

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Nuromedicine archive **Third Group** 9/10 / 2024

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Q1 A patient presented with status epilepticus , he was given 10 mg of diazepam but didn't get better he was given another 10 mg , but it also didn't work . What is the next step

- A. 20mg of phenytoin + saline for 2minutes
 - B. 20mg of phenytoin + glucose infusion
 - C. 20 mg of phenytoin + saline infusion**
 - D. 20 mg of phenytoin + glucose infusion for 2 minutes
 - E. Propofol
-

Q2 All of the following used to asses the vestibulocochelear function except :

- A. Rapid alternating hand movement
 - B. Dix hallpike maneuver
 - C. Finger nose test
 - D. Heel -shine test
 - E. Pupillary light reflex**
-

Q3 Choose the false combination :

- A. Athetosis : sudden jerky movement**
- B. Dystonia : sustained involuntry muscle contraction

C. Hemiballismus : contralateral subthalamic nucleus lesion

D. Tic disorder sudden semi voluntary movement

Q4. Patient opens his eyes to pain, localize to pain side and produce incomprehensible sound, what is the GCS

A. 10

B. 9

C. 12

D. 11

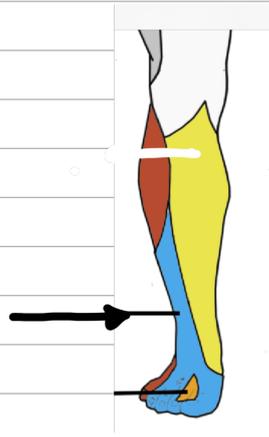
Q5. Which the nerve supply the blue area

A. Superficial peroneal nerve

B. Deep peroneal nerve

C. Saphenous nerve

D. sural nerve



Q6. The most common type from Guillain Barre syndrome

A. Miller Fisher syndrome

B. Acute inflammatory demyelinating disorder

C. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating disorder

D. multifocal motor neuron

Q7. Patient with unilateral optic neuritis all of the following about it true except

A. Decrease visual acuity

B. Affect visual field

C. affect color vision

D. Fundoscope maybe normal

E. Homonymous hemianopia

Q8 Patient came with weakness and numbness of lower extremities more than upper extremities and have normal reflex

What is the next step

A. Nerve conduction study

B. Perform spinal MRI

C. Perform lumbar MRI

D. Perform lumbar puncture and CSF analysis

Q9 All of the following about this condition is true except

A. Inherited

B. Cause symmetrical homogenous lesion

C. Cause hyperflexia

D. Cause sensory loss



Q10 What is the diagnosis

A. Curschmann steinert disease

B. Proximal myotonic myopathy



C. Dermatomyositis

D. Polymyositis

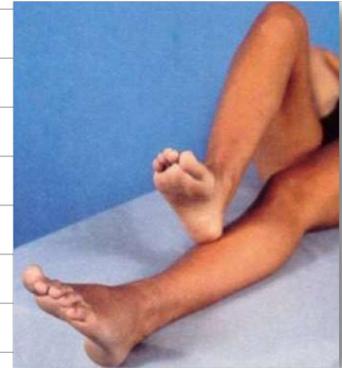
Q11 Which cerebellum is the test in the photo examining

A. Left cerebellum

B. Right cerebellum

C. Left cerebral

D. Right cerebral

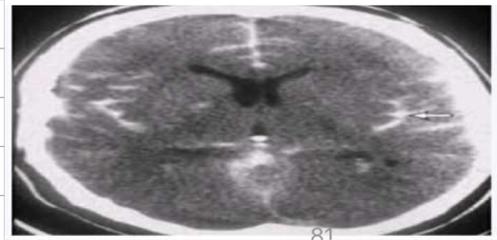


Q12 Choose the correct answer about this lesion

A. Nimopidine treatment for one week

B. Mostly caused by rupture of aneurysm

C. Mostly caused by hypertension



Q13 Vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves are responsible for all of the following except

A. tongue deviation

B. Taste sensation

C. Gag reflex

D. Swallowing

Q14 About antiepileptic drugs choose the false combination

A. Topiramate : kidney stone

B. Carbamazepine : hepatotoxicity

C. Phenytoin : gum hyperplasia

D. lamotrigine: steven jones syndrome

E. Levetiracetam: mood stabilizer

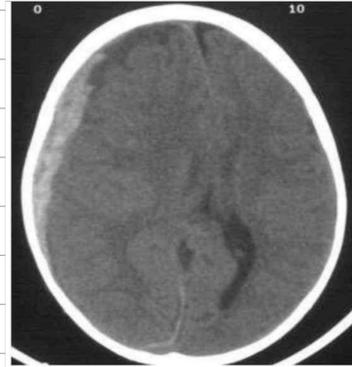
Q15 What is the name of this abnormality

