6th Quiz – CNS & Vision – 4th year – Summer, Introductory course ----
10/8/2012

1. ramsay hunt syndrome is:
   >>> severe lower motor neuronal lesion involving 7th cranial nerve

2. which of the following is true:
   >>> bilateral upper motor neuronal lesion above the level of the pons cause brisk jaw reflex

3. pt with rt heminegous hemianopia, non mentioned motor loss..... where is the lesion:
   >>> left temporoparietal lobe

4. pt with Lt visual field inattention, Lt side paralysis, Lt side negligence (Rt non-dominant hemisphere lesion), all present except:
   >>> dressing apraxia

5. all of the following support the diagnosis of epileptic seizure over syncope except
   >>> upright posture

6. all of the following can be seen in a patient with carpal tunnel syndrome except
   >>> loss of sensation over thennar muscles

7. which of the following can result in this lesion (oculomotor nerve injury)
   >>> rupture of posterior communicating artery aneurysm

8. all of the following can be seen in a pt with acute presentation of an UMNLE except:
   >>> muscle atrophy

9. which of the following can be seen in a pt with brown sequard syndrome
   >>> ipsilateral extensor planter reflex

10. all of the following is true except:
>>> loss of meningism always exclude meningitis

11. pt after knee replacement surgery (injury to common peroneal nerve) all of the following are found except:
>>> loss of sensation on the inner aspect of the leg

12. all of the following are seen in subacute combined degeneration of the cord except
>>> dyssynergia

13. air conduction is better than bone conduction on both ears, webbers's test refers to right ear
>>> left sensorineural loss

14. non-febrile symptoms, neck stiffness and positive kernig's sign
>>> subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH)

15. a patient, non vocalized, opens eye to pain, abnormal flexion to pain... what is his glasgow coma scale score >>> 6

16. all of the following can be seen in a Parkinson patient except
>>> symmetrical hand rest tremor

17. a patient of hypertension with proximal myopathy, which of the following drugs is the cause
>> statin

18. pt presented with ipsilateral loss of sensation on face, contralateral loss of sensation on body, deviation of tongue on protrusion,... which of the following cause this pattern of lesion
>>> left medullary infarction

19. ankle dorsiflexion intact, but loss of ankle tendon reflex, which of the following prolapse cause this pattern of lesion:
>> L5/S1
20. a pt with convulsions, loss of consciousness, confusion, no prodromal phase, ....

>>> secondary generalized seizure

**وَمَا تَوَفِّيقِي إِلَّا بِاللهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكِّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ**