

Neuromedicine rouh Archive

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Vascular disease and hemorrhage

① CT shows :

- A) subarachnoid hemorrhage
- B) subdural hematoma
- C) interstitial edema
- D) cytotoxic edema
- E) intracerebral hematoma

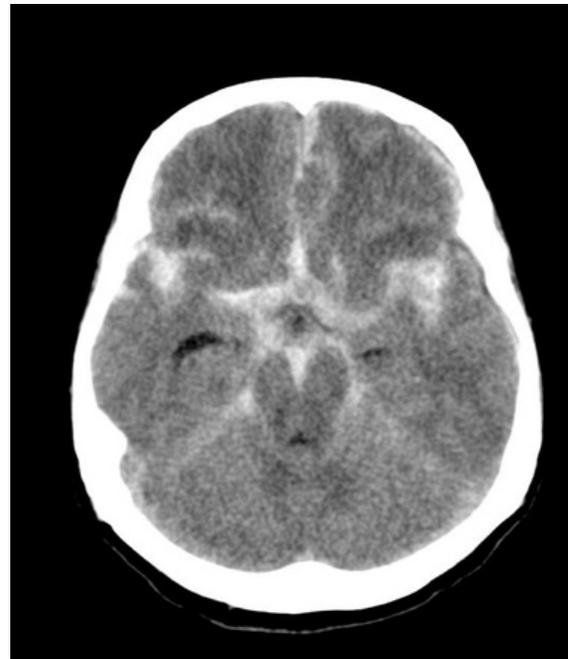
Ans: B



② All be used in management of this case except

- A) analgesia
- B) nimodipine
- C) aspirin
- D) strict blood management
- E) antiepileptic drug

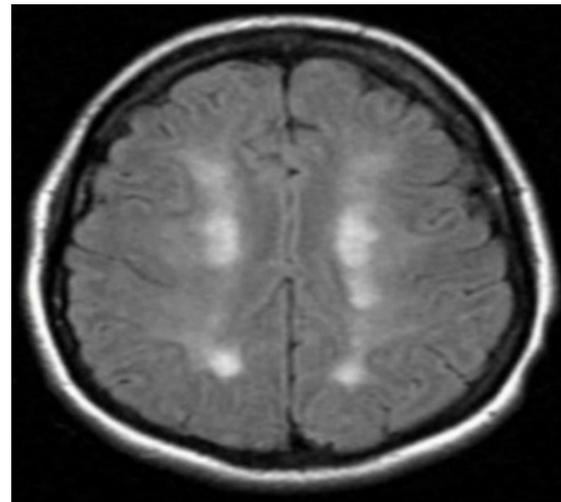
Ans: C



③ Patient with severe hypertension and ischemic heart disease, what is the cause for lesion

- A) severe hypotension
- B) vasculitis
- C) encephalitis

Ans: A



Neurology and pregnancy

one is TRUE?

- A) prednisolone is category D
- B) magnesium sulfate can be used in myasthenia gravis women with eclampsia in caution
- C) advise women with epilepsy should not be pregnant
- D) MS drugs in pregnant women should be stopped
- E) migraine prophylactic drug in pregnancy should not be stopped

Ans: D

one is TRUE?

- A) She should stop her antiepileptic medication during pregnancy
- B) She should be advised not to get pregnant
- C) Myasthenia gravis is associated with improved maternal health
- D) Steroid is class D medication
- E) The treatment of leukoencephalopathy is by blood pressure control

Epilepsy

6) 12. A patient presented with status epilepticus. He was given 10 mg of diazepam but did not improve. What is the next step?

- A) 20 mg of phenytoin + saline for 2 minutes
- B) 20 mg of phenytoin + glucose infusion
- C) 20 mg of phenytoin + saline infusion ?
- D) 20 mg of phenytoin + glucose for 2 minutes
- E) Propofol
- F) IV diazepam 10 mg again ↖?

7) 31. Patient complained of one seizure. Which statement is true?

- A) Routine EEG could be normal in epilepsy
- B) A normal EEG rules out the possibility of epilepsy
- C) Immediate antiepileptic drug (AED) therapy is always required after a first seizure
- D) Neuroimaging (e.g., MRI) is unnecessary if the neurological exam is normal
- E) First seizure is always idiopathic

Multiple sclerosis patient with right leg heaviness for

last week, brain

MRI shows lesions, what is your next step?

A) repeat MRI with contrast

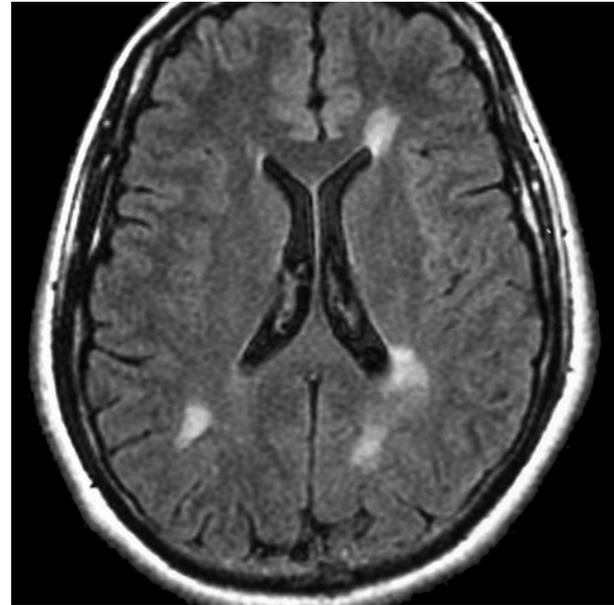
B) repeat MRI 6-12 months

C) no need for MRI as it radiologically isolated syndrome

D) no need for MRI as it clinically isolated syndrome

E) start treatment

Ans: A or (B)



GBS

910. Patient presents with weakness and numbness of lower extremities > upper extremities, with *hypo* reflexia. The most important next step in diagnosis is:

A) Nerve conduction study

B) Perform spinal MRI

C) Lumbar puncture (CSF analysis)

D) CT brain

E) Evoked potentials

It can be A or C

Symptoms and physical examination of CNS

10

False matching:

A) cataplexy: sudden weakness triggered by; emotions

B) Akathesia: most commonly idiopathic

C) upper and lower motor neuron signs: motor neuron disease

D) dystonia: sustained muscle contraction

E) Myasthenia gravis: fatiguability

Ans : B

11

one is FALSE in sensory examination:

A) we start examine vibration proximal then distal

B) large fiber disease is affect proprioception

C) if proprioception in distal joint intact no need for examine proximal joint

D) pain and temperature should be examine

Ans : A

12 29. On examination, a patient can flex the arm only when gravity is eliminated. What is the power of the elbow flexors?

A) 0

B) 1

C) 2

D) 3

E) 4

13 33. A patient opens eyes only to painful stimuli, localizes pain, and speaks in a confused manner. What is their Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score?

A) 13

B) 9

C) 10

D) 11

E) 8

14 21. All are true about the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE) EXCEPT:

A) MMSE is a 30-point screening tool

B) Used to diagnose dementia

C) 100-7 → Registration

D) Score of 23 indicates risk for mild dementia

E) It is affected by patient's education

15

31. Patient presents with speech problem: he can obey commands but is unable to talk properly and when he tries, he has paraphasic errors. Where is the lesion?

- A) Broca's area
- B) Wernicke's area
- C) Cerebellum
- D) Bulbar palsy (brainstem)
- E) Pseudobulbar palsy (corticobulbar)

16

All are true according bulbar palsy except:

- A) jaw hyperreflexia
- B) facial muscle weakness
- C) Dysarthria
- D) Dysphagia
- E) flaccid tongue

Ans : A

Parkinson disease

17

38. Which of the following is NOT true about Parkinson's disease?

- A) It is mainly sporadic
- B) It is caused by increased excitatory activity in the motor cortex
- C) It typically presents with unilateral tremor
- D) It may be associated with autonomic symptoms
- E) It involves degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in substantia nigra

