

# دفعة وتين

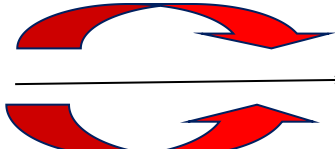
## PNS Module

أرشيف سيراتونين + وريد+نبض (ميد و فاينل) مقسم

حسب المادة و المحاضرات و رقم سلايد الاجابات + أسئلة

### خارجية (لبعض المحاضرات)

- Anatomy (11 lecture)
- Histo (4 lecture)
- Physio (8 lecture)
- Biochem (3 lecture)
- Micro (4 lecture)
- Embryo(2 lecture)
- Medicine 1 & surgery 1
- Patho (3 lecture)
- Pharma (6 lecture)

\*Total  (43 lecture)

# Anatomy

## Lec. 1: THE SCALP

### Archives:

**1. All the following nerves supply the scalp EXCEPT?**

- a. Supraorbital
- b. Auriculotemporal
- c. Zygomaticofacial
- d. Supratrochlear
- e. Temporal

**Ans:(c) slide:15**

**2.All the followings are layers of scalp EXCEPT?**

- a.Skin
- b.Tough areolar tissue
- c.Connective tissue
- d.Pericranium
- e.Galea aponeurotica

**Ans:(b) slide: 3**

**3.What is the dangerous layer of the scalp?**

- a-Skin
- b-Loose areolar tissue

- c-Connective tissue
- d-Pericranium
- e-Galea aponeurotica

**Ans:(b) slide: 11**

**4.Which of the following nerve supplies the scalp is motor?**

- a-Supraorbital
- b-Auriculotemporal
- c-Zygomaticotemporal
- d-Supratrochlear
- e-Temporal

**Ans:(e) slide: 15**

**5.The following are direct Venous Drainage of the Scalp EXCEPT:**

- a. The superficial temporal vein
- b. The supraorbital vein
- c. The retromandibular vein
- d. The occipital vein
- e. The posterior auricular vein

**Ans:(d) slide: 22 !!** مش أكيد

**6.Which of the followings nerves arise from dorsal ramus of the second cervical nerve :**

- a-Lesser occipital
- b-Supraclavicular
- c-Nerve to levator scapula
- d-Greater occipital
- e-Great auricular

**Ans:(d) slide: 14**

لما تروح تكشف و تفضل  
تقول للدكتور انا حاسس  
اني ال nucleus عندي  
بقت oval مش rounded



### **أسئلة خارجية:**

**1. In the SCALP , two frontal bellies and two occipital bellies connected together by :**

- a-Skin
- b-Loose areolar tissue
- c-Connective tissue
- d-Pericranium
- e-Aponeurosis

**Ans:(e) slide: 7**

**2.About the SCALP , Which of the following is incorrect:**

- a.the Origin of occipital bellies from the external occipital protuberance.
- b.the Origin of frontal bellies from aponeurosis.

- c.the Insertion of frontal bellies to the skin of the forehead.
- d.the Insertion of occipital bellies to the aponeurosis.
- e.both occipital and frontal bellies are supplied by facial nerve.

**Ans:(a) slide: 9+10**

### **3.Which of the following nerve supplies the scalp is motor ?**

- a.Greater occipital
- b.Lesser occipital
- c.Great auricular
- d.Posterior auricular
- e.3rd occipital

**Ans:(d) slide: 16**

### **4.According to the Scalp , one of the following is False :**

- a.The posterior auricular artery from external carotid artery
- b.The supratrochlear and supraorbital veins unite to form the angular vein
- c.The arteries course within layer four of the scalp
- d.The occipital vein drains into the suboccipital venous plexus
- e.There are no lymph nodes within the scalp

**Ans:(c) slide: 17**

### **5.The posterior auricular vein unites with the posterior division of the retromandibular vein to form which vein :**

- a.Common Facial
- b.External jugular
- c.Facial (angular)
- d.internal jugular
- e.Subclavian

**Ans:(b) slide:22**

**6.The SCALP consists of five layers , which layer covering the outer surface of the skull bones :**

- a-Skin
- b-Loose areolar tissue
- c-Connective tissue
- d-Pericranium
- e-Aponeurosis

**Ans:(d) slide:6**

**7.which nerve supply The frontal bellies :**

- a.posterior auricular branch of facial nerve
- b.supratrochlear nerve
- c.temporal branches of the facial nerve.
- d.supraorbital nerve
- e.both supraorbital and supratrochlear nerve

**Ans:(c) slide:10**

**8.All of these Nerves that supply the SCALP are found behind auricle except :**

- a.Greater occipital nerve
- b.Auriculotemporal nerve
- c.Lesser occipital nerve
- d.Great auricular nerve
- e.3rd occipital nerve

**Ans:(b) slide:16**

## Lec. 2: THE FACE

### Archives:

**1.The face contains the followings EXCEPT :**

- a- Sebaceous glands
- b- Deep fascia
- c- Sweat glands
- d- Loose connective tissue
- e- Muscles

**Ans:(b) slide:3**

**2.The three divisions of the trigeminal nerve supply the followings EXCEPT:**

- a- The mouth
- b- The upper eyelid
- c- The angle of the mandible
- d- Paranasal air sinuses
- e- The lateral side of the orbital opening

**Ans:(c) slide:5**

**3.The facial artery :**

- a-Arises from the external carotid artery
- b-Arises from the subclavian artery
- c-Arises from the vertebral artery
- d-Arises from the internal carotid artery
- e-Arises from the common carotid artery

**Ans:(a) slide:10**

**4.The facial vein is connected to the cavernous sinus mostly by means of :**

- a-The retromandibular vein
- b-The supratrochlear vein
- c-The inferior labial vein
- d-The posterior auricular vein
- e-The superior ophthalmic vein

**Ans:(e) slide:14**

بعد كم شهر بالكلينيكل .. يا ابني انطق أي حاجة ولا هتسقط:



**5.One of the followings is INCORRECT regarding the trigeminal neuralgia:**

- a-The patient experiences excruciating pain
- b-Relatively common condition
- c-Common in the distribution of the mandibular division
- d-Common in the distribution of the ophthalmic division
- e-Common in the distribution of the maxillary division

**Ans:(d) slide:9**



## 6. Which of the following is wrong about the face :

a. facial artery is the only supply of the face

### أسئلة خارجية:

## 1. the angle of the mandible supplied by :

- a. The ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve
- b. Greater occipital nerve
- c. The Maxillary branch of trigeminal nerve
- d. the great auricular nerve
- e. The Mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve

**Ans:(d) slide:5**

## 2. all the branches of the ophthalmic nerve pass to the skin EXCEPT:

- a. The external nasal nerve
- b. The supraorbital nerve
- c. The supratrochlear nerve
- d. The infraorbital nerve
- e. The Lacrimal nerve

**Ans:(d) slide:6**

## 3. The transverse facial artery is direct branch of :

- a. external carotid artery
- b. ophthalmic artery
- c. superficial temporal artery
- d. facial artery
- e. internal carotid artery

**Ans:(c) slide:13**

**4.all of the following are Branches of the facial artery EXCEPT:**

- a.The superior labial artery
- b.The transverse facial artery
- c.The inferior labial artery
- d.The lateral nasal artery
- e.The submental artery

**Ans:(b) slide:12**

**5.about the orbicularis oris muscle , Which of the following statements is correct :**

- a.The sphincter muscle of the eyelids
- b.The dilator muscle of the Lips
- c.The dilator muscle of the eyelids
- d.The sphincter muscle of the Lips
- e.The dilator muscle of the Nostrils

**Ans:(d) slide:17**

**6.about the orbicularis oculi muscle , Which of the following statements is incorrect :**

- a.The Palpebral portion from the medial to lateral palpebral ligament.
- b.all branches of this muscle supplied by temporal and zygomatic branches of the facial nerve
- c.the Palpebral portion acts during sleep
- d.the Orbital part acts on dangerous situation
- e.Orbital portion attach to the lateral side of eye on zygomatic bone

**Ans:(e) slide:20+21**

**7. which fibers of Buccinator Muscle decussate at the lateral angle of the mouth :**

- a. The upper fibers
- b. The lateral fibers
- c. The middle fibers
- d. The medial fibers
- e. The lower fibers

**Ans:(c) slide:23**

## **Lec. 3: TRIGEMINAL NERVE**

### **Archives:**

**1. The nasociliary nerve supplies the followings EXCEPT:**

- a- Nasal cavity
- b- Ethmoid sinus
- c- Cornea
- d- Lower eyelid
- e- Tip of the nose

**Ans:(d) slide:7+8**

**2.- Which of the following is WRONG regarding the trigeminal nerve?**

- a- It leaves the anterior aspect of the pons
- b- Has small motor root and a large sensory root
- c- The trigeminal ganglion is motor

- d- Pass in the posterior and middle cranial fossae
- e- Is the largest cranial nerve

**Ans:(c) slide:2**

**3.Regarding the otic ganglion: Select the WRONG statement?**

- a-Is a parasympathetic ganglion
- b-Is located medial to the mandibular nerve
- c-The preganglionic fibers reach the ganglion via the lesser petrosal nerve
- d-The preganglionic fibers originate in the glossopharyngeal nerve
- e-The postganglionic secretomotor fibers reach the lacrimal gland

**Ans:(e) slide:22**

**4.The branches of the posterior division of the mandibular nerve are the following EXCEPT:**

- a-Inferior alveolar nerve
- b-The buccal nerve
- c-Auriculotemporal nerve
- d-Mylohyoid nerve
- e-Lingual nerve

**Ans:(b) slide:18**

**5.Ophthalmic nerve and its branches. Select the most appropriate of the followings?**

- a. Ophthalmic nerve is both motor and sensory
- b. Ophthalmic nerve enter the orbital cavity through the inferior orbital fissure
- c. The supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves from the lacrimal branch
- d. The nasociliary nerve gives infratrochlear nerve

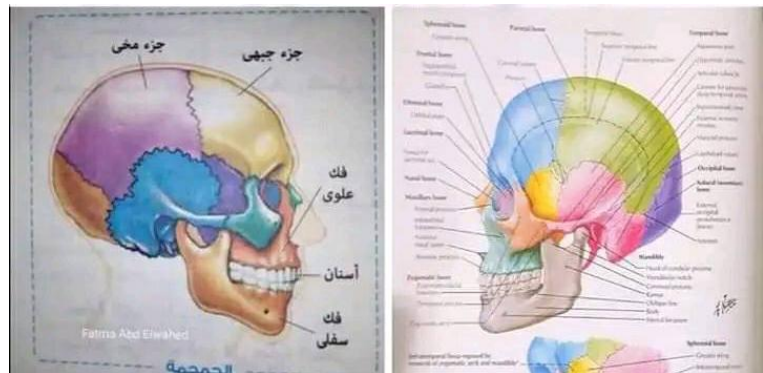
e. The Lacrimal nerve joined by the zygomaticofacial nerve

**Ans:(d) slide:8**

## 6. Supply of corneal & conjunctiva ?

a. nasociliary

ساعات بشتاق ليوم عيشته و أنا صغير



## أسئلة خارجية:

1. which branch of the trigeminal nerve Crosses the optic nerve:

- a. The nasociliary nerve
- b. the zygomaticofacial nerves
- c. The frontal nerve
- d. the zygomaticotemporal
- e. The Lacrimal nerve

**Ans:(a) slide:7**

**2. which of the following Incorrectly matched about Trigeminal Nerve:**

- a. The Lacrimal nerve - joined by the zygomaticotemporal nerve
- b. The nasociliary nerve - Continues as the anterior ethmoid nerve
- c. maxillary nerve - leaves the skull through the the foramen ovale
- d. Lingual nerve - joined by the chorda tympani nerve
- e. The trigeminal nerve - innervates the muscles of mastication

**Ans:(c) slide:9**

**3. which of the following is incorrect about Branches from the Anterior Division of the Mandibular Nerve:**

- a. give nerve to the lateral pterygoid muscle
- b. smaller than posterior division
- c. The buccal nerve is the sensory branch that supply the buccinator muscle.
- d. give Deep temporal nerves to the temporalis muscle

**Ans:(c) slide:18**

**4. The sensory branch of Mandibular nerve leaves the ganglia and passes out of the skull through:**

- a. superior orbital fissure
- b. foramen rotundum
- c. inferior orbital fissure
- d. the foramen ovale
- e. mental foramen

**Ans:(d) slide:16**

## Lec. 4: Facial Nerve (CN VII)

### Archives:

#### 1. One of the following isn't function of the facial nerve:

- a- Secretomotor to parotid gland
- b- Somatic sensation to the skin of the concha of the auricle
- c- Secretomotor to lacrimal gland
- d- Taste sensation from the anterior two thirds of the tongue and soft palate
- e- Supplies the posterior bellies of the digastric

**Ans:(a) slide:18**

#### 2. Nuclei of the facial nerve include the followings EXCEPT:

- a- The superior salivatory nucleus
- b- The lacrimal nucleus
- c- Main Motor Nucleus
- d- The nucleus of the tractus solitarius
- e- Edinger-Westphal nucleus

**Ans:(e) slide:3-6**

#### 3. Facial nerve (CN VII) emerges from the cranium via:

- a- Internal acoustic meatus
- b- Jugular foramen
- c- External acoustic meatus
- d- Carotid canal
- e- The stylomastoid foramen

**Ans:(e) slide:16**

**لما تيجي بعيني الدكتور و هو بشرح:**



**4. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the facial nerve:**

- a- Pure motor
- b- Doesn't carry parasympathetic fibers
- c- Damage to CN VII is common with fracture of the occipital bone
- d- Related to medial wall of the tympanic cavity
- e- The geniculate ganglion of the nerve is motor ganglion

**Ans:(d) slide:8**

**5. The followings are motor branches of facial nerve EXCEPT?**

- a. Zygomatic nerve
- b. Greater petrosal nerve
- c. Nerve to the stapedius
- d. Cervical nerve



e. Marginal mandibular

**Ans:(b)** أ توقع حكاها بالمحاضرة - تأكدوا.. Greater petrosal nerve(mixed).

**6.Regarding neurophysiology of the taste which of the following matched pairs are NOT CORRECT?**

- a. Anterior 2/3 of the tongue- Chorda tympani
- b. Posterior 1/3 of the tongue- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Posterior most- Vagus nerve
- d. Trigeminal nerve- Submandibular salivary gland
- e. Gustatory cortex- Insula

**Ans:(d) slide:**

**7.Which of the followings is wrong regarding the facial nerve injury?**

- a. Can lead to loss autonomic functions
- b. Is common with fracture of the temporal bone
- c. In a lower motor neuron lesion only the muscles of the lower part of the face will be paralyzed
- d. Bell's palsy is a temporary facial paralysis
- e. The branches of CN VII are subject to injury

**Ans:(c) slide:**

**8.Which of the following is wrong about facial nerve ?**

**a.Have only somatic motor and somatic sensory functions**

(slide 2)

**أسئلة خارجية:**

**1.the parotid plexus of the facial nerve gives rise to the following branches Exept :**

- a.Temporal
- b.Zygomatic
- c.Buccal
- d.Cervical
- e.maxillary

**Ans:(e) slide:16**

**2.which of the following Incorrectly matched about the Sense of the taste:**

- a.anterior two thirds of the tongue(general sensation) - the lingual nerve
- b.special sensation - chorda tympani nerve
- c.the posterior third of the tongue - glossopharyngeal nerve
- d.vallate papillae - glossopharyngeal nerve
- e.internal laryngeal nerve -from phrenic nerve

**Ans:(e) slide:28**

**3.In the “Somatic Motor” of the facial nerve supplies all the followin muscles Exept :**

- a.the posterior bellies of the digastric
- b.stylohyoid
- c.stapedius muscles.
- d.auricular muscles
- e.external acoustic meatus

**Ans:(e) slide:17**

لما تكون قاعد بالمحاضرة و بييجي واحد طويل يقعد قدامك :



## **Lec. 5: THE ORBIT, EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES**

**1.Which of the following extraocular muscles is CORRECTLY matched with its nerve supply:**

- a- Medial rectus and abducens nerve
- b- Superior rectus and oculomotor nerve
- c- Inferior rectus and trigeminal nerve
- d- Lateral rectus trochlear nerve
- e- Superior oblique and oculomotor nerve

**Ans:(b) slide:25**

**2.The first branch of ophthalmic artery is:**

- a- Supraorbital artery
- b- Posterior ethmoidal artery

- c- Central artery of the retina
- d- Supratrochlear artery
- e- Ciliary arteries

**Ans:(c) slide:14** بصر و انت ساكت

### **3. the last branch of ophthalmic artery :**

- a-Supraorbital artery
- b-Posterior ethmoidal artery
- c-Central artery of the retina
- d-Supratrochlear artery
- e-Dorsal nasal artery

**Ans:(d+e) slide:14** بصر و انت ساكت

### **4.Which of the following is FALSE regarding the Characteristics of the cranial nerves supplying the extraocular muscles?**

- a-Abducent nerve has the longest intracranial course Lec.11
- b-Abducent nerve is the thinnest Lec.11
- c-Trochlear nerve originates from the dorsal aspect of the brainstem Lec.11
- d-Oculomotor nerve supplies the medial rectus muscle
- e-Oculomotor nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle

**Ans:(e) slide:27**

لما أكون قاعد ببصمغ ليلة الامتحان و عقلي يصير بده يفهم كل كلمة :



**5.Regarding the openings into the orbital cavity which of the followings is WRONG?**

- a. Inferior orbital fissure communicates with the infratemporal fossa
- b. superior orbital fissure communicates with the middle cranial fossa
- c. Optic canal communicates with the middle cranial fossa
- d. Supraorbital foramen transmits the supraorbital nerve and blood vessels
- e. Nasolacnmal canal located anteriorly on the medial wall

**Ans:(a) slide:9**

**6.About nerves of the orbit which one is WRONG:**

- a. Trochlear nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle
- b. Nasociliary nerve arises from the ophthalmic division CN V
- c. Lacrimal nerve enters the orbit through the upper part of the superior orbital fissure
- d. Frontal nerve divides into the supratrochlear and supraorbital nerves
- e. Abducent nerve enters the orbit through the upper part of the superior orbital fissure

**Ans:(e) slide:عدة محاضرات**

## Lec. 6: THE EYEBALL

**1.The actual socket for the eyeball is -----?**

- a- The bony cavity of orbit
- b- Tenon's capsule
- c- The episcleral space
- d- The sclera
- e- The orbital fat

**Ans:(b) slide:3**

## Lec. 7: OPTIC NERVE & VISUAL PATHWAY OLFACTORY PATHWAY

**1.The followings occur in the Accommodation Reflex EXCEPT?**

- a- Contraction of the medial recti
- b- The lens thickens
- c- Contraction of the Ciliary muscle
- d- Increase refractive power of the lens
- e- The pupils dilated

**Ans:(e) slide:14**

**2.The fibers of the optic nerve: Select the INCORRECT one:**

- a.They converge on the optic disc and exit from the eye to the temporal side of its center
- b.They leave the orbital cavity to the middle cranial fossa
- c. the axons of their cells in the ganglionic layer of the retina
- d.The optic nerve unites with the opposite side to form the optic chiasma
- e.The optic nerve leaves the orbital cavity through the optic canal

**Ans:(a) slide:2**

**3.The followings take part in corneal reflex EXCEPT:**

- a-The ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve
- b-Afferent impulses from the cornea or conjunctiva
- c-Sensory nucleus of the facial nerve
- d-The orbicularis oculi muscle
- e-internuncial neurons

**Ans:(c) slide:17**

#### **4.Visual pathway involves the followings EXCEPT:**

- a- The optic radiation
- b- The medial geniculate body
- c- The pretectal nucleus
- d- The optic tract
- e- The visual association cortex

**Ans:(b) slide:4**



#### **5.Corneal Reflex involves the followings EXCEPT:**

- a. The ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve
- b. The motor nucleus of the facial nerve
- c. The medial longitudinal fasciculus

- d. The long ciliary nerves
- e. Closure of the eyelids

**Ans:(d) slide:17**

**6.The followings occur in accommodation reflex EXCEPT:**

- a. The constrictor pupillae muscle of the iris stimulated
- b. The eye field of the frontal cortex not involved
- c. Contraction of the medial recti
- d. The lens thickens
- e. Contraction of the ciliary muscle

**Ans:(b) slide:15**

## **Lec. 8: CN IX , X , XI ,XII**

**1.Aphonia results from injury to?**

- a- Pharyngeal branches of vagus nerve
- b- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d- Spinal accessory nerve
- e- Both recurrent laryngeal nerves

**Ans:(e) slide:25**

**2.Glossopharyngeal Nerve CN IX has the following functions EXCEPT:**

- a- Visceral (Parasympathetic) Motor
- b- Proprioceptive fibers
- c- Somatic (General) Sensory
- d- Somatic (Branchial) Motor
- e- Special Sensory (Taste)

**Ans:(b) slide:4**



**3. Which is WRONG regarding the hypoglossal nerve?**

- a-Is a motor and sensory nerve
- b-Crosses the posterior cranial fossa
- c-Controls the shape and movements of the tongue
- d-Leaves the skull through the hypoglossal canal.
- e-It is joined by C1 fibers from the cervical plexus

**Ans:(a) slide:22**

**4. The glossopharyngeal nerve have the followings EXCEPT?**

- a. Innervation of the parotid gland
- b. It passes laterally in the posterior cranial fossa
- c. It is a motor and sensory nerve
- d. Give motor supply to the palatoglossus muscle
- e. Somatic sensory to the carotid sinus and the carotid body

**Ans:(e) slide:10**

**\*The name of the nerve represented in the image below:**



- a. العصب البصري Optic Nerve
- b. العصب السمعي Auditory Nerve
- c. العصب الحائر Vagus Nerve

d. العصب الشوكي Spinal Nerve:

## Lec. 9: EXTERNAL & MIDDLE Ear

**1.The oval window. Select the INCORRECT one :**

- a-Above and behind the promontory
- b-Closed by the base of the stapes
- c-On the medial side of the window is the perilymph of the scala vestibuli
- d-Found on the lateral wall of the inner ear
- e-Closed by the secondary tympanic membrane

**Ans:(e) slide:12**

**2.Which is WRONG regarding the tympanic membrane?**

- a-Has the anterior and posterior malleolar folds
- b-Is extremely sensitive to pain
- c-Is circular and measures about 1 cm in diameter
- d- "Cone of light," radiates posteriorly and inferiorly from the umbo
- e-Is obliquely placed facing downward, forward, and laterally

**Ans:(d) slide:15**

**3.External Ear: Select the FALSE statement?**

- a- The lymph drainage is to the superficial parotid and mastoid lymph nodes
- b- It has an auricle consists of a thin plate of elastic cartilage
- c- The auricle possesses both extrinsic and intrinsic muscles
- d- The external auditory meatus is lined by mucus membrane
- e- The outer third of external auditory meatus is provided with hairs

**Ans:(d) slide:3**

**4.The promontory of tympanic cavity is seen on -----?**

- a- The medial wall
- b- The roof
- c- The posterior wall
- d- The floor
- e- The anterior wall

**Ans:(a) slide:10**

**5.Which one of the following is not blood supply to the middle ear: ....**

## **Lec. 10: CERVICAL PLEXUS**

**1.All the followings are branches of cervical plexus EXCEPT:**

- a- Lesser occipital
- b- Supraclavicular
- c- Nerve to levator scapula
- d- Greater occipital
- e- Great auricular

**Ans:(d) slide:10**

**2.The phrenic nerve arises mainly from:**

- a-C1
- b-C2
- c-C3
- d-C4
- e-C5

**Ans:(d) slide:14**

**3.All the followings are branches of phrenic nerve EXCEPT:**

- a- Right copula of diaphragm

- b- Right suprarenal gland
- c- Left copula of diaphragm
- d- Left suprarenal gland
- e- Central tendon of diaphragm

**Ans:(d) slide:** يمكن مش معنا

## Lec. 11: Inner Ear

### 1.Select the FALSE regarding the bony labyrinth:

- a-They are lined by endosteum
- b-It consists of the utricle and saccule
- c-Contain a clear fluid the perilymph
- d-Is situated in the petrous part of the temporal bone
- e-In its lateral wall are the fenestra vestibule and the fenestra cochleae

**Ans:(e) slide : 5**

### 2.Bony labyrinth have the followings EXCEPT?

- a. The semicircular canals
- b. The fenestra cochleae
- c. The saccule
- d. The vestibule
- e. The cochlea

**Ans:(b) slide :5**

### 3.The maculae can be found in the:


- a-Cochlear duct
- b-Saccule
- c-Semicircular canal
- d-Semicircular ducts
- e-Middle ear

**Ans:(b) slide:10**

#### 4. Auditory pathway includes all the followings EXCEPT:

- a- Superior olive
- b- Cochlear nucleus
- c- Primary auditory cortex
- d- Medial geniculate body
- e- Superior colliculus

**Ans:(e) slide : 21**


 Remembering Cranial Nerves

**Ooh, Ooh, Ooh, To Touch And Feel Very  
Good Velvet Such Heaven!**

- I : **O**lfactory nerve
- II : **O**ptic nerve
- III : **O**culomotor nerve
- IV : **T**rochlear nerve/pathic nerve
- V : **T**rigeminal nerve/dentist nerve
- VI : **A**bducens nerve
- VII: **F**acial nerve
- VIII: **V**estibulocochlear nerve/Auditory nerve
- IX : **G**lossopharyngeal nerve
- X : **V**agus nerve
- XI : **A**ccessory nerve/Spinal accessory nerve
- XII : **H**ypoglossal nerve

**Some say marry money but my brother  
says big brains matter more**

- S**: sensory (olfactory nerve - CN I)
- S**: sensory (optic nerve - CN II)
- M**: motor (oculomotor nerve - CN III)
- M**: motor (trochlear nerve - CN IV)
- B**: both (trigeminal nerve - CN V)
- M**: motor (abducens nerve - CN VI)
- B**: both (facial nerve - CN VII)
- S**: sensory (vestibulocochlear nerve - CN VIII)
- B**: both (glossopharyngeal nerve CN IX)
- B**: both (vagus nerve - CN X)
- M**: motor (spinal accessory nerve - CN XI)
- M**: motor (hypoglossal nerve - CN XII)

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# Physiology

## Lec. 1: Physiology of peripheral nerves

### Archives:

only one Q.

**1. The rate of conduction of action potentials along a nerve will be increased by:**

- a. Hypoxia.
- b. Local anesthetic.
- c. Mechanical pressure on the nerve fiber.
- d. Decreasing the diameter of the nerve
- e. Increased thickness of nerve fiber.

**Ans:(e) slide : 6**

### أسئلة خارجية:

**1. Which of the following cells is found in peripheral nervous system?**

- a) Schwann cells
- b) Microglia
- c) Astrocytes
- d) Oligodendrocytes

**Ans:(a) slide : 3**

**2. Bipolar neurons have \_\_\_\_\_?**

- a) Two axons

- b) One axon and one dendrite
- c) One axon and one presynaptic terminal
- d) Two presynaptic terminals

**Ans:(b) slide : 2.**

**3.What two types of macromolecules are the main components of myelin:**

- a.carbohydrates and lipids
- b.proteins and nucleic acids
- c.lipids and proteins
- d.carbohydrates and nucleic acids

**Ans:(c) slide : 3**

**4.Which of the following is probably going to propagate an action potential fastest?**

- a.a thin, unmyelinated axon
- b.a thin, myelinated axon
- C.a thick, unmyelinated axon
- d.a thick, myelinated axon

**Ans:(d) slide : 3 + 6**

**5.during the Current sink What happens In the inner surface:**

- a.(+ve) charges migrate from the surrounding sites to point of depolarization.
- b.(-ve) charges migrate from the surrounding sites to point of depolarization.
- c.(+ve) charges migrate from the point of depolarization to the surrounding sites.
- d.Charges exchange between it and the outer surface

**Ans:(c) slide : 5**

**6.In the nerve fibers of axons, which statement is False:**

- a. Current sink - unmyelinatednerve

- b. myelinated nerve faster than unmyelinated so the myelinated need more energy
- c. Saltatory - myelinated nerve
- d. The speed of propagation is directly proportional to the diameter of the nerve.
- e. preganglionic neuron - Myelinated

**Ans:(b) slide : 7**

**7. which of the following used to measure “the excitability”:**

- a. Rheobase
- b. Utilization time
- c. threshold
- d. Chronaxie
- e. Minimal time

**Ans:(d) slide : 12**

<b>↓ Excitability</b>	<b>↑ Excitability</b>
<b>↓ Temperature</b>	<b>↑ Temperature</b>
<b>↓ O<sub>2</sub> , ↑ CO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>↑ O<sub>2</sub> , ↓ CO<sub>2</sub></b>
<b>↑ Ca<sup>+2</sup> , ↓ Na<sup>+1</sup></b>	<b>↓ Ca<sup>+2</sup> , ↑ Na<sup>+1</sup></b>
<b>Acidity</b>	<b>Alkalinity</b>
<b>ischemia , Alcohol anesthetic drugs</b>	
<b><u>Anelectrotonic potential</u></b>	<b><u>Catelectrotonic potential</u></b>

**8. which one is Wrong about Types of Nerve Fibers:**

- a. Group A - most sensitive to pressure
- b. Group B - most susceptible to CO<sub>2</sub> lack.



c.Group C - most susceptible to local anesthetic drugs

d.Group A - highest speeds of conduction

e.Group C - the smallest diameters

**Ans:(b) slide : 19**

أنا طول نهار قاعد و ما بعمل اشي ، لما حد يطلب مني طلب :



## **Lec. 2:** Autonomic Nervous System(1)

### **The sympathetic System**

#### **Archives:**

**1.The parasympathetic ganglia include all the followings**

**EXCEPT:**

- a- Ciliary ganglion
- b- Celiac ganglion
- c- Otic ganglion
- d- Sphenopalatine ganglion

e- Submandibular ganglion

**Ans:(b) slide :7**

**2.In Horner's syndrome, all correct EXCEPT?**

a- Miosis

b- Ptosis

c- Enophthalmos

d- Cold skin

e- Anhidrosis

**Ans:(d) slide :15**

**3.The celiac ganglion is considered as -----?**

a- Terminal ganglion

b- Lateral ganglion

c- Collateral ganglion

d- Paravertebral ganglion

e- Parasympathetic ganglion

**Ans:(c) slide :7**

**4.The following organs have sympathetic supply, EXCEPT:**

a- Sweat glands.

b- Blood vessels of skeletal muscles.

C- Constrictor pupillae muscles.

d- Ventricular muscle.

e- Erector pillea muscle

**Ans:( c) slide :11+14**

ولا حد ، أنا بسنة أولى طب :

المشروبات الساخنة بتقتل الفيروسات عن طريق انها بتلسعها و بتذوبها فالزور

### **5.Stimulation of the greater splanchnic nerve results in:**

- a-Bronchodilation
- b-Relaxation of ciliary muscle during far vision
- c-Urine retention
- d-Catecholamine secretion
- e-Increased heart rate

**Ans:( ) slide :20+21**

### **6.The preganglionic fibers-----?**

- a- Must relay in the lateral ganglia.
- b- Of sympathetic system is usually longer than the postganglionic fibers.
- C- Are of type C-fibers.
- d- Are non-myelinated fibers
- e- Originates from AHC

**Ans:(b) slide : 8 الشكل**

### **7.Sympathetic stimulation of the pelvic organs causes :**

- a. Relaxation of the bronchial muscles.
- b. Relaxation of the internal urethral sphincter.
- c. Contraction of the internal rectal sphincter.
- d. Dilatation of the blood vessels on external genitalia.
- e. Mydriasis

**Ans:(c) slide :24**

### **8.Sympathetic response in fight reaction causes ?**

- a. Broncho-constriction.

- b. Increase in blood pressure.
- c. Decrease in blood glucose concentration.
- d. Defecation.
- e. Micturition.

**Ans:(b) slide :14**

“عمو” و هو بحط صور الأناطومي بامتحان اللاب :

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## أسئلة خارجية:

1.during the sympathetic action , the ciliary muscles will \_\_\_\_\_ , And the powers of the lens will \_\_\_\_\_ for preparing the eye for far vision.

- a.relax , increase
- b.relax , decrease
- c.contract , increase
- d.contract ,decrease
- e.relax , be constant

**Ans:(b) slide :11**

**2.all of the following about The adrenal medulla are True Except :**

- a.secretion of catecholamines
- b. causes insomnia
- c. Modified sympathetic ganglia
- d.acts on postganglionic fibers
- e.stimulates lipolysis

**Ans:(d) slide :22**

**3.which of the following Incorrectly matched about sympathetic action:**

- a.orbeli phenomenon - Fibers going to the skeletal muscle
- b.Salivary glands - trophic secretion
- c.Sweat glands - copious secretion
- d.the ciliary muscle - Relaxation
- e.early in pregnancy - excitatory to the uterus

**Ans:(e) slide : 24**

## **Lec. 3:                   Autonomic Nervous System(2)**

### **The parasympathetic System**

#### **Archives:**

**1.The following process is brought about by activation of the parasympathetic nerve fibers?**

- a- Micturition
- b- Sweating
- c- Ejaculation of semen
- d- Exophthalmos
- e- Increased blood pressure

**Ans:(a) slide : 15**

## **2.Parasympathetic stimulation to the lungs causes:**

- a. Vasoconstriction of bronchial vessels.
- b. Broncho—constriction.
- c. Widening of air passages.
- d. Decreases bronchial secretions.
- e. Decrease Work of breathing

**Ans:(b) slide :12**

## **3. Parasympathetic stimulation to heart causes:**

- a- Decrease rate of SAN
- b- Increase coronary flow
- c- Decrease ventricular contractility
- d- Increase AVN conduction
- e- Increase Atrial contraction

**Ans:(a) slide :18**

## **4.A person goes to ophthalmologist. He has a problem of reading books because he is not able to contract his:**

- a-Iris
- b-Suspensory ligament
- c-Pupil
- d-Ciliary muscles
- e-Retina

**Ans:(d) slide :5**

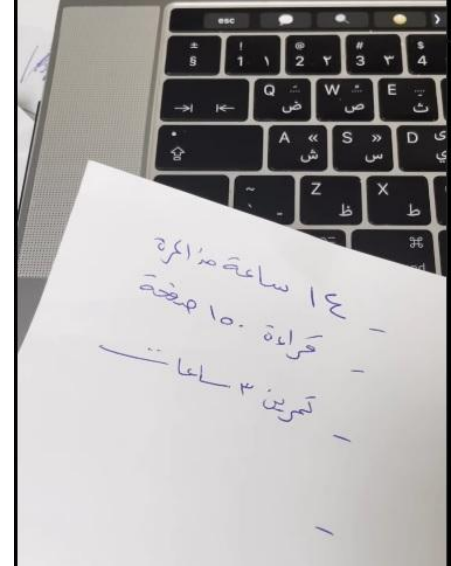
## **5.Stimulation of vagal nerves causes \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- a. An increase in heart rate.
- b. Stimulation of intestinal peristalsis.

- c. Vasodilatation of salivary glands.
- d. Contraction of the splenic capsule
- e. Bronchoconstriction

**Ans:(e) slide :12**

أنا كل يوم قبل ما أنام :



## أسئلة خارجية:

**1.the followig structures are supplied by Parasympathetic except :**

- a.constrictor pupillae muscle
- b.Skin
- c.coronary artery
- d.salivary gland
- e.lacrimal glands

**Ans:(b) slide :19**

**2.all of the following nerves have (collateral ganglia) except:**

- a.facial nerve

- b. The glosso-pharyngeal nerve
- c. The vagus nerve
- d. pelvic sacral nerve
- e. (c+d)

**Ans:(e) slide :7-9-11-14**

**3. during the sympathetic action , which one is incorrect :**

- a. miosis
- b. relaxation of suspensory ligaments
- c. decreased power of the lens
- d. useful in near vision
- e. Contraction of ciliary muscle

**Ans:(c) slide : 5**

## Lec. 4: VISION

**\*عشان هذه المحاضرة شوفوا اسئلة الهستو (2+1) و البيوكم (2+1)**

**1. Which description is TRUE of Cone cells but not of Rod cells?**

- a. Contain flattened vesicles that are independent of plasma membrane
- b. Are highly responsive for low intensity light
- c. Comprise approximately 95 % of the retina's photoreceptor cells
- d. Contain the visual pigment rhodopsin
- e. Are the cell type found in the fovea centralis XXX

**Ans:(e)**

## Lec. 5: Physiology of Hearing

**1. The first structure to vibrate in response to sounds is:**



- a- Auricle
- b- Malleus
- C- Organ of Corti
- d- Tympanic membrane
- e- Round window

**Ans:(d) slide : 4+5**

**2.The purpose of the middle ear ossicles is to vibrations:**

- a- Lessen the intensity of
- b- Increase the amplitude of
- c- Change the wavelength of the incoming
- d- Move with
- e- Inhibit

**Ans:(b) slide : 5**

**3.Organ of Corti helps in----- --?**

- a- Balancing
- b- Maintaining equilibrium
- C- Hearing
- d- Formation of wax
- e- Defensive function

**Ans:(c) slide : 12**

**4.Auditory pathway includes all the followings EXCEPT:**

- a- Superior olive
- b- Cochlear nucleus
- c- Primary auditory cortex
- d- Medial geniculate body
- e- Superior colliculus

**Ans:(e) slide : 27**

**5.The purpose of the auricle(pinna)is to ----- sound waves?**

- a- Dampen
- b- Increase the intensity of
- c- Act as a collector of
- d- Vibrate in response to
- e- Impedance matching function

**Ans:(c) slide : 3**

**6.The stapes sends its vibration to the -----?**

- a- Incus
- b- Tympanic membrane
- c- Oval window
- d- Round window
- e- Malleus

**Ans:(c) slide : 5**

**7.Sounds are detected by ----- receptors:**

- a- Chemo
- b- Thermo
- c- Mechano
- d- Photo
- e- Nociceptor

**Ans:(c) !!google**

**8.Regarding the physiology of the hearing which of the following is NOT CORRECT?**

- a.Sound is produced as series of alternating compression and rarefaction of the surrounding air
- b. The frequency of the peaks per a time determines the pitch

- c. The maximum changes in air pressure determines the amplitude of the wave
- d. The distance between the wave peaks is much larger than the most object we deal with so sound waves can go around most objects
- e. Human ear is sensitive from 10-10000HZ

**Ans:(e) slide : 2**

## Lec. 6: Vestibular apparatus

**1.Stimulation of the crista ampullaris results in -----?**

- a- Deafness
- b- Loud sounds
- c- Feeling of rotatory motion
- d- A sense of body position

**Ans:(c) slide : 10**

**2.Which one of the following statements is CORRECT:**

- a-Macula utriculi is the auditory organ of the inner ear
- b-The tectorial membrane is made of protein and calcium carbonate
- c-The inner and outer hair cells enclose the tunnel of Corti
- d-The bony labyrinth includes the membranous labyrinth and the perilymph
- e-Each inner ear has 3 crista ampullaris to sense linear acceleration movement of head

**Ans:(d) slide : 2**

**3.Which of the following regarding Crista ampullaris is WRONG:**

- a. Sensory organ of rotation
- b. Contains type I and type ii sensory hair cells
- c. The hair cells have several kinocilia of graded height
- d. Is bathed in endolymph
- e. Its Cupula devoid of calcium carbonate

**Ans:(c) slide : 9**

**4. Which of the following cells in the inner ear are involved in detecting movements of the head?**

- a. Hair cells in Maculae
- b. Outer pillar cells
- c. Inner pillar cells
- d. Cells of Hensen
- e. Hair cells in organ of Corti

**Ans:(a)**



**5. Which of the following is NOT CONSISTENT with head rotation test:**

- a. Vestibulo ocular reflex
- b. Horizontal pathways
- c. Vertical pathways
- d. Supra nuclear pathways
- e. Tell us if everything below the cortex is intact or not

**Ans:() !!!**

## **Lec. 7: Neurophysiology of smell and taste (gustation)**

**1. The gustatory cortex is located within the ----- lobe?**

- a- Temporal
- b- Parietal
- c- Occipital
- d- Frontal

e- Limbic

**Ans:(d) slide:6**

**2.Among the followings, which can least likely undergo adaptation?**

- a- Thermoreceptors
- b- Mechanoreceptors
- c- Photoreceptors
- d- Pain receptors
- e- Taste receptor

**Ans:(d) slide : 17 من جوجل**

**3.Which of the following matched pairs regarding olfaction and taste is NOT CORRECT?**

- a. Lateral olfactory area - incus
- b. Lateral olfactory area - Limbic system
- c. Taste - Limbic system
- d. Olfactory receptor protein - Olfactory cilia
- e. Medial olfactory area - insula

**Ans:(e) slide : 16**

**4.Which of the following is NOT a part of equilibrium system?**

- a. Vestibulospinal tract
- b. Fastigial nucleus
- c. Ventral posterior medial nucleus of thalamus
- d. Flocculonodular lobe
- e. Hippocampus

**Ans:() !!**

**\*5.Which of the following drugs doesn't caused anosmia?(slide 18)**

## Lec. 8: Central regulation of viscera

\*Which of the following doesn't stimulate satiety?

**Histology**

## Lec. 1+2 : The Eye

**Archives:**

**1. The Ciliary body provides attachment for :**

- a- The lens
- b- The corneoscleral junction
- c- The iris
- d- The limbus
- e- The cornea

**Ans: (a) slide: 33**

**2. "The white of the eye" is -----?**

- a- The cornea
- b- The choroid
- c- The iris
- d- The anterior part of the sclera
- e- The ciliary body

**Ans: (d) slide: 18**

**3. The innermost layer of human eye is ?**

- a- Sclera

- b-Cornea
- c-Choroid
- d-Retina
- e-Iris

**Ans:(d) slide:48**

#### **4.Which of the following statements is a characteristic of the cornea?**

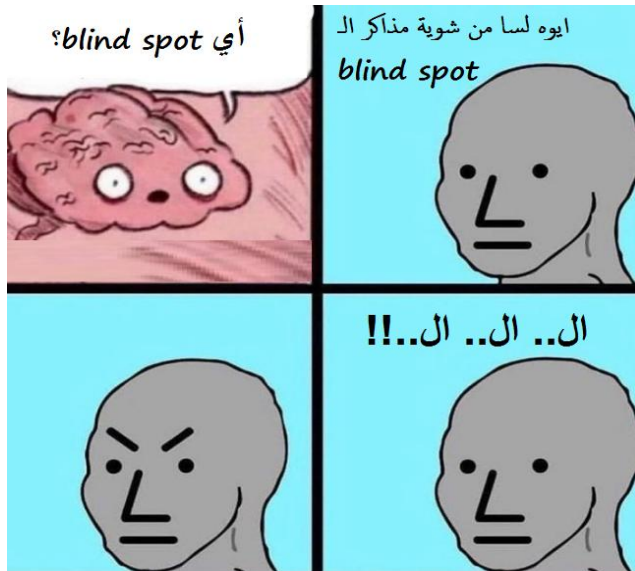
- a-It represents the anterior portion of tunica vascularis
- b-Its connective tissue stromal layer is the target for LASIK surgeries
- c-It is composed of three layers
- d-It is devoid of nerve endings
- e-forms the anterior boundary of the posterior chamber of the eye

**Ans:(b) slide:17**

#### **5.The blind spot?**

- a-The macula lutea
- b-The fovea centralis
- c-The optic disc
- d-Sensitive to light
- e-The yellow spot

**Ans:(c) slide:61**



**6.The process of adjusting vision from a near to a distant object is called \_\_\_\_\_?**

- a- Adaptation
- b- Accommodation
- c- Amblyopia
- d- Cataracts
- e- Glaucoma

**Ans:(b) slide:33** حكتها بالمحاضرة

**7.The suspensory ligaments attach to the:**

- a-Lens
- b-Sclera
- c-Canal of Schlemm
- d-Iris
- e-Optic disc

**Ans:(a) slide:42**

**8.The point of sharpest retinal vision is called the:**



- a-Fovea centralis
- b-Macula lutea
- c-Vitreous body
- d-Optic disk
- e-Choroid

**Ans:(a) slide:61**

**9. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered of the few types of neurons that can be renewed during adult life :**

*Select one:*

- a. Photoreceptor cells
- b. Olfactory receptor cells
- c. Rods and cones
- d. Basal cells
- e. Bipolar cells

**Ans:(d) slide:8**

**10.All of the following regarding the limbus of the eye is true EXCEPT?**

- a. The corneal epithelium continues as bulbar conjunctiva
- b. Contains multipotent cells important for differentiation of corneal epithelium
- c. Bowman's membrane become continuous with the trabecular meshwork
- d. Is the border between regular corneal stroma and irregular scleral stroma
- e. Aqueous humor from anterior collect into canal of Schlemm

**Ans:(c) slide:21**

**11.The region in the retina which lacks photoreceptor cells is called -----?**

- a- Black spot
- b- Blind spot
- c- Fovea
- d- Choroid
- e- Macula

**Ans:(b) slide:61**

**12.Which one of the following statements is CORRECT?**

- a- Meibomian gland is known to secrete tears
- b- Muller's cells share in the formation of the limiting membranes
- c- Bruch's membrane lies between the pigmented and the non-pigmented epithelial layers
- d- The lens epithelium completely surrounds the lens

**Ans:(b) slide:57 !! تأكدوا !!**

**\* What is your diagnosis according to the X-Ray ?**



- a. Acute rabbit ears syndrome
- b. Crazy friendship syndrome
- c. Bestfriends Syndrome

d. Acute Frienditis

**13.The Ciliary body provides attachment for -----?**

- a- The lens
- b- The corneoscleral junction
- c- The iris
- d- The limbus
- e- The cornea

**Ans:(a) slide:42**

**14.Color blindness is due to defect in -----?**

- a- Rods
- b- Cones
- c- Rods and Cones
- d- Rhodopsin
- e- Aqueous humor

**Ans:(b) slide:53**

**15.Aqueous and vitreous humors are divided by -----?**

- a- Lens
- b- Iris
- c- Retina
- d- Optic nerve
- e- Cornea

**Ans:(a) slide:41**

**16.Which one of the following statements is CORRECT?**

- a- At the limbus Bowman's membrane becomes continuous with the trabecular meshwork
- b- The lens fibers composed of special protein called Fibrillin

- c- The pigmented epithelium is important for the immune privilege of the retina
- d- The lens capsule is located at the anterior portion of the lens between the lens epithelium and lens fibers
- e- Color blindness primarily results from a defect in the ganglion cells layer

**Ans:(c) slide:49** .. لانه عندها phagocytic و ..

## 17.The iris \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a. Have parasympathetically stimulated radially arranged muscles
- b. Receive postganglionic parasympathetic fibers through the short ciliary nerves
- c. Receive postganglionic parasympathetic fibers through the long ciliary nerves
- d. Have sympathetically stimulated circularly arranged muscles
- e. Lies on the posterior surface of the lens

**Ans:(b) slide :**

## 18.why there are No complications in cornea transplant :

- a. avascular

## 19.Which of the following is wrong about the lens ?

- a. the epithelium covers all of it

## 20.Which one of the following statements is CORRECT:

- a- Otoliths are normally located in the ampulla of semicircular canals
- b- Meibomian gland is known to secrete tears
- c- Muller's cells share in the formation of the limiting membranes
- d- Bruch's membrane lies between the pigmented and the non-pigmented epithelial layers
- e- The lens epithelium completely surround the lens

**Ans:(B) slide : 66**

## أسئلة خارجية:

## 1.the keratocytes are found in which layer of Cornea :

- a.epithelium

- b.Bowman's membrane
- c.stroma
- d.Descemet's membrane
- e.Endothelium

**Ans:(c) slide:13**

**2.which part of the eye is covered by conjunctiva:**

- a.Lens
- b.Iris
- c.Rods and Cones
- d.Cornea
- e.sclera

**Ans:(e) slide:18**

**3.which of the following Incorrectly matched about the Eye:**

- a.Descemet's membrane - spaces of Fontana
- b.The choroid - Production of aqueous humour
- c.The vitreous chamber - between the lens & retina
- d.lens fibers - the bulk of the lens
- e.Rods - black and white vision

**Ans:(b) slide:33**

**أول ما أقول بدي أبلش دراسة بكفي هبل ، جسمي :**



**4.the fibers of the lens filled with proteins which highly specialized for light reflection called :**

- a.Fibrillin
- b.Coronin
- c.Dystrophin
- d.Crystallin
- e.Formin

**Ans:(d) slide:44**

**5.which of the following Incorrectly matched about the Eye:**

- a.1st order neuron - outer nuclear layer
- b.2nd order neuron - Bipolar nerve cells
- c.3rd order neuron - Ganglion cells
- d.1st order neuron- outer plexiform layer
- e.1st order neuron - related to the retina

**Ans:(d) slide:55**

**6.non-cellular membrane is found in which layer of Cornea :**

- a. epithelium
- b.Bowman's membrane
- c.Endothelium
- d.Descemet's membrane
- e.(B+D)

**Ans:(e) slide:11+14**

**7.the layer of cornea that represent 90% of the corneal thickness is :**

- a.epithelium
- b.bowman's membrane
- c.connective tissue

- d. descemet's membrane
- e. endothelium

**Ans:(c) slide:12**

## **Lec. 3: THE EAR**

### **1.The maculae can be found in the:**

- a-Cochlear duct
- b-Saccule
- c-Semicircular canal
- d-Semicircular ducts
- e-Middle ear

**Ans:(b) slide:35**

### **2.Eustachian tube connect with?**

- a-Pharynx with middle ear
- b- Middle ear with external ear
- c- Middle ear with inner ear
- d- External ear with internal ear
- e- Cochlea with vestibular apparatus

**Ans:(a) slide:7**

### **3.Organ of Corti helps in----- --?**

- a- Balancing
- b- Maintaining equilibrium
- C- Hearing
- d- Formation of wax
- e- Defensive function

**Ans:(c) slide : 28**

### **4.The followings belong together EXCEPT which one:**

- a- Incus
- b- Tympanic cavity
- c- Middle ear
- d- Cochlear duct
- e- Eustachian tube

**Ans:(d) slide : 8..**

**5.Which of the following is CORRECTELY matched?**

- a- Stria vascularis /// simple columnar epithelium
- b- Tympanic membrane /// simple squamous epithelium
- c- Eustachian tube (cartilaginous part) /// simple columnar ciliated epithelium
- d- Vestibular membrane /// organ of Corti
- e- Ciliary processes /// stratified cuboidal epithelium

**Ans:(e) slide : 35**Lec1(EYE)

**6.Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched:**

- a- Eye color /// melanocytes in iris stoma
- b- Vestibular membrane /// hair cells of macula utriculi
- c- Basilar membrane /// segregate cochlear duct from scala tympani
- d- Semicircular ducts /// packed with endolymph
- e- Secondary tympanic membrane /// round window of middle ear

**Ans:() slide :**

**7.Bony labyrinth have the followings EXCEPT?**

- a. The semicircular canals
- b. The fenestra cochleae
- c. The saccule
- d. The vestibule
- e. The cochlea

**Ans:(b) slide : 15**

**8.All of the following regarding stria vascularis is true EXCEPT?**

- a. Contain blood vessels



- b. Maintain ionic composition of endolymph
- c. Cover the base of the cochlear duct
- d. Stratified squamous epithelium
- e. Devoid of hair cells

**Ans:(d) slide : 26**

**9.All the followings regarding macula saccule are wrong EXCEPT?**

- a- Contains two types of cells inner and outer hair cells
- b- The hair cells have several kinocilia of graded height
- c- Covered with gelatinous membrane devoid of otoconia
- d- Specialized sensory organs found in the membranous labyrinth of the vestibule
- e- It is the auditory organ of the inner ear

**Ans:(d)**

**10.Tensor tympani attached to:**

- a. handle of malleus (slide 10)

## **Lec. 4: Structure of the neuron**

**1.Stretch of an innervated skeletal muscle evokes -----?**

- a- Contraction of its spindles
- b- Contraction of its extrafusal fibers
- c- Contraction of antagonistic muscles
- d- Relaxation of synergistic muscles
- e- Relaxation of the same muscle

**Ans:(b) slide :**

**2.----- specialized receptors that are sensitive to stretch and are located within the skeletal muscle?**

- a- Meissner's corpuscles
- b- Tendon spindle
- c- Muscle spindle
- d- Free nerve endings

e- Pacinian corpuscles

**Ans:(c) slide : 41**

**\*the type of tumor that represent in the picture is :**



**a. Adenoma**

### **3.Muscle spindles ?**

a- Are found in all skeletal muscles

b- Are found only in large skeletal muscles

c- Consist of small numbers of extrafusal muscle fibers

d- Consist of a large number of extrafusal muscle fibers

e- Are located in tendons

**Ans:(a) slide : 41**

### **4.All the followings are neuroepithelial sensory receptors EXCEPT?**

a-Taste buds

b-Organ of Corti

c-Macula utriculi

d-Christa ampullaris

e-Muscle spindle

**Ans:(e) slide : 25**

### **5.Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?**

- a- Synaptic vesicles at presynaptic axon terminal release neurotransmitters via endocytosis
- b- The sensory receptors in the nose are considered as neuroepithelial endings
- c- With aging, the lens loses some of its elasticity and is unable to accommodate
- d- The ossicles located in the middle ear are malleus, incus and stapes
- e- In the ear, hair cells with cilia are found in the utricle and saccule

**Ans:() slide :**

## Pharmacology

### Lec. 1: Local anesthetics

#### Archives:

((الأرشيف مختلف تمامًا عن المعلومات الموجودة بسلايداتنا))

#### أسئلة خارجية:

#### 1. about Local anesthetics , which statement is False :

- a. Smaller fibers are easier to block than larger fibers.
- b. binds to the outer membrane in an inotropic form
- c. Act on inactive Na<sup>+</sup> channels
- d. Most of them are vasodilators
- e. True allergy is rare,

**Ans:(b) slide:6**

#### 2. All of these properties increase the potency of local anesthetics except:

- a. ↑ Lipid solubility
- b. ↑ Protein binding

- c. Non-myelinated
- d. ↑ dose
- e. intravenous route

**Ans:(e) slide:16**

**3. (X) is a Local anesthetics drug with pKa distant to physiologic pH degree( the target cell has acidic PH ) , which one is Wrong :**

- a.less drug will penetrate the membrane
- b.greater fraction of the molecules existing in the unionized form
- c.slower onset of action
- d.Increased gap between pH and pKa

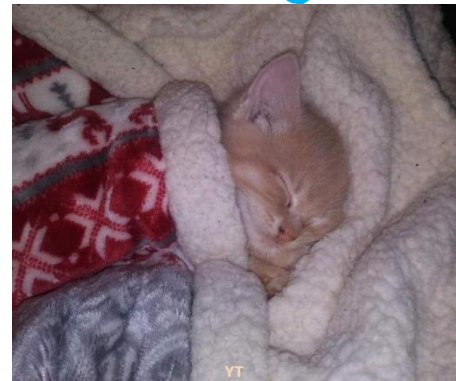
**Ans:(b) slide:12** ما عرفت أصيغ السؤال منيغ ، المهم الفكرة

**4.All of these properties about Cocaine, are correct except:**

- a.most useful in otolaryngeal procedures
- b.blocks noradrenaline reuptake
- c.injection route
- d.vasoconstriction
- e.longer duration

**Ans:(c) slide:17**

هذاكر ع السرير عشان ادفي رجلي بس..



**5. Which Local anesthetics drug causes cardiotoxicity with serious arrhythmias effect :**

- a. bupivacaine.
- b. Cocaine
- c. Etidocaine
- d. Lidocaine
- e. Tetracaine

**Ans:(a) slide:18**

**6. Which Local anesthetics drug causes muscle relaxation :**

- a. bupivacaine.
- b. Mepivacaine
- c. Etidocaine
- d. Lidocaine
- e. Tetracaine

**Ans:(b) slide:14**

**Lec. 2+3:** Direct , indirect and mixed Acting Agonist

**خيارات الاسئلة من المحاضرتين مع بعض..**

**1.All following about adrenergic drugs are true EXCEPT:**

- a- Salbutamol and dobutamine are selective beta two acting drugs
- b- Phenylephrine and ephedrine are non-catecholamines
- c- Pseudoephedrine is used as nasal mucosal decongestant
- d- Dopamine at very high doses causes vasoconstriction
- e- Amphetamines produce sedation in children

**Ans:(a) slide: 43Lec.2**

**2.Adrenaline, which of following is FALSE:**

- a- Causes vasodilatation of blood vessels in skin
- b- Has inotropic and chronotropic effects
- c- Can be given topically in chronic open angle glaucoma
- d- Is used in cardiac arrest and anaphylactic shock
- e- Side effects include headache, tremor, anxiety

**Ans:(a) slide:17**Lec.2

### 3.Phenylephrine, all following are true EXCEPT:

- a- Indirect acting, synthetic adrenergic drug
- b- Has alpha 1-agonist effect
- c- Is used as mydriatic agent
- d- Can be used as vasoconstrictor agent with local anesthetics
- e- Increases both systolic and diastolic blood pressure

**Ans:(a) slide :38**Lec.2

لما تيجيلك على العيادة وحدة عمرها 68 سنة نباتية و حامل ،  
بتشرب كحول و عندها فشل كلوي و تليف كبدي و ضغط  
و سكري وانت تقرر تعطيها Amphetamine  
هي:



**4. Stimulation of beta two adrenoreceptors causes all following EXCEPT:**

- a- Bronchodilatation
- b- Vasodilatation
- c- Hypokalemia
- d- Relaxation of uterus
- e- Hypoglycemia

**Ans:(e) slide: 7 Lec.2**

## **Lec. 4: Cholinergic Antagonists**

**1. All the following manifestation of atropine poisoning are true EXCEPT:**

- a- Convulsions
- b- Hypothermia
- c- Hallucination
- d- Delirium
- e- Tachycardia

**Ans:(b) slide: 17**

**2. All the following are therapeutic uses of Cholinergic antagonists drugs EXCEPT:**

- a- Parkinson's disease.
- b- Motion sickness.
- c- Bradycardia following MI.
- d- In bronchial asthma.
- e- Benign prostatic hypertrophy

**Ans:(d) slide : 19**

**3. All the following about atropine is correct EXCEPT?**

- a- It is alkaloids obtained from atropine belladone
- b- Considered as prototype for parasympatholytic
- c- Causes mydriasis
- d- Increase lacrimation secretion
- e- Produce central stimulant effect

**Ans:(d) slide : 13**



**4.In belladonna poisoning, the following occur EXCEPT:**

- a. Heart failure
- b. Retention of urine
- c. Hyperthermia with dry red skin
- d. Excitement
- e. Intraventricular conduction defects

**Ans:(e\*) slide :17**

**5.All of the followings pharmacodynamics of anti-muscarinic drugs are true EXCEPT:**

- a- Causes initially central stimulant effects.
- b- Decrease Lacrimation in the eye.
- c- Reduce bronchial secretion.
- d- Decrease heart rate as the result of effects on CVS.
- e- Prolonged intestinal transit time.

**Ans:(d) slide : 7+10**



**6.The following are contra-indications for use of anti-muscarinic drugs EXCEPT? Select one:**

- a. Pyloric stenosis complicating peptic ulcer
- b. Reflux esophagitis
- c. Benign prostatic hypertrophy in elderly
- d. Chronic open-angle glaucoma
- e. Motion sickness

**Ans:(e) slide : 19+20**

**7.Which of the following drugs is antiparkinsonian:**

- a.Oxybutynin
- b.Benztropine
- c.Atropine
- d.Hyoscine
- e.telenzepine

**Ans:(b) slide :22**

## **Lec. 5: ADRENERGIC ANTAGONISTS**

**1.All the of the followings are therapeutic uses of ALPHA- BLOCKERS EXCEPT?**

- a- Prophylaxis of migraine.
- b- Essential hypertension.
- c- Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- d- Pheochromocytoma.
- e- Raynaud disease.

**Ans:(a) slide :5**

**2.All the following are therapeutic uses of PROPRANOLOL EXCEPT?**

- a- Angina pectoris.
- b- Cardiac dysrhythmia.

- c- Bradycardia
- d- Hypertension.
- e- Myocardial infarction

**Ans:(c) slide :11**

ما عليك ال adverse effect لعبي

هو:



**3.Regarding CARVEDILOL, all the following are true EXCEPT:**

- a- it blocks alpha1 receptor.
- b- it blocks beta1 and beta2 receptors.
- c- it produces less bradycardia than other beta blockers.
- d- It has vasodilator effect.
- e- It is contraindicated in hypertension

**Ans:(a) slide : من عالم التبييض و القطاعات:**

**4.In case of hypertension associated with pregnancy, labetalol is used as alternative to the following drug:**

- a. Carvedilol.
- b. Timolol.
- c. Satolol.
- d. Nebivolol.
- e. Methyl Dopa.

**Ans:(b) slide :** من العالم الموازي

**5.case ... insomnia & nightmares:** مهم

a.propranolol --- slide 9

## Lec. 6: Direct & indirect agonists(muscarinic agonists)(parasympathomimetics)

سامحوني فيها هالمحاضرة ♥

و ياريت الدكتور كمان تسامحني بالامتحان

**1.The following are tertiary amines EXCEPT?**

- a. Nicotine
- b. Edrophonium
- c. Benztropine
- d. Pilocarpine
- e. Donepezil

**Ans:(b) slide :28+34**

**1.The followings are irreversible ChE. inhibitors EXCEPT?**

- a- Paraoxon
- b- Sarin
- c- Carbaryl
- d- Disofluorophate DFP
- e- Malaoxon

**Ans:() slide:**

**2.Pralidoxime: which of the following is FALSE?**

- a- reactivates irreversibly inhibited ChE by dephosphorylation
- b- It is effective in restoring activity of ChE at NMJ where atropine does not help

c- is quaternary and synthetic

d- It helps with atropine in restoring activity of Ach. at muscarinic sites

e- it retains its effectiveness up to 20 h after exposure to irreversible ChE inhibitor

**Ans:() slide:**

### **3.The followings match EXCEPT:**

a- Muscarine /// Mushroom poisoning

b- Pilocarpine eyedrops /// First choice drug in acute glaucoma to lower intraocular pressure

c- Nicotine /// Tertiary amine from tobacco leaves

d- Physostigmine /// Carbamate obtained from Calabar beans

e- Methacholine /// Very quickly destroyed by ChE

**Ans:() slide:**

### **4.Which one of the following is FALSE:**

a- In myasthenia gravis, pyridostigmine acts quicker at NMJ than neostigmine

b- Edrophonium can differentiate myasthenic crisis from cholinergic crisis

c- Carbachol eyedrops produce miosis and can be used in glaucoma

d- Block by persistent depolarization does not occur at muscarinic neuroeffector junction

e- Sarin is an alkyl phosphate nerve gas that directly interacts to irreversibly inhibit ChE.

**Ans:() slide:**

### **5.Stimulation of M2 receptors of Ach. results in the following EXCEPT:**

a- Decrease in cAMP in cardiac muscle

b- Decrease in force of contraction of heart and stroke volume

c- Decrease in release of acetylcholine from cholinergic nerve endings in intestine

d- Bradycardia

e- Vasodilation

**Ans:() slide:**

## 5. Which one of the following is FALSE:

- a. true ChE is present at cholinergic synapses at neuro-effector junctions
- b. Ach. is quickly hydrolyzed by true ChE in about 100 micro sec
- c. Succinylcholine is quickly hydrolyzed by pseudo-ChE at NMJ
- d. Effect of d-tubocurarine at NMJ can be reversed by neostigmine
- e. Pralidoxime can reactivate ChE at NMJ if given early in poisoning with organophosphate insecticides

**Ans:(e) slide:**

## 6. The following match EXCEPT:

- a. Muscarine - Mushroom poisoning
- b. Deadly night shade - Belladonna alkaloids
- c. Pilocarpus jaborandi - Pilocarpine
- d. Calabar beans – Neostigmine
- e. Hyoscyamus niger - Scopolamine

**Ans:(d) slide:**

## 7. Donepezil: Which of the following is FALSE?

- a- is a carbamate
- b- increases acetylcholine content in brain
- c- is metabolized by liver but is not hepatotoxic
- d- causes muscarinic effect in CNS more than in peripheral tissues
- e- can improve memory and cognition in Alzheimer's disease

**Ans:(a) slide:**

**Pathology**

# Lec. 1: Neuroscience Pathology

## Archives:

1. **محذوف** Within 12 hours of an irreversible hypoxic-ischemic insult, this cell body shrinks, the nucleus is pyknotic, the nucleolus disappears, the cytoplasm shows intense eosinophilia and Nissl substance is lost. What is this cell type most likely to be?

- a- Astrocyte
- b- Endothelial cell
- C- Neuron
- d- Microglia
- e- Oligodendroglia

**Ans:(c) slide:4**

2. **محذوف** Activated after injury for scar and repair, this cell undergoes both hypertrophy and hyperplasia, where the nucleus enlarges and the nucleolus becomes prominent. The cytoplasm expands with bright pink hue extending multiple processes. What is this cell type most likely to be?

- a- Astrocyte
- b- Endothelial
- c - Neuron
- d. Microglia
- e- Oligodendroglia

**Ans:(a) slide:6**

3. **One of the following diseases is associated with early onset in trisomy 21 individuals (Down syndrome)?**

- a- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis
- b- Parkinson Disease

c- Wernicke encephalopathy

d- Huntington Disease

e- Alzheimer Disease

**Ans:(e) slide:25**

#### **4. the Wrong statement about alzheimer's disease :**

a. death due to infection

b. altered mood and behavior.

c. Macro: cortical atrophy

d. intracellular amyloid and extracellular tau

e.in early life associated with Down syndrome

**Ans:(d) slide:31**

**5.A 69 year old female referred to the specialty memory clinic from neurology with a 2-year history memory loss, and executive function loss. Word finding and reading/writing skills were noted to have deteriorated in the preceding 6 months according to her husband. She also stopped driving her car about 6 months.**

**Magnetic resonance imaging scan revealed mild generalized cortical atrophy.**

**Which of the following mechanisms is most likely responsible for her disease:**

a- Aggregation of Huntington

b- Aggregation of Amyloid beta (AB) peptide

c- Autoimmune response against components of the myelin sheath

d- Loss of upper motor neurons in the cerebral cortex

e- Dopaminergic neurons degeneration

**Ans:(b) slide : 25**

**6.A 29 year-old female was biking with her husband. She was experiencing difficulty reading signs and difficulty using her arms while steering her bike, then**

suddenly she felt severely fatigued. Visual disturbances and weaknesses persisted for-a few days, eventually affecting her productivity at work, prompting a visit to her family physician. MRI findings revealed plaques in the corpus callosum and periventricular white matter. Which of the following mechanisms is most likely responsible for her disease:

- a- Aggregation of Amyloid beta (AB) peptide
- b- Aggregation of Huntingtin
- C- Autoimmune response against components of the myelin sheath
- d- Loss of upper motor neurons in the cerebral cortex
- e- Dopaminergic neurons degeneration

**Ans:(c) slide : 12**

لما تخربط بين رايك و ليفك بالامتحان...المريض :



**أسئلة خارجية:**



**1.The virus that causes demyelinating diseases is :**

- a.cosavirus A
- b.coxsachievirus
- c.Hepatitis A
- d.polyomavirus
- e.Hepatitis b

**Ans:(d) slide:14**

**2.the Wrong statement about Multiple Sclerosis (MS):**

- a.autoimmune disease.
- b.patchy white matter lesions
- c. affected Female more than male
- d.rare after the age of 50
- e.After the episodes , there is a complete recovery

**Ans:(e) slide:16**

**3.the Wrong statement about Multiple Sclerosis (MS):**

- a. In The active stage axons are relatively preserved.
- b.bilateral visual impairment
- c.increased immunoglobulin
- d.motor & sensory impairment
- e.moderate pleocytosis

**Ans:(b) slide:20**

**4.The percentage of people expected to develop Alzheimer's disease from the age of 60 to 64 is:**

- a. 47%
- b. 1%
- c.10%

d. 73%

e. 20%

**Ans:(b) slide:25**

### Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

Active plaques	Inactive plaques(quiescent )
myelin is completely absent	little to no myelin
abundant foamy macrophages; lymphocytes	no macrophage(inflammatory cells slowly disappear)
Active on small veins	↓ oligodendrocyte
continuous myelin breakdown	reactive gliosis(astrocytes)
Axon : Almost normal	↓↓↓↓ Axon

## Lec. 2: Parkinson Disease and ...

**1.One of the following is CORRECT about Thiamine (Vitamin B1) deficiency?**

- a- Thiamine deficiency result from gastric disorders such as chronic gastritis
- b- Untreated Korsakoff syndrome leads to the irreversible Wernicke encephalopathy.
- c- Wernicke encephalopathy is associated with memory impairment.
- d- Korsakoff syndrome is the acute phase of the encephalopathy
- e- Korsakoff syndrome is reversible when treated with thiamine

**Ans:(a) slide : 20**

**2.One of the following pairs between the neurodegenerative disease and the main location for the CNS injury is WRONGLY matched:**

- a- Wernicke encephalopathy: mammillary bodies
- b- Huntington Disease: Caudate and putamen.
- c- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: Anterior horn cells
- d- Parkinson Disease: Striatum.
- e- Alzheimer Disease: Frontal and temporal lobes(lec.1 slide 29)

**Ans:(d) slide : 3**

**3.One of the following pairs between the disease and anatomic region primarily affected by the disease is **WRONGLY** matched?**

- a. Huntington Disease //// Caudate nucleus.
- b. Alzheimer Disease //// Frontal and temporal lobes.
- c. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis //// Betz cells.
- d. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculopathy /// Peripheral nerves.
- e. Parkinson Disease //// Striatal neurons

**Ans:(e) slide : 3**

نفسی مره اذاکر مرض ومقعدش  
اتخیل ان اعراضه عندي:



**4.One of the following pairs between neurological diseases and their characteristic clinical presentations is **WRONGLY** matched?**

- a. Multiple sclerosis - Unilateral visual impairment.

