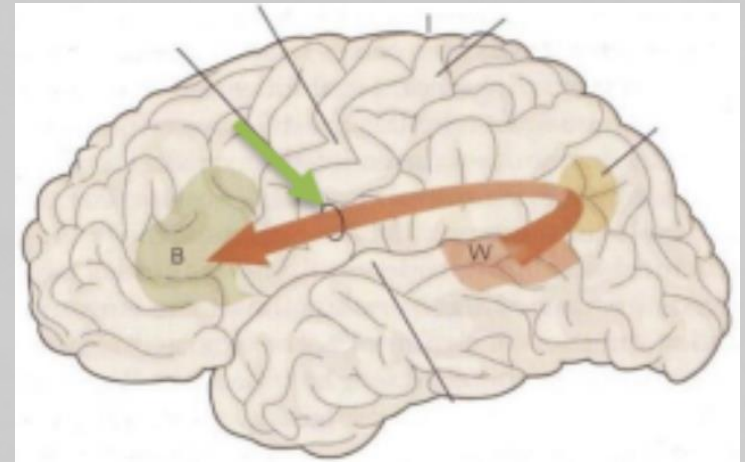


ANSWER : B



5. A lesion affecting the area demonstrated by the green arrow area causes:

- A) conductive aphasia
- B) agnosia
- C) Broca's expressive aphasia
- D) Wernicke's receptive aphasia



ANSWER : A

6. Choose the wrong match:

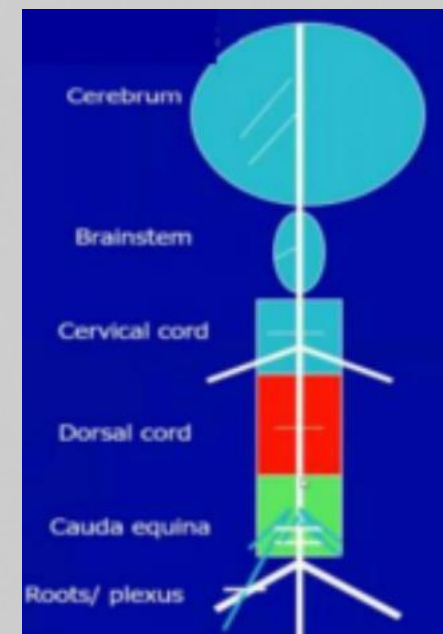
- A) Tone
- B) Babinski sign
- C) Reflexes
- D) Fasciculations
- E) Bulk

Feature	Upper motor Neuron	Lower motor Neuron
Power	Weak	Weak
Tone	Increased (spastic)	Decreased (flaccid)
Bulk	Atrophy	Normal
Reflexes	Increased (hyperreflexia)	Decreased (hyporeflexia)
Fasciculations	Absent	May be present
Babinski sign	Present	Absent
Distribution	Proximal > distal	distal > proximal

ANSWER : E

7. A patient comes with left tongue, face, arm and leg hemiparesis, what is the affected lesion:

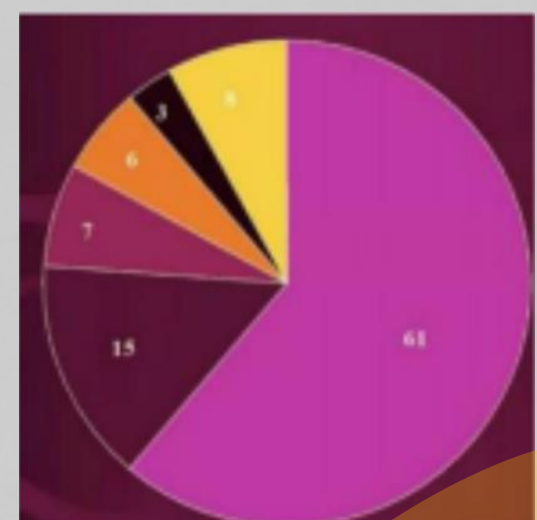
- A) Right cerebellum
- B) Left cerebellum
- C) Brain stem
- D) Right cerebrum
- E) left cerebrum



ANSWER : D

8. The most common cause of epilepsy showing 61% in the diagram is:

- A) Alcoholic
- B) Cryptogenic
- C) Vascular



ANSWER : B



**9. This skin manifestation is associated with which type of infection:**

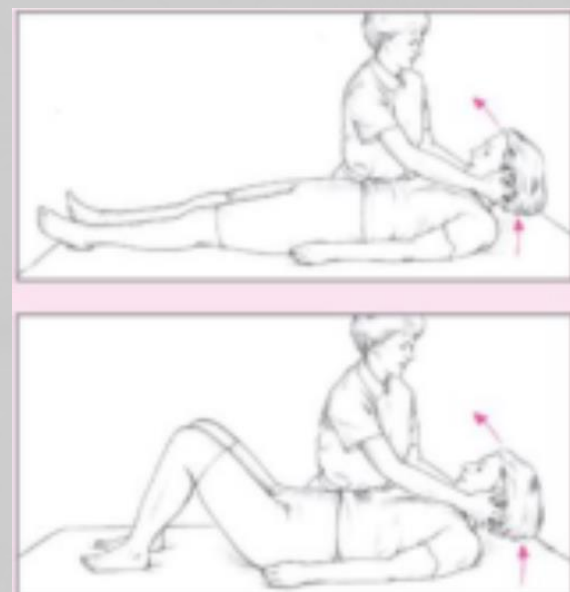
- A) N. Meningitidis
- B) H. Influenzae
- C) S. Pneumoniae



**ANSWER : A**

**10. The sign/ test demonstrated in the picture is:**

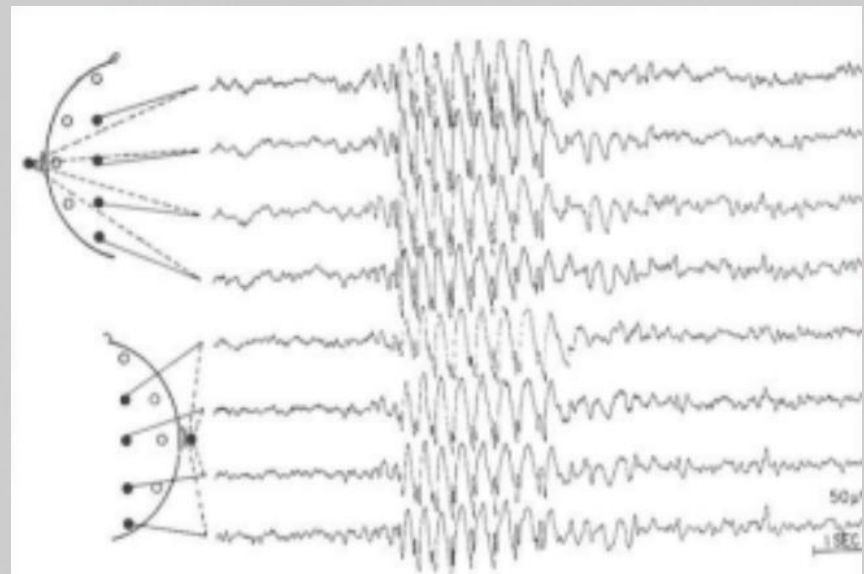
- A) kerning's sign
- B) nuchal rigidity
- C) Brudzinski's sign
- D) Hoffmann sign



**ANSWER : C**

**11. Type of this seizure?**

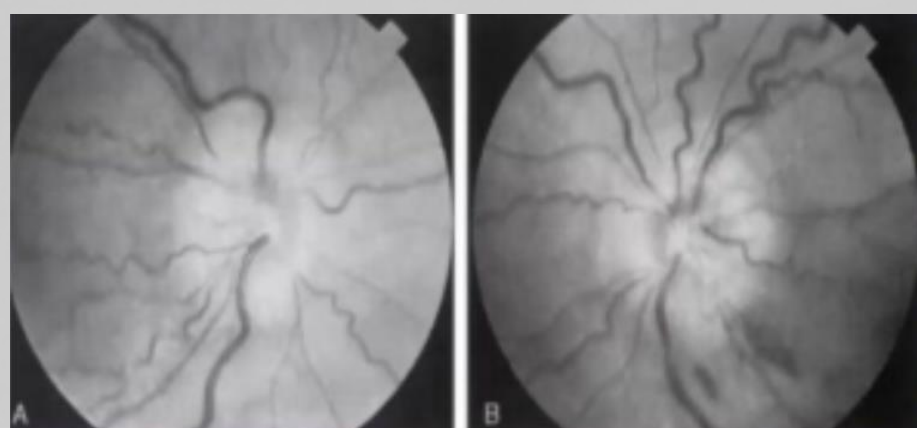
- A) myoclonic
- B) Partial
- C) Generalized
- D) grand mal
- E) Petit mal



**ANSWER : E**

**12. Young obese woman, BMI=39, Normal CT + neuroexam, with diffuse early morning headache that increases with coughing and exertion, What is the next step?**

- A) LP
- B) CRP
- C) Angiogram



**ANSWER : A**



13. This picture indicates a pathology in:

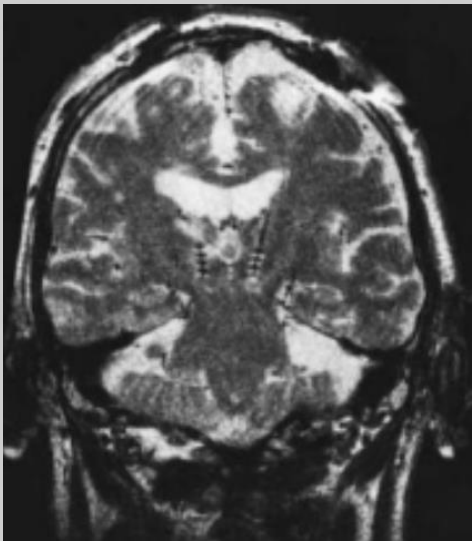
- A) muscle fibers (myopathy)
- B) peripheral nerve fibers
- C) neuromuscular junction
- D) anterior horn cell



ANSWER : B

14. Stimulation of which of the following is used to treat severe Parkinson’s:

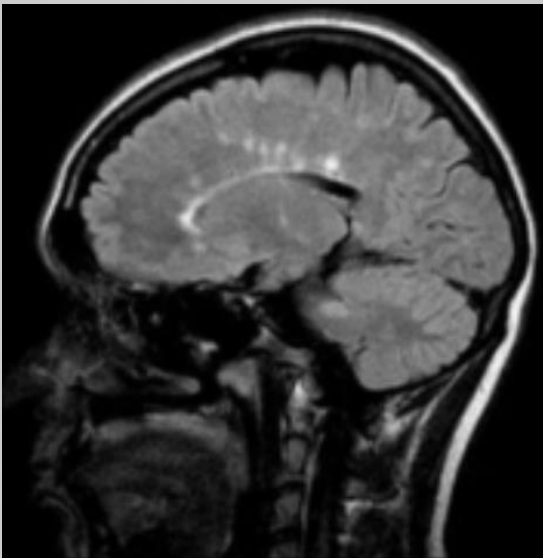
- A) Subthalamic nucleus
- B) Putamen
- C) Caudate



ANSWER : A

15. This represents:

- A) SLE
- B) MS
- C) Brain abscess
- D) Sarcoidosis



ANSWER : B

16. One of the following is a wrong about differences between seizure and syncope?

- A) Posture
- B) Onset
- C) Injury

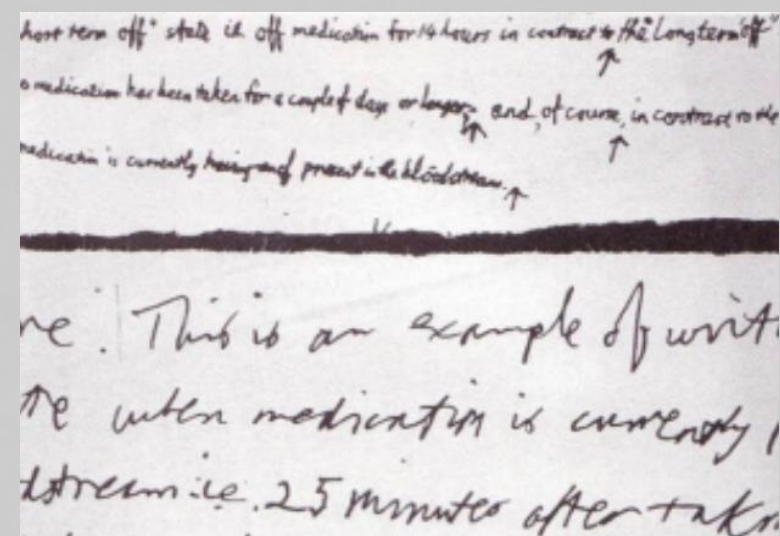
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYNCOPE AND SEIZURES		
FEATURE	SYNCOPE	SEIZURE
POSTURE	ANY POSTURE	UPRIGHT
PALLOR AND SWEATING	INVARIABLE	UNCOMMON
ONSET	GRADUAL	SUDDEN/ AURA
INJURY	RARE	NOT UNCOMMON
CONVULSIVE JERKS	RARE	COMMON
INCONTINENCE	RARE	COMMON

ANSWER : A



17. What disease is related to the following image

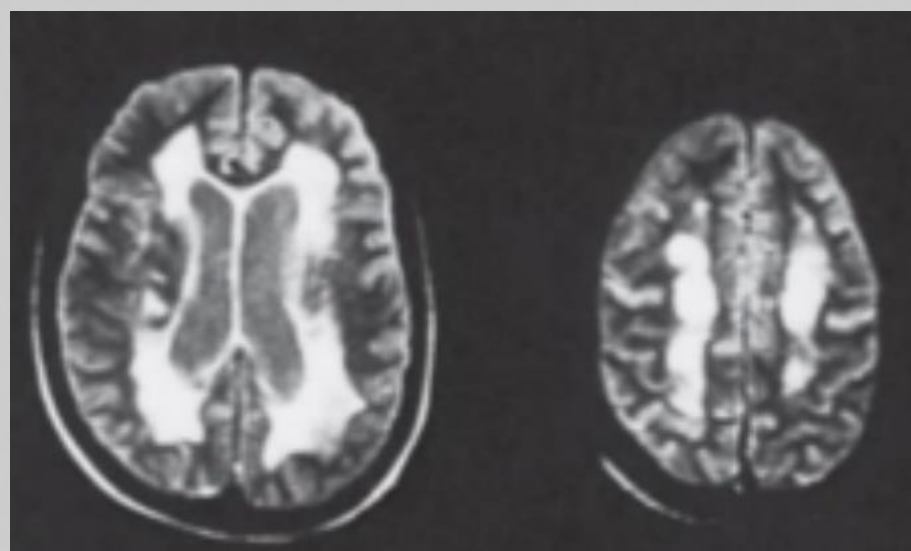
- A) Alzheimer
- B) Parkinson
- C) MS
- D) CIDP



ANSWER : B

18. What does this image show?

- A) Brain hemorrhage
- B) Brain tumor
- C) Vascular Dementia
- D) Hydrocephalus



ANSWER : C

19. Name the pointed artery

- A) Basilar artery
- B) Internal carotid artery
- C) PCA
- D) MCA



ANSWER : A

20. What is the disease that may have this presentation associated with it?

- A) Migraine
- B) Tension
- C) Sinusitis
- D) Cluster headache

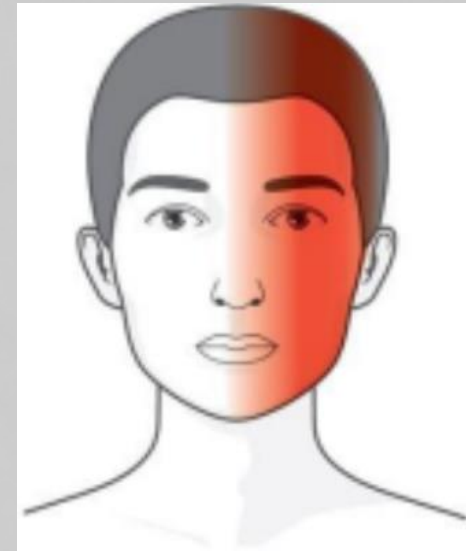


ANSWER : D



**21. Used to treat acute attack of migraine:**

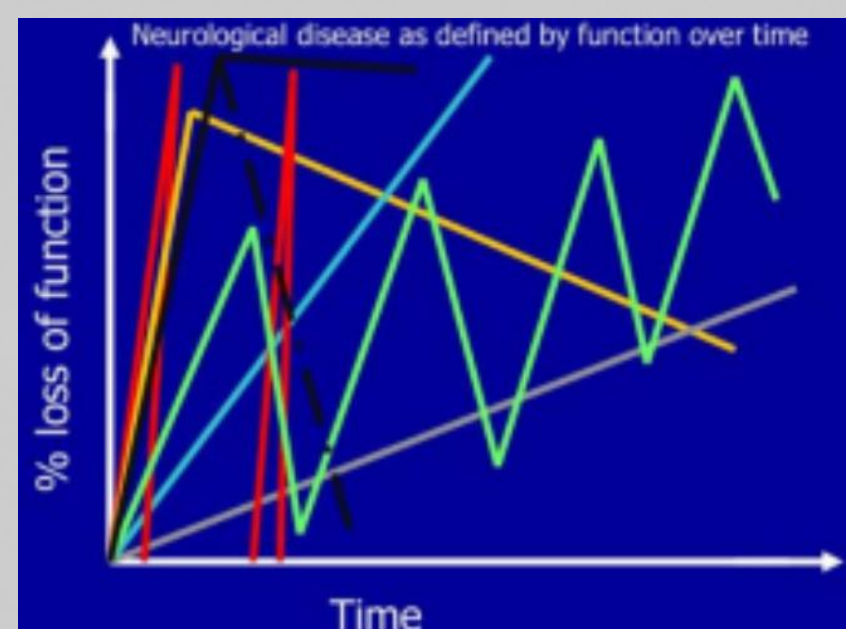
- A) Sumatriptan
- B) Gabapentin
- C) Topiramate
- D) Tizanidine



**ANSWER : A**

**22. The red line represents:**

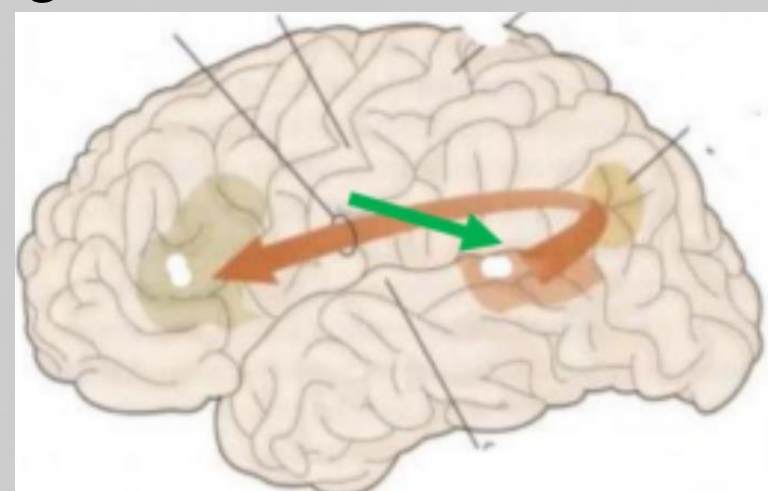
- A) brain tumor (high grade)
- B) MS
- C) Epilepsy
- D) AD
- E) Stroke



**ANSWER : C**

**23. A lesion affecting the area demonstrated by the green arrow area causes:**

- A) conductive aphasia
- B) agnosia
- C) Broca's expressive aphasia
- D) Wernicke's receptive aphasia



**ANSWER : D**

**24. Name of this sign:**

- A) Brudzinski
- B) Hoffman
- C) Kerning
- D) Babinski
- E) Romberg

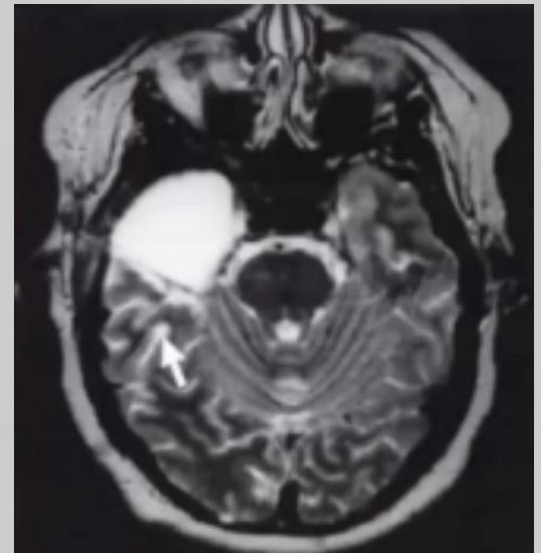


**ANSWER : D**



**25. An epileptic patient is candidate for surgery, according to this imaging what's the most probable option?**

- A) Temporal lobectomy
- B) Hemispherectomy
- C) Corpus colostomy
- D) Vagal nerve stimulation



**ANSWER : A**

**26. Which of the following is not a contraindication to the procedure shown in the photo?**

- A) focal neurological deficit
- B) seizure
- C) impaired LOC
- D) falling down



**ANSWER : D**

**27. What disease is related to the following image?**

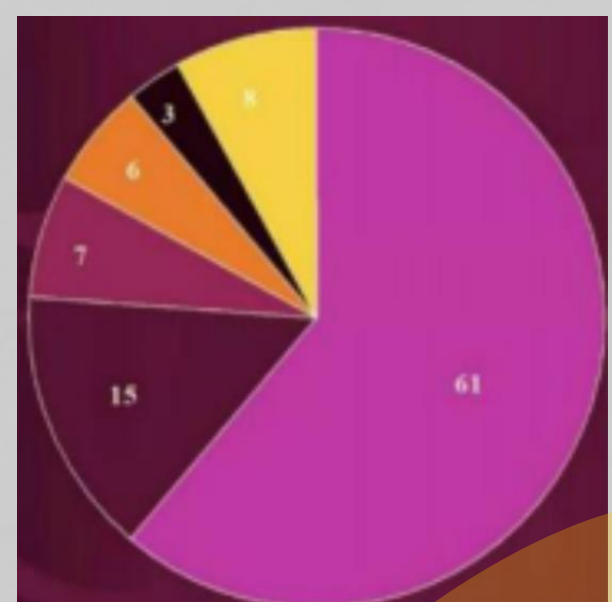
- A) Alzheimer
- B) Parkinson
- C) MS
- D) CIDP



**ANSWER : B**

**28. According to the following chart regarding causes of epilepsy, which of the following represents 15%?**

- A) Alcoholic
- B) Cryptogenic
- C) Vascular
- D) Tumors

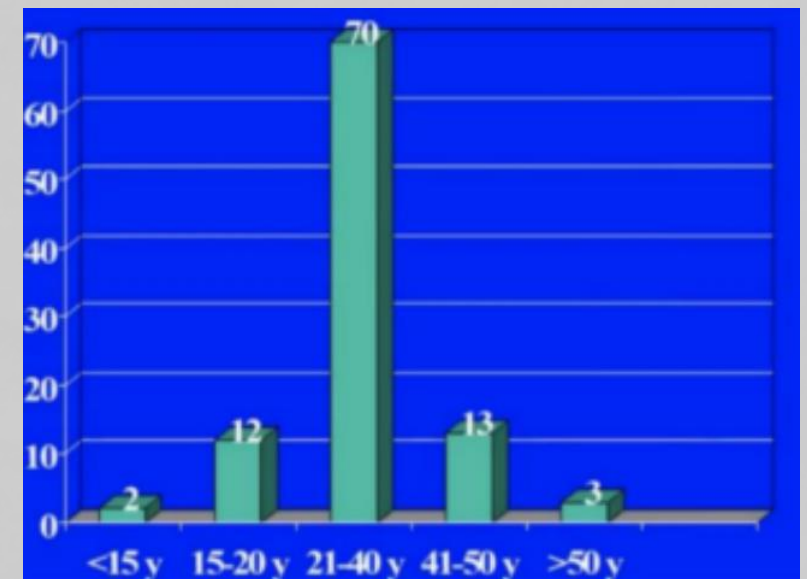


**ANSWER : C**



**29. This figure represents age distribution for which neurological condition?**

- A) Epilepsy
- B) Stroke
- C) MS
- D) Dementia
- E) Meningitis



**ANSWER : C**

**30. A patient comes with right hemiparesis, on CT this infarction was found, which of the following is not associated with this type of infarction?**

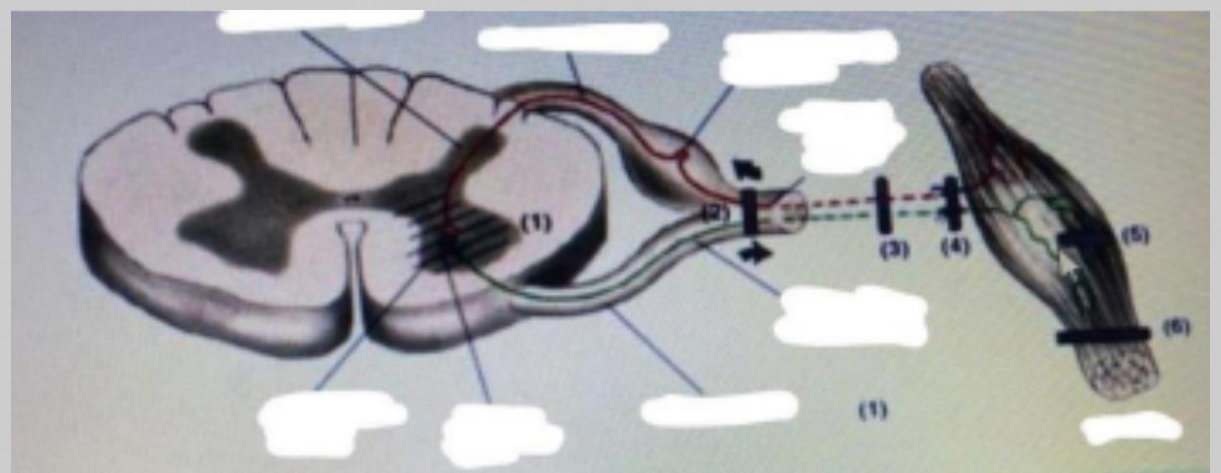
- A) A fib
- B) HTN is the most common cause
- C) it occurs in small arteries
- D) it can cause pure motor syndrome



**ANSWER : A**

**31. A lesion in which part would result in pure motor defect?**

- A) 1, 2, 4
- B) 3, 5, 6
- C) 1, 5, 6
- D) 1 only



**ANSWER : C**

**32. Which nerve is damaged?**

- A) Ulnar nerve
- B) Median nerve
- C) Radial nerve
- D) Posterior interosseous nerve



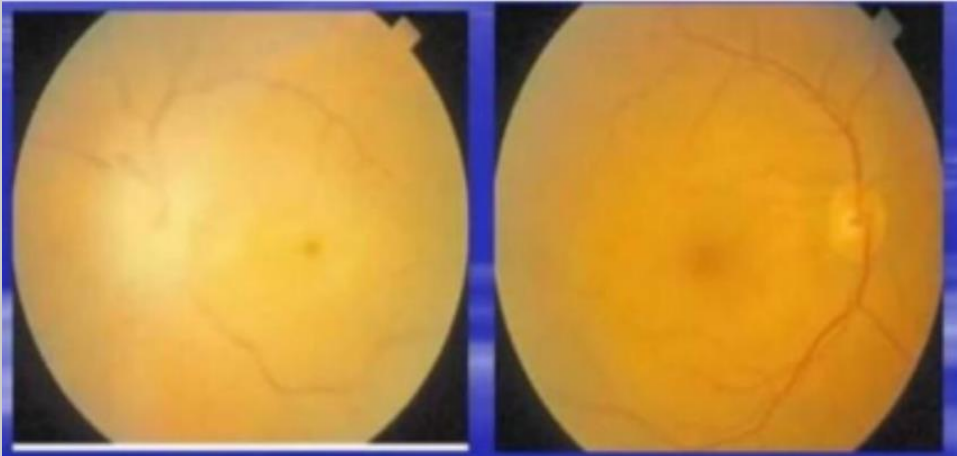
**ANSWER : A**



33. A typical case of GIANT cell arteritis with pallor of the optic disk, what is the most appropriate next step?

- A) ESR
- B) Lumbar puncture
- C) Biopsy
- D) MRI

ANSWER : A



34. Which of the following is wrong regarding CSF findings in a patient with bacterial meningitis ?

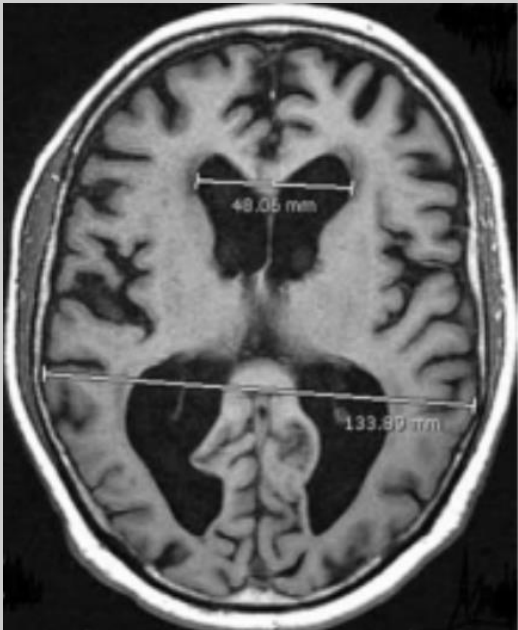
- A) Positive gram stain
- B) Percentage of neutrophils <20%
- C) Low glucose
- D) High protein

Cerebrospinal Fluid Parameter	Typical Finding
Appearance/ opening pressure	Turbid/ 200-500 mm H <sub>2</sub> O
White blood cell count	1000-5000/mm <sup>3</sup> (range <100 to >10,000)
Percentage of neutrophils	<20%
Protein	100-500 mg/dL
Glucose	≤40 mg/dL

ANSWER : B

35. A 72-year-old man presents with progressive loss of cognitive function, gait difficulty, and urinary incontinence. A brain MRI was done. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A) Frontotemporal dementia
- B) Vascular dementia
- C) Normal pressure hydrocephalus



ANSWER : C

36. A patient is present with headache that was described as ‘worst headache in my life’. He also had neck stiffness. Given the imaging shown here, what is your diagnosis?

- A) Subdural hemorrhage
- B) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C) Ischemic stroke



ANSWER : B



**37. A 25-year-old lady is present in your clinic complaining from weakness in her left side. One year ago she had ocular disturbances. Given the image shown here, this patient probably has:**

- A) Brown-Sequard syndrome
- B) Syringomyelia
- C) Multiple sclerosis



**ANSWER : C**

**38. A patient complains from headache of 3 days duration. It is also accompanied with fever and recently, altered mental status. This patient probably has:**

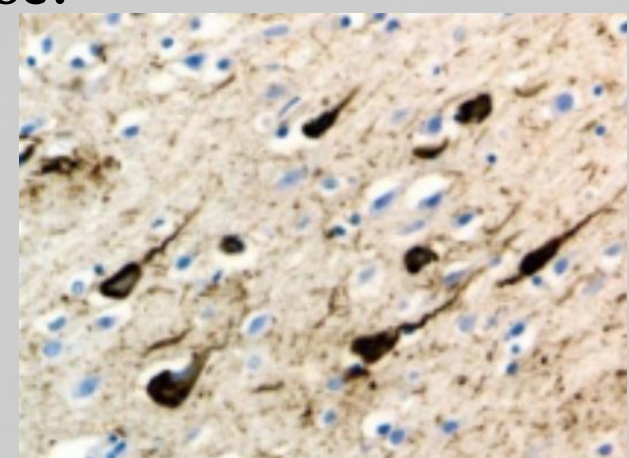
- A) Hydrocephalus
- B) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C) HSV encephalitis



**ANSWER : C**

**39. These neurofibrillary tangles are present in which disease?**

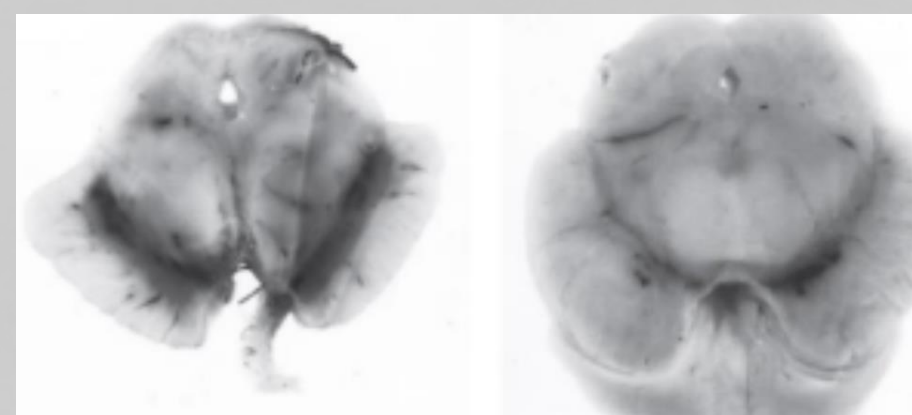
- A) Alzheimer
- B) Parkinson
- C) Frontotemporal dementia



**ANSWER : A**

**40. In Parkinson's, the loss of dopaminergic neurons occurs in:**

- A) Substantia nigra
- B) Globus pallidus
- C) Subthalamic nuclei

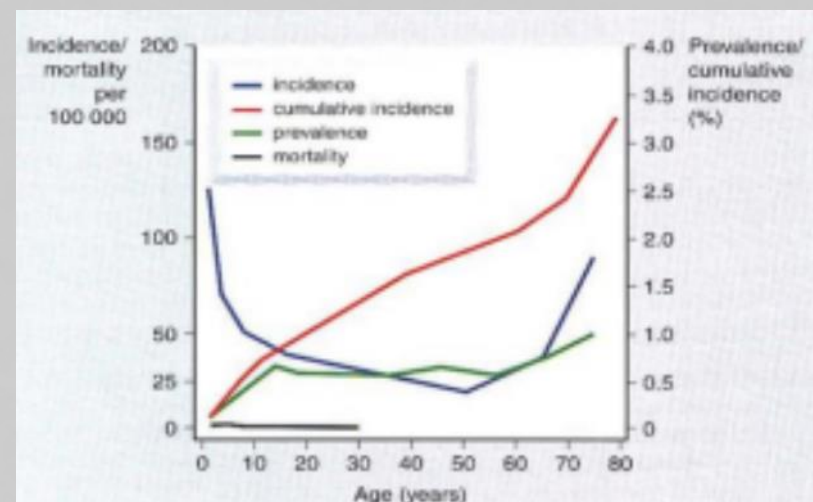


**ANSWER : A**



41. Which of the following statements is correct?

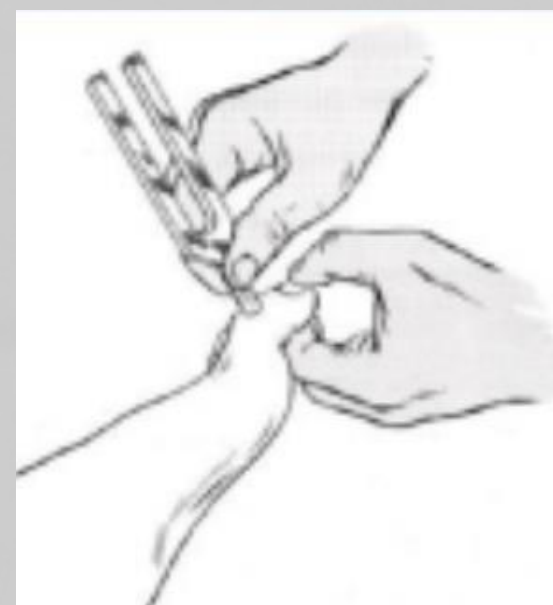
- A) Prevalence increases with old age
- B) Mortality is highest in middle age
- C) Prevalence is 1 in 1000



ANSWER : A

42. Which of the following sensory modalities is transmitted with the one shown in the picture?

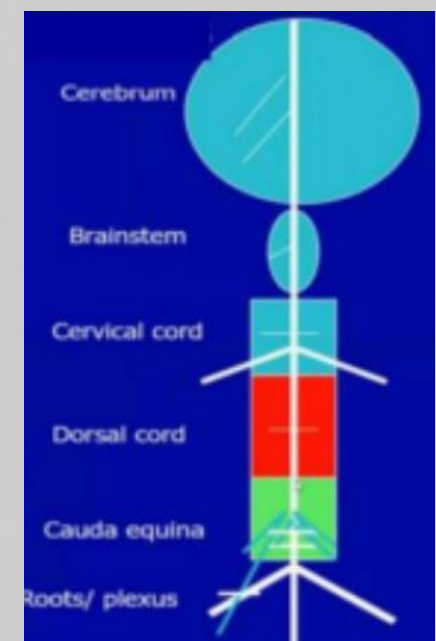
- A) Temperature
- B) Pain
- C) Joint position sense



ANSWER : C

43. A patient has left 3rd cranial nerve palsy and right hemiplegia. Where is the lesion?

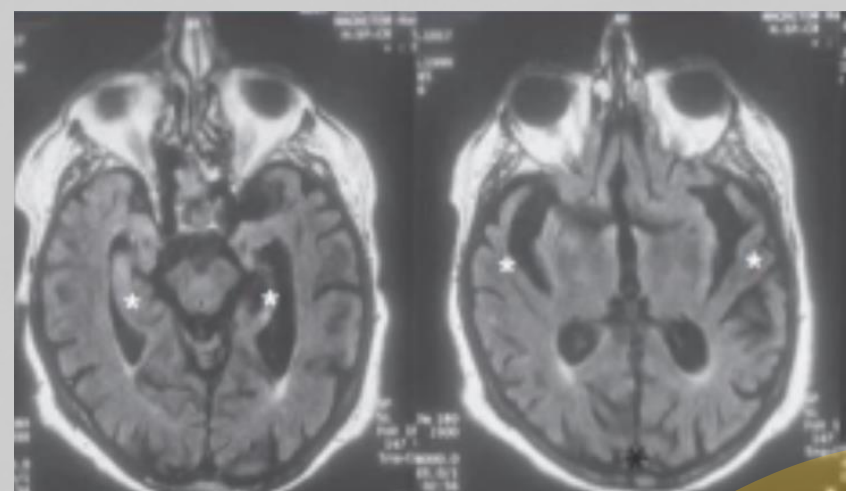
- A) Left midbrain
- B) Right midbrain
- C) Left pons
- D) Right pons



ANSWER : A

44. What lobes are atrophied in the following picture?

- A) Occipitotemporal
- B) Temporo-parietal
- C) Occipitofrontal



ANSWER : B



**45. A patient has idiopathic Parkinson's, which of the following is not associated with it :**

- A) Bradykinesia
- B) Tremor
- C) Rigidity
- D) Falls early in the disease course



**ANSWER : D**

**46. For a patient with headache and this finding, what can be used for treatment of an acute case?**

- A) High flow oxygen
- B) Steroids



**ANSWER : A**

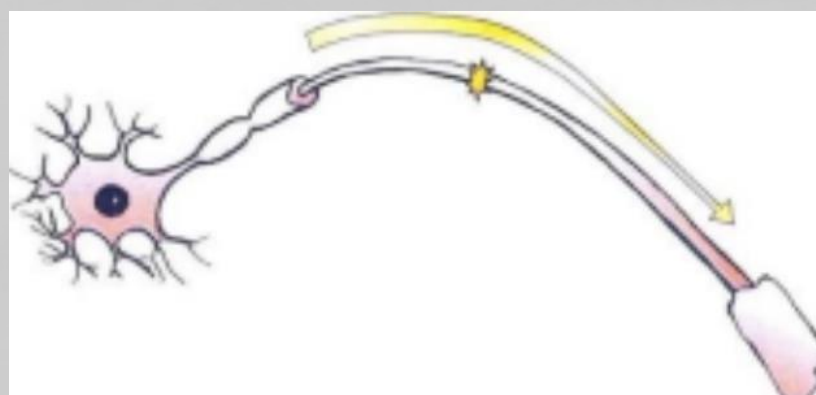
**47. Picture shows an infarction in the right hemisphere, question specifies the patient is right-handed. Which of the following symptoms does the patient not have?**

- A) Confusion
- B) Dysarthria
- C) Left hemiplegia
- D) Broca's aphasia

**ANSWER : D**

**48. Which of the following cells are responsible for creating the myelin lost in the demyelinating disease MS?**

- A) Schwann cells
- B) Astrocytes
- C) Oligodendrocytes
- D) Microglia

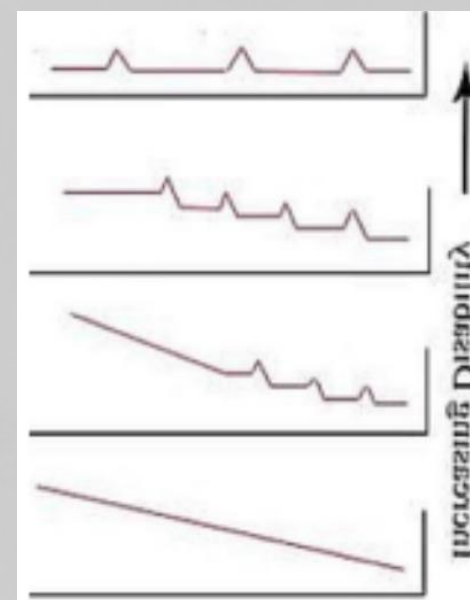


**ANSWER : C**



49. A 24-year-old patient presents with visual disturbance and eye pain. 6 months ago she had right hemiparesis that resolved within two weeks. What does she most likely have? (Picture may not be the same as the one in the exam)

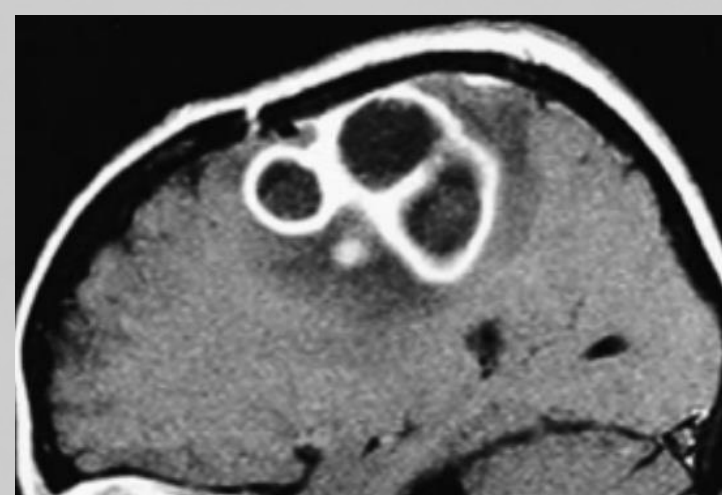
- A) Primary progressive multiple sclerosis
- B) Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis
- C) Relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis



**ANSWER : C**

50. The clinical case described a patient with fever, headache, and they were noted to have very poor dental hygiene. What do you suspect?

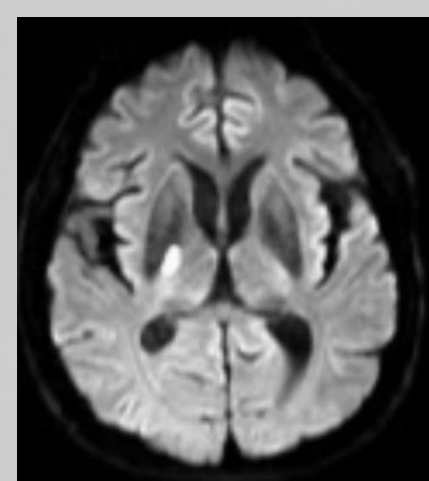
- A) Meningitis
- B) Encephalitis
- C) Stroke
- D) Brain abscess



**ANSWER : D**

51. Which is the most important non-modifiable risk factor for this case? (Picture may not be the same as the one in the exam)

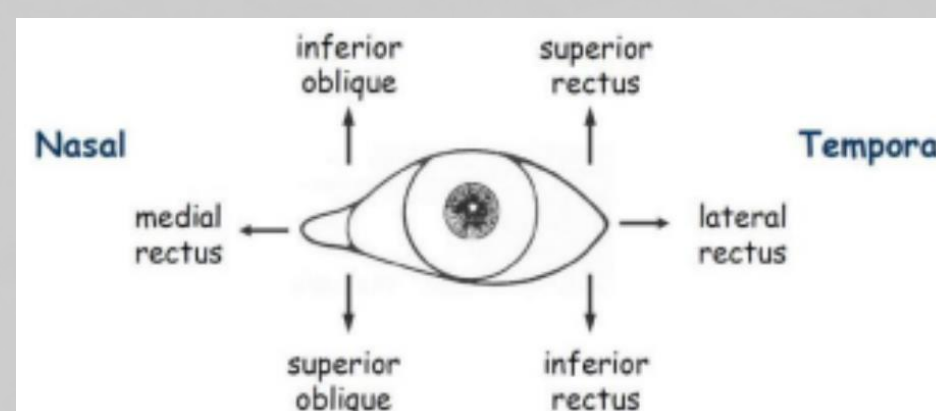
- A) Age
- B) Hypertension
- C) Family history



**ANSWER : A**

52. Which cranial nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle?

- A) Cranial nerve I
- B) Cranial nerve II
- C) Cranial nerve III
- D) Cranial nerve IV

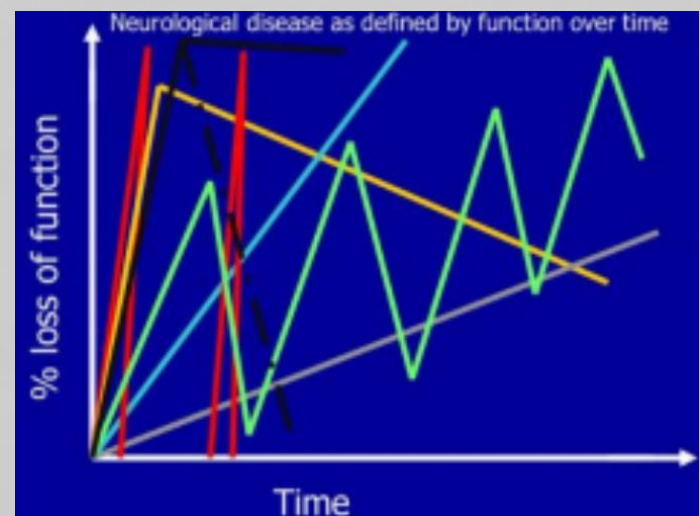


**ANSWER : D**



53. The grey line represents:

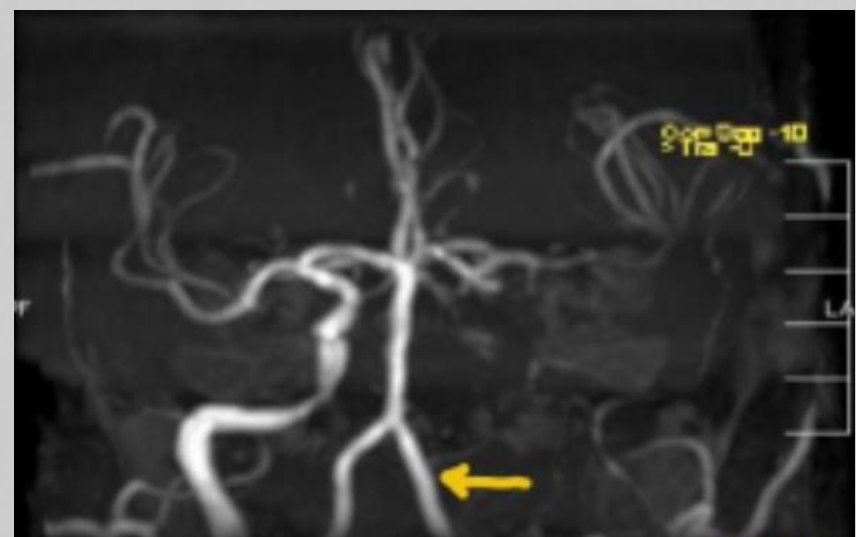
- A) Epilepsy
- B) Alzheimer's
- C) MS
- D) Brain tumor



ANSWER : B

54. Name the pointed artery.

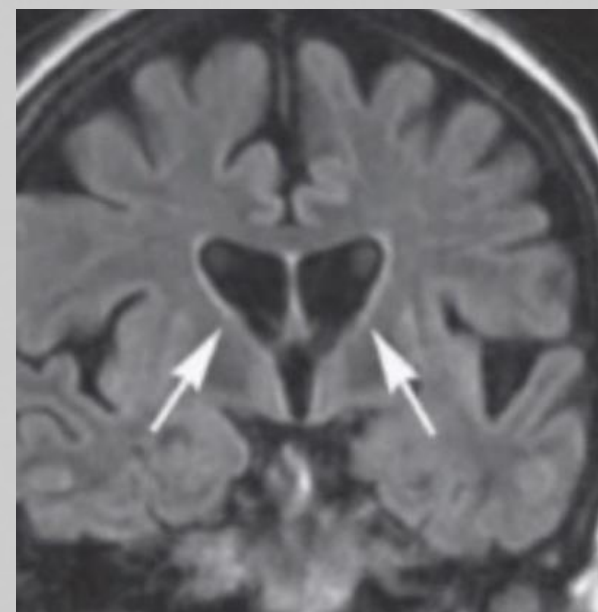
- A) Vertebral
- B) Basilar
- C) ICA
- D) MCA



ANSWER : A

55. Name the condition associated with the atrophy shown in the following image.

- A) Parkinson's
- B) Huntington's



ANSWER : B

56. CSF: High protein content and few cells

- A) Bacterial meningitis
- B) Viral meningitis
- C) TB
- D) GBS
- E) MS

Bacterial meningitis
Tuberculous meningitis
Viral meningitis
Guillain-Barré

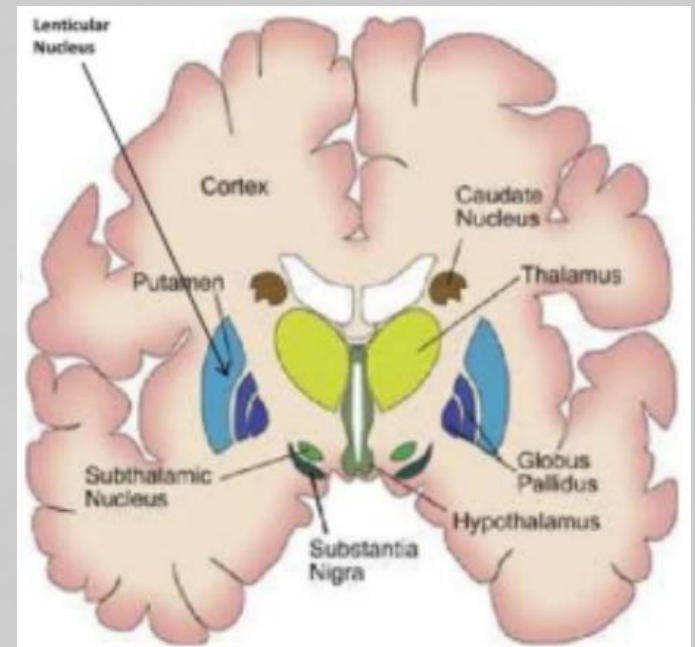
ANSWER : D



57. Which of the following is damaged in Huntington's disease ?

- A) sub-thalamic nucleus
- B) Caudate nucleus
- C) Putamen
- D) GP
- E) Substantia Nigra

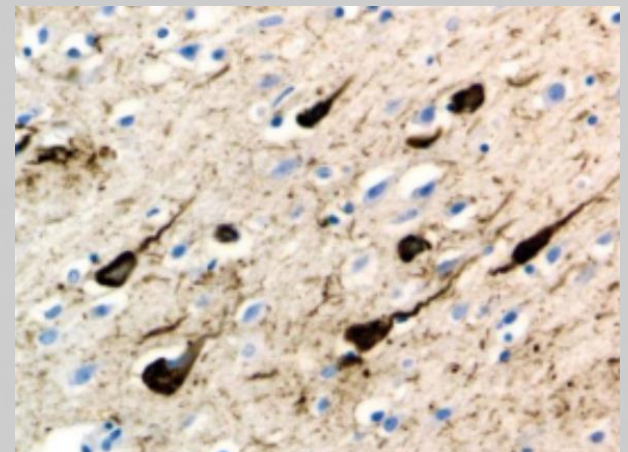
ANSWER : B



58. What is the main component in Neurofibrillary Tangles:

- A) hyperphosphorylated tau protein
- B) Beta-amyloid

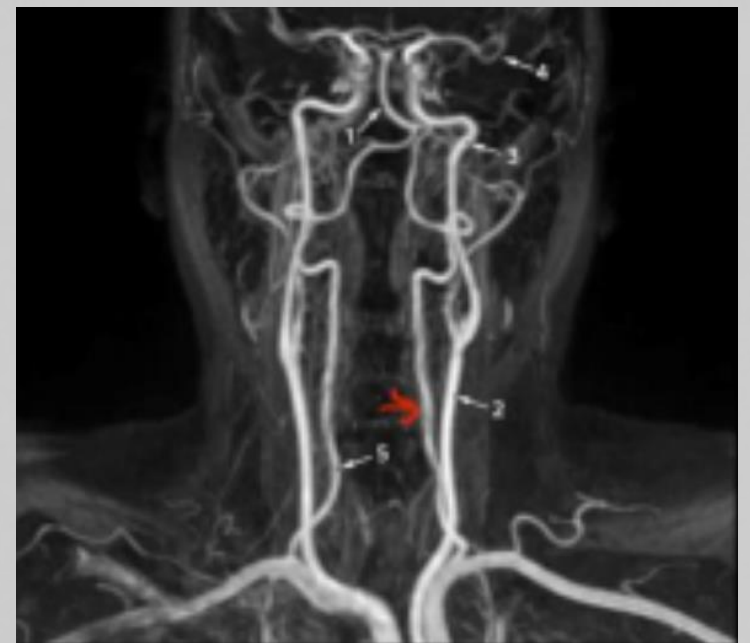
ANSWER : A



59. Which of the following arteries is a branch of the pointed artery (Red arrow):

- A) Middle cerebral artery
- B) Anterior cerebral artery
- C) Ophthalmic artery
- D) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- E) Anterior communicating artery .

ANSWER : D



60. Based on the figure beside, the non-contrast head computed tomography (CT) demonstrates:

- A) Old brain infarction
- B) Intraparenchymal Hemorrhage
- C) Tumor
- D) MS

ANSWER : B





61. The question also mentioned an associated sign which was: Right hemiparesis in the face

- A) Broca's aphasia
- B) Wernicke's aphasia
- C) Conductive

DX of Aphasia			
	Speech	Comprehension	Repetition
	Non fluent	Normal	Impaired

ANSWER : A

62. What type of headache does the first image (from the left) represent?

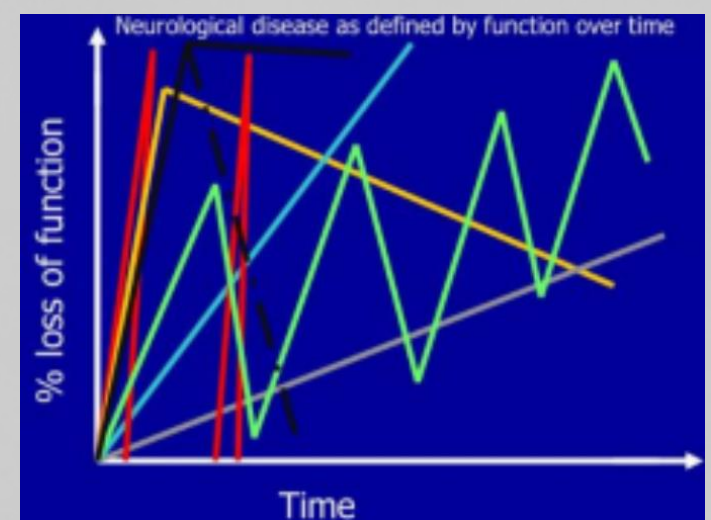
- A) Cluster headache
- B) Migraine
- C) Tension
- D) increased ICP
- E) Sinusitis



ANSWER : E

63. The blue line represents:

- A) Epilepsy
- B) Alzheimer's
- C) MS
- D) Brain tumor (high grade)



ANSWER : D

64. A damage in which of the following would possibly lead to the shown hand

- A) Peripheral nerves
- B) NMJ
- C) Muscle fibers
- D) Cortical lesion
- E) Subcortical lesion



