


Neuromedicine Archive

2nd semester

By batool frehat

1-4

1- what the test is used for?
Dix hallpike manouever for endoliths in Posterior semicircular canals.



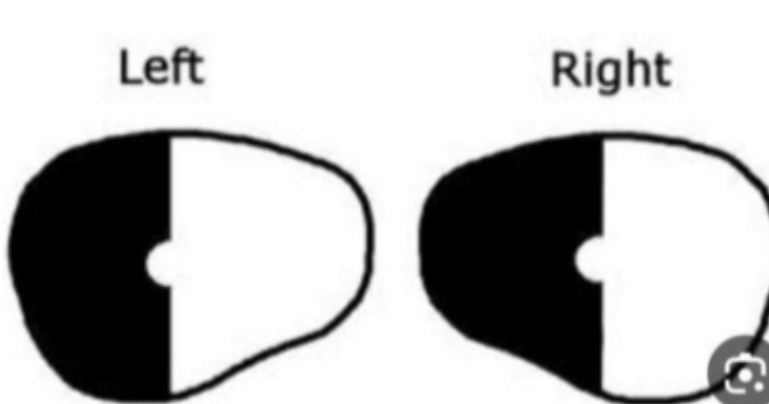
2- 75 years old male came with acute stroke. He has right side weakness. He has ~~speech~~ **Non fluent** speech with occasional paraphrasic errors. He cannot understand and follow commands, and repetition is affected. Which of the following best explains his speech pattern?

a. Broca aphasia
b. Transcortical aphasia
c. Conduction aphasia
d. Wernicke aphasia
e. Global aphasia


3- what is the correct answer?
A is viral

	A	B
Opening pressure	elevated	elevated
WBCs	Elevated mainly lymphocytes	Elevated mainly neutrophils
RBCs	none	few
Glucose	Magnally high low	low
Protein	high	high

4- where is the lesion?
Occipital lobe lesion

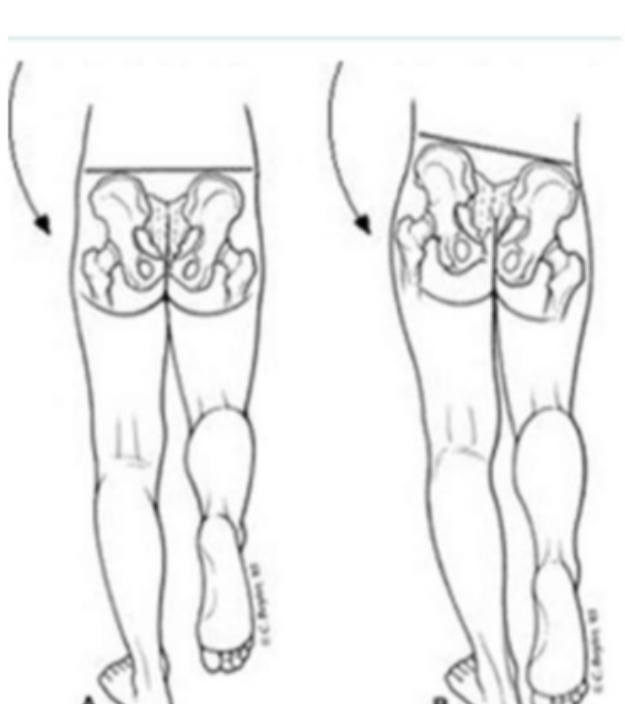


5- patient has loss of sensation in this area
What other findings will she have?
Tibialis anterior weakness
→ **foot drop**

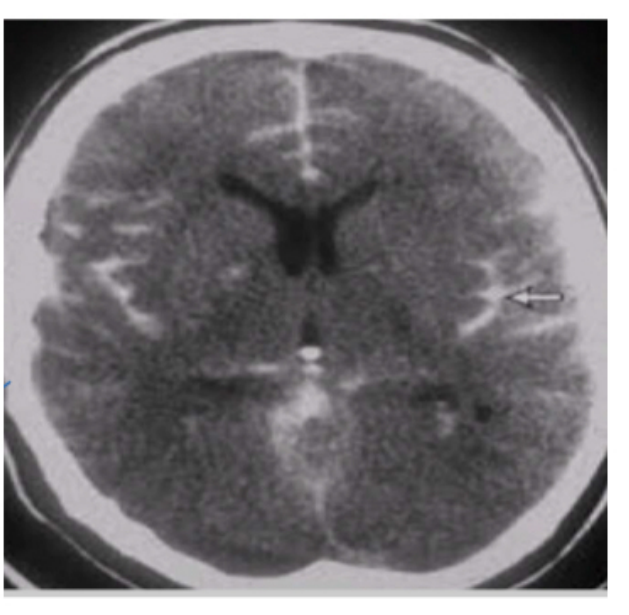


6- Eyes open to painful stimulus, with ~~withdraw~~ **Localize** from pain by flexion and confused
GCS= 7/11