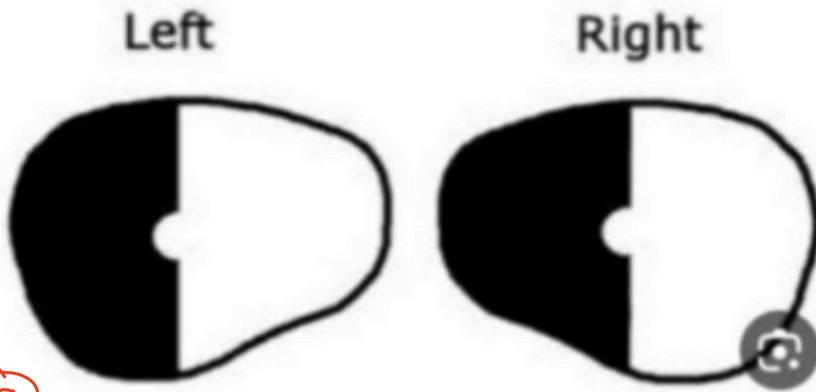
Headache and facial pain

18

28. A 50-year-old female patient came to the ER with progressive severe headache. All are correct EXCEPT:

- A) ESR is a sensitive test
- B) Biopsy can ^{commonly} confirm the diagnosis
- C) The patient may suffer from amaurosis fugax
- D) MRI is not necessary in diagnosis
- E) ~~Temporal artery tenderness may be present~~ ^{Start treatment even if biopsy not confirmed diagnosis yet}

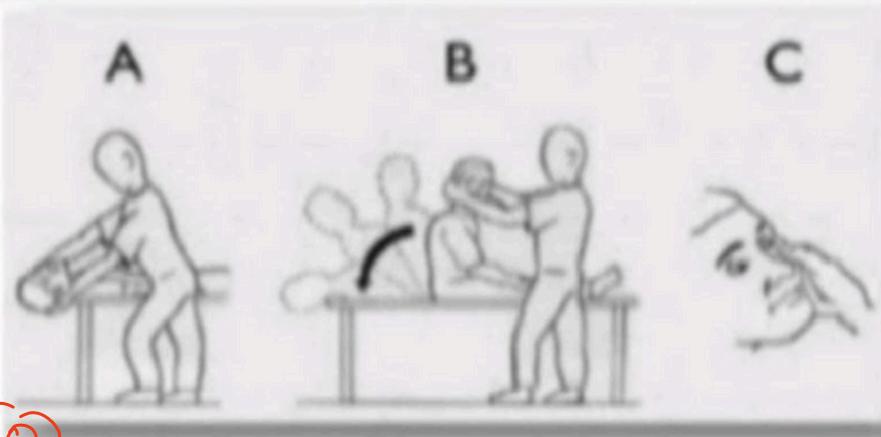
Cranial nerve examination and related pathology



19

22. Where is the lesion?

- A) Optic nerve
- B) Optic chiasm
- C) Optic tract
- D) Occipital lobe
- E) Lateral geniculate body



20

8. This test is used to assess:

- A) Otolith in posterior semicircular canal
- B) Otolith in lateral semicircular canal
- C) Otolith in anterior semicircular canal
- D) Excessive endolymph
- E) Vestibular neuritis



21

1. Which lesion best explains the oropharyngeal finding shown (uvula deviates to the left)?

- A) Right vagus nerve injury
- B) Left vagus nerve injury
- C) Right hypoglossal nerve injury
- D) Left hypoglossal nerve injury



22

15. One is true regarding the condition shown in the image:

- A) Oculomotor nerve palsy
- B) Horner syndrome
- C) Always associated with anhidrosis
- D) Myasthenia gravis
- E) Third nerve compression with dilated pupil

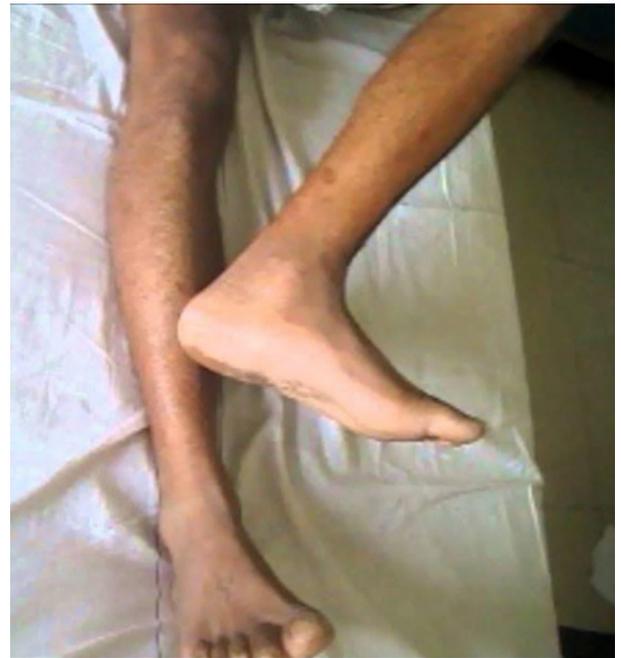
23 36. All of these tests are used specifically for coordination EXCEPT:

- A) Tandem gait
- B) Romberg test
- C) Heel-shin test
- D) Finger-nose test
- E) Rapid alternating movements

24 positive test at this side indicate lesion in :

- A) left cerebellum
- B) right cerebellum
- C) posterior column
- D) right cerebral
- E) left cerebral

Ans : A



25 30. Which of the following conditions leads to increased pressure in the endolymph?

- A) BPPV
- B) Otosclerosis
- C) Ménière's disease
- D) Otitis externa
- E) Vestibular neuritis

26) 9. All of the following are used to assess the Vestibulocochlear nerve (CN VIII) EXCEPT:

- A) Fukuda test
- B) Whisper test from behind
- C) Weber + Rinne test
- D) Heel-to-shin test
- E) Head impulse test

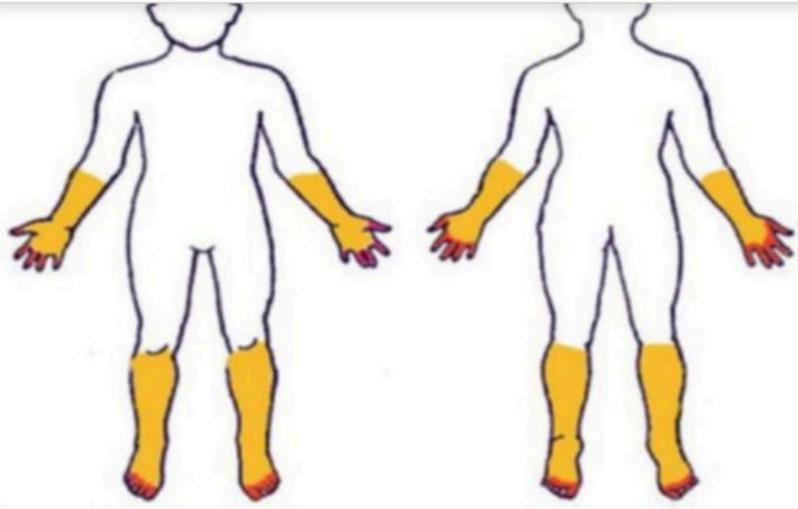
27) One is true about bell`s palsy :

- A) Loss of taste in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of tongue
- B) Gag reflex
- C) Tongue deviation
- D) loss of face sensation



Ans : A

Neuropathy disease



28

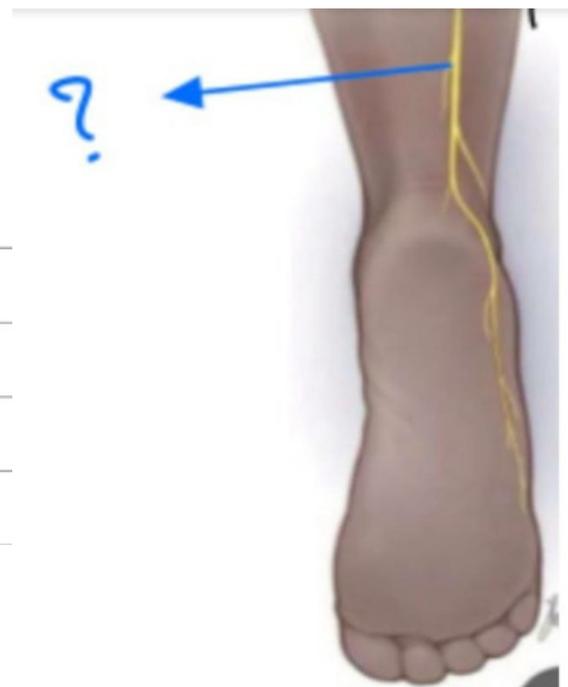
32. Patient presents with symmetrical pain in both hands and feet. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Mononeuritis multiplex
- B) Radiculopathy
- C) Polyneuropathy
- D) Myopathy
- E) Plexopathy

29

14. What is this nerve ?

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Common peroneal nerve
- C) Sural nerve
- D) Superficial peroneal nerve
- E) Deep peroneal nerve



30

Clinical sign seen with lesion of the nerve supply this area:

- A) foot drop
- B) weakness of peroneal muscles
- C) ankle reflex loss
- D) disc L5-S1
- E) weak planterflexion

Ans :



31

17. Patient comes with loss of sensation over the highlighted anterolateral thigh area. What is true?

- A) Sural nerve injury
- B) Power of limb is affected
- C) Affects only sensory nerve
- D) Affects only motor nerve
- E) Femoral nerve palsy

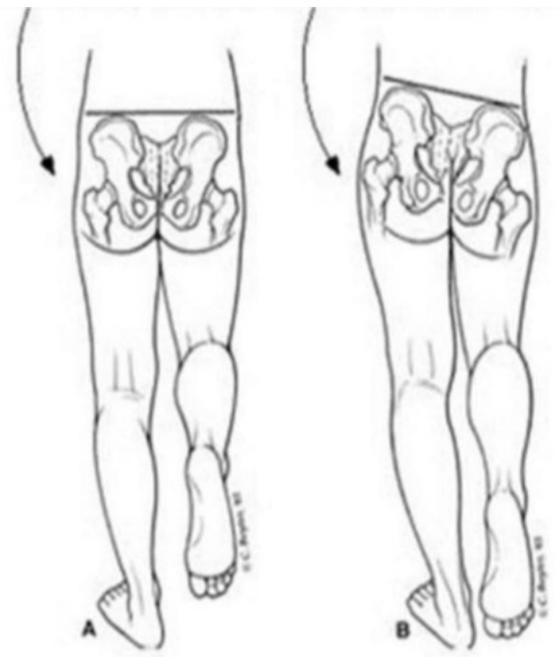
Ans : c



32) It caused by?

- A) superior gluteal nerve injury
- B) distal muscle weakness
- C) waddling gait

Ans : A



Meningitis

33) Wrong statements in patient with headache and fever:

- A) we don't change empirical treatments in patients above 50
- B) blood culture immediately
- C) we shouldn't do LP before imaging
- D) can reliable on csf result in a short period of antibiotic use

Ans : A

Cranial nerve examination and related pathology

34

26. Patient presents with eye pain and blurred vision (optic neuritis). All of the following could be found EXCEPT:

- A) Defect in color vision
- B) Defect in visual acuity
- C) Accommodation reflex affected
- D) Fundoscopy may show a disturbed optic disc
- E) Defect in light pupillary reflex



35 The patient was asked to look right. What is the lesion?

- A) ^{6th} Left abducent nerve
- B) ^{6th} Right abducent nerve
- C) Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- D) Right oculomotor nerve
- E) Brainstem or occipital lobe lesion

36

Trigeminal neuropathy feature:

- A) Deviation of tongue
- B) Sensation of posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of tongue
- C) Sensation of angle of mandible
- D) Jaw hyperreflexia

Ans: D

37

Which of the following is false regarding the oculomotor nerve?

- A) Accommodation is usually normal in oculomotor nerve lesions
- B) Ptosis is not always due to oculomotor nerve palsy
- C) It is involved in the pupillary light reflex examination

Ans: A

38

Wrong statement:

- A) Resting tremors with Huntington chorea
- B) hemiballismus due to contralateral lesion in subthalamic nucleus

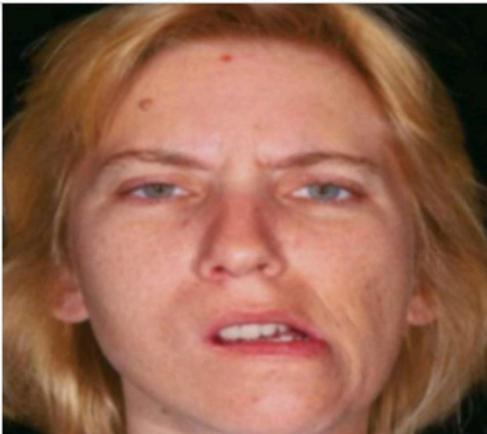
39 Ans: A

Wrong about GBS

- A) MC axonal neuropathy
- B) It can affect sensory and motor fibers
- C) It is associated with ascending numbness and paralysis

Ans: A

40



*السؤال اجاب بدون صورة وانحذف من الدكتور

19. What nerve is affected in this patient?

- A) Right trigeminal nerve
- B) Left trigeminal nerve
- C) Facial nerve
- D) Hypoglossal nerve
- E) Accessory nerve