ANSWER : A



**65. Which of the following is not a contraindication to the procedure shown in the photo?**

- A) focal neurological deficit
- B) seizure
- C) impaired LOC
- D) aspirin use



**ANSWER : D**

**66. The gait seen in the picture on the right is known as**

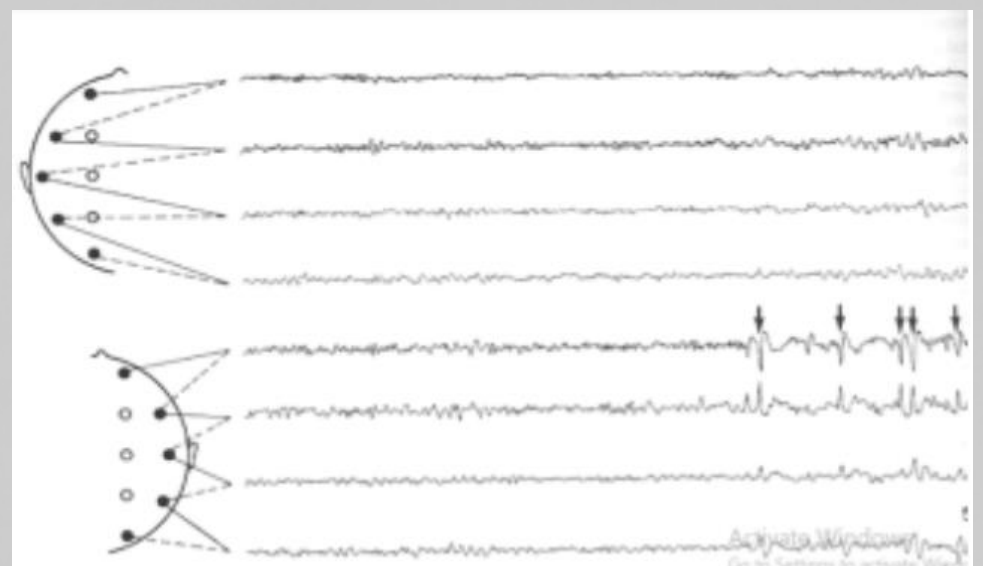
- A) Waddling gait
- B) Shuffling gait
- C) Ataxic gait
- D) Circumductory gait
- E) Spastic gait



**ANSWER : B**

**67. Type of this seizure?**

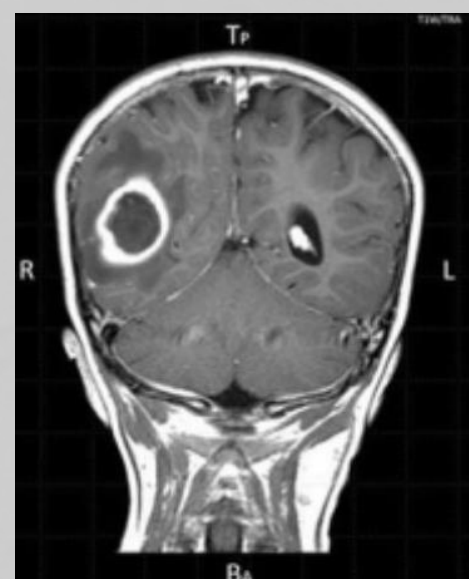
- A) myoclonic
- B) Partial
- C) Generalized
- D) grand mal
- E) Petit mal



**ANSWER : B**

**68. The clinical case described a patient with fever, headache, and they were noted to have very poor dental hygiene. What do you suspect (the picture in the exam was similar to the one here but in a different section)?**

- A) Meningitis
- B) Encephalitis
- C) Stroke
- D) Brain abscess



**ANSWER : D**



69. all of the following differences between syncope and seizures are correct except:

A) Posture  
B) Onset  
C) Injury  
D) Incontinence

ANSWER : D

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYNCOPE AND SEIZURES		
FEATURE	SYNCOPE	SEIZURE
POSTURE	UPRIGHT	ANY POSTURE
PALLOR AND SWEATING	INVARIABLE	UNCOMMON
ONSET	GRADUAL	SUDDEN/ AURA
INJURY	RARE	NOT UNCOMMON
CONVULSIVE JERKS	RARE	COMMON
INCONTINENCE	RARE	COMMON

70. All of the following differences between UMN & LMN are true except

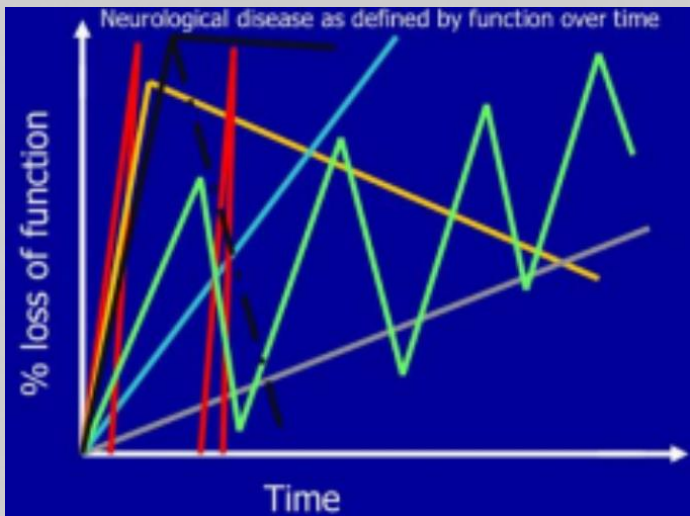
A) Bulk  
B) Tone  
C) Reflexes  
D) Power  
E) Fasciculations

ANSWER : E

Differential Features of Weakness		
Feature	Upper motor Neuron	Lower motor Neuron
Power	Weak	Weak
Tone	Increased (spastic)	Decreased (flaccid)
Bulk	Normal	Atrophy
Reflexes	Increased (hyperreflexia)	Decreased (hyporeflexia)
Fasciculations	Absent	May be present

71. The yellow line represents:

A) brain tumor (high grade)  
B) MS  
C) Epilepsy  
D) AD  
E) Stroke



ANSWER : E

72. Which one of the following tracts is involved in this test?

A) Dorsal column  
B) Ventral column  
C) Lateral column  
D) Intermediate column

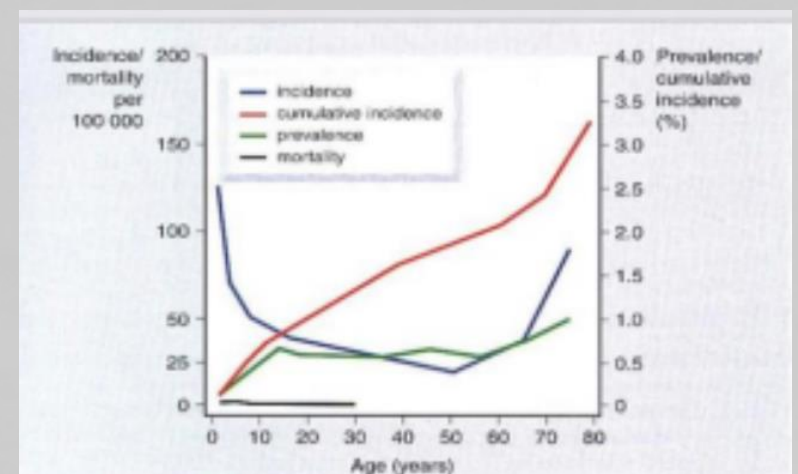


ANSWER : A



73. Which of the following statements is correct about this study?

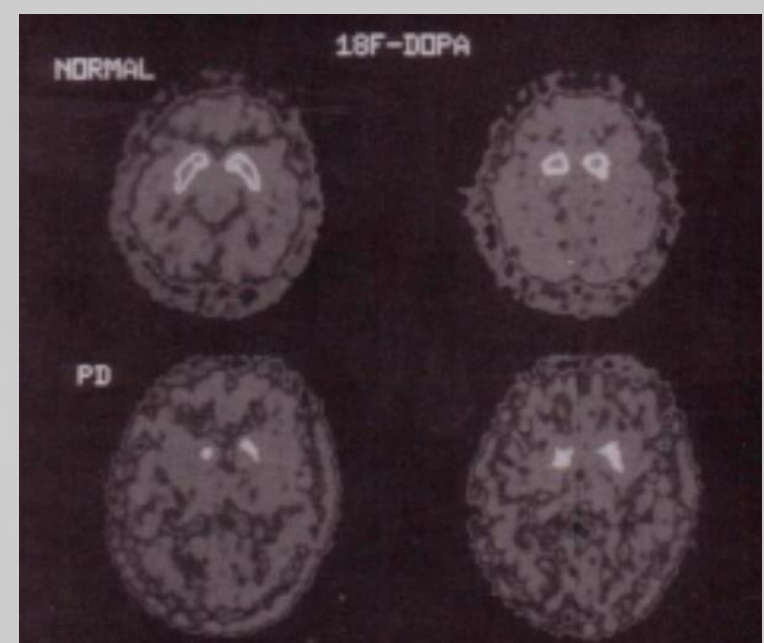
- A) Prevalence decreases with old age
- B) Mortality is highest in middle age
- C) Incidence has a highest peak in the early ages of life



ANSWER : C

74. Which neurotransmitter is affected in this case?

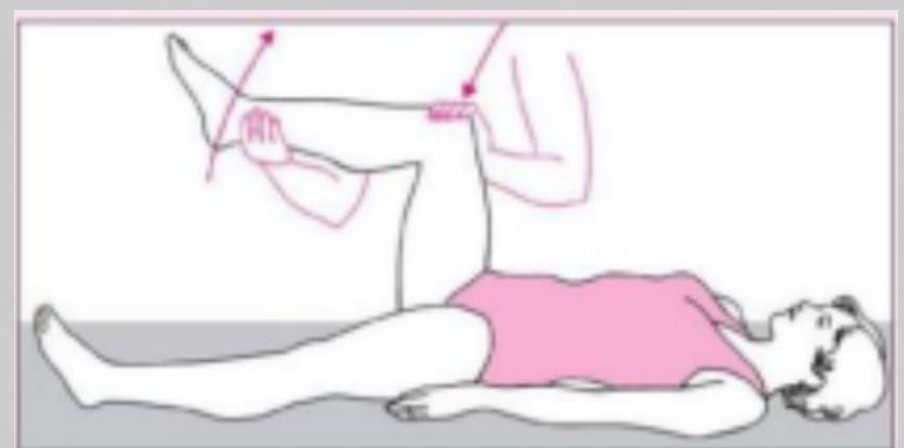
- A) Dopamine
- B) ACh
- C) GABA
- D) Serotonin



ANSWER : A

75. What's the sign we're looking for in this test?

- A) Brudzinski
- B) Kernig's sign
- C) Babinski



ANSWER : B

76. An epilepsy patient was drug-intractable and wasn't a candidate for surgery, which nerve can be stimulated in treatment of epilepsy?

- A) Left vagus nerve
- B) Right vagus
- C) anterior cerebral
- D) Posterior cerebral

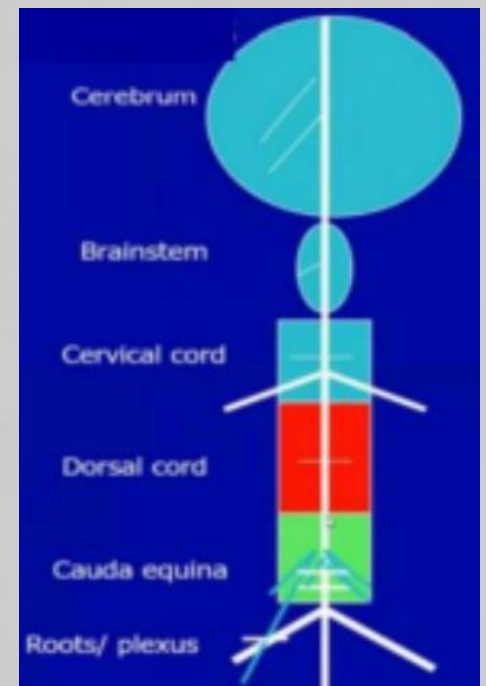
ANSWER : A



77. There's weakness in the right 12th cranial nerve and hemiparesis in the left side of the body, where is the location of the lesion?

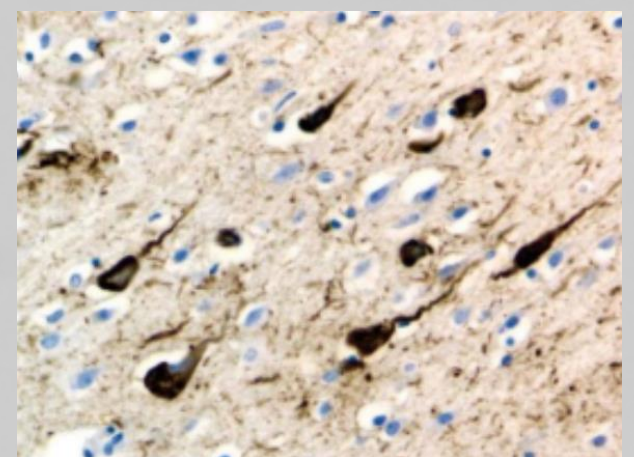
- A) left pons
- B) left medulla oblongata
- C) left midbrain
- D) Right midbrain
- E) Right medulla oblongata

ANSWER : E



78. One of the following is correct about this disease :

- A) Is the second most common cause of dementia .
- B) Affect young age more than old age
- C) Females are more affected than males



ANSWER : C

79. Middle-age female with headache in the morning, exacerbated by coughing and exercise, which of the following nerves can be damaged in this patient?

- A) 6th cranial nerve
- B) 8th cranial nerve
- C) 9th cranial nerve
- D) 11th cranial nerve



ANSWER : A

80. A patient with the features of lower motor neuron disease (decreased reflexes, hypotonia etc.) what the disease that might be the cause?

- A) MS
- B) Stroke
- C) cervical cord lesion
- D) chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
- E) brain stem lesion

ANSWER : D



81. Which of the following is not correct about Differential Features of Weakness between UMN & LMN?

A) Power

B) Tone

C) Reflexes

D) Babinski Sign

ANSWER : C

Differential Features of Weakness		
Feature	Upper motor Neuron	Lower motor Neuron
Power	Weak	Weak
Tone	Increased (spastic)	Decreased (flaccid)
Bulk	Normal	Atrophy
Reflexes	Decreased (hyporeflexia)	Increased (hyperreflexia)
Fasciculations	Absent	May be present
Babinski sign	Present	Absent
Distribution	Proximal >distal	distal > proximal

82. Lesion affecting area demonstrated by the arrow causes?

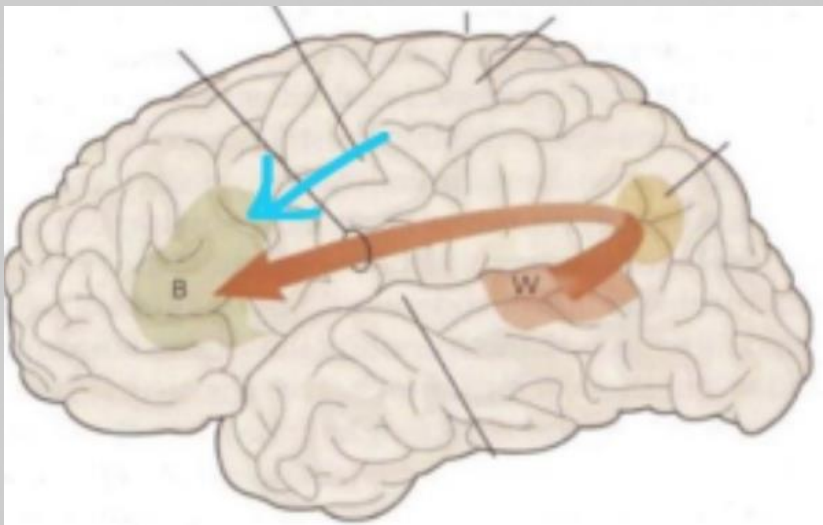
A) conductive aphasia

B) STC

C) Broca’s expressive aphasia

D) Wernicke’s receptive aphasia

ANSWER : C



83. Which of the following arteries is affected if the weakness in the face and arm more than legs?

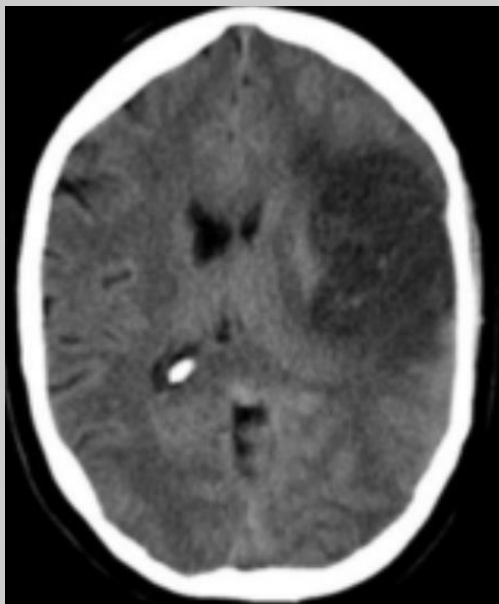
A) Middle Cerebral Artery

B) Anterior cerebral artery

C) PICA

D) AICA

ANSWER : A



84. Left infarct (looks almost the same as the picture). Which of the following would you expect in this patient?

A) Broca’s aphasia

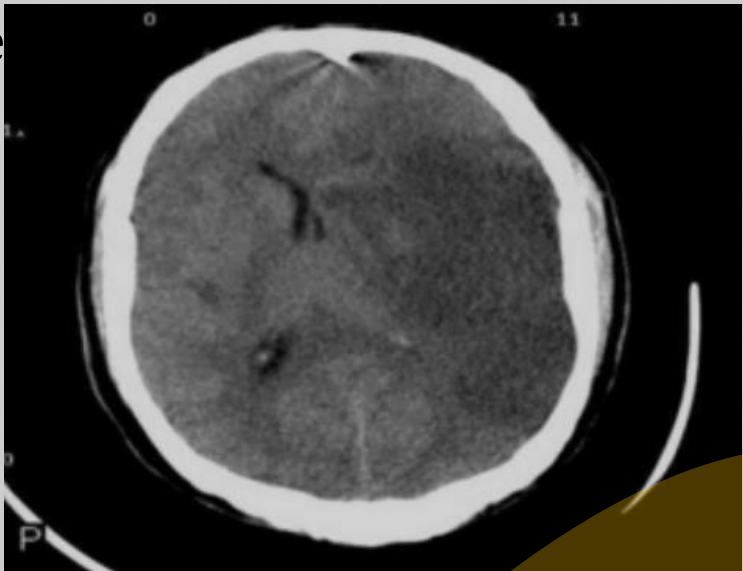
B) Wernicke’s aphasia

C) Global aphasia

D) Conductive aphasia

E) Mild reading difficulty

ANSWER : C





85. All of the following differences between syncope & seizure are correct EXCEPT:

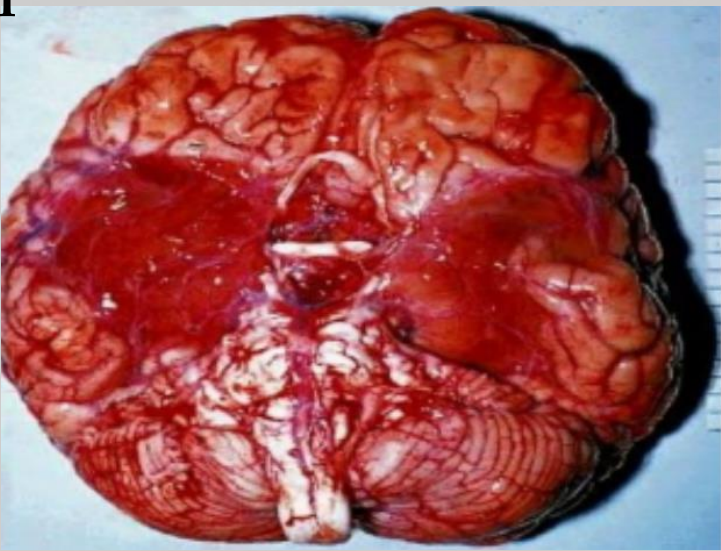
- A) Posture
- B) Pallor & sweating
- C) Onset
- D) Injury
- E) Convulsive jerks