- b. Korsakoff syndrome - Confabulation.
- c. Huntington disease - jerky dystonic movements.
- d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis - Slowness of voluntary movement.
- e. Parkinson disease - Pill-rolling tremor

**Ans:(d) slide : 18**

**5.Anticipation typically occurs with disorders that are caused by a trinucleotide repeat expansion. The number of repeats can change as the gene is passed from parent, which leads to more severe and early- onset signs and symptoms. Which of the following diseases is associated with this Phenomenon:**

- a- Alzheimer Disease
- b- Parkinson Disease
- c- Wernicke encephalopathy
- d- Huntington Disease
- e- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

**Ans:(d) slide :11**

## **Lec. 3: neuropathies**

**1.A 26 years old female was admitted to hospital having sustained a deep laceration to the forearm following a road traffic accident. On examination there is loss of sensation over the lateral palm, including the thumb and first two fingers of her hand. Which of the following pathologic changes will most likely result distally in the forearm structure that was injured to produce this finding on examination:**

- a- Fibrinoid necrosis.
- b- Coagulative necrosis.
- c- Wallerian degeneration.
- d- Segmental demyelination.
- e- Chronic inflammation.

**Ans:(c) slide :4**

**3.One of the following pair between the diseases or injuries and their neuropathies anatomic patterns is INCORRECTLY matched:**

- a- Blunt trauma affecting radial nerve injury/// Simple mononeuropathy
- b- Carpal tunnel syndrome /// Simple mononeuropathy
- c- Vasculitis // Mononeuritis multiplex
- d- Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy /// Polyneuropathies
- e- Guillain-Barre Syndrome /// Mononeuritis multiplex

**Ans:(e) slide : 13**

**4.An 11-year-old boy is referred to the pediatric surgery department with left psoas muscle mass. The histopathologic result confirmed the diagnosis of a Neurofibroma (Psoas biopsy). The disease started in Childhood with the appearance of multiple hyper pigmented skin macules. Lisch nodules were noticed on the iris of both eyes. This disease represents a major risk factor for development of which of the following tumors:**

- a- Meningiomas
- b- Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors
- C- Acoustic neuroma
- d- Ependymomas
- e- Schwannomas

**Ans:(b) slide : 31**

**5. 35-year-old male who sustained a road traffic accident suffers a deep laceration in the forearm, physical examination revealed loss of sensation over the lateral palm. Which of the following pathologic changes will most likely result distally in the forearm structure that was injured to produce his physical finding? Select one:**

- a. Segmental demyelination.
- b. Wallerian degeneration.
- c. Coagulative necrosis.
- b. Onion bulbs.
- e. Chronic immune mediated inflammation

**Ans:(b) slide :4**

# Biochemistry

## Lec. 1+2: Biochemistry of Vision

### Archives:

**1. One of the following is NOT TRUE regarding the phototransduction process?**

- a- The visual pigment is photobleached only in present of bright light
- b- The active rhodopsin contains all the trans retinal form of vitamin A
- c- The light should pass through the thickness of the retina to reach the photoreceptor cells
- d- Rhodopsin is GPCR with its ligand pre-bound
- e- In complete darkness, photoreceptor cells are depolarized and release inhibitory neurotransmitters

**Ans:(c) slide:** 14 يمكن نفسها النقطة الثانية بسلاميد

**2. Color blindness is due to defect in?**

- a-Rods
- b-Cones
- c-Rods and Cones
- d-Rhodopsin
- e-Aqueous humor

**Ans:(b) slide:10**

**3. The rate limiting step involved in the visual pigment regeneration process is?**

- a-The reduction of all trans retinal to all trans retinol
- b-The oxidation of 11-cis retinol to 11-cis retinal

- c-The esterification of all trans retinol to all trans retinyl ester
- d-The isomerization of all trans retinyl ester to 11-cis retinol
- e-The cleavage of the schiff base bond

**Ans:(d) slide:23**

**4.In Rods, the cytoplasmic level of cGMP is high in absence of stimulus:**

- a-Due to dark current
- b-Because the rate of synthesis of cGMP by phosphodiesterase enzyme is high
- c-Due to the influx of Na<sup>+</sup> ions
- d-Because phosphodiesterase enzyme is switched off
- e-Because guanylyl cyclase is inactive

**Ans:(d) slide:20**

**5.The photobleached pigment is \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- a. Rhodopsin
- b. Iodopsin
- c. Photopsin
- d. Meta-rhodopsin II
- e. 11-cis retinol

**Ans:(d) slide:22**

**لما أشرب كاسة مي بالشتا :**



## 6. 2nd messenger of phototransduction :

- a. cyclic AMP
- b. cyclic GMP
- c. IP3

**Ans:(b) slide:20**

## 7.How retina involoved in the visual pathway?

**a.Has the 1st and 2nd photoreceptors**

## 8.rods and cones are similar in :

**a.activation of 11 cis retinol to retinal(slide 8+10)**  
the same light sensitive moiety( retinal )!! نفس المعنى

## 9.the cell that depolarized in resting state without stimulate photoreceptor cell ?

**a. bipolar cell (slide 16 )** حكتها بالمحاضرة

## 10.visual adaptation mean :

**a.time needed to adapt to new intensity(slide 24)**

## 11.selective PDE4 inhibitor?(slide 20)

# Lec. 3: Taste and Smell

## 1.The depolarization of olfactory receptor cell is further amplified by:

- a- Outflux Of Cl<sup>-</sup> ions
- b- Outflux Of K<sup>+</sup> ions
- c- Outflux Of Ca<sup>++</sup> ions
- d- Influx of Cl<sup>-</sup> ions
- e- Influx of K<sup>+</sup> ions



**Ans:(a) slide:27**

**2.One of the followings is NOT TRUE regarding taste bud components:**

- a- Taste receptor cells are modified neuroepithelial cells which are innervated by nerve fibers at the basal end
- b- Taste pore is close to the apical end of the taste receptor cells
- c- Basal cells are epithelial cells which migrate from adjacent tissue and replace old supporting cells every 10 days
- d- Microvilli contains ion channels or GPCR receptors
- e- Tastants are chemical compounds which can stimulate taste receptor cells through binding to specific receptors on the surface of microvilli

**Ans:(c) slide : 9**

**3.Which of the following could be detected on the back of dorsum of the tongue?**

- a- Sweet
- b- Sour
- c- Bitter
- d- Salty
- e- Umami

**Ans:(c) slide : 12** و حسب ما اذكر قالت محذوف

**4.Sweet taste is mediated by :**

- a-cGMP response only
- b-cAMP response only
- c-IP3 response only
- d-Both cAMP and IP3 responses
- e-Both cAMP and cGMP responses

**Ans:(d) slide : 18**

**5.The second messenger which mediates the bitter taste is \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- a. CAMP
- b. CGMP

- C. IP3
- d. PIP2
- e. ATP

**Ans:(c) slide : 17**

**6.The olfactory receptor cells are examples of -----neurons?**

- a- Sensory
- b- Multipolar
- c- Association
- d- Bipolar
- e- Inhibitory

**Ans:(d) slide : 23**

**7.site of receptor for smell :**

**a.at the apical of olfactory cell (slide 23)**

**8. IP3 second messenger in:**

**a. both sweet and bitter (slide 17+18)**

**9.Which of the following is not associated with sour taste?**

**a. G-protein(slide 16)**

## Microbiology

المايكرو فيها اختلاف مع السلايدات القديمة فمش كل خيارات السؤال

مطلوبة

**Lec. 1: Group B Streptococcus**

# Archives:

## 1.The following are true about leprosy EXCEPT?

- a-It is caused by acid fast bacteria.
- b-It causes facial nerve palsy.(slide 25)
- c-Tuberculoid leprosy occurs in patients with poor cellular immunity.
- d-More bacilli are found in the skin of patients with lepromatous leprosy than tuberculoid leprosy.
- e-granuloma is a feature of tuberculoid leprosy.

**Ans:(c) slide:18**

**2.A 2 days old premature baby boy born to 22-year-old woman developed pneumonia, the mother was healthy but after the premature delivery she showed the symptoms of urinary tract infection. The blood specimen was taken from the baby, beta hemolytic growth of bacteria was observed in the culture plate. Which could be the possible pathogen that might have transferred from the mother to the baby and caused infection?**

- a- Streptococcus pyogenes.
- b- Streptococcus agalactiae.
- c- Enterococcus faecalis.
- d- Streptococcus bovis.
- e-Streptococcus pneumoniae

**Ans:(b) slide: 2 + 6**

## 3.Mycobacterium leprae, one is TRUE?

- a. Gram negative bacteria
- b. Acid fast bacilli
- c. Extracellular bacteria
- d. Causes beta hemolysis on blood agar

**Ans:(b) slide: 15**

**4.All the given are the distinguishing characteristics of GBS**

**EXCEPT?**

- a.Late sepsis >> 1-3 months
- b.Early sepsis >> first week of life
- c.it's toxin binds to IgG and IgM antibodies
- d.encapsulated
- e.narrow zone of beta-hemolysis

**Ans:(a) slide: 7**

**أسئلة خارجية:**

**1.christie Atkins Munch-Petersen Test used to detect :**

- a.Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- b.M.leprae
- c.Coxsackie B virus.
- d.Streptococcus agalactiae
- e.Coxsackie A virus.

**Ans:(d) slide: 10**

**2.Hippurate Hydrolysis Test used to detect :**

- a.Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- b.M.leprae
- c.Coxsackie B virus.
- d.Streptococcus agalactiae
- e.Coxsackie A virus.

**Ans:(d) slide: 12**

**3.All the given are the distinguishing characteristics of leprosy disease EXCEPT:**

- a.Only few from who exposed to infection develop the disease
- b.People are no longer infectious
- c.the exit routes are the skin
- d. the most likely entry is upper respiratory tract
- e.affected females more than males

**Ans:(e) slide: 18**

**4.after 48 hrs of Injection by Lepromin test intradermally , the size of nodule to approve the Positive reaction is :**

- a. 10 mm
- b. 5 mm
- c. 0.5 mm
- d. 1 mm
- e. 0.1mm

**Ans:(a) slide: 30**

## **Lec. 2: ENTEROVIRUSES**

\*المايكرو فيها اختلاف عن السنوات الماضية

### **Archives:**

**1.Regarding poliovirus and poliovirus vaccines, which one of the following is MOST ACCURATE?**

- a- Poliovirus is sensitive to acidic pH.

b- Poliovirus remains latent within sensory ganglia, and reactivation occurs primarily in immunocompromised patients.

c- Reversion of serotype 3 to virulence could occur with the oral Sabin vaccine that can cause paralytic polio.

d- Serotype 3 of poliovirus is the most virulent type.

e- Being given orally considered an advantage for the killed Salk vaccine

**Ans:( ) slide:**

## **2.All are true about poliovirus, EXCEPT?**

a. Type I is responsible for most epidemics.

b. It is transmitted by feco-oral route.

