دفعة وتين الأمريكية

أرشيفCNS

ارشيف نبض و ورید (ميد+فاينل+لاب اناتومي)
مقسم حسب كل مادة و كل محاضرة و رقم السلايد

*يشمل المحاضرات لغاية الخميس 22 ديسمبر:

- اناتومي (9 محاضرات)
- هستو (6 محاضرات)
- فسيو (6 محاضرات)
- فارما (4+1 محاضرات)
- بيوكم (محاضرتين)
- مايكرو (محاضرة)

الأرشيف هدفه تقيّم دراستك مش أكثر , وتذكر انه الدكاترة تغيروا و المحاضرات مختلفة فأي سؤال ما بعجبك ارميه على جنب لا تخليه يعكر مزاجك و يحبطك...

يااااا مرحبا باللي صاير قطاعة و بده يحل أرشيف😊

Anatomy

Lecture (1): spinal cord

1. A doctor told the patient that he is going to take the CSF sample from her lower back at the level of L3-L4, why do we take the sample from there?

a. Because conus medullaris ends at the level of L1.

b. Because the intervertebral foramen between L3 and L4 is large.

c. Because there is no internal venous plexus.

Ans: (a) slide 15

2. The spinal cord begins? Select one:

a. As a continuation of the upper end of medulla oblongata

b. As a continuation of the lower end of medulla oblongata

c. AS a continuation of the pons

d. As a continuation of the midbrain

e. As a continuation of the medulla oblongata

Ans: (b) slide 2

3. At adult, the spinal cord ends at?

a.L1/L2

b. L2/L3

c.L3/l4

d.L4/L5

e. Tip of the coccyx

Ans: (a) slide 4

4. The filum terminal is?

a. The part of arachnoid matter

b. The part of pia matter

c. The part of dura matter

d. The lower part of the spinal cord

e. One of the contents of the cauda equina in adult only

Ans:(b) slide 13

5. Arachnoid Mater: Which is correct?

a. It is closely adherent to the dura mater

b. It is separated from the pia mater by a potential space filled by a film of fluid

c. Descend into the deepest sulci

d. The subarachnoid space below it contain the choroidal plexuses

e. If widely separated from the pia mater will form subarachnoid cisternae

Ans

6. The end of the spinal cord is?

a. Cylindrical in shape

b. Triangular in shape

c. Tapering in shape

d. Pyriform in shape

e. Oval in shape

Ans:(a) slide 2

ألف , نون , تاء , ميم , زاي ,نون, واو , قاف ♡

Lecture (2+3): brain stem 1

1. Vagal trigone is found in the posterior aspect of?

a. Medulla oblongata

b.pons

c.midbrain

Ans:(a) slide 14

2. What cranial nerve exits from the posterior aspect of the brainstem?

a.CN III

b. CN V

c.CN VI

d. CN IV

Ans:(d) من الرسمات عرفنا

3. The vagus nerve exits from?

a. The anterior median fissure

b, Upper part of the posterolateral sulcus

c. Anterolateral sulcus

e. Middle part of the posterolateral sulcus

Ans:(e) slide 11 تذكر انه رتبنا ال3 اعصاب من فوق لتحت(مهم نعرف ترتيبهم)

4. the glossopharyngeal nerve exits from?(من عندي مش ارشيف)

a. The anterior median fissure

b. Upper part of the posterolateral sulcus

c. Anterolateral sulcus

d. Lower part of the posterolateral sulcus

e. Middle part of the posterolateral sulcus

Ans: (b) slide 11

5. All of the followings nuclei in the pons except?

a. Superior vestibular nucleus

b. Inferior vestibular nucleus

c. Lateral vestibular nucleus

d. Medial vestibular nucleus

e. Special lacrimatory nucleus

Ans:(b) slide 14 +17: Tnsa$ (Inf.ves.) in the medulla ya 7looo

6. Anterolateral sulcus gives exit to?

a. The 5th cranial nerve

b. The 7th cranial nerve

c. The 12th cranial nerve

d. The 10th cranial nerve

e. The 9th cranial nerve

Ans:(c) slide 10

7. Which cranial nerve exits from the posterior of the brain stem?

a. The oculomotor nerve

b. The vestibular nerve

c. The facial nerve

d. The cochlear nerve

e. The trochlear

Ans:(e) من الرسمات عرفنا

*سبحان الخالق ,صورة حصرية لإحدى الصخور التي قاربت على السقوط بسبب الرياح الشديدة.. تشفيير تاايم

8. Which is true about pons?

a. Posterior surface of pons forms the floor of 4th ventricle.

b. The trigeminal nerve emerges from the lateral part of the pons at its junction with the middle cerebellar peduncle

c. The abducent nerve emerges at the lower border of the pons, between it and the olive

d. all are true.

Ans:(a) slide 15+17

5.Lab:

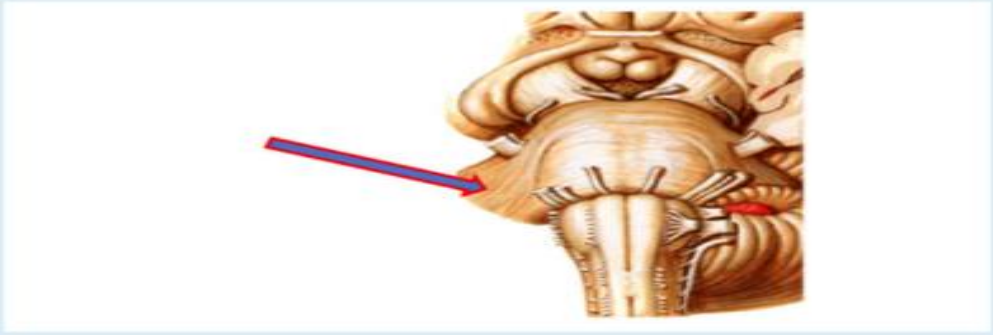
What is the labeled structure?