FEATURE	SYNCOPE	SEIZURE
POSTURE	UPRIGHT	ANY POSTURE
PALLOR & SWEATING	INVARIABLE	UNCOMMON
ONSET	GRADUAL	SUDDEN/ AURA
INJURY	NOT UNCOMMON	RARE
CONVULSIVE JERKS	RARE	COMMON

ANSWER : D

86. Hemorrhagic encephalitis is a complication of viral encephalitis, the most common cause of which is:

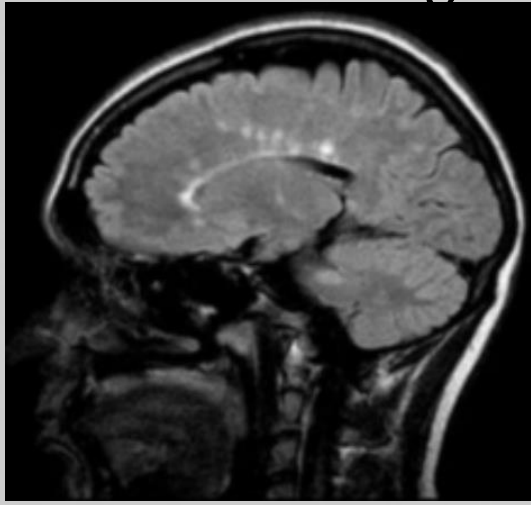
- A) HSV2
- B) Enterovirus
- C) Cocksackie virus
- D) EBV
- E) HSV1



ANSWER : E

87. A 24-year-old female came to the clinic complaining of weakness in her left side. One year ago she had ocular disturbances. You should do all of the following tests EXCEPT:

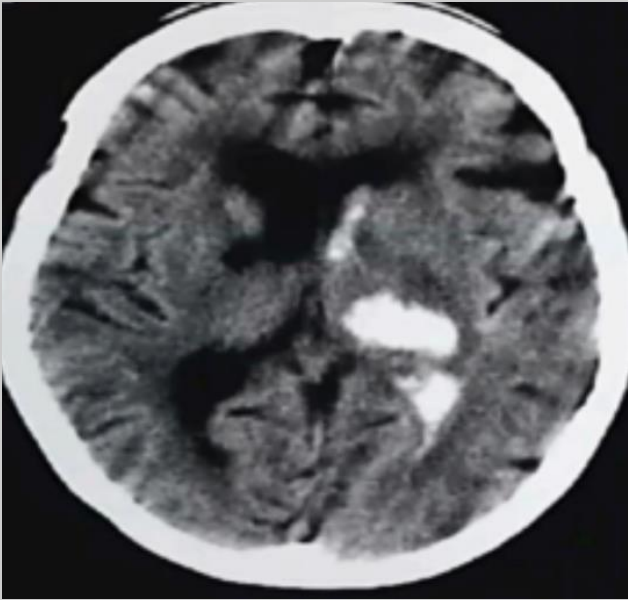
- A) Urinary incontinence
- B) Oligoclonal antibodies
- C) Visual evoked potential
- D) EEG
- E) Cervical spine MRI



ANSWER : D

88. This image represents:

- A) Brain hemorrhage
- B) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C) Epidural hematoma
- D) Edema
- E) Brain tumour

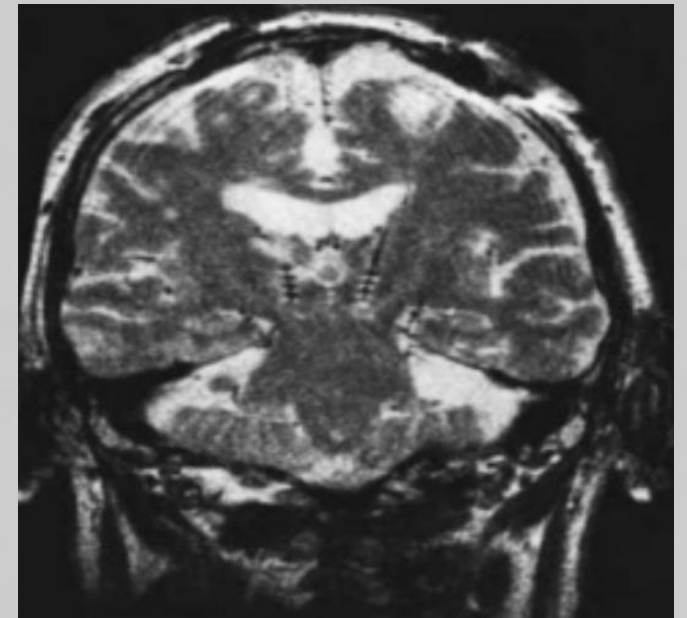


ANSWER : A



**89. This image represents stimulation of which of the following to treat severe Parkinson's disease?**

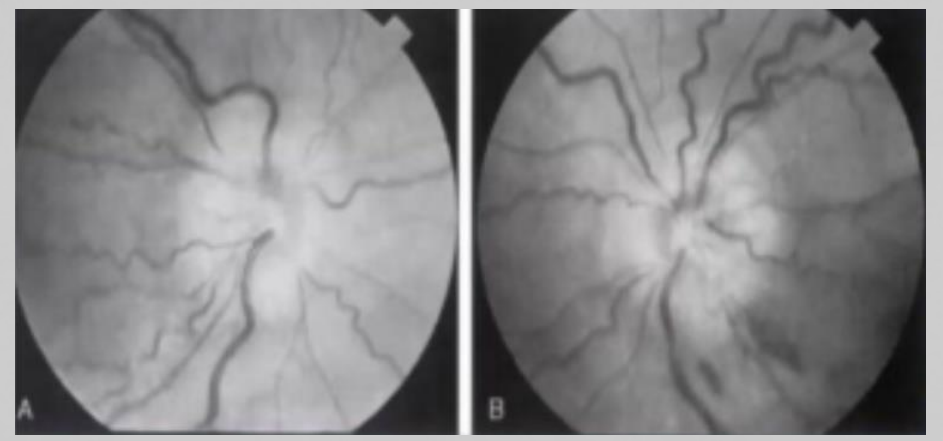
- A) Caudate
- B) Putamen
- C) Subthalamic nuclei
- D) Globus pallidus interna
- E) Globus pallidus externa



**ANSWER : C**

**90. A young obese woman (BMI=39) with a normal CT & neurological exam presents with diffuse early morning headache that increases with coughing & exertion. Which of the following CSF findings ISN'T consistent with the diagnosis of idiopathic intracranial hypertension?**

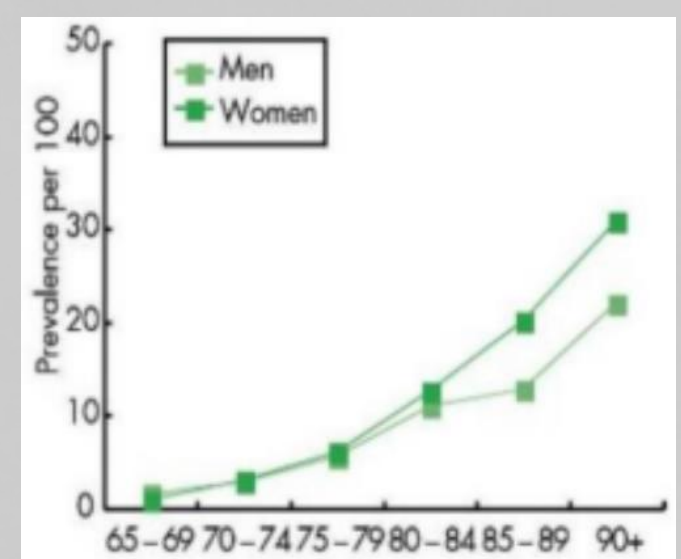
- A) CSF is clear
- B) Intracranial pressure of 55cm
- C) Most of the cells are lymphocytes
- D) WBC <5 cells/ $\mu$ L
- E) High CSF protein



**ANSWER : E**

**91. In which age/sex group is dementia MOST common according to the following chart?**

- A) Women >90
- B) Women <90
- C) Men >90
- D) Men <90
- E) Women 85-89



**ANSWER : A**

**92. Which nerve is damaged in this patient?**

- A) Median nerve
- B) Ulnar nerve
- C) Radial nerve
- D) Posterior interosseous nerve
- E) Palmar cutaneous nerve

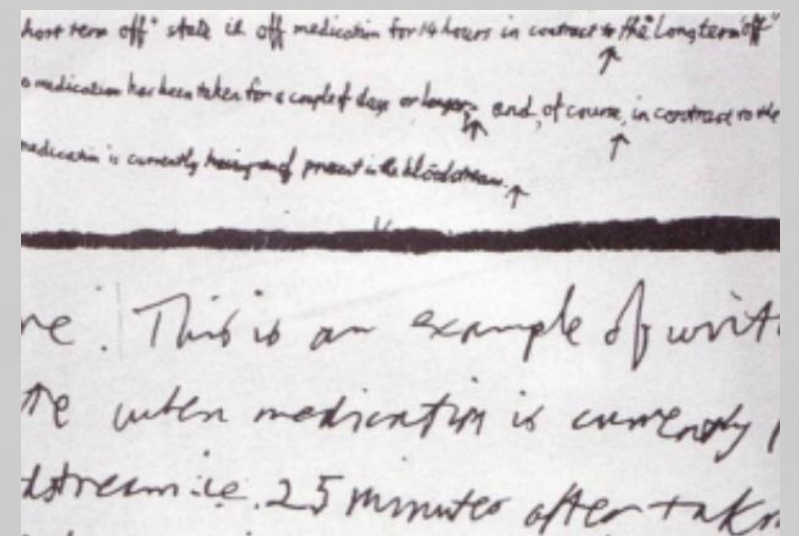


**ANSWER : A**



93. A patient came to the clinic with the following handwriting (above). Which of the following feature ISN'T seen in patients with this disease?

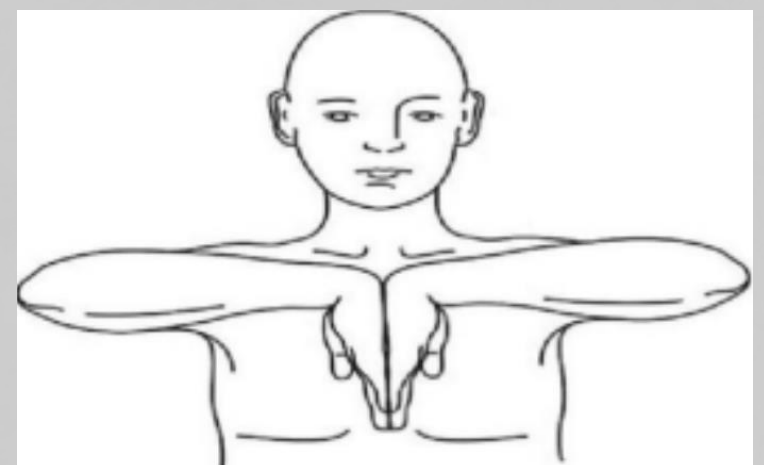
- A) Unilateral tremor
- B) Bradykinesia
- C) Festinating gait
- D) Masked face
- E) Spasticity



ANSWER : E

94. What is the name of the test the patient performing in this picture?

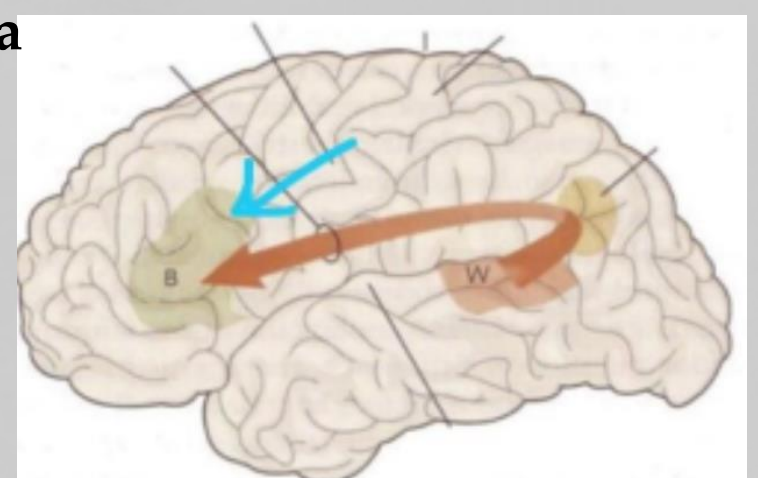
- A) Phalen's test
- B) Kernig's test
- C) Brudzinski's test
- D) Babinski's test
- E) Tinnel's test



ANSWER : A

95. All of the following about a lesion affecting the area "W" is true except:

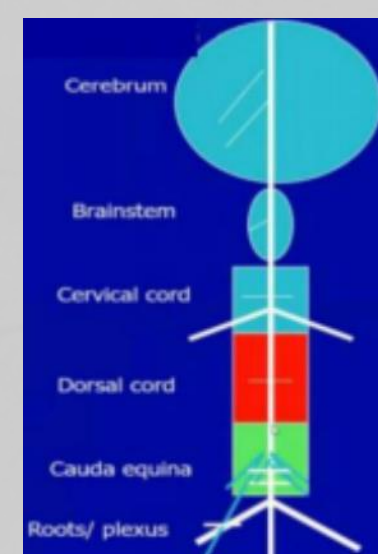
- A) non fluent speech
- B) Impaired comprehension
- C) Impaired naming
- D) Impaired writing



ANSWER : A

96. A lesion where in this diagram will lead to crossed hemiplegia:

- A) Cerebrum
- B) Brain stem
- C) Dorsal cord
- D) Cervical cord
- E) Cauda equina



ANSWER : B



97. 55 YO diabetic hypertensive patient presented with this

- A) Horner syndrome
- B) Third CN palsy
- C) Fourth CN palsy
- D) Intranuclear ophthalmoplegia
- E) Sixth CN palsy



ANSWER : B

98. What type of headache does the second image (from the right) represent?

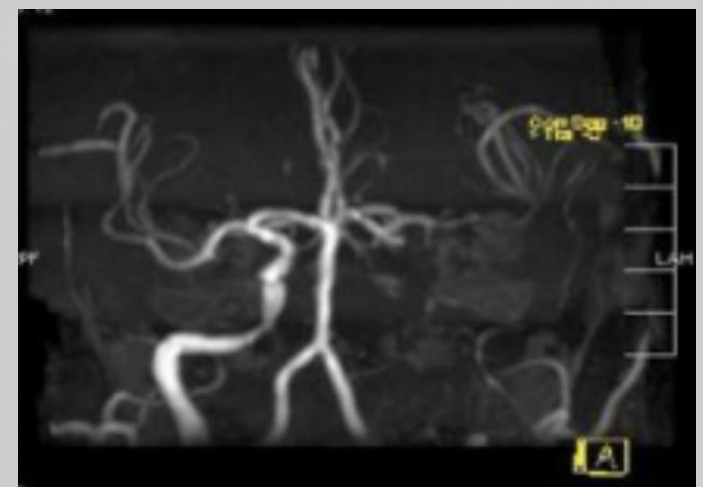
- A) Cluster headache
- B) Migraine
- C) Tension
- D) increased ICP
- E) Sinusitis



ANSWER : C

99. The missing (occluded) artery in this angiogram is:

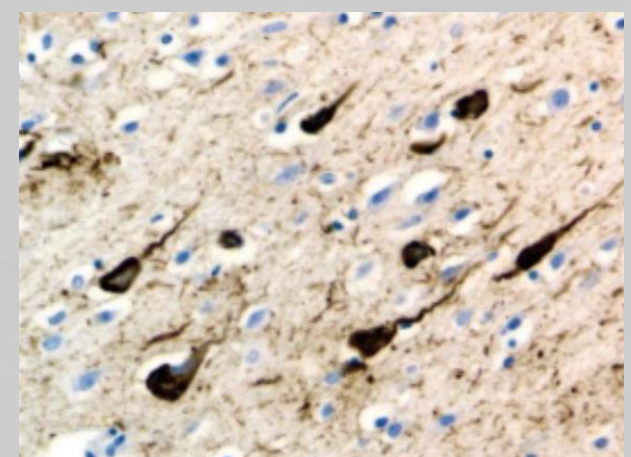
- A) common carotid artery
- B) middle cerebral artery
- C) internal carotid
- D) vertebral a



ANSWER : C

100. All of the following is true about the Neurofibrillary Tangles except :

- A) causes alzheimer disease
- B) found in other neurodegenerative disorders
- C) dose not respond to acetylcholine esterase inhibitors
- D) found in parkinson
- E) can be detected in the CSF of alzheimer patients



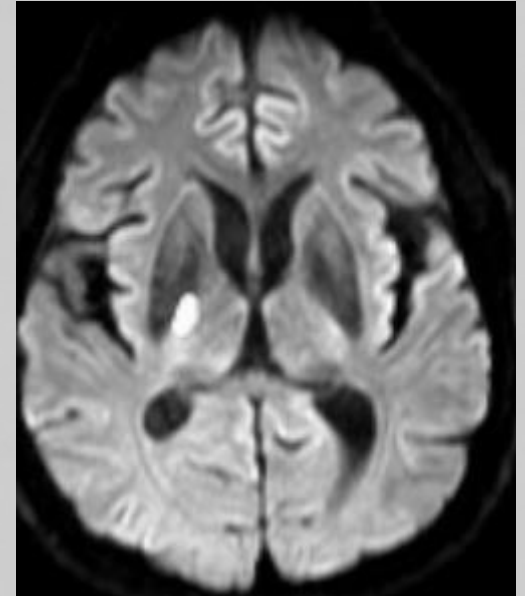
ANSWER : D



101. All of the following is true about this CT except:(not the same pic of the exam, it was a ct scan of internal capsule infarction)

- A) atrial fib is not a risk factor
- B) involves small vessels
- C) it is a lacunar infarction
- D) HTN is not a risk factor
- E) can cause contralateral hemiplegia

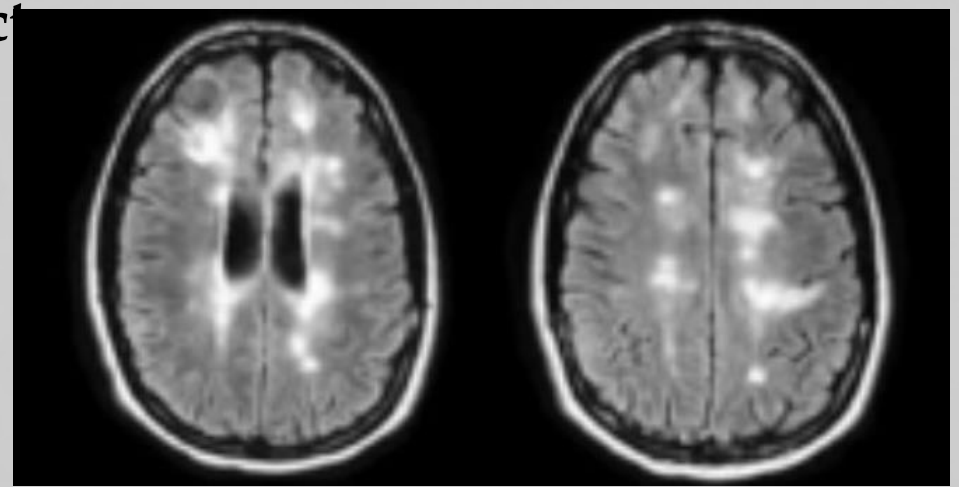
ANSWER : D



102. patient presented with inability to adduct right eye and nystagmus in left eye

