

CNS-1-Mid exam-2012

1. the indicator of parkinson's disease is:
 - homovanillic acid

2. IgA-1 protease , :
 - s. pneumonia
 - h. influ
 - sterp. group B
 - a+b
 - a+b+c

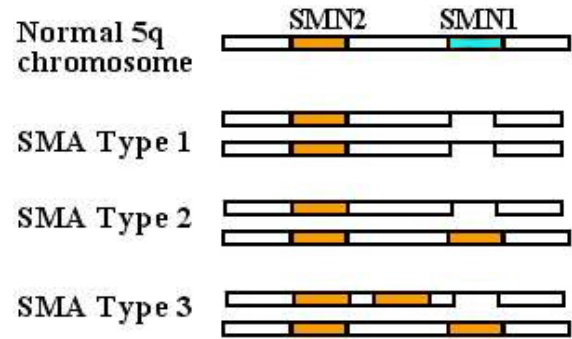
3. Horner's syndrome is associated with:
 - a.brown-sequard
 - b.beck's
 - c.erb's
 - d.syringomyelia

4. which is true about neuropeptides and small transmitters:
 - a- both released by vesicular mechanism
 - b- both synthesized in cell body of presynaptic cell
 - c- both can be released from a site far away from the site of Ca entry
 - d- both induce a signal that can be terminated by reuptake
 - e- ...

5. which of the following substances is an indicator in parkinson's disease:
 - >>> homovanillic acid (HVA)

1. all true about fragile X syndrome except:
 - a- increase production of the gene affected by methylation
 - b- expansion of CGG repeats
 - c- most common known single-gene cause of autism
 - d- affect males more being inherited in an X-linked pattern

- e-
6. which of the following result in the least severe disease with longest survival of SMA patient
- a-patient 1
 - b-patient 2
 - c-patient 3
 - d-patient 4
 - e-all are equal in severity of the disease.



7. Stroke in left internal capsule + left frontal eye field causes :
- right hemiplegia +deviation of eyes to the right
 - right hemiplegia +deviation of eyes to the left
 -
8. the pathway the descends from brain stem to the spinal cord to excite pain inhibitory interneurons secretes:
- a.endorphin
 - b.enckephalin
 - c.serotonin
 - d.substance p
9. all true about trypanosoma infection except:
- a- zoonotic disease
 - b- winterbottom's sign
 - c- calavar ...
 - d- diagnosed from blood specimen
 - e- epimastigote
10. which is true for Toxoplasma gondii:
- a- human is end stage primary host
 - b- IgG is diagnostic for congenital infection
 - c- diagnosed by tissue biopsy

- d- cyst pass in the feces of faline
 - e- reactivation of infection following viral infection
11. which of the following used to treat galactourea:
- a- dopamine
 - b- selective seretonin reuptake inhibitor
 - c- acetylcholine
 - d- ...
12. partial injury to radial nerve will cause:
- >>> decreased compound action potential amplitude of the nerve
13. which of the following is false about electrical examination of muscles:
- a- normal repetitive nerve stimulation (RNS) indicate psychogenic muscle weakness
 - b- decremental RNS indicate myasthenia gravis
 - c- incremental RNS indicate POSTsynaptic autoimmune disease
 - d- ...
14. 6- what is false about signs of UMNL ?
- a-spasticity and clonus have the same mechanism.
 - b-some signs are due to loss of pyramidal (or area 4,6)
 - c- hyperreflexia with or without +ve babniski's sign always reflect UMNL.
15. 7-early stage of poliomyelitis, in (L2,L3,L4), 1st objective sign of muscle denervation is :
- a-fasciculation + flaccid paralysis of quadriceps femoris.
 - b-fasciculation of quadriceps femoris.
 - c-fasciculation + flaccid paralysis of gastrocnemius.
 - d-fasciculation of gastrocnemius.

16. what is false about SMA , PMA ? (not sure of the Qus)..
a-both receives inputs indirecly from cerebellum and basal ganglia.
b-both control complex (programming) movements.
c-lesion of premotor area >> grasp response.
d-neither contribute in motor descending pathways
17. spinocerebellum lobe (ant. lobe) what is wrong ?
a-output : reticulospinal , rubrospinal , motor area
b-control actual and intended movements
c-vermis and paravermis.
d-it shows activity 100 millisec before
18. 10-cerebellar ataxia, what is wrong ?
a-dysmetria, dysdiadochokinesia >> timing of movements
b-hypotonia +pendular jerk >> damping
c-staggering in gait >> cerebellum unable to coordinate muscles of walking>
-.....
19. which is true about lateral inhibition:
>>> increase localization of pain sensation
20. which is unsuitable combination:
>>> umbilical pain in appendicitis: irritation of peritoneum
21. loss of pain, temperature, and touch sensations of right half of the face, can be caused by which lesion:
>> left trigeminothalamic tract lesion
22. tapping at the chin produce a reflex that closes the jaw. the first order neurons of this reflex is present in:

- a-trigeminal ganglion
- b-mesencephalic nucleus

23. damage to spinal nucleus on the left side will produce:

- a- loss of pain sensation ipsilaterally
- b- loss of pain sensation contralaterally
- c- loss of pain and touch contralaterally
- d- loss of touch only ipsilaterally
- e- loss of touch only contralaterally

24. 11-what is wrong ?

-head,neck proximal muscles of limbs >> vermis and its nucleus { fastigial }

25. basal ganglia:

wrong about parkinson' disease >> rigidity with hyperreflexia

wrong about huntington chorea >> excitation of subthalamus

26. wrong about cerebellar cortex ?

-purkinje receive input by direct or indirect ways.

-the granule cells are the only excitatory cells.

-output from deep cerebellar nucleus >> excitation of agonists.

27. New tumor pressing gently on the dorsal spinal cord irritating the nerves.

a- loss of proprioception of upper limbs

b-loss of pain in the lower limbs.

c-....

28. loss of pain and temperature sensation at both side shoulders indicate:

a- damage to anterior commissure at C3,4,5

b- damage of anterior commissure at C6,7

29. all true of brown-sequard syndrome occurring at T10 level except:
- a- pain loss contralaterally from T10 level and below
 - b-
30. cluster headache >>
- 24 years old male ,2 months , fronto-orbital headache,the same for 10 weeks before 3 years
31. which of the following situations don't need farther investigation of headache causes (sth like "not being dangerous") :
- a- pain of papilledema
 - b- elderly with mild-moderate headache severity
 - c- the most sever headache i've ever experienced
 - d- fever with
 - e- severe headache over the last years
32. headache don't need urgent evaluation ?
- daily, five years headache.
 - patient said :(the worst headache...)
 - elderly man with sudden mild to moderate headache.
 - headache with fever.
 - headache with papilledema
33. which is not suitable combination:
- a- chaddock's reflex: protect the muscle from tearing
 - b- c... sign :cerebral cortical damage
34. which of the following not a primary function of it to activate axial muscles:
- a- rubrospinal
 - b- reticulospinal
 - c- lateral vestibulospinal
 - d- tectospinal
 - e-

35. which one of these can recover after a stroke ?

- bimanual tasks
- complex manual skills
- inability to orient the hand correctly when reaching the target.
-

36. one of the following, cause chronic meningitis?

- s. pneumonia
- n. mening
- candida albicans
-

37. what about prevenar is true ?

- vaccine for children
- contains 13 serotypes
- used for children above 2 months
- all of the above

****وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ****