

CNS-Pathology

Archive

Lecture 2

CNS pathology 2

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Vessel involved in fronto-temporal epidural hematoma

Middle meningeal a

Fibrosis of subdural hematoma occurs in?

2nd month

Reversible altered brain function?

Concussion

Which of the following has slowly evolving neurological symptoms?

- Subdural trauma or injury
- Epidural
- Subarachnoid

ans: a

Hypertension May cause all of the following except?

- Lacunar infarct
- Acute hypertensive encephalopathy
- Primary angiitis of the CNS
- Rupture of small vessels
- Intraparenchymal hemorrhage

ans: c

A 21 year-old-women incurs a blow to her head from a fall. She has loss of consciousness for 5 minutes. On examination her deep tendon reflexes are diminished. A head CT scan 6 hours later shows no abnormalities. She recovers over the next week, with no neurological deficits, but cannot remember this event. Which of the following is the most likely consequence from her injury?

Select one:

- a. a. Epidural hematoma.
- b. B. Atherosclerosis.
- c. C. Contusion.
- d. D. Concussion.
- e. E. Subdural Hematoma

ans: d

Which of the following regarding traumatic vascular lesions of the brain is correct?

- a. The middle meningeal vein is vulnerable to injury and mostly affected in the epidural hematoma.
- b. The subdural hematoma may expand rapidly and constitutes a neurosurgical emergency.
- c. In children, both epidural and subdural hematomas are common and associated with skull fracture.
- d. The risk of repeat bleeding in subdural hematoma is greatest in the first few days after the initial hemorrhage.
- e. The most symptoms associated with subdural hematoma are nonlocalizing neurologic manifestations.

ans: e