- A) Multiple sclerosis
- B) ICP

ANSWER : A



103. This sign occurs in all of the following except

- A) cerebral lesion
- B) brainstem lesion
- C) spinal cord lesion
- D) Myopathy/muscular dystrophy

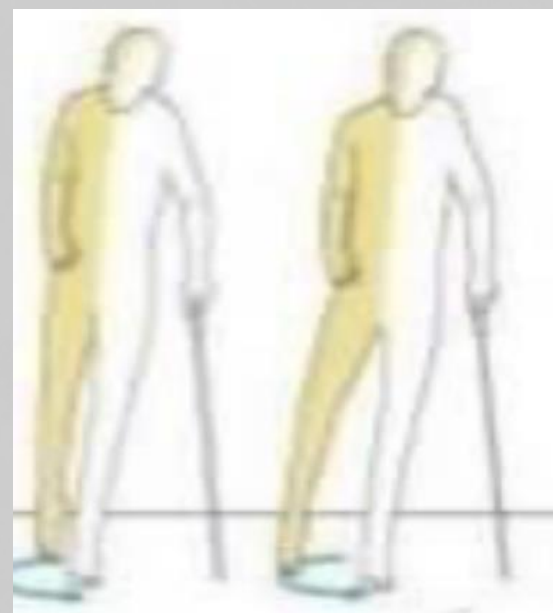
ANSWER : D



104. Name of this gait?

- A) ataxic gait
- B) spastic gait
- C) circumduction gait
- D) shuffling gait

ANSWER : C





**105. Can be seen in all of the following except**

- A) diabetic neuropathy
- B) cerebral infarct
- C) ulnar nerve compression
- D) c8 root compression



**ANSWER : A**

**106. Which of the following is wrong about this infarct (patient presented with hemiparesis)?**

- A) hypertension is a risk factor
- B) it occurs in small vessels
- C) it is in the internal capsule
- D) it is in the thalamus



**ANSWER : D**

**107. Patient presented with sudden loss of consciousness**

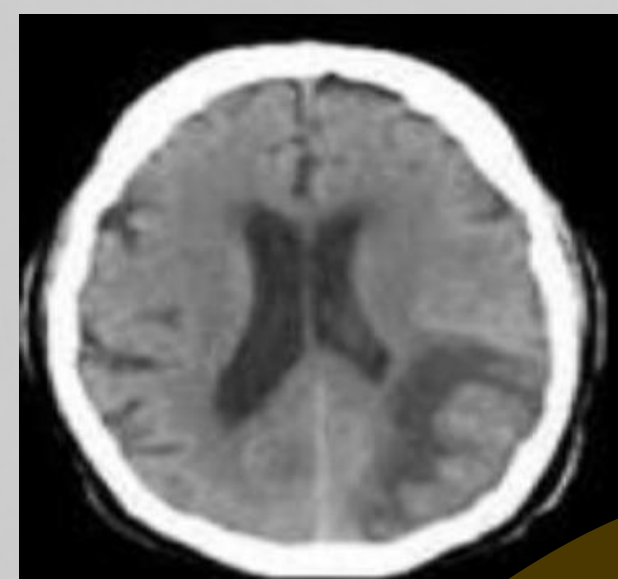
- A) Brain hemorrhage
- B) Brain infarction
- C) Subarachnoid hemorrhage



**ANSWER : C**

**108. Patient to the following CT, what do you expect to find in him?**

- A) Left hemianopia
- B) Broca's aphasia
- C) Wernicke's aphasia
- D) Neglect of other the part of the body



**ANSWER : C**



109. What is the nerve root of brachioradialis reflex?

- A) C4
- B) C5
- C) C6
- D) C7
- E) C8

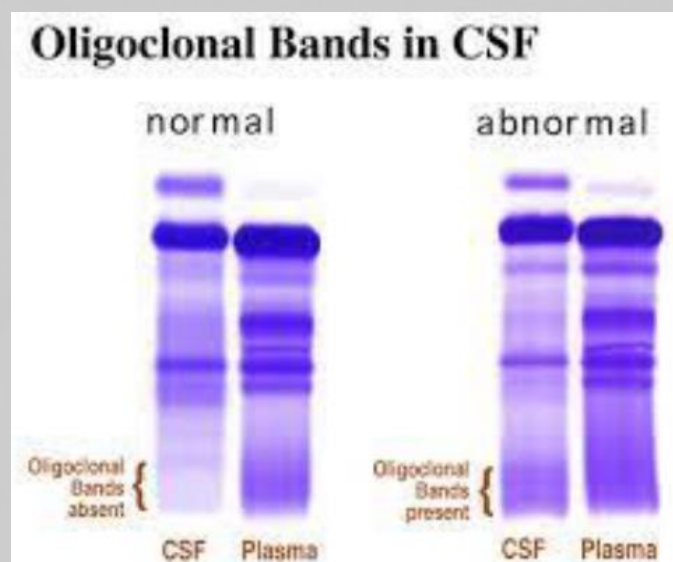
ANSWER : C

Reflex
Biceps
Brachioradialis
Triceps
Finger flexor

110. Patient found to have a oligoclonal bands in CSF, what's their cause?

- A) B lymphocytes in CSF
- B) T lymphocytes in CSF
- C) Intrathecal IgG production

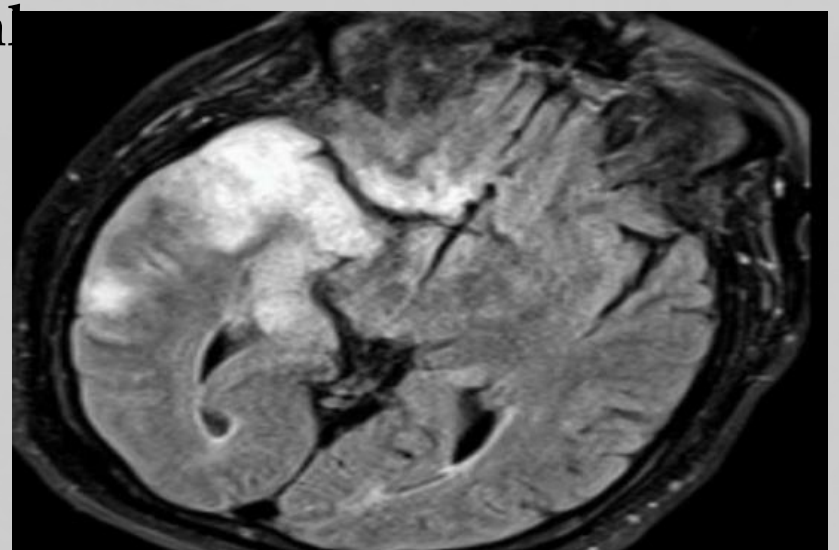
ANSWER : C



111. Patient with headache, fever, known to have viral encephalitis. what's the most common cause?

- A) Herpes simplex virus 1
- B) Herpes simplex virus 2

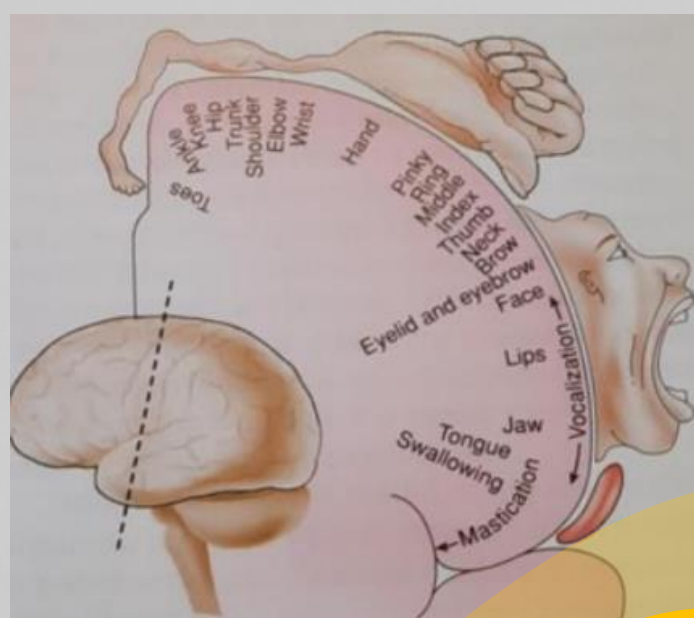
ANSWER : A



112. Which artery supplies the leg region in the motor homunculus?

- A) Anterior communicating artery
- B) Posterior cerebral artery
- C) Middle cerebral artery
- D) Anterior cerebral artery

ANSWER : D

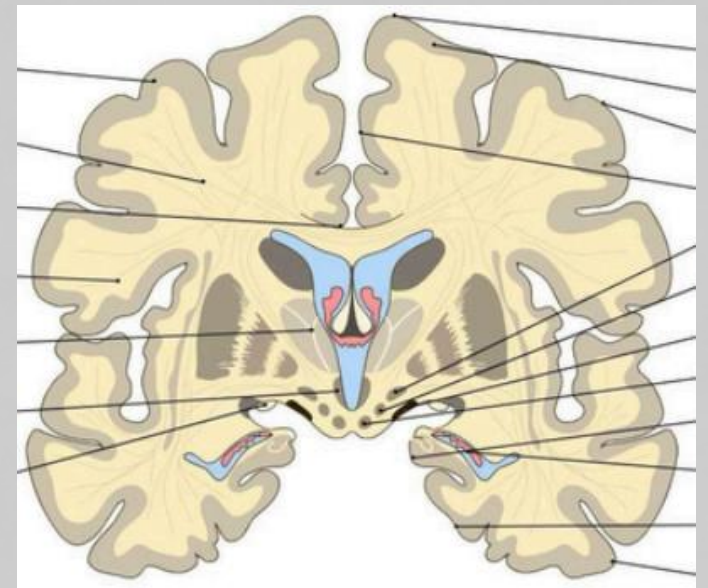




**113. Which part of brain is affected in Huntington's disease chorea?**

- A) Subthalamic nucleus
- B) Caudate nucleus
- C) Globus pallidus
- D) Putamen

**ANSWER : B**



**114. Which of the following symptoms isn't caused by the following lesion?**

- A) Cape like loss of sensation
- B) Bilateral Babinski sign
- C) Sphincter dysfunction

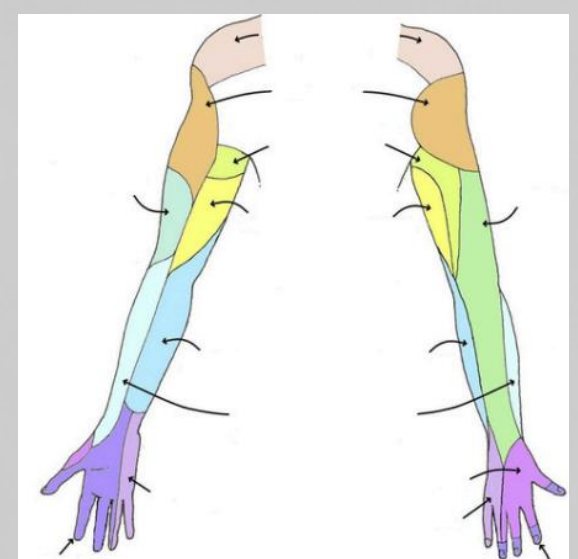
**ANSWER : A**



**115. What is the nerve supply of brachioradialis muscle?**

- A) Musculocutaneous nerve
- B) Radial nerve
- C) Axillary nerve
- D) Median nerve

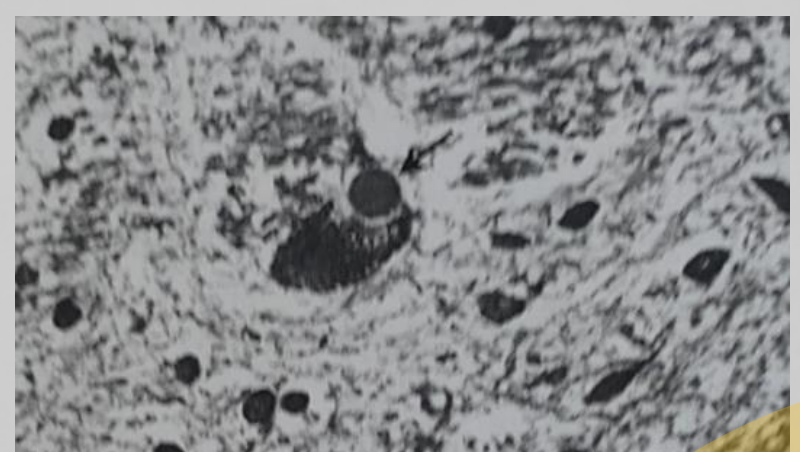
**ANSWER : B**



**116. All of these signs will be seen in this case except?**

- A) Cerebellar signs
- B) Visual hallucination
- C) Extrapyrmidal symptoms
- D) Fluctuation of alertness

**ANSWER : A**





117. According to these CSF findings which of the following is the most suspected disease?

- A)Viral meningitis/ encephalitis
- B)Bacterial meningitis
- C) Guillain-Barré syndrome
- D)Tuberculosis meningitis

Cells (pleocytosis)	Protein	Glucose	Other
Polymorphs	High	Low	Culture and Gram stain may be positive

ANSWER : B

118. What is the type of this aphasia?

- A)Broca
- B)Wernicke
- C)Conduction
- D)Transcortical motor

Fluency	Repetition	Comprehension	Associated Signs	Location
Impaired	Impaired	Relatively preserved	Right hemiparesis (especially face)	Broca's area

ANSWER : A

119. Patient presented with 3 week history of night sweats, weight loss, fever and cough. 2 days later, he had lower limb weakness . Spine MRI was done, what’s the disease?

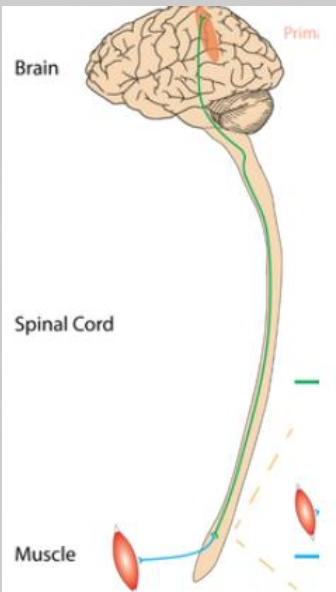
- A)Bone metastasis
- B)Bone fracture
- C)Pott’s disease
- D)Ostyomyelitis
- E)Osteomalacia



ANSWER : C

120. All of the following are features of LMN except?

- A)Fasciculation
- B)Hypotonia
- C)Areflexia
- D)Planter extension reflex
- E)Muscle atrophy

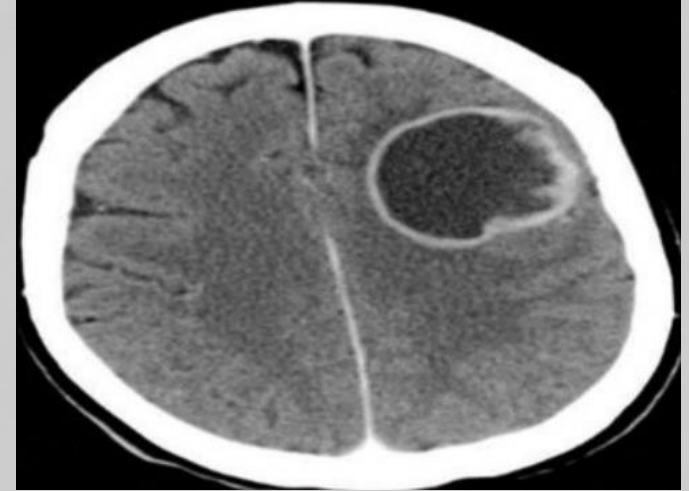


ANSWER : D



**121. 65 years old male patient with fever, headache m, blurred vision and decrease in concentration, Which of the following doesn't cause the disease shown in the following CT?**

- A) Dental infection
- B) Otitis
- C) Sinusitis
- D) Bronchiectasis
- E) Cyanotic congenital heart diseases



**ANSWER : E**

**122. These CSF findings are for a patient with: Color clear PMN cells / Nil Mononuclear cells < 5 (mm<sup>3</sup> idk) / Glucose 2/3 > 1/2 blood glucose ( 40-80 gm/ dL) / Protein 50 mg ( 2-4 g )**

- A) Normal CSF
- B) Viral meningitis
- C) Bacterial meningitis
- D) TB meningitis
- E) Fungal meningitis

**ANSWER : A**

**123. Which of the following is the environmental factor most associated with MS ?**

- A) Vitamin D deficiency
- B) Low exposure to sunlight
- C) EBV
- D) Smoking
- E) Idk

**ANSWER : C**

**124. An ECG showing atrial fibrillation with a brain CT showing huge right hemisphere stroke with midline shift, next step?**

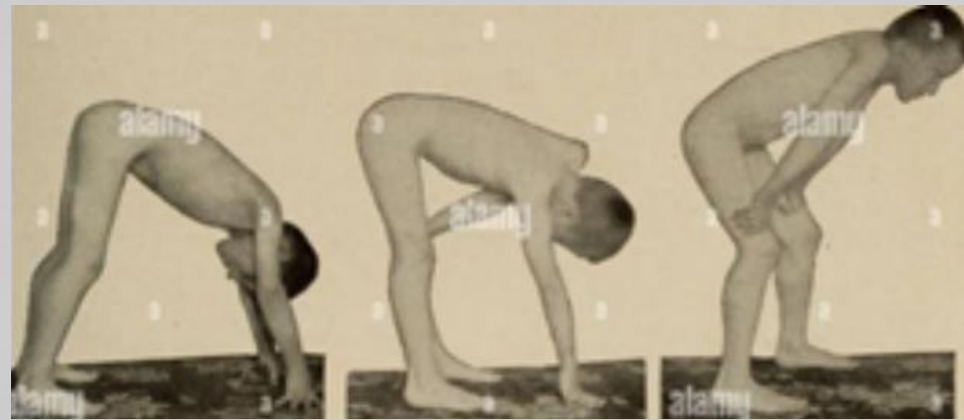
- A) Consult neurosurgery
- B) Full dose anticoagulation
- C) Antibiotics

