

QUIZ TIME ARCHIVE

SUBJECT:

PATHO

طوفان الارقصى

1. 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

2. 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

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

4. the Wrong statement about alzheimer's disease :

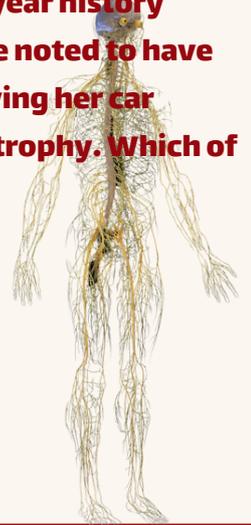
- a. death due to infection
- b. altered mood and behavior.
- c. Macro: cortical atrophy
- d. intracellular amyloid and extracellular tau المفروض العكس عشان تكون صح بس مش مفصل بمحاضرة الدكتورة
- e. in early life associated with Down syndrome

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

Lec 1



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

All of the following are neurodegenerative diseases except :

Multiple sclerosis

All true about multiple sclerosis except :

- 1. female more than male 2:1
- 2. active phase there is decrease in inflammatory cell and little to no myelin

Ans: b

Most common demyelinating disease → multiple sclerosis

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

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

ans: d

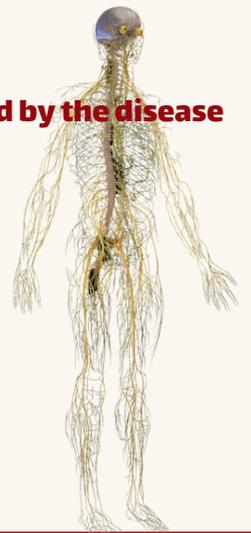
3. One of the following pairs between the disease and anatomic region primarily affected by the disease is WRONGLY matched?

- 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

Lec 1

Lec 2



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. weakness of the muscles
- e. Parkinson disease - Pill-rolling tremor....

ans: d

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

All true about Korsakoff syndrome except:

acute

All of the following are associated with wernicke encephalopathy except?

Vit. B12

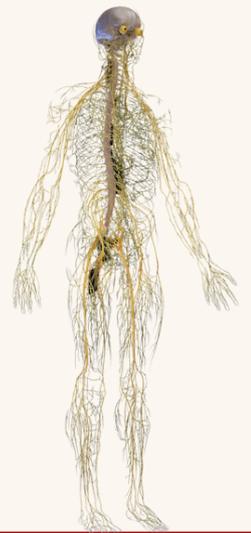
Which of the following is demyelinating disease?

Multiple sclerosis

12- Which of the following disease associated with down syndrome?

Alzheimer disease

Lec 2



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 /I/ 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

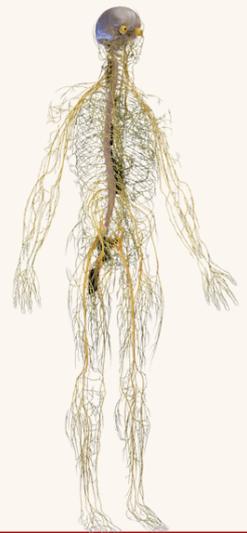
Ans: b (slide : 31)

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)

Lec 3



:stocking and glove pattern causes

Polyneuropathy

Not archive

years old patient come to clinic with weakness and diminished reflexes, lab investigation shows 23 elevated CSF pretein level and you know from history that he had diarrhea last week, what is your procedure

A- dialysis

B- antibiotic

* C- plasmaphoresis

ans: c