Select one:

- a. 3rd ventricle
- b. Cerebellum
- c. 4th ventricle
- d. Pons
- e. Medulla oblongata

6. lab:

What is the labeled structure?

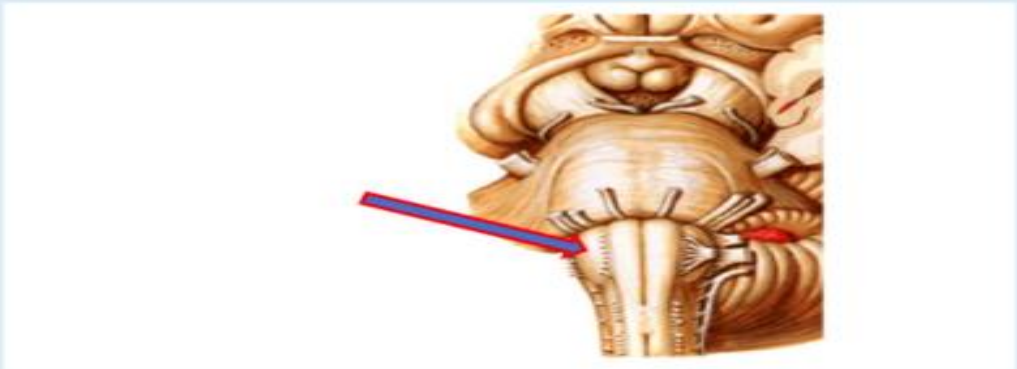


Select one:

- a. Cerebral peduncle
- b. Superior cerebellar peduncle
- c. Middle cerebellar peduncle
- d. Inferior cerebellar peduncle
- e. Spinal peduncle

7.Lab:

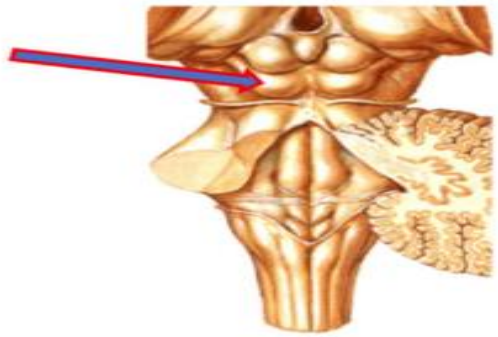
What is the labeled structure?



Select one:

- a. Olive
- b. Pyramid
- c. Anterolateral sulcus
- d. Roots of hypoglossal nerve
- e. Posterolateral sulcus

8.Lab:



Select one:

- a. Superior colliculus
- b. Facial colliculus
- c. Superior cerebellar peduncle
- d. Middle cerebellar peduncle
- e. Inferior colliculus

Lecture (4): brain stem 2

1. The motor nuclei of the facial nerve are situated in the --------- ?

a. Floor of the third ventricle

b. Cerebellum

c. Midbrain

d.Pons

e. Medulla oblongata

Ans:(d) slide 15 احفظ المكان من الجدول و ريح راسك

2. All of the following nerves carry parasympathetic except? Select one:

a.Glossopharyngeal nerve

b.Facial nerve

c.Trochlear nerve.

d Oculomotor nerve

e. Mandibular nerve

Ans:(c) slide

3. All of the followings are nuclei of trigeminal except? Select one:

a. Spinal nucleus

b. Main sensory nucleus

c. Mesencephalic nucleus

d. Solitary nucleus

e. Motor nucleus to muscles of mastication

Ans:(d) slide

4. Which of the followings parasympathetic nuclei of the facial nerve ?

a. Inferior salivary nucleus

b. Superior salivary nucleus

c. Edinger westphal nucleus

d. Solitary nucleus

e. Mesencephalic nucleus

Ans:(d) slide 8 + 9 + 10

5. Which nucleus presents in the medulla and pons?

a. Solitary nucleus

b. Spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve

c. Vestibular nuclei

d. Mesencephalic nucleus of the trigeminal nerve

e. Olivary nucleus

Ans:(b) slide 4 بتريييح راسك كثير Nucl. احفظ الجدول مع رقم كل

6.Which nucleus passes in all of the brain stem? Select one:

a. Solitary nucleus

b. Spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve

c. Vestibular nucleus

d. Mesencephalic nucleus of the trigeminal nerve

e. Olivary nucleus

Ans:(b) slide كوكب زحل

7. Which of the followings nuclei are motor?

a. Nucleus ambigus

b. Solitary nucleus

c. Inferior vestibular nucleus

d. Spinal nucleus of trigeminal

Ans:(a) slide 7

Lecture (5): Cerebrum

1.Central sulcus is mainly found in?

a.superolateral surface

b.medial surface

c.inferior surface

Ans:(a) slide 10

2. The tract of nerve fibers which connects the cerebral hemispheres is?

a. Corpus luteum

b. Corpus callosum

c. Corpora quadrigemina

d. Cerebral aqueduct

e. Grey commissure

Ans:(b) slide 4

3.Triangular sulcus is on which surface of the cerebral hemisphere?

a.Superolateral surface.