**ANSWER : B**



**125. Type of Gait?**

- A) Waddling
- B) Paraplegic
- C) Parkinson
- D) Hemiplegic



**ANSWER : A**

**126. Patient with left hemianopia, which structure was damaged?**

- A) Right optic nerve
- B) Optic chiasm
- C) Right optic tract



**ANSWER : C**

**127. Which of the following is not a feature of Parkinson disease?**

- A) Postural tremor
- B) Head tremor
- C) Hypomimia
- D) Sleep disturbance



**ANSWER : B**

**128. Patient with Broca's aphasia, what you don't expect to find in him**

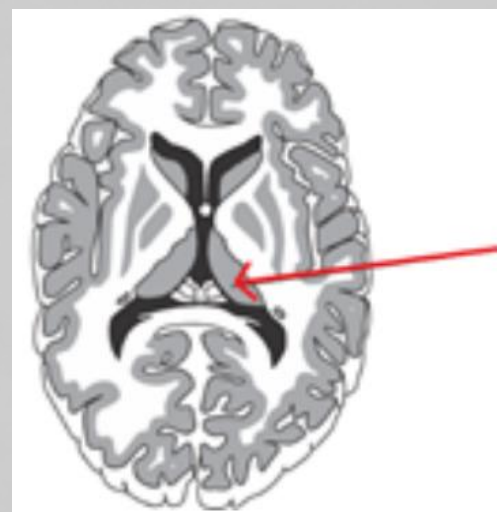
- A) Right hemiplegia
- B) Non fluent aphasia
- C) Right upper Quadrantopia

**ANSWER : C**



**129. The function of the pointed structure :**

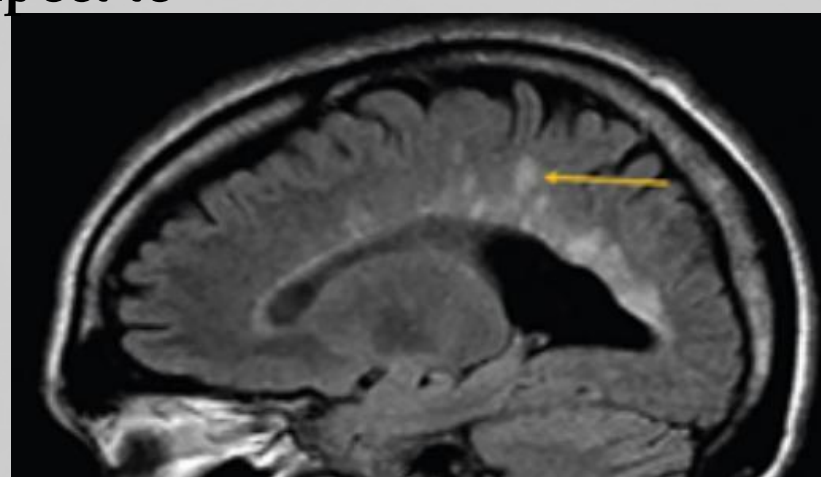
- A) Motor coordination
- B) Sensory processing
- C) Pyramidal function
- D) Extra-pyramidal function
- E) Temperature



**ANSWER : C**

**130. Patient MRI is as following, what do you expect to find in his CSF analysis?**

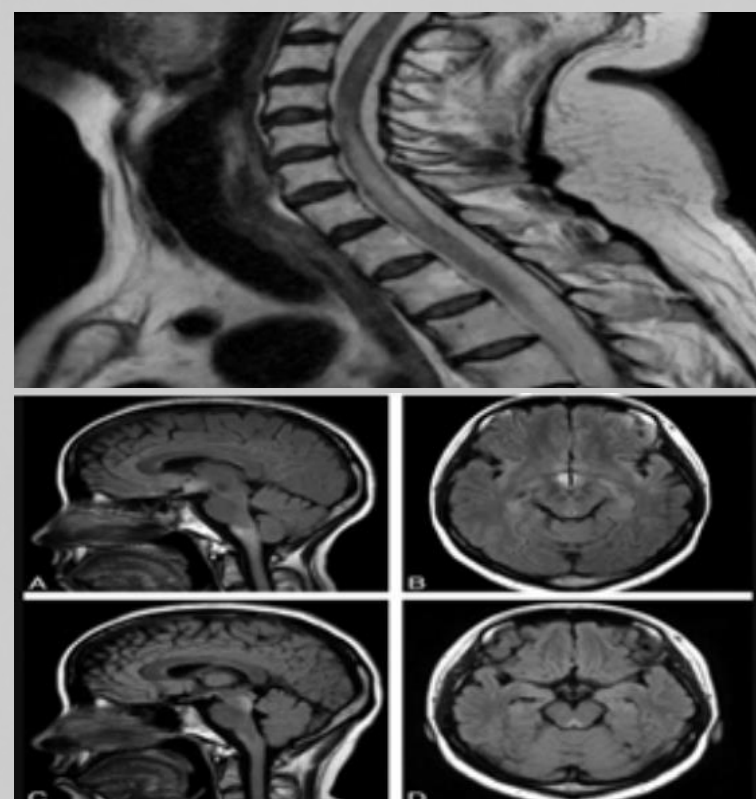
- A) Matched serum-CFF oligoclonal bands
- B) Elevated neutrophils
- C) Normal protein



**ANSWER : A**

**131. A 30 years old female pt presented with upper and lower limb weakness, 1 year ago she had an attack of impaired vision, what is your diagnosis ?**

- A) Multiple sclerosis
- B) Neuromyelitis optica



**ANSWER : B**

**132. Patient presented with hereditary disorder of dystonia and tremor , which of the following is false:**

- A) Low ceruloplasmin in the serum
- B) Serum copper is not useful in the diagnosis
- C) Urinary copper will be elevated
- D) The disease is autosomal recessive condition.
- E) Tics are a common feature



**ANSWER : E**



**133. Which of these is the most common vascular risk factor of ischemic stroke?**

- A) Hypertension
- B) Diabetes.
- C) Age
- D) Smoking
- E) Hyperlipidemia

**ANSWER : A**

**134. A woman had severe headache with nausea and vomiting following an emotional stress, brain MRI was done, Most common cause:**

- A) Rupture of charcot bouchard aneurysm
- B) Rupture of berry aneurysm
- C) Telangiectasias

**ANSWER : B**



**135. 45 year old man presented to the ER with headache and seizures, fever and confusion, he has a history of frontal sinusitis, brain MRI was done. Which of the following is the most important initial step in management:**

- A) Surgery
- B) Steroids
- C) Intravenous antibiotics
- D) Intravenous acyclovir

**ANSWER : C**



**136. Patient presented with an episode of right sided weakness and language disturbance, which artery is the most likely to be stenosed:**

- A) Left ICA
- B) Left MCA
- C) Left ACA
- D) basilar artery
- E) Vertebral artery

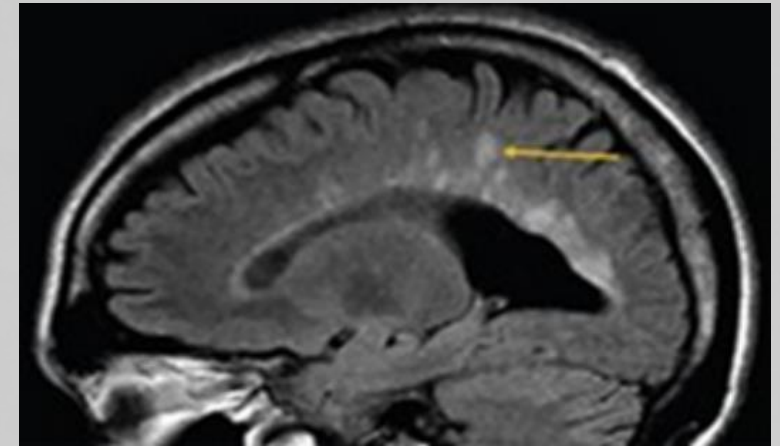
**ANSWER : A**





137. A 23-year-old woman presented with 2 or 3 weeks of pain in her eye and decreased visual acuity, brain MRI was done, the diagnosis is MS. Which of the following is likely to be seen in multiple sclerosis:

- A) Normal protein level
- B) Matched CSF and serum Immunoglobulin IgG
- C) Low glucose level
- D) High lactate level



**ANSWER : B**

138. Diagnosis?

- A) Meningioma
- B) Brain metastases
- C) Right intracerebral hemorrhage
- D) Right subdural hemorrhage
- E) Right epidural hemorrhage



**ANSWER : E**

139. Which of the following is not a feature of this presentation?

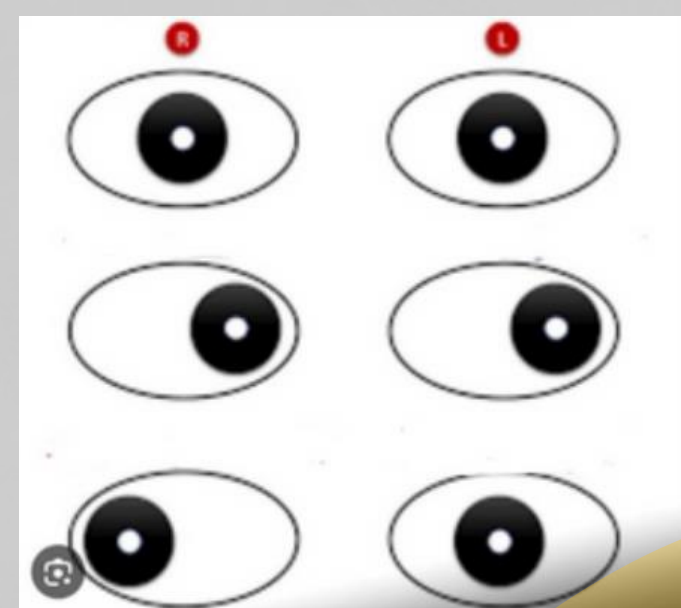
- A) Wide based gait
- B) Pendular knee reflexes
- C) Decreased rapid alternating hand movement
- D) Positive romberg test
- E) Dysarthria



**ANSWER : D**

140. Diagnosis?

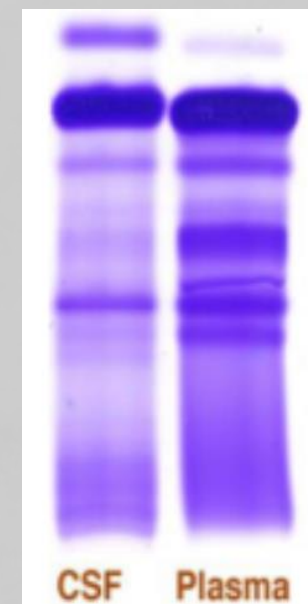
- A) Right internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- B) Left internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- C) Left oculomotor nerve injury
- D) Left trochlear nerve injury



**ANSWER : B**



141. The lab finding in this image suggests the diagnosis of:



ANSWER : MS

142. What type of gait is seen in this figure ?



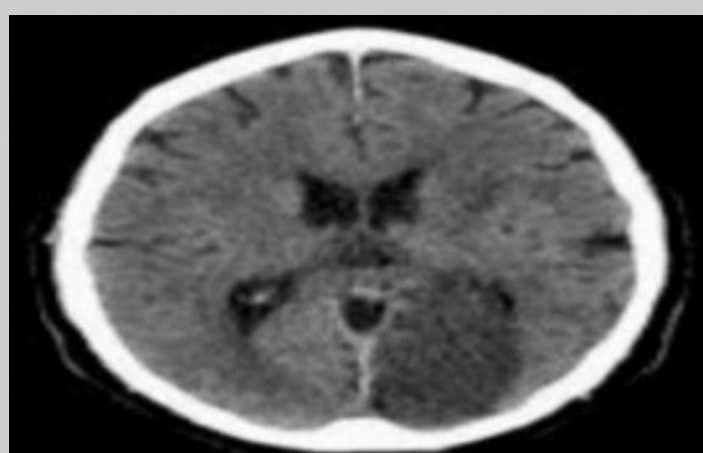
ANSWER : Tandem gait

143. Which antiseizure drug causes the side effect in the picture?



ANSWER : Phenytoin

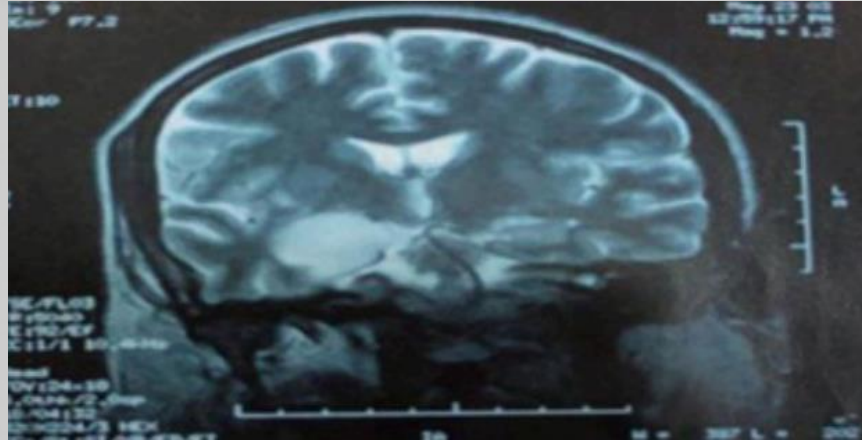
144. The following CT shows left occipital lobe infarction, what visual disturbances would happen?



ANSWER : Right lateral hemianopia

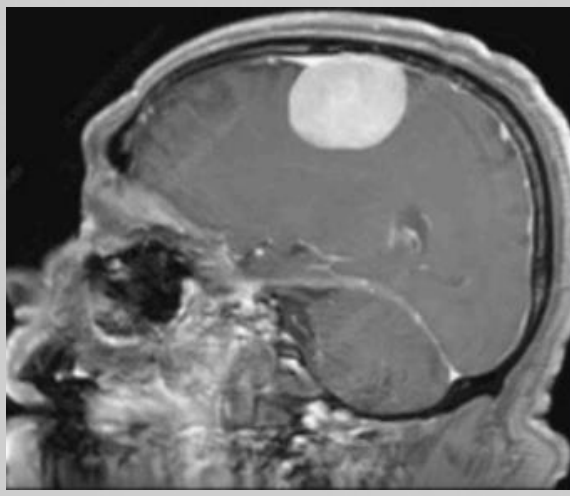


**145.** The following brain MRI is for a 58 year old patient with headache, fever and altered level of consciousness, what is the diagnosis?



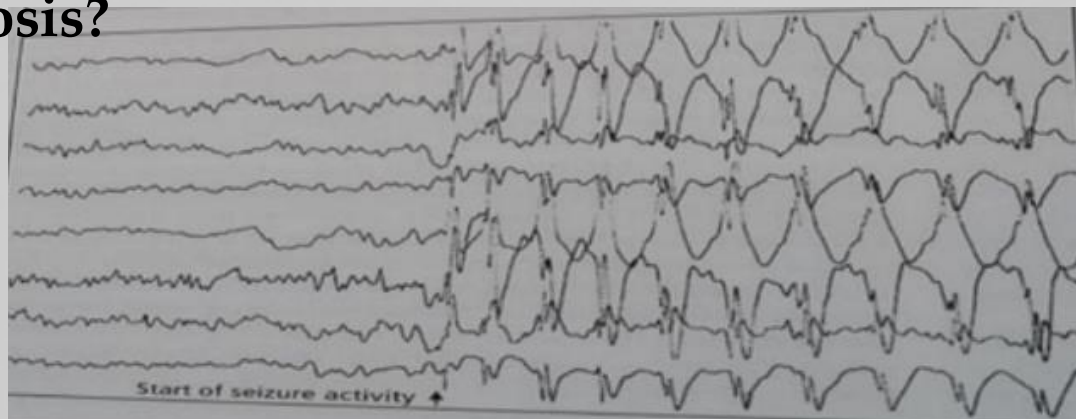
**ANSWER : Herpes encephalitis**

**146.** A 55 year old woman presents to the ER complaining of headache, weakness in arms and legs and episodes of seizure, based on the following figure what is the diagnosis?



**ANSWER : Meningioma**

**147.** Young kid with multiple attacks of " inattentiveness " with the following EEG, what is the diagnosis?



**ANSWER : Absence seizure**

**148.** Damage to which nerve causes the atrophy in the following picture?



**ANSWER : Right common peroneal**

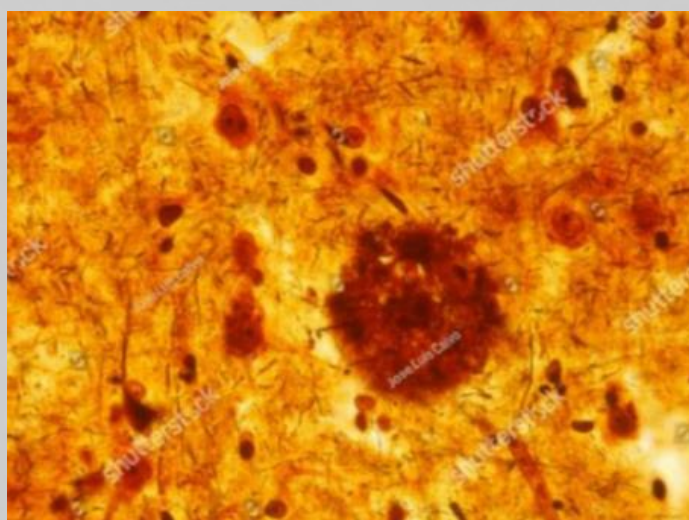


149. A 65 years old hypertensive patient came with stroke. CT scan showed this pic (close to the one in exam). What is the most probable cause?



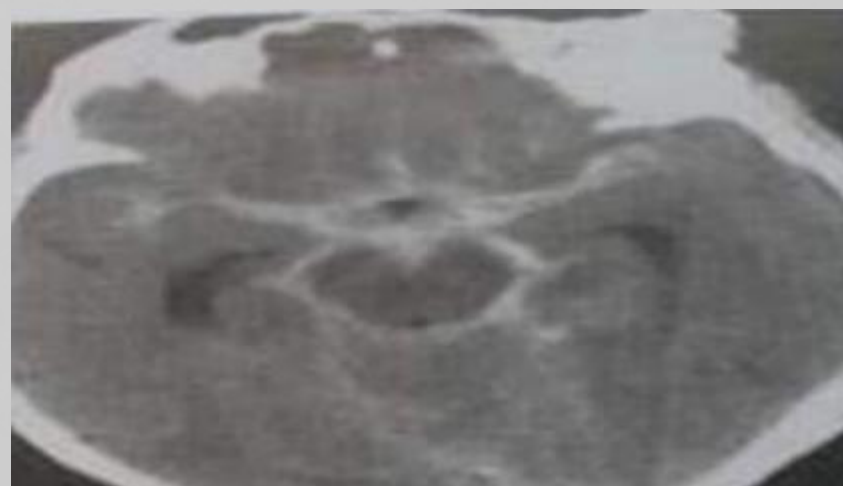
ANSWER : Charcot-Bouchard aneurysm

150. A patient with Alzheimer's disease with the following autopsy ,what are these plaques called?



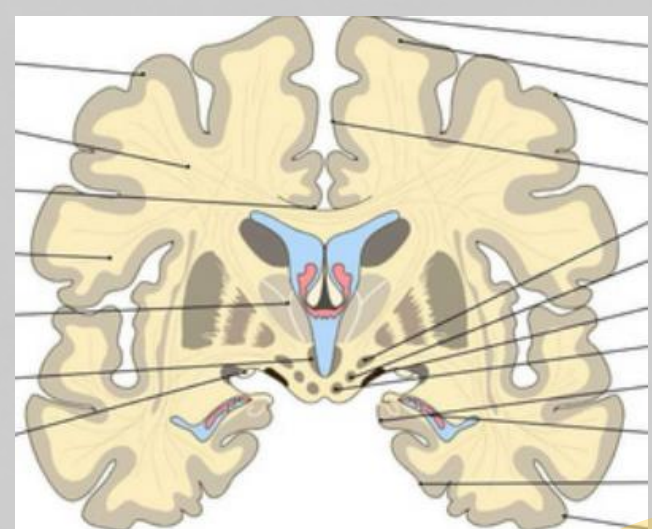
ANSWER : Amyloid plaque

151. A pic of subarachnoid hemorrhage ,What is the most common cause?



ANSWER : Rupture of berry aneurysm

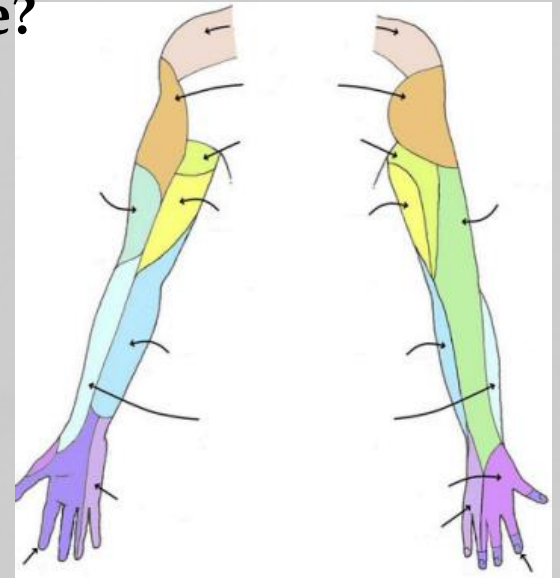
152. Which of the following causes hemibalismus?



