

# رَوح

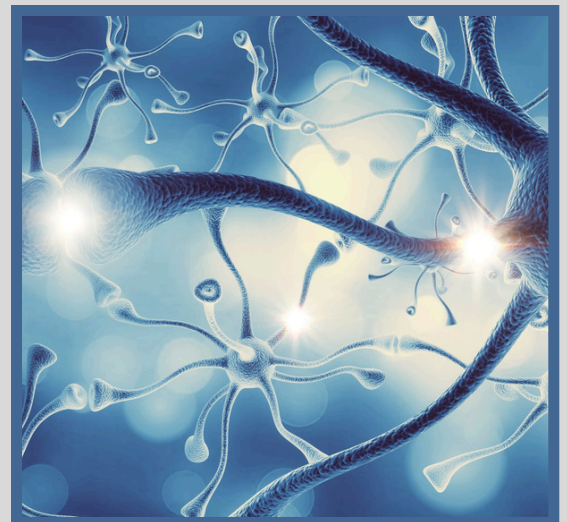
## Peripheral nervous systems Final

Done By:

Raza Albyaydah

Designed By :

Rana Khattab



## **Anatomy**

**Q1 : organ of corti?**

**cochlear duct \***

**Q2 : Second neuron of auditory pathway?**

**ventral and dorsal cochlear nuclei\***

**Q3 : The contribution of the C5 nerve to the phrenic nerve may be derived from?  
nerve to the subclavius\***

**Q4 : All true of The tympanic membrane except?**

- A. pearly gray**
- B. fibrous membrane**
- C. facing downward , forward & laterall**
- D. lined by skin**

**Answer : D**

**Q5 : The nerve is closely related to the inferior thyroid artery?**

**Recurrent laryngeal nerve\***

**Q6 : The carotid sinus nerve?**

**Visceral Sensory\***

**Q7 : Choose the correct answer about terminal ganglia:**

- A. Thoracic segments**
- B. Sympathatic only**
- C. Sympathtatic & parasympathatic**
- D. Prevertebral ganglia**
- E. Parasympathtatic only**

**Answer : E**

**Q8 : primary olfactory cortex?**

- A. Entorhinal cortex**
- B. Amygdaloid body**
- C. Uncus & ant. perforated substance**

**Answer : C**

**Q9 : False about cornea?**

- A. Seen protruding from lateral view**
- B. Relatively avascular**
- C. Pyramidal in shape**
- D. Occupies anterior 1/6 of eye ball**

**Answer : C**

**Q10 : which gland located in tarsal plate :**

- A. moll gland**
- B. cerumenus gland**
- C. zeis gland**
- D. meibomian gland**

**Answer : D**

**Q11 : the small conical shape structure ( pyramide ) , related to ??**

- A. posterior wall**
- B. medial wall**
- C. anterior wall**
- D. lateral wall**

**Answer : A**

**Q12 : C5 nerve communicate with phrenic nerve through :**

- A. inferior division of ansa cervicalis**
- B. nerve to subclavian**

**Answer : B**

**Q13 : pterygopalatin ganglion branches except :**

- A. palatine**
- B. pharyngeal**
- C. orbital branch**
- D. tensor tympani**
- E. lesser palatine**

**Answer : D**

**Q14 : 2nd order neuron in auditory pathway :**

- A. Superior olivary nucleus**
- B. inferior colliculus**
- C. cochlear nucleus**
- D. medial geniculate body**

**Answer : C**

**Q15 : Parasympathetic Preganglionic fibers arise from the Edinger Westphal nucleus Oculomotor nerve?**

**nerve to inferior oblique muscle\***

**Q16 : Origin Levator palpebrae superioris?**

**Back of orbital cavity\***

**Q17 : trap small foreign particles?**

- A. Superior fornix**
- B. Inferior fornix**
- C. Lacus lacrimalis**
- D. Subtarsal sulcus**

**Answer : D**

**Q18 : Nervus spinosus enters the cranial cavity through?**  
**foramen spinosum\***

**Q19 : Parasympathetic root of otic ganglion?**  
**Inferior salivary nucleus\***

**Q20 : Cornea..all correct except:**

- A. relatively avascular**
- B. rich in nerve ending**

**Answer : A**

**Q21 : nervous spinosus enter skull through :**

- A. foramen rotundum**
- B. foramen spinosum**
- C. foramen ovale**

**Answer : B**

**Q22 : don't cross cavernous sinus :**

- A. trochlear nerve**
- B. optic nerve**
- C. oculomotor**
- D. ophthalmic**
- E. lacrimal**

**Answer : B**

**Q23 : all of the followoing included in visual pathway reflex :**

- A. optic chiasma**
- B. lateral geniculate body**
- C. edinger westphal nuclei**
- D. ciliary ganglia**

**Answer : D**

**Q24 : special sensation in the facial nerve by :**

- A. nerve to submandibular & submaxillary**
- B. chorda tympani**
- C. nerve to parotid gland**

**Answer : B**

**Q25 : sensation of posterior part of the tongue anterior to epiglottis supplied by :**

- A. recurrent laryngeal nerve**
- B. internal laryngeal nerve**
- C. facial nerve**
- D. mandibular nerve**

**Answer : B**

**Q26 : parasympathetic root to the ciliary ganglion:**

- A. The nerve to inferior oblique**
- B. the nerve to Medial rectus.**
- C. the nerve to Superior rectus**
- D. the nerve to Inferior rectus**

**Answer : A**

**Q27 : Origin of Levator palpebrae superioris:**

- A. Common tendinous ring**
- B. Back of orbital cavity**
- C. roof**
- D. floor**

**Answer : B**

**Q28 : the primary olfactory cortex:**

- A. Uncus and anterior perforated substances**
- B. parahippocampal**
- C. Hypothalamus and Amygdaloidal body**

**Answer : A**

**Q29 : The contribution of the C5 nerve to the phrenic nerve may be derived from an accessory phrenic nerve. Frequently, it is a branch of:**

**the nerve to the subclavius\***

في سؤال هيك كان جوابه

A) 6th // // recurrent laryngeal of vagus n \*

Pierre Robin syndrome

Physio

Q1 : helping to sharpen the contrast between different odorants?

**Granule cells**

Dr. Arwa lec.4

Q2 : about nerve conduction :

A. higher velocity in wide diameter than smaller diameter

B. in current flow the active transmission from outer activated to inner activated

C. in current flow the active transmission from inner activated to outer activated

D. more velocity in myelinated nerves

**Answer: C**

Q3 : generalized sympathetic stimulation cause :

A. increase arterial blood pressure

B. increase GIT motility

C. cause submandibular gland secretion

D. cause mydriases

**Answer: A**

Q4 : true about terminal ganglion :

A. only sympathetic

B. only parasympathetic

C. has long post-ganglionic neuron

**Answer: B**

Q5 : regulatory center of cardiorespiratory :

A. pons

B. thalamus

C. medulla oblongata

D. spinal cord

**Answer : C**

**Q6 : regulatory center for sneezing , coughing , vomiting :**

- A. medulla oblongata**
- B. pons**
- C. thalamus**
- D. spinal cord**

**Answer : A**

**Q7 : parasympathetic innervation are :**

- A. 1st , 3rd , 6th , 8th cranial & S2 , S3**
- B. 10th , 9th , 7th , 3rd cranial & S2 , S3 , S4**

**Answer : B**

**Micro :**

**Q1 : false about prions :**

- A. detected by nucleic acid sequence**
- B. caused by mutation of human PrP<sup>C</sup> into PrP<sup>Sc</sup>**

**Answer : A**

**Q2 : false about arbovirus :**

- A. zoonotic virus so rarely affect human**
- B. transmit by arthropod**
- C. can't cross BBB**

**Answer : C**

**Q3 : boy has bite by bat , the disease is :**

**A. rabies \*\***

**Q4 : all are true about rabies except :**

- A. has envelop**
- B. bullet-shape capsid**
- C. caused by rabid animals**
- D. 2/3 of cases have symmetrical ascending paralysis**

**Answer : D**

**Q5 : True about prophylaxis of tetanus :**

- A. DPT ever 5 years , begining from school age .**
- B. pregnant must take it befor pregnancy if it not take it before**
- C. must take passive & active immunization**
- D. prophylaxis are not important & treatment are easy .**

**Answer : C**

**Q6 : false about leprosy :**

- A. cause granulomatous disease**
- B. high affinity for skin & nerves**
- C. aerborne**

**Answer : C**

**Q7 : The correct statement about C. Botulinum is:**

- A. Causes trismus**
- B. Inhibits the release of GABA**
- C. promotes the release of acetylcholine**
- D. Non-mobile bacteria**
- E. May be found in canned foods**

**Answer : E**

**Histo :**

**Q1 : first vibration of hearing pathway :**

- A. external audotary meatus**
- B. tympanic membrane**
- C. ossicles**
- D. oval window**