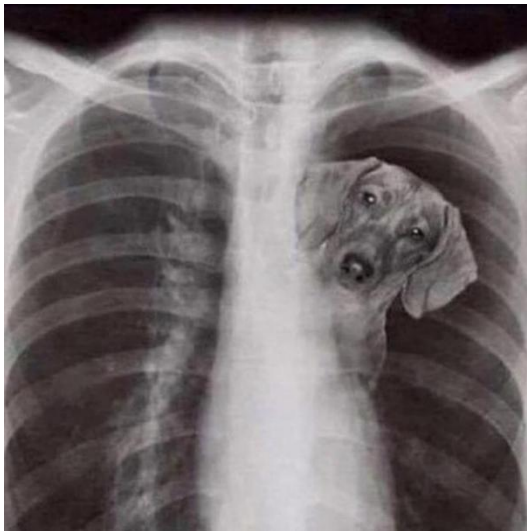
c. Type I responsible for vaccine paralytic poliomyelitis.

d. Asymptomatic infections are common in children.

e. No permanent carrier in poliovirus infection

**Ans:(c) slide:**

**\*according to the type of syndrome that represent in the X-Ray ,  
which one is true?**



a. Dog zankation syndrome

b. Related to the medical student

- c. The patient cannot live without it
- d. Come on exam nights

**e. All are right**

**3. A preschool day care has reported that the majority of the children are complaining of sore throats. A closer examination of the situation indicates that they also have slight fevers and vesicular lesions (some of which have ulcerated) on their pharyngeal mucosa together with vesicular rash on the hands and feet. The most likely cause is -----?**

- a- Enterovirus 68.
- b- Enterovirus 70.
- c- Coxsackie A virus.
- d- Coxsackie B virus.
- e- Poliovirus.

**Ans:(c) slide: 12**

## **Lec. 3: Rabies , Arboviruses and Prions**

*\*المايكرو فيها اختلاف عن السنوات الماضية*

**1. Each of the following statements concerning rabies and rabies virus is correct EXCEPT?**

- a- The virus has a lipoprotein envelope and single-stranded RNA as its genome.
- b- The virus has a single serotype.
- c- Its transmission could be through non-bite exposure.
- d- The virion contains an RNA polymerase.
- e- Infected neurons contain intra-nuclear inclusion bodies called Negri bodies

**Ans:(e) slide: 5**

**2. Regarding prions, which one of the following is the MOST ACCURATE?**

- a-The genome of prions consists of a negative-polarity RNA that has a defective polymerase gene.
- b-Abnormal prion protein is associated with the cell membrane.
- c-Prion proteins are encoded by cellular genes.
- d-The main host defense against prions consists of an inflammatory response.
- e-Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is a disease of cattle caused by the ingestion of sheep brain mixed into cattle feed

**Ans:(c) slide: 29**

### **3.Each of the following statements concerning the rabies vaccine for use in humans is correct EXCEPT?**

- a- The vaccine contains inactivated rabies virus.
- b- If your patient is bitten by a wild animal, the rabies vaccine should be given.
- c- When the vaccine is used for post-exposure prophylaxis, rabies immune globulin should also be given.
- d- The virus in the vaccine is grown in nerve tissue cell cultures, thus decreasing the risk of allergic encephalomyelitis.
- e- Pre-exposure vaccination given in three doses plus a booster dose every two years

**Ans:(d) !**

### **5.Alphavirus causes which one of the following viral diseases:**

- a- West Nile virus disease
- b- Western equine encephalitis
- c- St. Louis encephalitis
- d- Dengue
- e- Yellow fever

**Ans:(b) slide:19**

### **7.wrong about rabies:**

**a. 450mm/day !!!!**

### **8.Which of the following is wrong about prions?**

**a. Has nucleic acid (slide 29)**



# Lec. 4: Clostridium tetani

\*الميكرو فيها اختلاف عن السنوات الماضية

**1.All are types of exotoxin associated with botulism EXCEPT?**

- a-Type A
- b-Type B
- c-Type E
- d-Type G
- e-Tetanolysin

**Ans:(e) slide: 22**

**2.All the following are characteristics of tetanospasmin EXCEPT?**

- a- It is a heat-labile protein.
- b- It is a neurotoxin.
- c- It can be toxoided.
- d- It enhances the release of glycine and gamma-amino butyric acid.
- e- It rapidly fixed to gangliosides

**Ans:(d) slide: 7 !**

**3.Clostridium botulinum associated foodborne illness can occur within 18-24 hours of ingestion of a toxin produced by the bacteria in food. Which of the following is NOT the symptom associated with C. botulinum toxin?**

- a- Poor vision
- b- Fever
- c- Difficulty swallowing
- d- Bulbar paralysis
- e- Urinary retention

**Ans:(e) slide: !!**

الطلاب بالمدرج منهم اللي بحضروا محاضرات و ملتزمين و اللي عاملين شلة و اللي نايمين..  
طلاب اخر مقعد :



#### 4. Clostridium tetani, one is WRONG?

- a. Motile bacteria
- b. Has a vaccine
- c. Incubation period ranges between 3 days — 3 weeks
- d. Patient with generalized tetanus should be treated in the ward under light
- e. In generalized tetanus, the patient's sensation is intact

**Ans:() slide: 12 !!!**

#### 5. All the following are the preventive measures for Tetanus EXCEPT:

- a-Active immunization of toxoids.
- b-Prophylactic use of antitoxin.
- c-Administration of Bacitracin.
- d-Vaccine Boosters every 10 years.
- e-Caring of unhealed umbilical stump.

**Ans:() slide: 17 !!**

6.case: infant with changed in cry , his mom feeding him with hony :

**a.boutelinum**

**8.Botulinism** : inhibit the Ach release (slide 22)

## Embryo

### Lec. 1:PHARYNGEAL APPARATUS

**1.Which of the followings arise from the first pharyngeal arch:**

- a- Stapedius muscles
- b- Styloid process
- c- Cricoid cartilage
- d- Malleolus
- e- Cricothyroid muscle

**Ans:(d) slide: 11**

**2.The palatine tonsil is developed from -----?**

- a- The first pharyngeal arch
- b- The 2nd pharyngeal pouch
- c- The 2nd pharyngeal arch
- d- The 2nd pharyngeal cleft
- e- The 3rd pharyngeal pouch

**Ans:(b) slide: 15**

**3-The inner layer of tympanic membrane is developed from:**

- a-The first pharyngeal pouch
- b-The 2nd pharyngeal pouch
- c-The 2nd pharyngeal arch
- d-The 2nd pharyngeal cleft
- e-The 3rd pharyngeal pouch

**Ans:(a) slide: 15**

**4-Which of the followings arise from the 4th pharyngeal arch?**

- a-Stapedius muscles

- b-Styloid process
- c-Cricoid cartilage
- d-Malleolus
- e-Cricothyroid muscle

**Ans:(e) slide: 13**

**5.The palatine tonsils arise from \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- a. The first pharyngeal arch
- b. The first pouch
- c. The first cleft
- d. The second pouch
- e. The third pharyngeal arch

**Ans:(d) slide: 15**

**6.The incus of the middle ear arises from ? Select one:**

- a. The first pharyngeal arch
- b. The maxillary process
- c. The third pharyngeal arch
- d. The mandibular process
- e. The fourth pharyngeal arch

**Ans:(a) slide: 11**

**لما تروح تطلب تحديد من الدكتورة أ :**



## Lec. 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE FACE

### 1. Unilateral cleft palate is due to -----?

- a- Failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other in the midline and with the primary palate on both side
- b- Failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other in the midline and with the primary palate on left side
- c- Failure of fusion of the two mandibular processes of the maxilla with each other in the midline and with the primary palate on one side
- d- Failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other in the midline
- e- Failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other in the lateral and with the primary palate on one side

**Ans:(b) slide:15**

### 2. The nasolacrimal groove lies between -----?

- a- Medial nasal process and maxillary process
- b- Lateral nasal process and maxillary bone
- c- Lateral nasal process and mandibular process
- d- Lateral nasal process and maxillary process
- e- Median nasal process and maxillary process

**Ans:(d) slide: 10**

### 3. All the followings from inter maxillary segment EXCEPT?

- a- Anterior part of nasal septum
- b- Primary palate
- c- Bones carries canine
- d- Philtrum
- e- Posterior part of nasal septum

**Ans:(c) slide: 8**

### 4. Median harelip is due to?

- a- Failure of fusion of lateral with medial nasal processes

- b-Failure of fusion of two medial nasal processes
- c-Failure of fusion of two lateral nasal processes
- d-Failure of fusion of two median nasal processes
- e-Failure of fusion of two mandibular processes

**Ans:(b) slide: 12**

**لما حد يسالك شو بتدرس :**



**\*5.Median cleft palate means ?**

- a. Failure of descend of the nasal septum
- b. Failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other
- c. Failure of formation of the two palatine processes of the maxilla
- d. Failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other and with the primary palate on one side
- e. Failure of fusion of the two palatine processes of the maxilla with each other and with the primary palate on both sides

**Ans:(c\*) slide: 15**

**ماا ندري :**

**\*Dropping of shoulderis caused by injury of?**

**\*Head injury that causes increased depolarization of vagus results in : increased motility in gastrointestinal tract**

\*Not longitudinal fasciculus : sympathetic

\*Stocking and gloves distribution is seen in peripheral neurons

## Medicine

**1-Which of the following IS NOT Characteristic for paralytic squint?**

- a-Paralysis of one or more of the extraocular muscles
- b-Can be caused by elevated ICP (intracranial pressure)
- c-Stable angle of eye deviation in all positions of gaze
- d-Paralysis of abducent nerve will result in failure of eye abduction
- e-Paralysis of trochlear will result in vertical diplopia

**Ans:(c) slide: 61**

**2-Which of the injury of the following nerve leading to diplopia?**

- a- Oculomotor
- b- Trochlear
- c- Nasociliary
- d- Abducent
- e- Ophthalmic

**Ans:(b) slide: 61**

**3.Which of the following is the best position to examine the function of inferior oblique muscle?**

- a.Elevation in abducted position
- b.Depression in abducted position
- c.Depression in adducted position
- d.Elevation in adducted position
- e.Depression in vertical position

**Ans:(a) slide: 15**

**4- Medial squint is the result of injury of which nerve -----?**

- a- Oculomotor

- b- Trochlear
- c- Nasociliary
- d- Abducent
- e- Ophthalmic

**Ans:(d)** حل الأرشيف

## Surgery

**1.All the following are variants of Guillain-Barre Syndrome EXCEPT?**

- a- Acute inflammatory demyelinating neuropath
- b- Acute motor and sensory axonal neuropathy
- c- Miller Fisher Syndrome
- d- Multifocal motor neuropathy
- e- Panautonomic neuropathy

**Ans:(d) slide: 11**

**2.All the following are manifestation of autonomic neuropathy EXCEPT?**

- a-Orthostatic hypotension
- b-Arrythmias
- c-Impotence
- d-Urine incontinence
- e-Clonus

**Ans:(e) slide:15**

لا تنسوني من دعوة طيبة  
♥ زميلكم اباد