ANSWER : subthalamic nucleus



153. Which of the following muscles supplied by median nerve?



ANSWER : Flexor carpi radialis

154. 45 year old man with headache as in the following picture ,what is the proper treatment ?



ANSWER : Sumatriptan

155. What is the proper abortive treatment for the following type of headache?



ANSWER : Oxygen

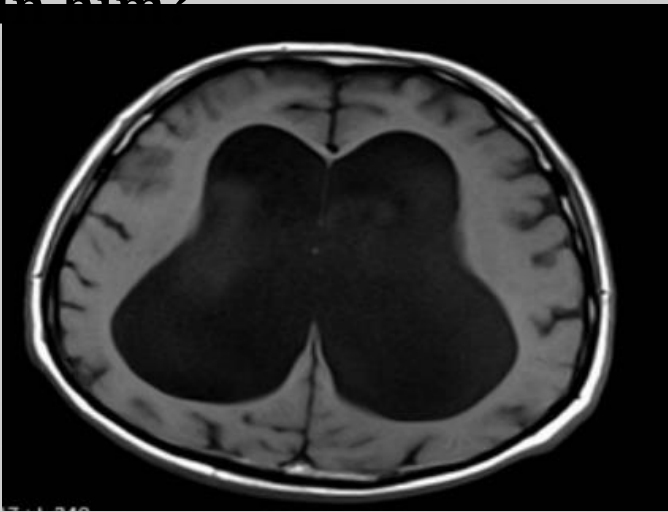
156. Which of the following is the best preventative treatment in this type of headache?



ANSWER : Verapamil

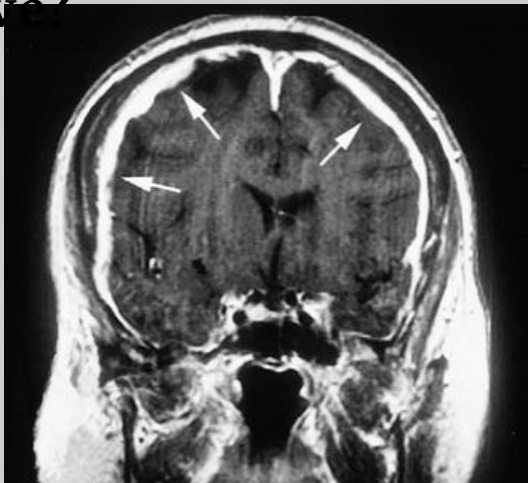


157. Patient with cognitive impairment present with the following CT. What do you expect to find in him?



ANSWER : Gait and sphincter disturbance

158. Female with headache that increases upon standing up and decreases upon lying down, undergone LP sometime ago, what does she have?



ANSWER : Intracranial hypotension

159. What is the type of the drugs in the table below?

Medication
Donepezil (Aricept)
Rivastigmine (Exelon)

ANSWER : Anticholinesterases

160. What’s the most common cause of atherosclerosis from the table?

Risk Factor
Hypertension
Cardiac disease
Atrial fibrillation
Diabetes mellitus
Smoking
Alcohol abuse
Hyperlipidemia

ANSWER : High blood pressure

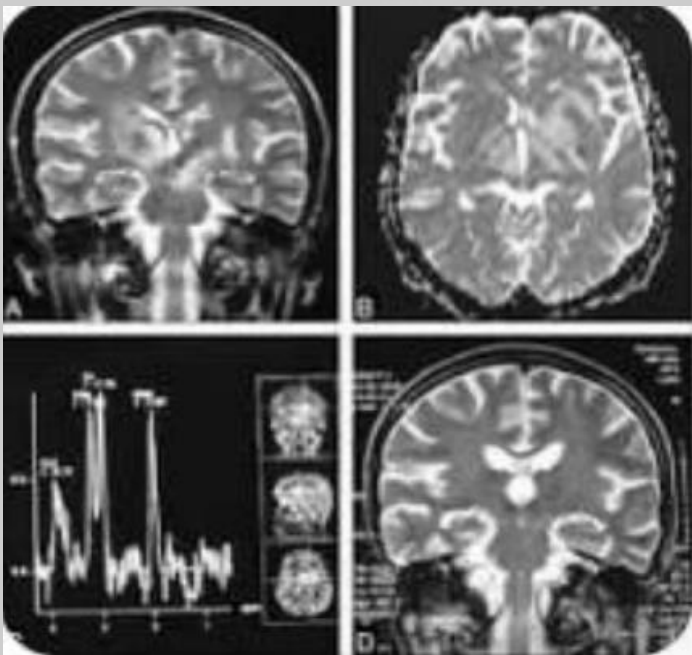


161. What’s the name of the muscle atrophied in this photo?



ANSWER : Abductor pollicis brevis

162. 40 year old man suffered from acute loss of vision one year ago and now presents with two week history of bilateral weakness. He also had history of arthritis and oral ulcers. What is your diagnosis?



ANSWER : Neuro-behcet

163. 45 year old, female, perfectly healthy (no history of DM or HTN), came with headache. The following CT scan suggests ...?



ANSWER : Arteriovenous

164. What type of meningitis is presented with these features?

Opening pressure	Elevated
WBC	≥100 cells/μL
Cell type	<i>Polymorphonucleocytes</i>
Glucose	Low
Protein	Elevated

ANSWER : Bacterial meningitis



165. Which drug is contraindicated to be given with this type of seizure?

Childhood and adolescence	Absence; sometimes, generalized tonic–clonic seizures	Hyperventilation as trigger	3-per-second generalized spike-and-wave
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ANSWER : Carbamazepine

166. One of the following antiepileptic drugs causes tremor as sideeffect?

Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
Valproic acid (Depakote)
Phenobarbital
Ethosuximide (Zarontin)
Gabapentin (Neurontin)
Lamotrigine (Lamictal)

ANSWER : Valproic acid

167. Male patient with recurrent headache attacks that last for 3 hours and wakes him up from sleep. presented with a symptom seen in the photo. What is the cause?



ANSWER : Cluster headache

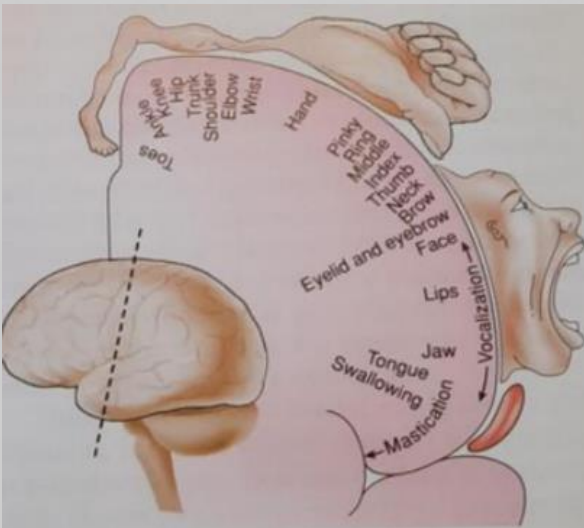
168. What is the best treatment for this type of headache?

Sex	Female > male
Location	Unilateral > bilateral
Quality	Throbbing, pulsatile
Severity	Moderate to severe
Attack duration	4–72 h
Attack frequency	Variable
Autonomic features	No

ANSWER : Sumatriptan

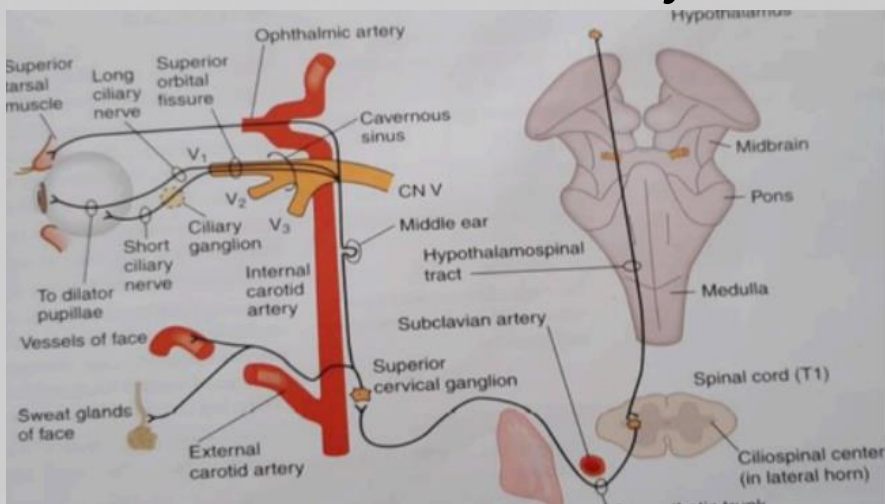


169. Which type of seizures spread with the motor strip of the homunculus?



ANSWER : Jacksonian march

170. Which of these lesions doesn't lead to Horner syndrome?



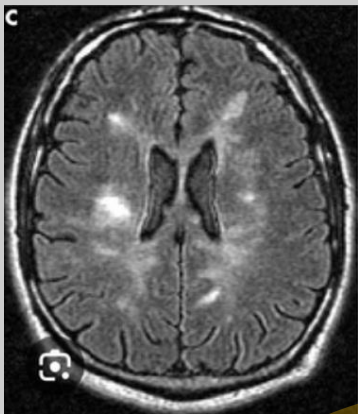
ANSWER : Pontine infarction

171. Which disease cause increased albumin and low cells in CSF (albuminocytological dissociation) ?

Disease
Bacterial meningitis
Viral meningitis/encephalitis
Tuberculous meningitis
Guillain-Barré syndrome

ANSWER : Guillain-Barré syndrome

172. Patient with blurred vision, he has a history of muscle weakness one year ago that resolved spontaneously 3 weeks later, what is the diagnosis?



ANSWER : MS



**173. Which of the following nerve root value s is responsible for the triceps reflex ?**

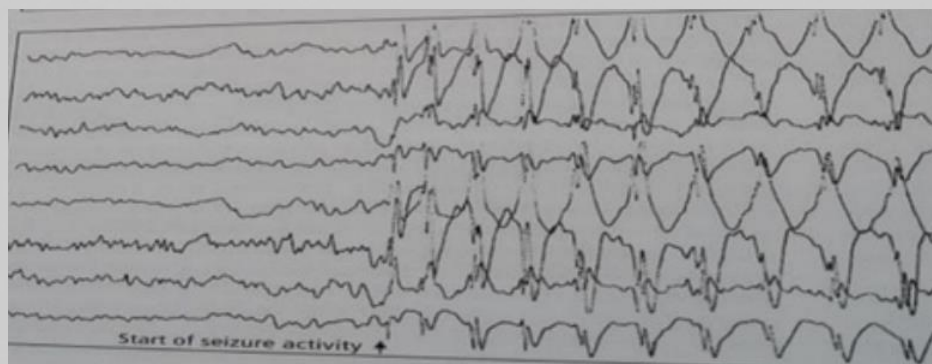
**ANSWER : C7**

**174. Which of the following nerves innervates the tibialis anterior muscle ?**



**ANSWER : Deep peroneal nerve**

**175. A 7 years old patient with atonic seizure name its type:**



**ANSWER : Petit mal absence seizure**

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

**ANSWER : Inhibits the peripheral dopa decarboxylase**

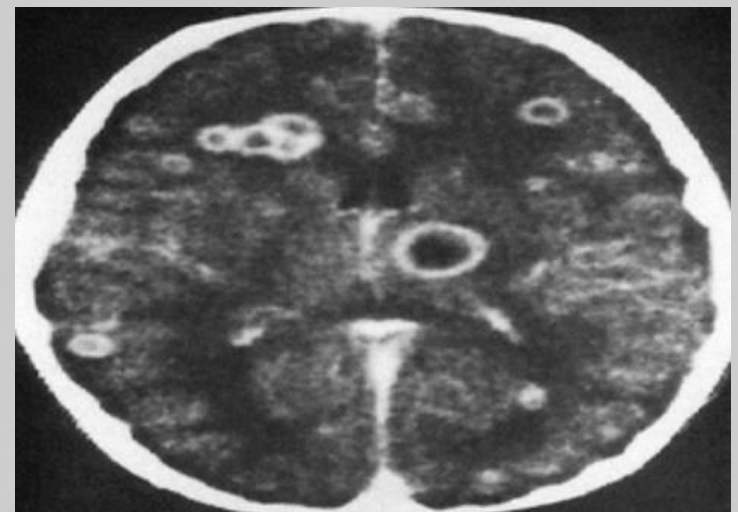


177. Which of the following isn't a characteristic of Parkinson's?



ANSWER : Action tremor

178. Patient presented with high fever and this MRI, What is the cause?



ANSWER : Bacterial infective endocarditis

179. A 34 man with unilateral headache eyelid edema lacrimation and runny nose, what is the first line treatment? (the picture was include these symptoms)

ANSWER : oxygen inhalation

180. Elderly patient came with right side hemiparesis and some other symptoms and signs of stroke. This CT was shown. What does it describe?



ANSWER : possibly normal CT scan (there's calcified choroid plexus)

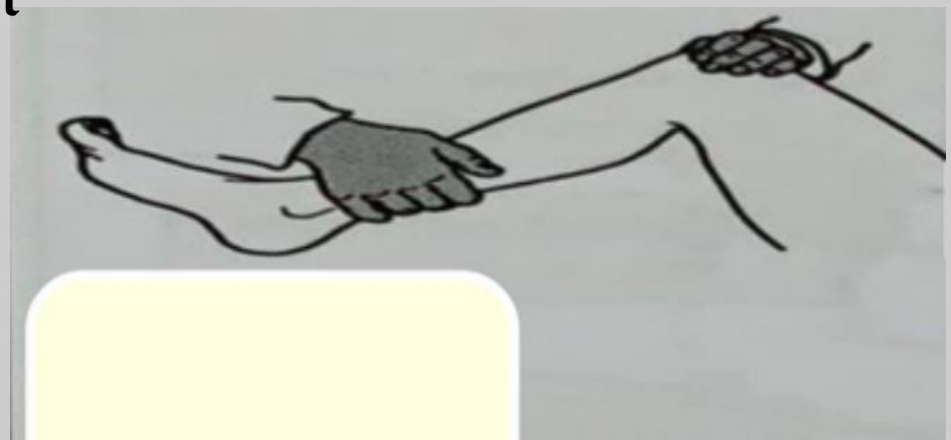


181. Female patient came with these 2 findings in the pictures and other neurologic abnormalities. What can you also find in this patient?



ANSWER : Proximal muscle weakness (mostly the patient is a case of dermatomyositis)

182. What is the nerve root for the movement



ANSWER : L5, S1

183. Patient with headache that wakes him up from sleep (stays for 3 hours) and presents like the following picture?



ANSWER : Cluster headache

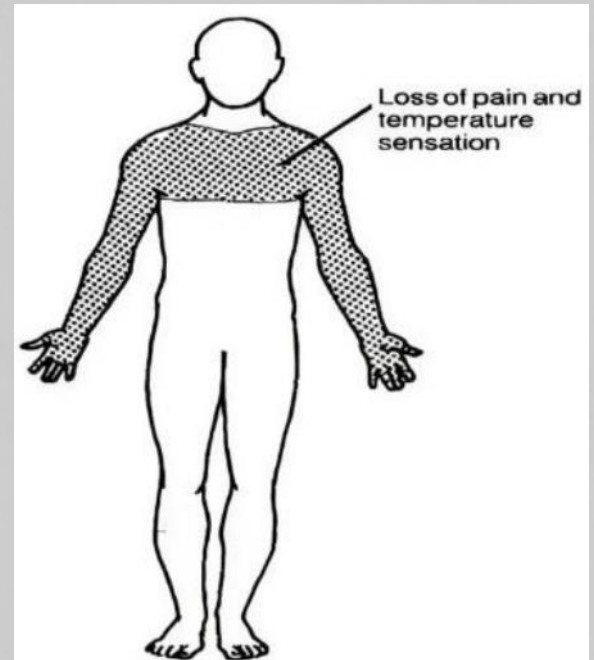
184. What's the name of the muscle atrophied in this photo?



ANSWER : Abductor policis brevis

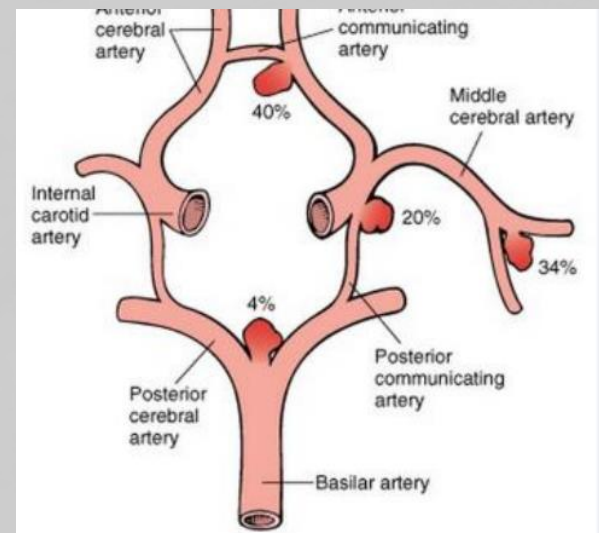


185. Patient with upper limb loss of pain and temperature as shown in the figure, sings of UMN injury bilaterally in the lower limbs ,what is the diagnosis?



ANSWER : Syringomyelia

186. Which type of hemorrhage is suspected in the following disease?



ANSWER : SUH

187. Patient MRI is as following, what do you expect to find in his CSF analysis?



ANSWER : Positive oligoclonal bands (it's Dawson fingers sign, seen in Multiple sclerosis)

188. This pic came with another pic( MRI of brain ) and some neurological symptoms and signs. What's the diagnosis?



ANSWER : Neuromyelitis Optica



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**