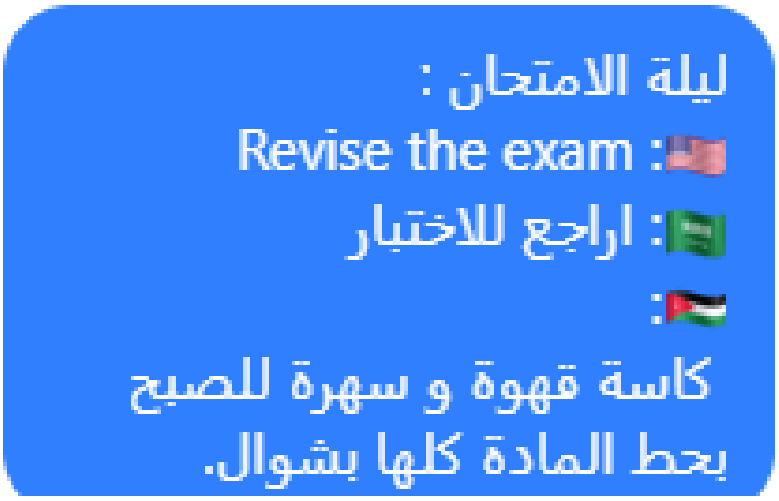
b.medial surface

c.superior surface

d.inferior surface

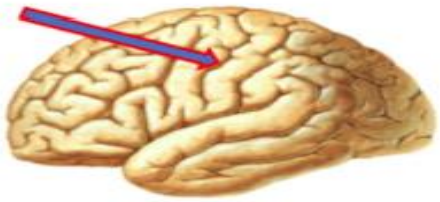
e.ineriolateral surface

Ans:(a) slide 19



2.Lab:

What is the labeled structure?



Select one:

- a. Precentral sulcus
- b. Temporal sulcus
- c. Parietooccipital sulcus
- d. Central sulcus
- e. Postcentral sulcus

Lecture (6): Functional areas

1. Which of the following is incorrect regarding functional areas?

a. Primary motor area corresponds to the precentral gyrus

b. Secondary auditory area is found in the middle of the superior temporal gyrus

c. Writing area is found in the middle frontal gyrus

Ans:(b) slide 13

2. What is the Broca's area? Select one:

a. Area 39

b. Area 6

c. Area 44

d. Area 22

e. Area 8

Ans:(c) slide 7 نحفظ أرقام كل مكان ؟ اااه احفظ وانت ساكت كمان

3. All of the following are areas of the frontal lobe except?

a. Exner area

b. Motor area

c. Wernicke's area

d. Broca’s area

e. Areas of 6&8

Ans:(c) slide 12

تعال غيّر جوّ يا نفسية بدل الزنقة اللي انت فيها :

*مين الشقرة هاي ؟

أ.السيدة حبار
ب.لؤلؤة سلطع
ج.ساندي
د.مدام نفيخة
هـ.شمشون

4. Parasympathetic gray column is confined to spinal cord segments?

a. Third cervical to first thoracic

b. Second cervical to first lumber

c. Ninth thoracic to first lumber

d. Second to fourth sacral

e. Second to fourth lumber

Ans: (d) slide 24

7. Which body part is represented most inferiorly within the primary motor cortex?

a. Face

b. Hand

c. Neck

d. Abdomen

e. Lower limb

Ans:(a) slide 4

8. Broca's area is a specialized portion of motor cortex. Which condition best describes the deficit resulting from damage to Broca's area?

a. Spastic paralysis of the same side hand

b. Paralysis of the muscles of the larynx and pharynx

c. Inability to use two hands to grasp an object

d. Inability to direct the two eyes to the contralateral side

e. Inability to speak whole words correctly

Ans:(e) slide 7

9. What is the motor speech area?

a. Area 39

b. Area 6

c. Area 44

d. Area 22

e. Area 8

Ans:(c) slide 7

10. Areas of Frontal eye field 8 except?

a. Brodmann area

b.Eye movement

c.Visual

d.lie in the superior frontal gyrus

e.all are ture

Ans:(c) slide 6

11. Motor area 4 of the cerebrum? Select one:

a. It lies on the superolateral and medial surface

b. The body is erect

c. It is supplied by inferior cerebral artery

d. The area of the hand is larger than the foot in the hand writer

e. It gives origin to corticocerebellar tract

Ans:(a) slide 3 من الشكل , و موجودة بين السلايدات

Lecture (7): cerebellum

1.Incorrect about cerebellum?

a. It is related to the 3rd ventricle ✓

slide 2

2. What part of the CNS is involved in equilibrium?

a. Archi-cerebellum

b. *neo-cerebellum*

c. *paleo-cerebellum*

Ans: (a) slide 15

مش متذكر الجواب ؟؟ شكلك ناسي تعمل Save بعد ما خلصت دراسة 😁يلا يلا على السؤال الي بعده..

3. Superior cerebellar artery is from?

a. 4th *part of vertebral artery*

b. **Basilar artery**

Ans: (b) slide 23

4. The cerebellum has the following except?

a. It occupies the greater part of the middle cranial fossa

b. It is covered by the tentorium cerebelli

c. It lies posterior to the 4th ventricle

d. It is formed of a median part called the vermis and 2 cerebellar hemisphere

e. It has 2 surfaces (Superior and inferior

Ans: (a) slide 2

5. The followings are blood supply and drainage of cerebellum except?

a. Superior cerebellar artery

b. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery

c. Posterior cerebral artery

d. Venous drainage into the dural venous sinuses

e. Posterior inferior cerebellar

Ans: (c) slide 23

6. The followings are seen in the inferior surface of cerebellum except? Select one:

a. Tonsil

b.Vallecula

c. Pyramid of vermis

d. Nodule of vermis

e.The lingula

Ans:(e) slide 4

7. Regarding the Fissures of cerebellum. Which one is false?

a. Great number of horizontal fissures on the inferior and superior surfaces

b. Primary fissure is a V-shaped fissure on the superior surface

c. Secondary (postero-lateral) fissure on the inferior surface

d. Secondary fissure separates the folicculo-nodular lobe (infront) from the posterior lobe of the cerebellum

e. Primary fissure separates the anterior lobe from the posterior lobe

Ans:(a) slide 9

8. Which of the following is wrong about cerebellum?

a.Cerebellar peduncles are gray matter.

b. gray matter forms 2 main part of cerebellum.

