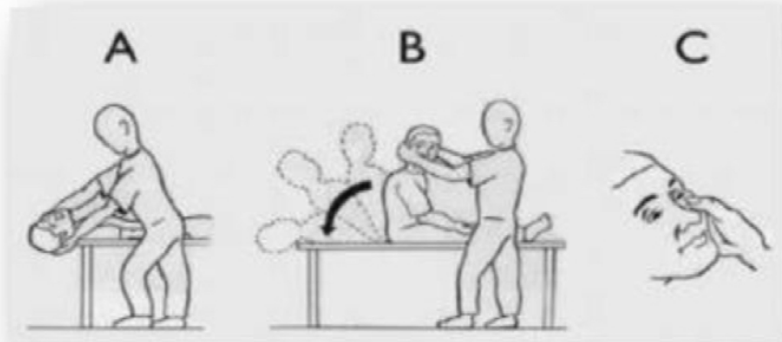


What is the name of test?

Dix-Hallpike maneuver



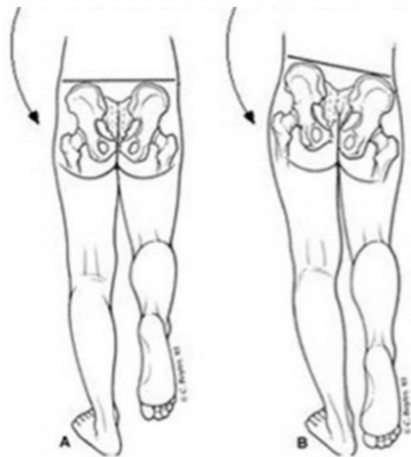
Which of the following is true ?

- the patient lost his balance when closing his eyes after standing ,this is mean positive romberg test



What is the name of test?

Trendelenburg's test



Q5- This test called ?

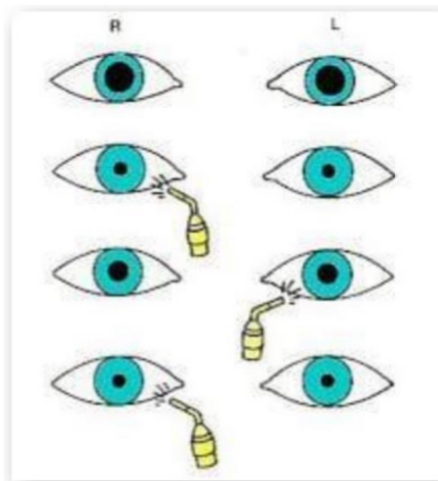
- A. Tandem test
- B. Romberg's test
- C. Trendelenburg's test
- D. Heel-knee-shin test
- E. Babinski's sign



All of the followings are true
except :

- swinging test is more sensitive than
direct pupillary reflex
- Occlomotor lesion cause this , (مش اكيد ,
احترنا بين الاجابتين المكتوبات)

ناسي باقي الخيارات بس كانوا صح



Which nerve is affected?

Abducent nerve



Where is the lesion ?
Right vagus



What is the nerve that supplies this area highlighted in (A) ?

Deep peroneal nerve

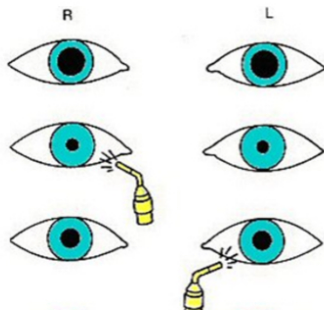


What is the name of this case?
Horner syndrome



4-What is the cause for this ?

- A. Right optic neuritis
- B. **Left optic neuritis**
- C. Right oculomotor palsy
- D. Left oculomotor palsy
- E. Horner's syndrome



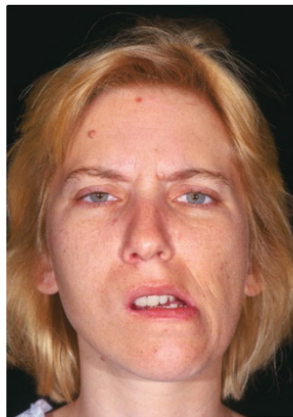
5- if this test is positive what does it mean:

Otoliths in **posterior** semicircular canal



7-what is the affected muscle?

- A. **Left pterygoid muscle**
- B. Right pterygoid muscle
- C. Left buccinator
- D. Right buccinator
- E. Left temporalis



- 22 Which of the following can not be found in this patient:

- a. Hoarseness
- b. aphasia
- c. Loss of gag reflex
- d. Palate collapse



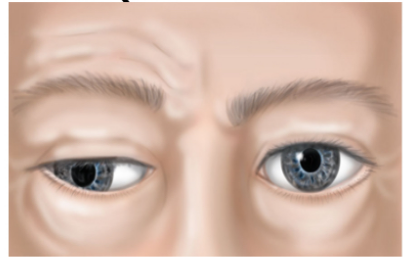
- e. **Loss of taste sensation in the posterior 1/3 of the tongue**

- 26 The patient has fever and nuchal rigidity, what is the name of the test?

- A. Leg raise test
- B. Brudzinski test
- C. **Kernig test**
- D. Babinski test
- E. Hoffman test



- 40 wrong about this palsy ?
Ptosis due to muller weakness



Q3-This test is used for detect the function of:

- A. **Right cerebellum**
- B. Left cerebellum
- C. Right cerebral
- D. Left cerebral
- E. Dorsal columns



Q11- All the following conditions are associated with Horner except:

- A. Cervical spine injury
- B. Carotid aneurysm
- C. Tumor in the apex of the lung
- D. Posterior neck trauma
- E. **Non-reactive pupil**



Q15- This test used to diagnose ?

- A. Meniere's disease
- B. **BPPV**
- C. Vestibular neuritis
- D. Acoustic neuroma
- E. Central vertigo



Q27- Which of the following can not be found in this patient:

- a. Hoarseness
- b. Dysphagia
- c. Nasal regurgitation of food
- d. Palate collapse
- e. **Absent jaw reflex**



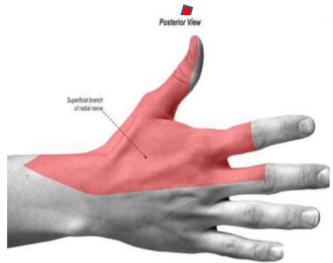
Q29- The lesion is may one of the following except?

- A. Right medial rectus
- B. **Left medial rectus**
- C. Myasthenia gravis
- D. Space-occupying lesion
- E. Increased ICP



Q39- Sensation loss over the area shown in the picture, where is the lesion?

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. **Radial nerve**
- D. Anterior interosseous nerve
- E. C7/T1 disc prolapse



Q40- Which nerve is affected?

- A. **Long thoracic nerve**
- B. Dorsal scapular nerve
- C. Suprascapular nerve
- D. Axillary nerve
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve



Q35: patient is asked to look to the right , the lesion is in ?

- A. **Right abducent palsy**
- B. Left abducent palsy
- C. Right INO
- D. Left INO
- E. Bilateral INO



patient in resting position , Which
median nerve nerve is affected?



Which sign

- **brudinizki**