A. Epidural hematoma

B. Intracerebral hematoma

C. Subdural hematoma

D. Subarachnoid hemorrhage



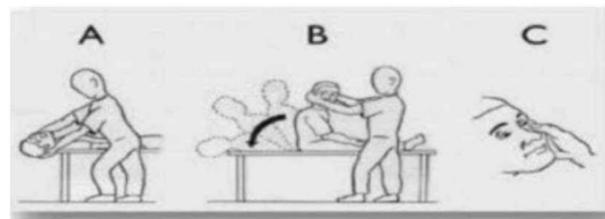
Q16 This test used to asis

A. Otolith in posterior semicircular canal

B. Otolith in lateral semi circular canal

C. Otolith in anterior semi circular canal

D. Exsiccive endo lymph



Q17 Which of the following associated with facial nerve palsy

A. Loss of jaw reflex

B. Hyperacoustic stapedius paralysis

C. Intact fasial expresion

D. Ptyregoid paralysis

Q18 Choose the correct answer

A. (A fungal)

B. (A viral)

C. (B viral)

D. (A TB)

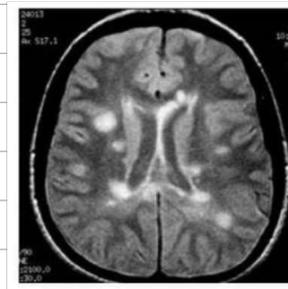
	A	B
Opening pressure	elevated	elevated
WBCs	Elevated mainly lymphocytes	Elevated mainly neutrophils
RBCs	none	few
Glucose	Marginally significantly low	low
Protein	high	high
Appearance	turbid	turbid

Q19 Patient with right lower limb weakness and this image presentation what is the next step

A. Repeat MRI after 6-12 months

B. Considered clinically isolated syndrome

C. Considered radiologically isolated syndrome



Q20 30 years old patient male come to the ER complain from sever headch and CT reveal no finding , what is the next step

A. Esr and Crp

B. Brain MRI

C. Lumbar puncture

D. Fundoscopy

Q21 Which of the following false about mini mental status examination

A. Subtraction of 7 from 100 is a test for registration

B. MMSE is 30;points screening tool

C. Used to diagnose dementia

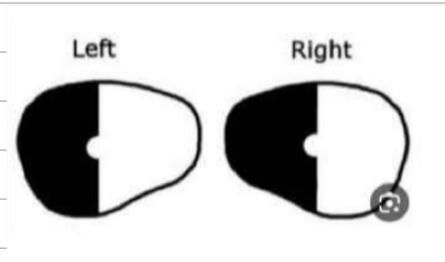
D. Affect by patient level of education

Q22 This lesion called

A. Optic lesion

B. Occipital lobe lesion

C. Frontal lobe lesion

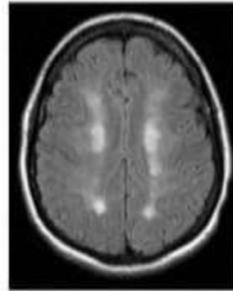


Q23 Patient complain from hypertension and ischemic heart disease, what is the cause of this lesion

A. Radiologically isolated syndrome

B. Sever hypertension

C. Thrombus in large blood vessel



Q24 The score or degree of patient who can flex arm against gravity but not against resistance is

A. 1

B. 4

C. 2

D. 3

Q25 All of the following cause peripheral vertigo except

A. Gentamycine

B. Benign positional paroxysmal vertigo

C. Labyrinthitis

D. Vestibular neuritis

E. TIAs

Q26 75 years old male came with acute stroke . He has right side weakness. He has spontaneous speech with occasional paraphrasic errors ,he cannot understand and followo commands and repetition is affected

Which of the following best explains his speech pattern

A. Brocas aphasia

B. Conduction aphasia

C. Wernickes aphasia

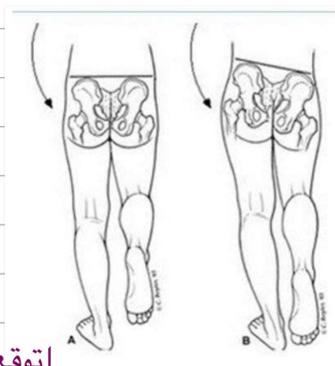
D. Global aphasia

Q27 This paient have

A. Femoral nerve lesion

B. Distal muscel weakness

C. Myopathy



اتوقع الجواب **myopathy** مش متأكدة

Q28 Choose the correct answare about trigeminal nerve

A. Loss of sensation in medial angel of jaw

B. Cause jaw diviation to the abnormal side

C. Loss of corneal reflex in left eye

Q29 About sensory examination on of the following is false

A. power reflex is affected

Q30 Chosse the correct answare about oculomotor examination

A. Ptosis always caused by complete oculomotor paralysis

B. Corneal refelx is affected by its paralysis

C. Pupillary refelx is always affected in oculomotr nerve palsy

Q31 All of the following about this condition is true except

A. Cause urine retention

B. Babnski sighn

C. Cause upper and lower muscel wasting ??

D. Cause muscel atrophy

Q32 All of the follwoing test is true about headche types ecept

A. Hemicania continua respond to indomethacine treatment

B. Paroxysmal hemicrania may have up to 100 episodes

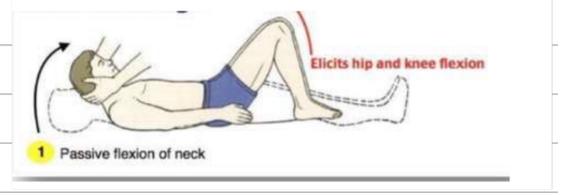
Q33 60 old years parkinson paient suffer from audiatry hallucination the first drg advice him to stop

Anticholenrgic drugs

Q34 Patient come to ER with fever , headache , neck stiffness on physical examination produce this sign

Which of the following is false about his condition

A. EEG is abnormal in 50% of patient



B. Csf analysis after two hours from given it antibiotic مش متأكدة من الاجابة