Ans:(a) slide 20

Lecture (8): white matter

1. What are the means of commissural fibers?

a. They connecting the cerebral cortex with the lower centers

b. They connect parts of the cerebral cortex in the same hemisphere.

c. They incoordination of the activities of the right and left cerebral hemisphere

d. They connect parts of cerebral cortex of one hemisphere with the same part on opposite side

e. They connecting the lower centers with the cerebral cortex

Ans:(c) slide

نصيحة من ذهب لكل طالب طب 😊 : و انت بتقطع الشارع لا تتفرج يمين ولا يسار

2. All of the following are parts of the corpus callosum except?

a. Splenium

b. Rostrum

c.Genu

d. Body

e. Lamina terminalis

Ans:(e) slide 13..

3. 2 frontal lobes are connected by?

a. Rostrum

b. genu

c. Rostrum and genu

d. trunk(body)

e. splenium

Ans:(c) Slide 13+14

4. What fiber connects frontal, occipital, and temporal lobes?

a. Superior longitudinal bundle

b. inferior longitudinal fasciculus

c. corpus callosum

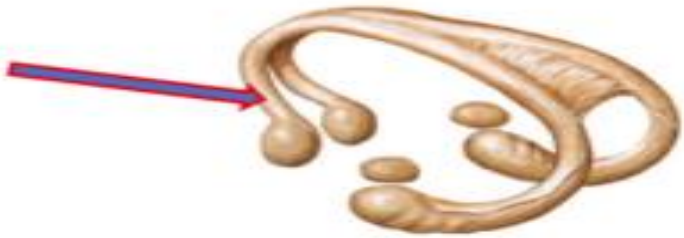
d. cingulum

e. uncinate fasciculus

Ans:(a) slide 5

5.Lab:

What is the labeled structure?



Select one:

- a. Posterior column of the fornix
- b. Body of the fornix
- c. Fimbria of the hippocampus
- d. Amygdaloid nucleus
- e. Anterior column of the fornix

6.Lab

What is the labeled structure?

Select one:

- a. Body of fornix
- b. Genu of corpus callosum
- c. Splenium of corpus callosum
- d. Septum pellucidum
- e. Thalamus

Lecture (9): DIENCEPHALON

ما دققت عليهم بضمير صراحة

1. The third ventricle: Which is incorrect?

a. The tela choroidea situated above the roof of the ventricle

b. Body of the fornix in its roof

c. Pineal gland in its posterior wall

d. Lower part of its lateral wall is the thalamus

e. Posteriorly communicates with the fourth ventricle through the cerebral aqueduct (of Sylvius)

2. The following statements concern the hypothalamus are false EXCEPT?

a. It lies below the thalamus in the tectum of the midbrain

b. Itis not related to the limbic system

c. The hypophyseal portal system carries the releasing hormones and the release-inhibiting hormones to the secretory cells of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis

d. Have on somatic and visceral afferents

e. The lateral boundary of the hypothalamus is formed by the external capsule

Ans:(d) slide

2. All of the following are parts of the diencephalon except?

a. Pineal gland

b. Subthalamus

c. Epithalamus

d. Metathalamus

e. all are true

Ans:(a) all slides

3. Lateral wall of the 3rd ventricle is formed of all of the following except?

a. Subthalamus ✓

Slide 23

1.Lab:

Select one:

- a. Epithalamus
- b. Thalamus
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. Metathalamus
- e. Metathalamus

Histology

(قصدي انافستولوجي)

Lecture (1): Central Nervous System

1. In the spinal cord, motor neuron cell bodies are located in
Select one:

a. Lamina I.

b. Lamina II.

c. Lamina V.

d. Lamina IX

e. Lamina X

Ans:(d) slide 23

2. Align along axons and provide insulating layers of myelin in the brain and spinal cord----------? Select one:

a. Microglia

b. Astrocytes

c. Ependymal cells

d. Oligodendrocytes

e. Schwann cell

Ans:(d) slide 8

يمثل الشكل ؟

أ.قهوة

ب.نسكافيه

ج.شاي

د.الغياب في جامعة مؤتة.

3. Are multipolar and conduct impulses out of the brain or spinal cord ?

a. Motor neurons

b. Sensory neurons

c. Interneurons

d. Microglia

e. Neuroglia cells

Ans:(a) slide 12 الشكل

Lecture (2+3): Tracts of the Spinal cord

1.Dorsal column-medial lemniscus pathway, which of the following statements best describe it?

a. mediates light touch and pressure

b. mediates unconscious proprioception.

c. receives input from Merkel tactile disks

d. First-order neurons are located in dorsal root ganglia at all levels.

e. Third-order neurons are located in the Posterior nucleus of the thalamus.

Ans:(d) slide 8

2. What is the second order neuron for the dorsal column- medial lemniscus?

a. Gracile and cuneate nuclei

b. the ventral posterolateral (VPL) nucleus of the thalamus

c. dorsal root ganglia at all levels.

Ans:(a) slide 9

3. About tracts first order neuron, which of the following is incorrect?

a. Ventral spinocerebellar tract → DRG of T1-S2 ✓

Slide 8

4. ___ motor neuron starts in the spinal and innervate muscles and glands throughout the body?

a. Lower motor neuron

b. upper motor neuron

Ans:(a) slide 6

5. About lateral corticospinal tract, which of the following is incorrect?

a. crossed

b. Contralateral dorsal quadrant of the lateral funiculus of the spinal cord

c. Smaller than ventral corticospinal tract

d. Arises from lamina V of the cerebral cortex

Ans:(c) slide 8 or 15

6. What tract carries efferent, motor, information from the primary motor cortex to the muscles of face, neck and head?

a. Corticobulbar

b. Descending autonomic tracts

c. Rubrospinal tract

d.Ascending autonomic tracts

e. Vestibulospinal tract

Ans:(a) slide 15

7. Rubrospinal tract originates from?

a. ipsilateral lateral vestibular nucleus

b. project to sympathetic (T1–L3) and parasympathetic (S2–S4) centers in the spinal cord.