**Answer : B**

**Q2 : structure in eye doesn't contain connective tissue as essential component :**

- A. chornea**
- B. iris**
- C. choroid**
- D. lens**
- E. sclera**

**Answer : C**

**Q3 : the linear vertical equilibrium caused by :**

- A. anterior semicircular**
- B. saccule**
- C. posterior semicircular**
- D. utricle**
- E. lateral semicircular**

**Answer : B**

**Q4 : lining of outer part of tympanic membrane :**

- A. simple squamous**
- B. keratinized stratified squamous epithelium**

**Answer : B**

**Q5 : all are extraepithelia receptors except :**

- A. taste buds**
- B. organ of corti**
- C. free nerve endings**
- D. tactile**

**Answer : C**

**Patho**

**Q1 : Which of the following is not related to pathogenesis of demyelinating diseases of CNS?**

- A. Progressive multifocal encephalopathy**
- B. Chronic malnourishment**
- C. Hypoxic-ischemic attack**
- D. Inflammatory process**
- E. Leukodystrophy**

**Answer : E**

**Q2 : Which of the following is a mismatch among accumulated protein // disease?**

- A. Tau // alzheimer disease**
- B. Thiamine // wernicke encephalopathy**
- C. Alpha-synuclein // parkinsons disease**
- D. mHTT // huntington disease**
- E. SOD1 // amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**

**Answer : B**

**Q3 : Lewy bodies are form of accumulated proteins inside neural cells causing diseases. Lewy bodies are aggregates of:**

- A. Amyloid**
- B. Super oxide dismutase 1**
- C. Tau protein**
- D. Alpha-synuclein**
- E. Glycosylation end products**

**Answer : D**

**Q4 : The type of inheritance of huntington disease is:**

- A. Autosomal dominant**
- B. Autosomal recessive**
- C. X-linked recessive**
- D. X-related inheritance**
- E. Autosomal dominant & X-linked recessive**

**Answer : A**

**Q5 : Regarding chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, choose the correct statement:**

- A. Is the most common acute acquired inflammatory peripheral neuropathy**
- B. Characterized by symmetrical sensorimotor mononeuropathy**
- C. The first treatment of choice is plasma exchange**
- D. The most common cause of death is aspiration pneumonia**

**Answer : C**

**Q6 : Choose the correct statement concerning neurofibroma:**

- A. Formed of transformed schwann cells and red neurons**
- B. Commonly transforms into malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor**
- C. Forms painful skin masses**
- D. If it is located superficially, it will be treated by surgical excision**

**Answer : D**

**Q7 : Lewy Bodies:**

- A. Alpha-synuclein**
- B. dopamine**
- C. tau**
- D. neuromelanin**

**Answer : A**

**Q8 : Wrong match of accumulating protein :**

- A. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis >>SOD1**
- B. Wernicke encephalopathy>> thiamine**
- C. Alzheimer's Disease>> amyloid  $\beta$**
- D. huntingtin disease >> mHTT**
- E. Parkinson's disease>>  $\alpha$ -synuclein**

**Answer : B**

**Q9 : all of these accumulation of protein except?**

- A. alzheimer's disease\_ amyloid beta**
- B. Huntington's disease\_ htt**
- C. parkinson disease \_alpha synuclein**
- D. Wernicke- thiamine**

**Answer : D**

**Q10 : HUNTINGTON DISEASE**

- A. autosomal dominant**
- B. autosomal recessive**
- C. X-link dominant**
- D. X-link recessive**

**Answer : A**

**Q11 : chronic inflammatory demyelinating poly(radiculo)neuropathy:**

- A. The most common acute acquired inflammatory peripheral neuropathy.**
- B. treatment with plasma exchange**

**Answer : B**

**Bio**

**Q1 : One of the following not vitA:**

- A. retinol**
- B. retinal**
- C. retinoic acid**
- D. retinyl ester**
- E. retinon**

**Answer : E**

**Q2 : One of the following wrong about rod and cones:**

- A. rods more than cones 20 times**
- B. cones centered in fovea centralis**
- C. rods achromatic and cones trichromatic**
- D. rods scotopic and cones photopic**
- E. cones responsible on day vision because it's very light sensitive**

**Answer : E**

**Q3 : Dark current:**

- A. cGMP-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channel: influx of Na<sup>+</sup>**
- B. cGMP-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channel: outflux of Na<sup>+</sup>**
- C. cAMP-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channel: influx of Na<sup>+</sup>**
- D. cAMP-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channel: outflux of Na<sup>+</sup>**

**Answer : A**

**Pharma**

**Q1 : link between the aromatic group and the amino terminal in cocaine?**

- A. Ester**
- B. Ester + amide**
- C. Stable**
- D. Amide**
- E. Degraded by liver**

**Answer : A**

**Q2 : Topical gel or ointment surface anesthesia?**

- A. Tetracaine**
- B. Benzocaine**
- C. Procaine**
- D. Bupivacaine**

**Answer : B**

**Q3 : subarachnoid anesthesia?**

- A. Infiltration anaesthesia**
- B. Nerve block**
- C. Subdural anaesthesia**
- D. Spinal anaesthesia**

**Answer : D**

**Q4 : False about Bethanechol / carbachol?**

- A. Carbachol used topically as miotic agent for glaucoma**
- B. Are not degraded by cholinesterases**
- C. Bethanechol is used orally for post operative ileus**
- D. Bethanechol has potent nicotinic effect**

**Answer : D**

**Q5 : False about Direct-acting Cholinomimetics?**

**Pilocarpine used orally in glaucoma\***

**Q6 : False about cholinomimetics?**

- A. Neostigmine is contraindicated in paralytic ileus & urinary retention**
- B. Oral pyridostigmine is for treating myasthenia gravis**
- C. Physostigmine crosses BBB easily**
- D. Neostigmine is given for reversing non-depolarizing muscarinic blockers**

**Answer : A**

**Q7 : A 60 year old male patient suffers from difficulty of urination. Medical exam shows high blood pressure 160/100 and hyperplastic prostate. Which drug can be beneficial for both conditions at the same time?**

- A. Tamsulosin**
- B. prazosin**
- C. Ephedrine**
- D. Doxazosin**
- E. Fenoldopam**

**Answer : D**

**Q8 : Choose the wrong statement concerning sympatholytics:**

- A. Alpha-methyldopa is the drug of choice for hypertension associated with pregnancy**
- B. Clonidine is appropriate in hypertensive urgencies**
- C. Ergotamine is taken orally for stopping postpartum hemorrhage**
- D. Phenoxybenzamine is suitable for treating pheochromocytoma**

**Answer : C**

**Q9 : A patient comes to hospital in certain medical condition. The nurse administers a drug depending on physician's order. The patient's blood pressure increases with increase of stroke volume with vasodilator effect on some blood vessels but no vasoconstriction, beside also of elevated glucose levels in blood and bronchodilatation. Which drug is capable for doing all these consequences at once?**

- A. Isoproterenol**
- B. Adrenaline**
- C. Noradrenaline**
- D. Phenylephrine**
- E. Dopamine**

**Answer : A**

**Q10 : Describe the main mechanism of action of cocaine that enable it to work as sympathomimetic in CNS:**

- A. Inhibits vesicular reuptake of ... بجوز noradrenaline**
- B. Direct stimulation of adrenoceptors**
- C. Activating presynaptic alpha-2 receptors**
- D. Enhances the release of stored catecholamines (noradrenaline & dopamine)**
- E. Inhibits neuronal reuptake of neurotransmitters**

**Answer : E**

**Cocaine acts as a sympathomimetic in the central nervous system primarily by inhibiting the neuronal reuptake of neurotransmitters like norepinephrine, dopamine, and serotonin. This inhibition leads to an increased concentration of these neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft, which enhances their effects and results in the characteristic stimulatory effects of cocaine.**

**Q11 : Choose the wrong action or use of atropine and other parasympatholytics:**

- A. Centrally (on CNS), they cause inhibition of vagal action**
- B. cycloplegia occurs by topical use**
- C. Used for treating severe parkinson's disease**
- D. Atropine is indicated for bradycardia after MI**
- E. They have antispasmodic effect on GIT**

**Answer: C**

**Embryo**

**Q1 : Which of the following correct:**

- A. 3rd pharyngeal pouch >> thymus and superior parathyroid**
- B. 1st pharyngeal pouch >> ultimo branchial body**
- C. ultimo branchial body forming parafollicular cell**

**Answer : C**

**Q2 : The correct sentence about internal pharyngeal fistula is:**

- A. Part of Treacher-Collins syndrome**
- B. Makes an opening above the thymus**
- C. Part of Pierre Robin syndrome**
- D. Due to incomplete caudal growth of 2nd pharyngeal arch**
- E. The membrane between the cleft and pouch degenerates**

**Answer : E**