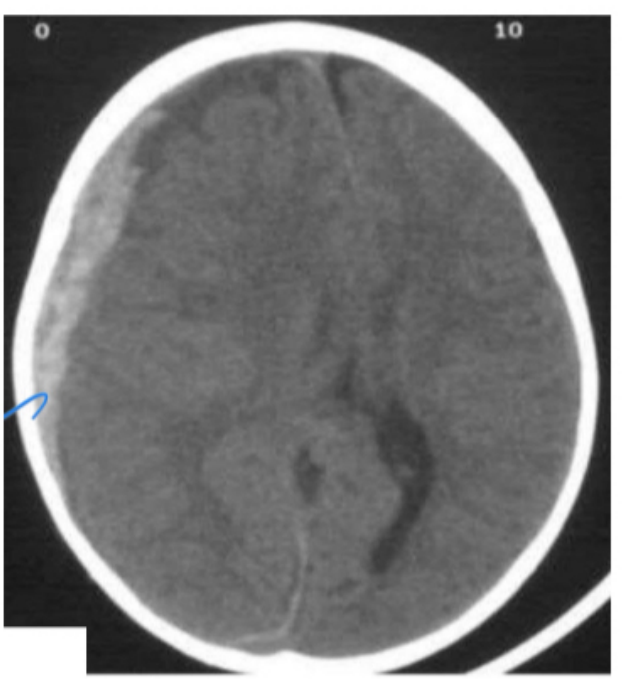
7- which nerve is affected?
Superior gluteal nerve




8- what is the diagnosis?
Subarachnoid hemorrhage



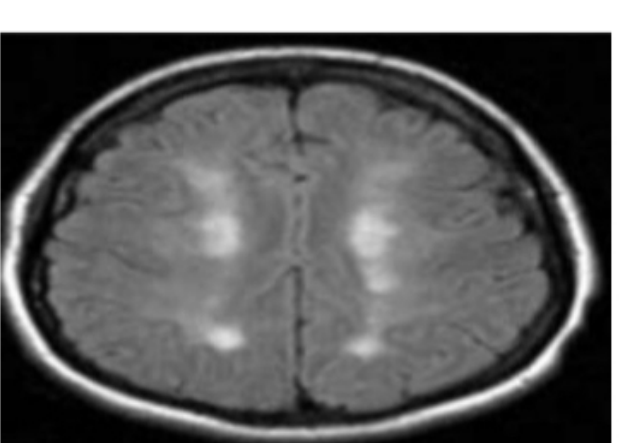
9- what is the diagnosis?
Subdural hemorrhage




10- what is the diagnosis?
T2 Syringomyelia




11- What is **cause**
severe hypotension




12- Which of the following is true?
1- loss of sensation in face
2- she had a stroke
3- taste sensation is ~~preserved~~ **affected**
4- MRI is ~~not~~ necessary



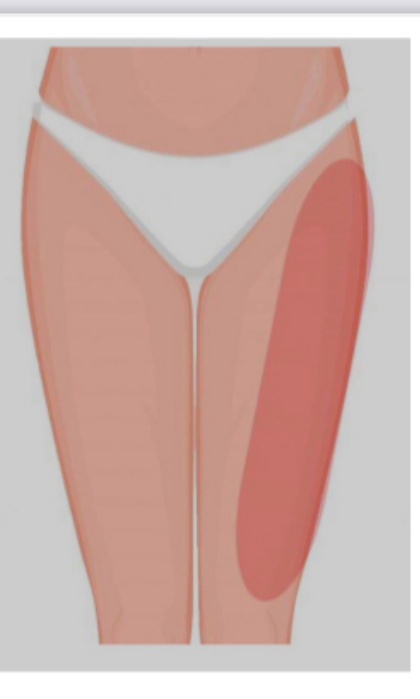
13- what is this nerve?
Sural nerve



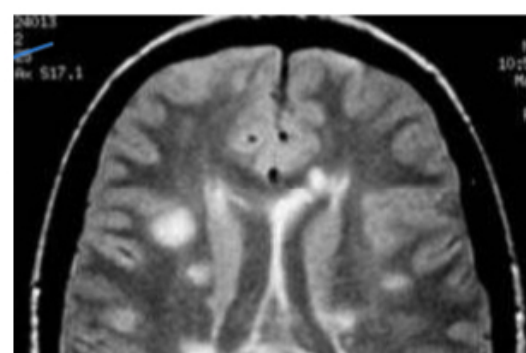
14- Which ~~nerve~~ **nerve** is affected?
6th cranial nerve



15- Pt comes with loss of sensation over this area, what is true?
1- Power of lower limb is not affected
2- sural nerve injury
3- pudendal nerve injury



16- Pt comes with right lower limb weakness What is the next step to diagnosis?
repeat MRI every 6-12 months



24- With unilateral optic neuritis, all true except?
~~Exogenous hemianopia~~
Corneal reflex

25- which of the following ass with facial nerve injury?
~~Hyperacoustic stapedius paralysis~~

26- According to the sensory examination, One of the following is False?
small nerve neuropathy lead to balance problem