c. Primary motor cortex Premotor cortex Supplementary motor area

d. Contralateral red nucleus of the midbrain

Ans:(d) slide 16

انت نفسك تريح اليوم و تبدأ من بكرا جاامد , انا فاهمك

8. Lissauer tract ------- ?

a. Part of pain and temperature

b. Relay in main sensory nucleus

c. Continue as ventral spinothalamic tract

d. Part of proprioceptive sensation

e. Continue in the brain stem as lateral Lemniscus

Ans:(a) slide 13 +14

9. All of the following tracts are ASCENDING except?

a. Dorsal column–medial lemniscus

b. Ventral spinothalamic tract

c. Lateral spinothalamic tract

d. dorsal spinothalamic tract

e. Cuneocerebellar tract

Ans:(d) slide 6

10. The following statements describe Ascending Spinal Tracts, which one is wrong?

a. Represent functional pathways

b. They convey sensory information from soma or viscera to higher levels of the neuraxis.

c. Always consist of a chain of three neurons: first-, second-, and third-order neurons.

d. May decussate before reaching their final destination.

e. Give rise to collateral branches that serve in local spinal reflex arcs.

Ans:(c) slide 21 يا أهبل third مش كلهم عندهم

first & second بس كلهم عندهم

Lecture (4): TRACTS OF THE SPINAL CORD

DESCENDING TRACT

1. Cortico-spinal tract is characterized by the following, except?

a. It originate from area 4, 6 and sensory areas.

b. In the internal capsule it occupies the posterior half of posterior limb.

c. In the mid brain it occupies the middle 3/5 of basis peduncle

d. In the lower medulla motor decussation occurs.

e. Mainly control same side movements

Ans:(e)

2. Parasympathetic gray column is confined to spinal cord segments?

a. Third cervical to first thoracic

b. Second cervical to first lumber

c. Ninth thoracic to first lumber

d. Second to fourth sacral

e. Second to fourth lumber

Ans:(d) slide 14

3. The pyramidal tract arises from?

a. Precentral gyrus

b. Postcentral gyrus

c. Superior temporal gyrus

d. Postcalcarine sulcus

e. prefrontal area

Ans:(a) slide 5

4.The pyramidal tract?

a. Most fibres cross at medulla oblongata

b. Most fibres cross at pons

c. Does not cross

d. Ipsilateral cross

e. Most fibres cross at spinal cord

Ans:(a) slide 5

5. All of the following start from the cortex except?

a. Lateral CorticoSpinal Tract

b. Ventral CorticoSpinal tract

c. CORTICOBULBAR tract

d. Rubrospinal tract

Ans:(d) slide 15+16

6. All of the following are CROSSED except?

a.Vestibulospinal

b.Rubrospinal

c.Tectospinal

Ans:(a) slide 16

7. Controls axial muscles?

a.lateral corticospinal tract

b.Ventral corticospinal tract

c. Corticobulbar tract

Ans:(b) slide 9

8. Rubrospinal tract originates from?

a. Contralateral red nucleus of the midbrain

b. ipsilateral lateral vestibular nucleus

c. Primary motor cortex Premotor cortex Supplementary motor area

Ans:(a) Slide 16

Lecture (5): ما لقيت ولا سؤال ارشيف عليها
Brain stem

Lecture (6): Cerebrum &cerebellum

1. Climbing fibers---------- ? Select one:

a. Arise from inferior olive and end in molecular layer of cerebral cortex

b. Arise from inferior olive and end in Granular layer of cerebellar cortex

c. Arise from clark nucleus and end in molecular layer of cerebellar cortex

d. Arise from substantia gelatinosa and end in Polymorphic cell layer

Ans:(a) slide 7

فاااهمك انت عارف الجواب بس مش مركز هسا

2. What layer are cells of Martinotti found?

a. The polymorphic layer

b. Molecular layer

c. External pyramidal layer

d. Internal pyramidal layer

e. Internal granular layer

Ans:(a) slide 15

**طيب ليش مش molecular layer ؟ لأنه عندها Axon مش cell*

3. Basket cells are present in the... layer of cerebellar cortex?

a. Molecular

b. Pyramidal

c. Granular

d. Pleomorphic.

e. Purkinje cell layer

Ans:(a) slide 5

Physiology

قبل ما تبلش فسيو

Lecture (1): SOMATIC PAIN

1. Thermal sensations?

a. Are evoked by all changes in environmental temperatures

b. Are evoked by stimulation of thermo-sensitive pain receptors

c. Are involved in regulation of metabolic activity

d. Are transmitted by A beta sensory fibers

e. Are transmitted by A alpha sensory fibers

Ans:(c) slide 18

2.Intermittent Claudications is?

a. Visceral pain.

b. Deep pain.

c. Cutaneous hyperalgesia.

d. Colicky pain.

e. Secondary hyperalgesia.

Ans:(b) slide 10

3. Hyperalgesia is?

a. Happens normally ....

b. Secondary happens in the area of the inflamed skin

c. Primary happens because of change of threshold

d. Never happens in local axon reflex

Ans:(c) slide 12

4. Inhibition of pain signals by tactile stimulation of a skin surface involves which of the following selections?

a. Type A alpha fibers in peripheral nerves

b. Type A beta fibers in peripheral nerves

c. Type A delta fibers in peripheral nerves

d. Type C fibers in peripheral nerves

e. Autonomic sympathetic afferent fibers

Ans:(c) slide 9 .fastالنقطة قبل الاخيرة بال

5. Reaction to pain includes all the following, except?

a. Increased heart rate

b. Depression

c. Withdrawal reflexes

d. Stoppage of impulse discharge from nociceptors in chronic painful conditions

e. In sever type of pain, *stimulates parasympathetic activity.*

Ans:(d) slide 8+11

تُنسى و كأنك محاضرة لـ د.س.م

6. Primary cutaneous hyperalgesia?

a. Develops in the normal skin region around the area of flare

b. ls an abnormal condition in the skin in which painful stimuli become more severe

c. ls due to changes in threshold of pain receptors

d. Is associated with throbbing type of pain

e. Accompanied with normal skin color

Ans:(c) slide 12

7. Pain is?

a.Pre potent stimulus

b.Transmitted by Pacinian

c. The threshold of excitation of pain receptors is lower than other sensations.

