

# Neurosurgery mini OSCE

6<sup>th</sup> Nov 25

4th group Rauh

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**Q1)What is the percentage of people whose die before reaching hospital ?**

- A) 15%
- B) 20%
- C)50%
- D) 30%

**Answer: A**

**Q2)Most common presenting symptom in spinal tumours?**

**Answer:** gradual onset of pain increases at night

**Q3)Which factor favor to be abscess rather than brain tumor ?**

- A)age
- B)renal dialysis
- C)radiation
- D)family history

**Answer:B**

**Q4)Which of the following condition assoiated with pineloma?**

- A)Paiunad's syndrome
- B)Truncal ataxia

**Answer: A**

**Q5)All the following are Paiunad's syndrome causes, Except?**

- A)seizures
- B) barbiturate coma
- C) thalamic lesion
- D)Pons lesion
- E)compression of pretectum of midbrain

**Q6)The definitive one for subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) diagnosis, within first 24 hours ,is:**

- A) MRI brain
- B) Head CT scan without contrast
- C) Lumbar puncture
- D) Carotid Doppler US

**Q7)According to the WFNS grading system for subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), Grade IV corresponds to which of the following?**

- A) GCS 13–14, no motor deficit
- B) GCS 13–14, with motor deficit
- C) GCS 7–12, with or without motor deficit
- D) GCS 3–6, with decerebrate posturing

**Answer:C**

**Q8) A spinal cord malformation (Type I) showing division of the spinal cord into two hemicords is called:**

- A) Two cords, each with its own dural sac
- B) Two cords within a single dural sac
- C) Cavity within the spinal cord

**Answer:A**

**Q9)Which congenital malformation is characteristic of Chiari Type III?**

- A) Occipital encephalocele
- B) Myelomeningocele

**Answer:A**

**Q10)What is the most common bacterial cause of intracranial abscess ?**

- A) Staphylococcus aureus
- B) Streptococcus species
- C) Escherichia coli
- D)Streptococcus epidermidis

**Q11)Which congenital anomaly in children most commonly presents with clinical symptoms?**

- A) Berry aneurysm
- B) Mycotic aneurysm
- C) Arteriovenous malformation (AVM)
- D) Glioma

**Q12)Which cranial deformity results from premature fusion of the sagittal suture?**

- A) Narrow and tall skull (Scaphocephaly)
- B) Wide and short skull (Coronal synostosis)
- C) Symmetrical short skull (Brachycephaly)
- D) Asymmetrical skull (Plagiocephaly)

**Answer: A**

**Q13)In a patient with suspected subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), what is the characteristic finding on a non-contrast CT scan?**

- A) Hypodense area in the parietal lobe
- B) Hyperintense area in the basal cisterns
- C) Ring-enhancing lesion in the frontal lobe
- D) Isointense lesion in the ventricles

**Answer:B**

**Q14) All of the following statements about post traumatic cerebral edema are true, EXCEPT:**

- A) Vasogenic and cytotoxic edema may occur together
- B) Vasogenic edema responds well to corticosteroid therapy
- C) Cytotoxic edema results from blood-brain barrier disruption
- D) Cytotoxic edema is due to neuronal and glial cell membrane injury

**Answer: C**

**Q15) Which of the following statements about a burst fracture is correct?**

- A) It involves only the anterior column of the vertebra
- B) It usually spares the posterior elements of the vertebra
- C) It is a comminuted fracture with posterior retropulsion of bone fragments

**Answer: C**

**Q16) Stimulation of the carotid sinus in a person with normal blood pressure and heart rate will cause which of the following?**

- A) Bradycardia and hypotension
- B) Tachycardia and hypertension
- C) Bradycardia and hypertension
- D) Tachycardia and hypotension

**Answer: A**

**17) All of the following tumors are commonly associated with Neurofibromatosis type 2 (NF2), EXCEPT:**

- A) schwannoma
- B) Meningioma
- C) Ependymoma
- D) Glioma

**Answer: D**

**Q18) All of the following statements about *ascending transtentorial herniation* are true, EXCEPT:**

- A) It compresses the midbrain
- B) It may compress the superior cerebellar artery
- C) It is also known as reverse herniation
- D) It causes upward displacement of the cerebellar tonsils
- E) The herniation moves upward through the tentorial hiatus and increases after ventriculostomy

**Answer: D**

**Q19) Which of the following findings is characteristic of an *Upper Motor Neuron (UMN) lesion*?**

- A) Hypotonia, hyporeflexia, muscle fasciculations, negative Babinski sign
- B) Hypertonia, hyperreflexia, no muscle fasciculations, positive Babinski sign

- C) Hypotonia, hyperreflexia, muscle fasciculations, positive Babinski sign
- D) Hypertonia, hyporeflexia, muscle fasciculations, negative Babinski sign

**Answer: B**

**Q20) Which histological finding is typical finding in Meningiomas?**

- A) Rosenthal fibers
- B) Psammoma bodies
- C) Reed–Sternberg cells
- D) Homer-Wright rosettes

**Answer: B**