

Neurosurgery Archive

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*Neurosurgery*  
*Mini-OSCE*  
*Archive*  
*Group 3*

**EXAM DATE : 31/DEC/25**

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## Brain Tumors

1. All of the following intracranial tumors are known to cause drop metastases EXCEPT:

- A. Medulloblastoma
- B. Glioma
- C. Astrocytoma
- D. Ependymoma
- E. Hemangioblastoma

**Answer: E. Hemangioblastoma**

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2. Which of the following histopathological features is most commonly seen in meningioma?

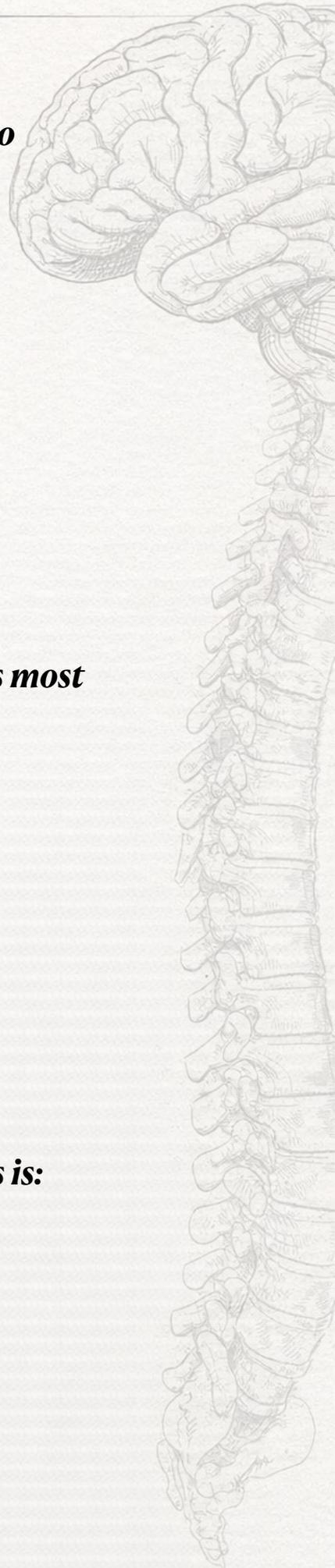
- A. Rosette formation
- B. Psammoma bodies
- C. Necrosis
- D. Pseudopalisading
- E. Schiller-Duval bodies

**Answer: B. Psammoma bodies**

3. The best treatment strategy for most brain tumors is:

- A. Radiotherapy alone
- B. Chemotherapy alone
- C. Surgery with maximal safety
- D. Surgery with wide safety margin
- E. Observation only

**Answer: C. Surgery with maximal safety**



**4. Hemangioblastoma is most commonly associated with which genetic disorder?**

- A. Neurofibromatosis type 1**
- B. Neurofibromatosis type 2**
- C. Tuberous sclerosis**
- D. Von Hippel–Lindau disease**
- E. Li-Fraumeni syndrome**

**Answer: D. Von Hippel–Lindau disease**

## **CNS Anomalies**

**5. Which of the following craniosynostosis is most commonly seen in males?**

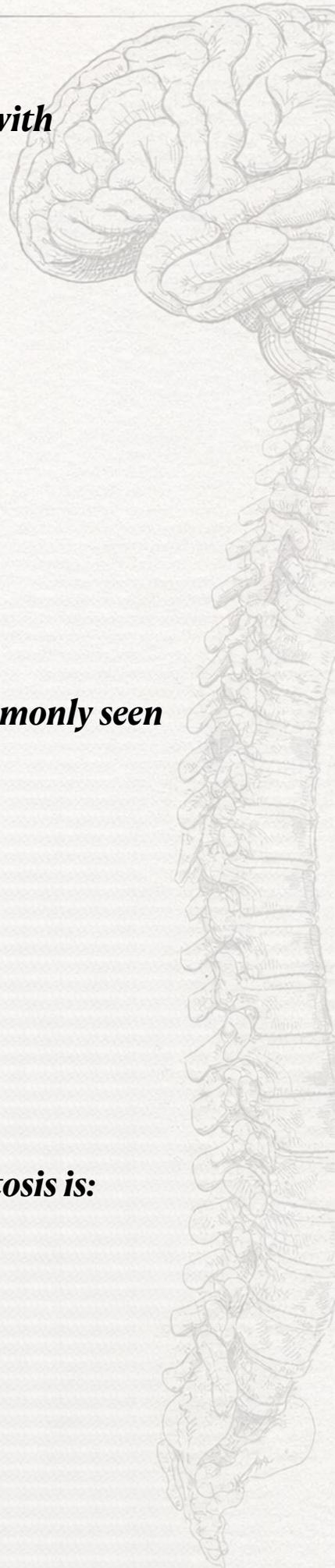
- A. Brachycephaly**
- B. Plagiocephaly**
- C. Trigonocephaly**
- D. Scaphocephaly**
- E. Oxycephaly**

**Answer: D. Scaphocephaly**

**6. The standard surgical management of craniosynostosis is:**

- A. Ventriculoperitoneal shunt**
- B. Endoscopic third ventriculostomy**
- C. Strip craniectomy**
- D. Cranioplasty**
- E. Decompressive craniectomy**