Ans:(a) slide 4

8. About hyperalgesia?

a. The pain threshold is lowered in primary hyperalgesia

b.The pain threshold is lowered in secondary hyperalgesia

c. a. The pain threshold is higher in primary hyperalgesia

Ans:(a) slide 12

9. Which of the following is not a reaction following pain?

a. Withdrawal reflex

b. Depression

c. Depress transmission of pain along sensory pain fibers

d. Miosis of pupil

e. Increased heart rate

Ans:(c) slide 11

Lecture (2): VISCERAL SENSATION

1. Transmitters in pain control system include all the following, except?

a. Serotonin.

b. Acetylcholine

c. Enkephalin

d. Endorphins

e. Dynorphin

Ans:(b) slide 9+11

2. Enkephalin blocks pain transmission by?

a. Blocking the response of pain receptors to painful stimuli

b. Slowing down transmission of pain impulses through synapses in the pain pathway

c. Inhibiting the response of the cerebral cortical somatic sensory area to pain signals

d. Blocking Ca++ channels in the pre-synaptic central terminals of pain sensory fibers

e. Blocking Ca++ channels in the post-synaptic central terminals of pain sensory fibers

Ans:(d) slide 10

3. One of the following is a function of Endorphin?

a. Major excitatory neurotransmitter

b. Motivation

c. Arousal

d. Regulation of attention

e. Act within pain pathways

Ans:(e) slide 11

4. Visceral pain is usually felt?

a. Deeply in the diseased viscera

b. In deep tissues close to the diseased viscera

c. In skin areas that just overlie the diseased viscera

d. In skin areas remote from the diseased viscera

e. In skin area Showing phenomenon of hyperalgesia

Lecture (3): Somatic sensation

1. Proprioceptive sensations include all the following, except?

a. Position sense

b. Equilibrium sense

c. Movement sense

d. Kinesthetic sense

e. Muscle tension.

Ans:(b) slide 7

2. Proprioceptors include all the following types of receptors, except?

a. Muscle spindles

b. Pressure receptors

c. Vestibular receptors

d. Joint receptors

e. Thermal receptors

deep Ans:(e) slide 7 **Proprio تعتبر و ear موجودة بال Vestibular receptors ال**

ياريت تتأكدوا منه كمان

3. Gracile and cuneate tracts carry?

a. Pain sensation

b. Temperature sensation

c. Fine (light) touch

d. Motor pathway

e. Extra pyramidal pathway

Ans:(c) slide 4

4. The pain and temperature sensation is carried through?

a. Medial lemiscus

b. Spinal lemiscus

c. lateral lemiscus

d. Dorsal leminscus

e. facial leminscus

3 الفجر...و التركيز صفررررر يمكن a صح ؟

Lecture (4): Spinal cord reflexes.

1. Which of the following is not true about dynamic phase?

a. Receptors are nuclear bag

b. represented by the tendon jerk

c. Discharge in the secondary afferent

d. muscle fibers are stimulated at the same time

Ans:(c) slide 13

2. All of the following would increase discharge of central part of muscle spindle except :

a. Discharge of alpha motor neuron

slide 11

3.Gamma efferent will cause?

a. Increase in discharge from central part of muscle spindle ✓

slide 11

4. Which of the following is CONSISTENT with stretch reflex?

a. Myotatic reflex

b. Monosynaptic reflex

c. polysynaptic reflex

d.all are true

Ans:(d) slide 5+14

Lecture (5): Limbic system

1. Problem in Papez will cause?

Alzheimer's disease

Slide(كوكب زمردة)

2. Hypothalamus, which of the following is incorrect?

a. Unrelated to the limbic system

b. Pineal gland

Ans:(a) slide 6

Lecture (6): Control movements

خليك عابط الصوبة و ادعي يااارب امتياز

1. Originate in the cerebral cortex and travel down to the brain stem or spinal cord?

a.Upper motor neurons

b.lower motor neurons

Ans:(a) slide 3

2. Mainly pass and form the pyramids?

a. Medial reticulo-spinal tract

b. Lateral reticulo-spinal tract

c. Vestibulo-spinal tract

d.Corticospinal tract

Ans:(d) slide 7

3. Which of the following is not found in the premotor area 6?

a. Supplementary motor area ✓

Slide()

4. Which of the following is incorrect about motor area 4?

a. Muscles of mastication are found in the upper level ✓?

b. Size of presentation depends on activity of the muscle after paralysis

Slide ()

Pharmacology

Lecture (1): ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUGS

1. The following adverse effects match except?

a. Phenytoin: Hypertrophy of the gums.

b. Carbamazepne: worsening of petit mal and myoclonic epilepsy.

c. Vigabatrin: constriction of visual field.

d. Topiramate: myopia and glaucoma

e. Sodium valproate: impaired cognition in children

Ans:(e) slide

2. Diazepam : Which one of the following is true?

a. is effective for stopping convulsions of status epilepticus

Slide 19

3. The following are useful for treatment epilepsy except?

a. Clonazepam.

b. Valproate.

c. Pregabalin.

d. Gabapentin.

e. Carbamazepine.