27- On examination patient can flex arm against gravity ~~but not against resistance~~ **can't** what is the power of elbow flexors?
2

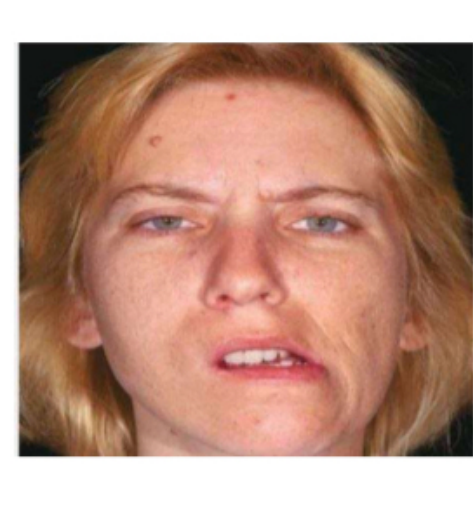
28- a patient presented with status epilepticus, eh was given 10mg of diazepam but didn't get better, he was given another 10mgs but ti also didn't work. What is the next step?
20mg of phenytoin + saline for 2 minutes
20mg of phenytoin + glucose infusion
20mg of phenytoin + saline infusion
20mg of phenytoin + glucose for 2minutes
Propofol

29- One of the following is main feature of trigeminal nerve injury:
1- loss of taste sensation of the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
2- loss of taste sensation of posterior 1/3 of the tongue
3- jaw hyperreflexia

30- patient complained of one seizure, which statement is true?
~~EEG could be normal~~

One type of epilepsy is a good prognostic factor

31- what should you ~~examine~~ **check** for this patient?
~~Sensation of lip and tongue~~
Left mandibular nerve lesion



32- patient came with weakness and numbness of lower extremities more than upper extremities, with ~~hyporeflexia~~ **normal reflex**
The most important next step in diagnosis will be:
1- Nerve conduction study
2- Perform spinal MRI
^^The answer should be lumbar MRI but it wasn't one of the choices^^

33- False matching:
akathesia = cerebral lesion ??not sure

18- most common variant of Guillain-Barre syndrome?
Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy

16- 50 years old female pt came to ER with progressive sever headache
initial investigation to do:
1- ESR and CRP **not to do !!**
2- sinal cord MRI
3- CSF analysis Admit patient until attack of vision loss occur
4- brain CT scan Delay steroid treatment till confirm diagnosis


27- 34
جواب
one of the following is the main commen manifestations of menere's disease:
excessive endolymph ****

29- 35
Which of the following is wrong about ~~bulbar~~ **Bulbar** palsy?
a. ~~Spastic~~ **Brist** jaw jerk
b. ~~Spastic~~ **Hoarse** tongue
c. Difficulty in pronunciation

18- All are true about mini mental status examination except?
1- MMSE is 30 points screening tool
2- used to diagnose dementia
3- 100-7 → **registration**
4- score of 23 risk for mild dementia

19- patient came with fever and headache, if this sign was positive
One of the following is wrong?
~~Give iv steroid~~

Csf is not reliable after 2 days of antibiotic treatment



21- 36
All of these test are for ~~cerebellum~~ **Coordination** except:
- Finger to nose tes
- Heel to shin test
- Rapid alternating movement
- Rebound test
- Romberg test

20- To assess Vestibulocochlear nerve:
1- Whisper test from behind.
2- Weber + Rinne test
3- Fukuda test.
4- Nystagmus testing.
5- ~~extraocular~~ **ms** movement

23- 37
Acquired myopathies

Myopathy	Pathogenesis	Clinical features	Systemic features
Dermatomyositis (DM)	• Autoantibodies against muscle proteins	• Proximal muscle weakness	• Gottron's sign • Heliotrope rash • Increased risk of malignancy
Polymyositis (PM)	• Autoantibodies against muscle proteins	• Proximal muscle weakness	• Increased risk of malignancy
Inclusion body myositis (IBM)	• Autoantibodies against muscle proteins	• Proximal muscle weakness	• Increased risk of malignancy

♦ Treatment: (Both Dermatomyositis and Polymyositis)
o First-line: glucocorticoids and (usually) a steroid-sparing immunosuppressive agent (e.g., Methotrexate, Azathioprine)



Associated with muscle weakness

21- Vagus nerve and glossopharyngeal nerve are responsible for the followings except:
1- Gag reflex
2- Taste sensation of posterior 1/3 of tongue
3- Swallowing
4- Deviation of tongue


22- True about headache ??
80% migraine with aura
Topiramate prophylaxis in migraine and cluster

23- Not found in oculomotor ???
Accommodation is normal

False matching: 26

- ✓ Cataplexy: narcolepsy
- ✓ Akathesia: antipsychotics
- Lower motor neuron signs: motor neuron disease
- ✓ Dystonia: continuous muscle contraction

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



False about this condition?
- Mostly inherited
- bilateral homogenous symmetrical
- ankle reflex preserved

40