**Answer: C. Strip craniectomy**



## ***Spinal Congenital Anomalies***

***7. Myelomeningocele is most commonly associated with which type of Chiari malformation?***

- A. Chiari I***
- B. Chiari II***
- C. Chiari III***
- D. Chiari IV***
- E. Dandy–Walker syndrome***

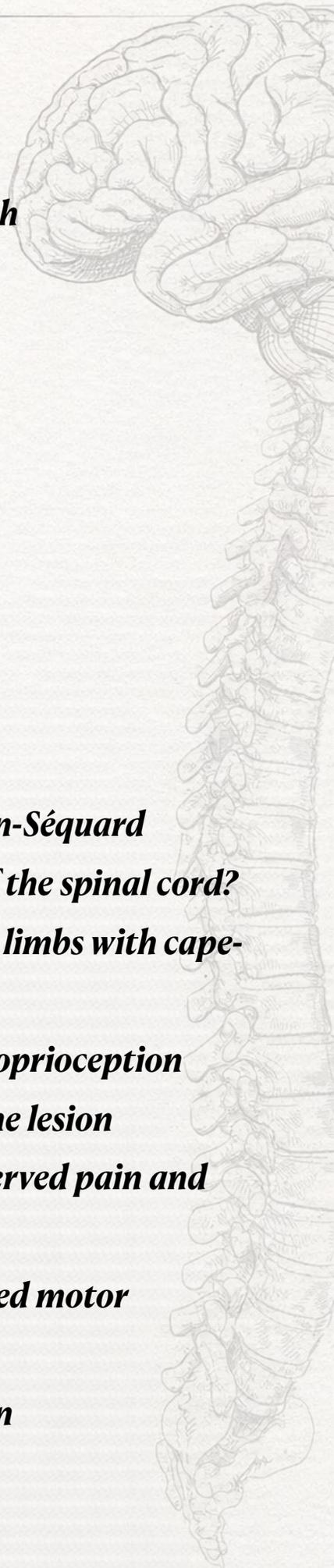
***Answer: B. Chiari II***

## ***Spinal Injury***

***8. Which neurologic pattern best characterizes Brown-Séguard (hemicord) syndrome following lateral hemisection of the spinal cord?***

- A. Greater weakness in the upper limbs than the lower limbs with cape-like sensory loss***
- B. Ipsilateral motor weakness and loss of vibration/proprioception with contralateral pain and temperature loss below the lesion***
- C. Loss of vibration and position sense only, with preserved pain and temperature***
- D. Bilateral loss of pain and temperature with preserved motor strength***
- E. Symmetric spastic paraparesis with intact sensation***

***Answer: B***



## ***Spinal Tumours***

***9. The definitive treatment for most spinal tumors is:***

- A. Chemotherapy alone***
- B. Radiotherapy alone***
- C. Surgical excision***
- D. Steroid therapy***
- E. Observation***

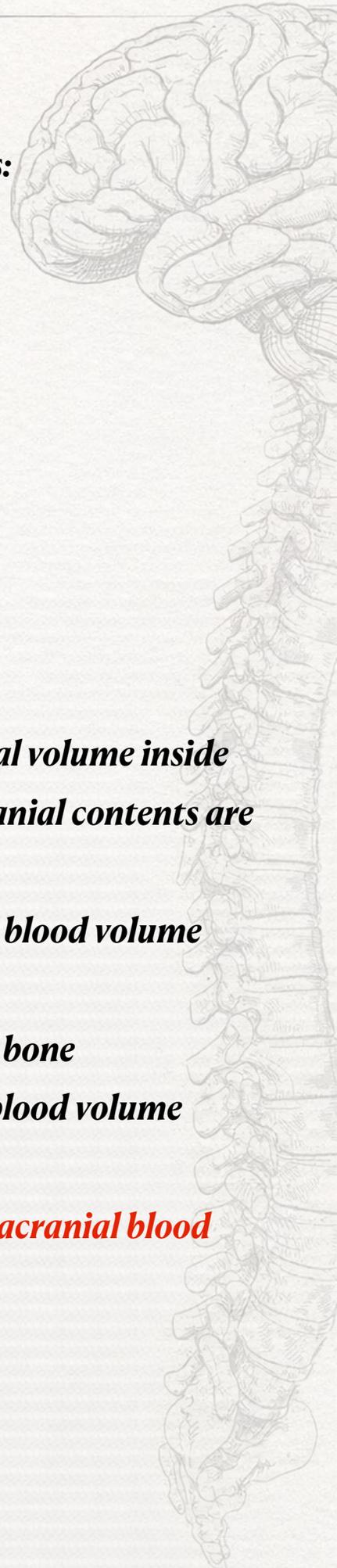
***Answer: C. Surgical excision***

## ***ICP***

***10. According to the Monro–Kellie doctrine, the total volume inside the skull is constant. Which of the following intracranial contents are included in this doctrine?***

- A. Brain tissue, cerebrospinal fluid, and intracranial blood volume***
- B. Brain tissue, cerebrospinal fluid, and skull bone***
- C. Brain tissue, intracranial blood volume, and skull bone***
- D. Skull bone, cerebrospinal fluid, and intracranial blood volume***
- E. None of the above***

***Answer: A. Brain tissue, cerebrospinal fluid, and intracranial blood volume***



## Head Injury

11. *The best verbal response on the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is:*

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

**Answer: E. 5**

12. *One of the following conditions corresponds to a motor score of 2 on the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS):*

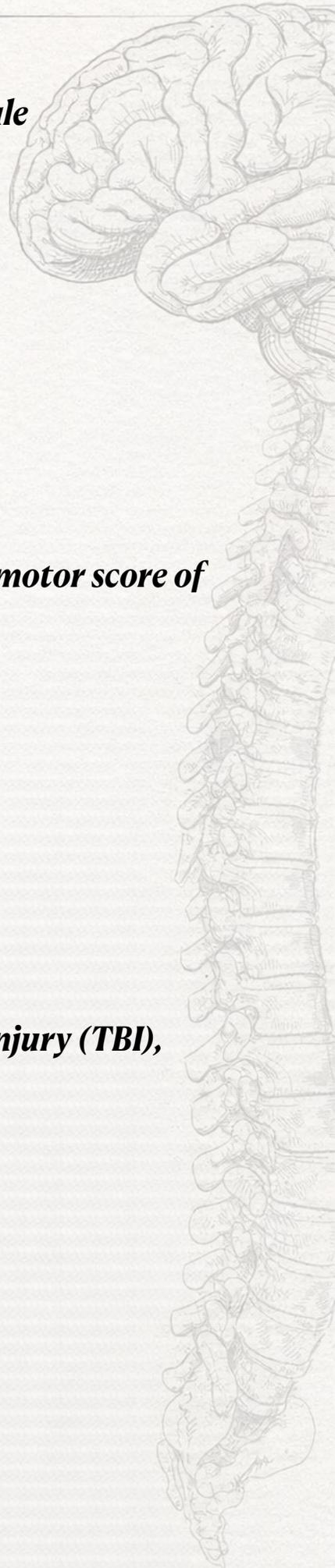
- A. Obeys commands
- B. Localizes pain
- C. Withdraws from pain
- D. Decorticate posturing
- E. Decerebrate posturing

**answer: E. Decerebrate posturing**

13. *Regarding corticosteroid use in traumatic brain injury (TBI), which statement is correct?*

- A. Improves neurological outcome
- B. Reduces cerebral edema significantly
- C. Increases mortality
- D. Has no benefit
- E. Both C and D

**Answer: E. Both C and D**



## ***Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (SAH)***

14. The term “sentinel hemorrhage” refers to:

- A. Rebleeding after aneurysm rupture
- B. Hemorrhage following trauma
- C. Initial minor bleed preceding a major SAH
- D. Intraventricular hemorrhage
- E. Post-operative bleed

**Answer: C**

15. The gold standard diagnostic test for detecting a berry (saccular) aneurysm is:

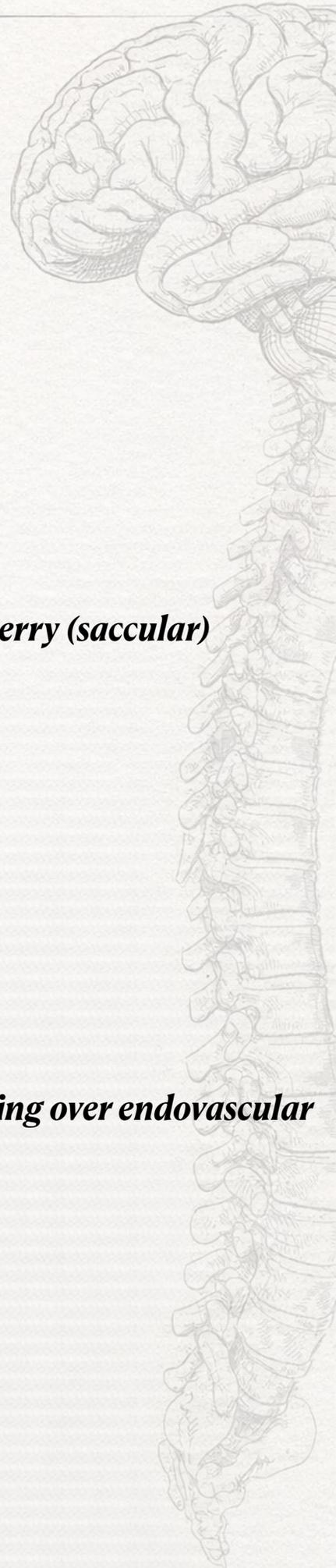
- A. Non-contrast CT scan
- B. MRI brain
- C. CT angiography
- D. Digital subtraction angiography
- E. Transcranial Doppler

**Answer: D**

16. Which of the following factors favors surgical clipping over endovascular coiling in SAH?

- A) Elderly age
- B) Multiple comorbidities
- C) Poor WFNS grade
- D) Young age
- E) Narrow-neck aneurysm

**Answer: D**



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