Ans:(a) the last slides

تخصص الطب قدام الناس مسويلك هيبة, و بينك وبينه ماسح فيك الأرض 😂😂🤣

4. All are Mechanisms of action of antiepileptic drugs except? –

a.Block sodium channels

b.Block calcium channels

c.Enhance inhibitory GABAergic impulse

d.Interference with glitamate

e.Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor

Ans:(e) slide 15

5. Which of the following is a Ca channel blocker?

a. Valproic acid

b. carbamazepine

c. benzodiazepines

d. lamotrigine

Ans:(a) slide 15

6. Which of the following is a Na channel blocker?

a. Phenytoin

b. Valproic acid

c. lamotrigine

d. benzodiazepines

Ans:(a) slide 15

7. The following may be useful in treatment of myoclonic epilepsy except?

a. Clonazepam.

b. Oxacarbazine

c. Lamotrigene.

d. Topiramate.

Ans:(a) slide 18

Lecture (2): Parkinson's Disease

1. All the following are true except?

a. Benztropine, trihexyphenidyl, procyclidine and biperiden are antimuscarinic agents

b. Amantadine has several effects including Inhibiting N-methyl-D-aspartate type of glutamate receptors

c. Rotigotine has duration of action longer than that of levodopa and therefore less effective in patients exhibiting fluctuations in their response to levodopa

d. Antimuscarinic agents interfere with gastrointestinal peristalsis and are contraindicated in patients with glaucoma, prostatic hyperplasia, or pyloric stenosis.

e. Stalevo is an excellent combination of drugs for the management of Parkinson disease

Ans:(c) slide 27

2. All the following are true about Levodopa except?

a. Levodopa is a metabolic precursor of dopamine

b. Levodopa causes motor control fluctuations

c. Levodopa crosses the blood-brain barrier

d. It is **carboxylated** to dopamine in the periphery

e. It causes nausea, vomiting, cardiac arrhythmias, and hypotension

Ans:(d) slide 13

3. One of the following is catechol O methyltrabsferase inhibitor?

a.Entacapone

b.Seligiline

c.Bromocriptine

d.Rotigotine

e.Apomorphine

Ans:(a) slide 10

4. Which of the following is not used for Parkinson?

a. Levodopa

b. Dopamine agonists

c. Dopamine antagonists

d.rasagiline

Ans:(c) slide 10

5. All the following are true except? Select one:

a. Carbidopa increases the availability of levodopa to the CNS

b. Concomitant administration of levodopa and monoamine reductase (MAO) inhibitors

c. Selegiline decreases metabolism of dopamine and increases dopamine levels in brain

d. Catechol-O-methyltransferase metabolizes levodopa to 3-O-methyldopa

e. Rotigotine activates the dopamine receptors to in patients with advanced Parkinson's disease complicated by motor fluctuations and dyskinesias

Ans:(e) slide 27

6. All the following are true except? Select one:

a. Haloperidol and pramipexole antagonize the dopamine receptors and causes secondary parkinsonism

b. Levodopa is a metabolic precursor of dopamine restoring dopaminergic system by enhancing synthesis of dopamine

c. levodopa is actively transported into CNS and is converted to dopamine in brain

d. Carbidopa diminishes metabolism of levodopa in gastrointestinal tract and peripheral tissues; thus, it increases availability of levodopa to CNS

e. Levodopa has short half-life causing fluctuations in plasma concentration and may produce — fluctuations in motor response

Ans:(a) slide 8

Lecture (3): general anesthetics

سامحوني ,حرفيًا مو قادر أكمل ..نقلت الاسئلة زي ما هي لهذه المحاضرة و بعرفش اذا موجودة بالسلايدات او لا

1. Halothane and sevoflurane inhalation anaesthetics: Which one of the following is false?

a. Sevoflurane is chemically unstable; it decomposes on contact with lime water.

b. Sevoflurane produce faster induction of anaesthesia than halothane.

c. Sevoflurane has pleasant smell, and produces less respiratory depression

d. Halothane causes higher incidence of ventricular arrhythmia.

e. Metabolism of sevoflurane in liver produces large amount of fluoride radicals.

Ans:(e) slide

2.Something false about halothane?

Potent anesthetic and strong analgesic

Slide 29

3.Which of the following is wrong about anesthesia?

a. A patient may experience delirium and violent behavior in stage III of anesthesia

Slide: ()

4. Which of the following is not true about anesthetics?

a. Opioids cause hypertension and respiratory depression

5. Ketamine: Which one of the following is false? Select one:

a. It produces analgesia with hypnosis; however, the eyes remain open.

b. Itis derived from phencyclidine and block NMDA glutamate receptors .

c. It increases blood pressure as well as intracranial and intraocular pressures.

d. It may produce delirium and hallucinations on recovery.

e. It increases respiratory rate and lowers PaCO2.

Ans:(a)

5. The following side effects may be observed with halothane except? Select one:

a. Hypotension.

b. Jaundice

c. Diffusion anoxia

d. Ventricular premature contractions.

e. Hypercapnoea.

Ans:(e) slide()

6. Which one of the following is false about isoflurane?

a. It has a pleasant smell.

b. It has lower blood solubility than halothane

c. It lowers blood pressure due to lowering of total peripheral resistance.

d. It can be used with CO2 absorption system (lime water) in the semiclosed method

e. It depresses respiration insignificantly

Ans:(d)

Lecture (4+5): HYPNOTICS & Sed.

