بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

CNS-2 Mid & Lab 2012

answers MAY NOT be correct.

anatomy theory:

- 1) all of the following are needed for position test of big toe except:
- a- gracile tract
- b- gracile nucleus
- c- clark nucleus
- d- dorsal spinocerebllar
- 2) which of the following is false related to gate control theory of pain:
- >>> stimulation of large fibers opens the gate
- 3) all of the following true except:
- >>> pars interpolaris; pain and temperature above tentorium cerebelli
- 4) all of the following is true except:
- a- obstruction of middle cerebraller artery result in contralateral hemiplegia
- b- obstruction of posterior cerebellar artery result in contralteral homonumous hemianopia
- c- obstruction of anterior cerebellar artery result in monoplegia of lower limb
- 5) all true about micturation reflex except:
- >>> in voluntary micturation, cortical centers directly signal sacral centers of urinary bladder to allow urination

physio theory:

- 1- can't see at visual field lower left quadrant... lesion mostly in:
- >>> right pariatal visual radiattions
- 2- early sign of Alzheimer:
- >>> bilateral hippocampal atrophy
- 3- patient confabulate things:
- >>> korsakoff's psychosis
- 4- stroke patient after 2 weeks noted to be unaware of things but can normally move... this mostly means:

a- vegitative state b- persisent vegitative state c- locked in syndrome 5- patient with retrograde amnesia with visual hallucinations... lesion where a- temporal lobe b- temporal lobe and occipital lobe 6- conductive aphasia.... lesion in: >>> arcuate fasciculus 7- all true about brain waves except: 8- all true about glasgow coma scale except: >>> M3 decerebrate rigidity 9- patient with aggressive behavior, auditory and visual hallucination?? 10-- i can't rem all the text but i think it was like this: if u asked the patient to repeat a sentence then he can't...? so the answer: conductive aphasia 11-sth eno el patient can't say any word or even make a sound & v= sth wrong ??!!!! anatomy lab: 1- (picture of skin receptors).... which of the following is used for light touch and discriminative touch: >>> tactile disc & meissner's 2- (position test of big toe)... 3- obstruction of the middle cerebellar artery results in: >>> contralateral hemiplegia, transient hemianesthesia, contralateral paralysis of lower face 4- which of the following can cause the injury shown in the pictures (deviation of jaw to right + inability to adduct right eye in conjugation with left eye) >>> right MLF + right motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve 5- (image of lower cervical cord lesion) injury at which of the following result in the indicated lesions: >>> lower cervical 6- uvula to right, vocal cord paralysis at left... at which level this lesion could happen:

>>> vagus nerve (level of upper medulla) 7- picture of face representation in pars caudalis (area 1), picture of trigeminal nucleus parts area 1 is controlled by which nucleus of trigeminal; >>> e (pars caudalis) 8- picture of opened skull at subdural space pointer at branches of superior cerebral vein which of the following result from rupture of the indicated vessels: a- slow rate of development of hematoma b- paralysis appears first in face then spreads to lower parts c- lucid interval d- all of the above e- none of the above 9- angiogram (names of arteries are points at the figure)... which is false: a- emboli is more common to go through trunk of anterior cereblar then trunk of middle cereblar <<< answer b- pericallosal artery supply corpus callosum physio lab: 1- all of the following are tested at inspection except: >>> rigidity 2- power level when the patient is able to move his arm against gravity >>> 2 3- when the person visual acuity is 8/12 on right eye and 6/12 on left eye, which of the following is true: >>> the person is able with his left eye at 6 meters what a normal person can see at 12 meters 4- all true about color vision except: a- affect males more than females b- mother is mostly the carrier of the affected gene c- the person can't distinguish certain colors d- the mostly affected gen is off green color 5- which of the following is true about uncorrected myopia: 6- which of the following is false about corrected hyperopia:

patho lab: 1- which of the following is the most common cause of this (lacunar infarct): >>> hypertwnsion 2- identify: >>> ependymoma 3- identify: >>> meduloblastoma Pharma all these drugs are metabolized into active metabolites causing neurotoxicity except: 1- morphine 2- nalxone 3- benzodiazepines all these drugs have an action over GABA receptor except: nitrous oxide lidocaine & ropivacaine share all the following except: can be used as antiarrythmic the serum concentration of valproic acid was 250 mg/L, it's free concentration will be: 30 60 90 120 mg/L benzodiazepines and barbiturates have in common: -both act on GABA receptors all the following are adverse effects of opiods except: 1- vomiting & nausea 2- cardiac depression 3- constipation 4wrong combination: - ketamine.....depress heart activity adverse effect lal opiods jawabha (acute pulmonary edema)

Lejan 2009/2010

there was a question about the mismatched anticonvulsant & it mechanism of action

kan tiagabine: release of GABA

Physio

- 1) Lower Quadrantenopia Parietal Tumor
- 2) Needs Antidepressant: Sleep paralysis.

the patient who is chronic alcoholic and confabulate storys: korsacoff's psychosis

stroke patient, after 2 weeks she breathes normally, eat but she is disoriented : vegetative

Patho

1) The wrong statement: Severe Global ischemia leads to SELECTIVE damage.

all of the following is associated with symptoms except: capillary telangiectasia

he most common cause of intracranial hemorrhage is: hypertension

all of the following are associated with severe transtentorial herniation except: pupil dilation ipsilateral hemiparesis contralateral hemiparesis contralateral sensory loss (aw ymken ipsilateral) duret hemorrhage