1. All the following about naloxone and naltrexone are true EXCEPT?

a. Naloxone is pure competitive antagonist.

b. Naloxone given IV in opioid overdose toxicity.

c. Naltrexone has short duration of action than naloxone.

d. Naltrexone can be used orally.

e. Naltrexone is useful in chronic addicts

Ans:(c) slide

2. False about adverse effect of benzodiazepines?

a.Decrease reaction time

b.Motor incoordination

c. Confusion

d Fatigue

e. amnesia

ans:(a) slide 28

3. Which of the following is not used as a hypnotic?

A. Amphetamine

B.ZOLPIDEM

C.ZALEPLON

d.ZOPICLONE

Ans:(A) slide 5

4. Which of the following is incorrect benzodiazepines?

a. Safe to use with alcohol ✓

5. Buspirone is?

a. Anxiolytic drug

b. causing marked sedative.

c. causing euphoric effects

d. causing hypnotic

e. all are true

Ans:(a) slide 42

Biochemistry

يشتهر قسم البيوكم في جامعة مؤتة بالمساواة بين الطلاب , الدارس و اللي مش دارس الاثنين ما بعرفوا يحلوا الأسئلة

Lecture (1): Brain Energy Metabolism I

1. One of the following is not correct?

a. the uncoupling between O2 and glucose in brain tissue indicates that not all glucose taken up will be consumed in aerobic respiration for energy generation

b. circulating lactate can be used as energy substrates in brain

c. neuronal cells can form lactate from pyruvate in reversible reaction catalysed by lactate dehydrogenase

d. Astrocytes store small amount of glucose as glycogen

e. GLuT 1 55KDa isoform is localized on endothelial cells of blood brain barrier

Ans:(c) slide 6 **حل الأرشيف(a) -تأكدوا من الحل-**

ليش C ؟ لانها وظيفة ال Astrocyts مش ال neuronal cells و الاسترو تعتبرnonneural

2. What is most energy consuming process in the brain?

a. Restoring ionic gradient across the plasma membrane after excitation

b. Passive transport of Na+/K+ pump

Ans:(a) slide 4

3. The RQ of the brain is __, which strongly confirms that___?

a. 1, the main substrate of the brain is lactate

b. 1, the main substrate of the brain is glucose

Ans:(b) slide 5

4. What cell is responsible for postnatal development of BBB?

a. neurons

b. Astrocytes

Ans:(b) slide 12

5. More than 70% of ATP molecules generated in brain tissue are consumed in? Select one:

a. synthesis of neurotransmitters from glucose

b. the conversion of pyruvate to lactate

c. the restoration of ionic gradients which are dissipated due to induction and excitation particularly by Nat+/Ca+2 ATPase pump

d. pumping ions actively against their concentration gradients by Na+/K+ ATPase pump

e.the reuptake of glutamate by astrocytes

Ans:(c) slide 4

Lecture (2): NEUROTRANSMITTERS

1. The junction between two communicating neurons is ?

a.Synapse

b. Neuromuscular junction

c. Dendrite

d. Axon

e. Receptor

Ans:(a) slide 2 او من الرسمة , أو من التوجيهي يا قطاعة

3. The neurotransmitter that simulate morphine in its actions is?

a. Acetyl choline

b. Endorphin

c. Leptin ؟ قصدها شاي ليبتون صح

d. Dopamine

e. Substance P

Ans:(b) slide 25

ليلة الامتحان و انت بتحاول تفضفض على الفيس بوك:

4. Neurotransmitters may be excitatory or inhibitory. The main excitatory neurotransmitter of the central nervous system is?

a.Glutamate

b. GABA

c. Glycine

d. Acetylcholine

e. Serotonin

Ans:(a) slide 21.

4. Which of the following matched pairs are NOT TRUE?

a. Schizophrenia- Caused by decreased dopamine

Slide 18

5.What part of the synapse has the neurotransmitter receptor?

a. Postsynaptic membrane

b.presynaptic membrane

c. synaptic cleft

Ans:(a) slide 5

6. How does the neurotransmitter produce a signal in the postsynaptic cell?

a. Binding to post-synaptic receptor

b. Binding to pre-stsynaptic receptor

c.Binding to auto-receptor

Ans:(a) slide 11+12

Microbiology

قسم الراحة النفسية

Lecture (1): Fungal & Amoebic Meningitis

1. Which of the following is incorrect about N fowleri?

a. Death occurs after 1 month ✓

slide 10

2. All are correct regarding N. fowleri EXCEPT? Select one:

a. Causative agent of PAM.

b. Has trophozoite, ellate and cyst forms in warm water.

c. Best diagnosed by lumber puncture and CSF examination.

d. Reach the brain via blood stream.

e. ellates can be seen in CSF.

Ans:(d) slide

3. Which of the followings is INCORRECT regarding fungal and amoebic meningitis?

a. Cryptococci produce polysaccharide capsule.

b. They use macrophages to cross the blood-brain barrier.

c. Infections in immunologically normal people are very common.

d. Person-to-person transmission has not been documented.

e. If left untreated, cryptococcal meningoencephalitis may lead to brain damage, hearing loss amp; hydrocephalus.&

Ans:(c) slide

4. All of the following are correct regarding Cryptococcus neoformans EXCEPT?

a. Yeast cells multiply by budding.

b. Found in pigeons faeces.

c. Causes meningitis.

d. Infection is transmitted from person to person.

e. Infection occurs by inhalation of air born spores

Ans:(d) slide 28

5. All are correct regarding amoebic meningitis EXCEPT?

a. The incubation period of N. fowleri between 1-14 days after exposure.

b. The PAM has two stages with death occurs after the first or the second stage of disease.

c. Trophozoite and ellate form of N. fowleri are found in CSF.

d. Acanthamoeba probably reaches the brain by hematogenous dissemination.

e. The clinical course of Acanthamoeba is more prolonged than that of Naegleria and occasionally ends in spontaneous recovery.

Ans:(a) slide 11

6. Which of the following is correct about meningoencephalitis?

a. CSF usually has decreased glucose and increased of neutrophils ✓

Slide 13

7. Which of the following is incorrect about cryptococcosis?

a. Has no effects if left untreated ✓

Slide 31

♡ لا تنسوني من الدعاء