



# Neuromedicine Archieve

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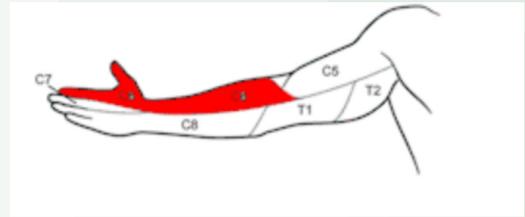
1. One of the following cause to this pt found

- A. Rt vagus nerve injury \*\*\*
- B. Lt vagus nerve injury



2. Pt complain loss sensation in red area :

C6 compression \*\*\*



3. Pt has loss of sensation in this area

a clinical sign will have ?

- A. Weak eversion
- B. Plantar flexion upward
- C. Foot drop \*\*\*



4.  The most common type from Gullian barre syndrome

A. Miller fisher syndrome

B. Acute inflammatory demyelinating disorder

C. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating disorder

D. multifocal motor neuron

5. All of the following consider for treatment of this case **EXCEPT** :

A. Antiepileptic drug

B. Angiography

C. Nimodopine

D. Warfarin \*\*



6. What is the diagnose ?

A. SAH

B. Subdural hematoma \*\*

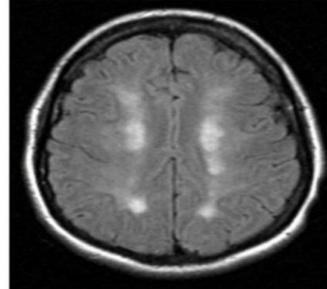
C. Intracranial HTN



7.

This condition is caused by ?

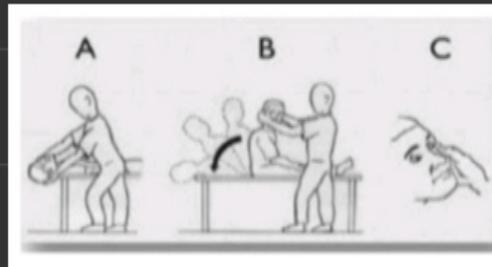
- A. Severe hypertension
- B. Severe hypotension
- C. Encephalitis
- D. Meningitis
- E. Vasculitis



8.

1- This test used to asis

- A. Otolith in posteior semicircular canal
- B. Otolith in lateral semi circular canal
- C. Otolith in anterior semi circular canal
- D. Exsiccive endo lymph



9.

All To assess Vestibulocochlear nerve EXCEPT ?? :

- A. Fukuda test
- B. Whisper test from behind
- C. Weber + Rinne test.
- D. Heel-to-Shin Test
- E. Head pulse test

10.

Patient came with weakness and numbness of lower extremities more than upper extremities, with hyperreflexia  
The most important next step in diagnosis will be:

- A. Nerve conduction study
- B. Perform spinal MRI\*\*\*
- C. Lumbar puncture

11. **False** matching:

- A. Cataplexy: antipsychotics
- B. Akathisia: continuous urge to move
- C. Upper & Lower motor neuron signs: motor neuron disease
- D. Dystonia: continuous muscle contraction

12. A patient presented with status epilepticus, eh was given 10mg of diazepam but didn't get better, What is the **next step**?

- A. 20mg of phenytoin + saline for 2 minutes
- B. 20mg of phenytoin + glucose infusion
- C. 20mg of phenytoin + saline infusion
- D. 20mg of phenytoin + glucose for 2 minutes
- E. Propofol
- F. Iv diazepam 10ml

13. Which cerebellum is the test in the photo examining

A. Left cerebellum

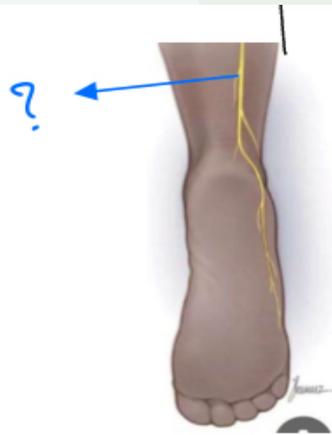
B. Right cerebellum

C. Left cerebral

D. Right cerebral



14. -what is this nerve?  
Sural nerve



15.

One is True

A. Oculomotor n palsy

B. Horner syndrome \*\*

C. Always ass with anhidrosis

Horner syndrome





16.

The pt asked to look right ,what is the lesion?

- A. Left abducent nerve
- B. right abducent nerve \*\*
- C. Internuclear phthalmoplagia
- D. Right oculomotor nerve
- E. Brainstem or occipital lobe lesion

17.

Pt comes with loss of sensation over this area

What is **true** ?

- A. Sural nerve injury
- B. Power of limb is affected
- C. affect only sensory nerve \*\*
- D. affect only motor nerve



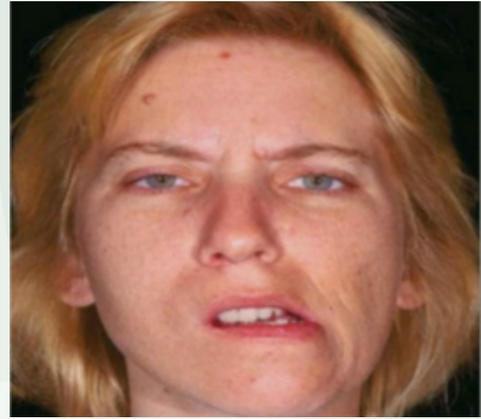
18.

Which of the following false about sensory examination :  
Start proximal before distal vibration examination

19.

What nerve is affected ?

- A. Rt trigeminal
- B. Lt trigeminal \*\*
- C. Facial nerve



20.

One of the following is main feature of trigeminal nerve injury:

- 1. loss of taste sensation of the posterior 1/3 of the tongue
- 2. jaw hyperreflexia \*\*\*
- 3. loss of sensation of angle of mandible
- 4. tongue deviation
- 5. lower lip skin

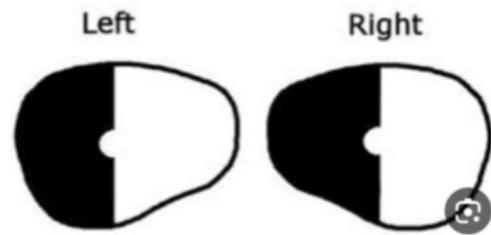
21.

All are true about mini mental status examination **except?**

- A. MMSE is 30 points screening tool
- B. used to diagnose dementia
- C. 100-7 -> Registration \*\*\*
- D. score of 23 risk for mild dementia
- E. It's affected by the patient education

22.

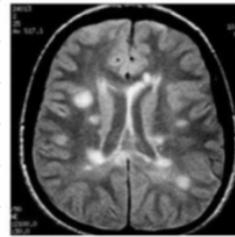
where is the lesion?  
Occipital lobe lesion



23.

Q19 Patient with right lower limb weakness and this image presentation what is the next step

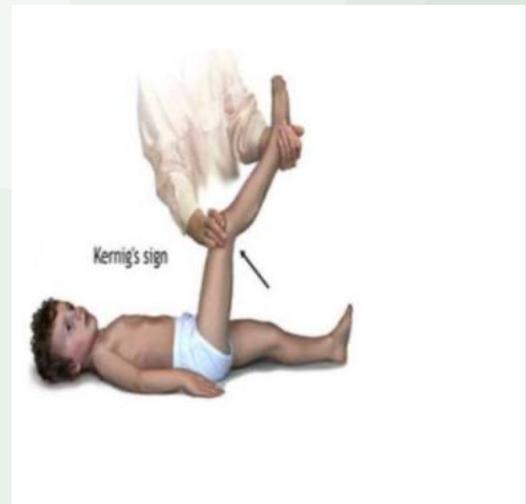
- A. Repeat MRI after 6-12 months
- B. Considered clinically isolated syndrome
- C. Considered radiologically isolated syndrome



24.

Patient came with fever and headache, if this sign was positive  
One of the following is **wrong**?

CSF analysis can be relied on  
after days of antibiotics



25.

All statements are true **EXCEPT** :

- A. Akathisia with cerebral palsy
- B. Intentional tremor with huntington chorea disease \*\*\*
- C. Resting tremor with parkinson

26.

Pt came complain of eye pain and Blurred vision ( optic nueritis) , all of the following could be found **except** ?

- 1. Defect color vision
- 2. Defect eye acuity
- 3. Accommodation reflex affected \*\*\*
- 4. Fundoscopy may show distrubuted optic disc
- 5. Defect light pupillary reflex

27.

In clinical exam was asked the pt to close her eye, possible extra lesion:

- A. Tongue deviation
- B. Loss of taste
- C. Jaw jerk hyperreflexia
- D. Swallowing difficulty
- E. left ear hyperacusis \*\*\*



28.

50 years old female pt came to ER with progressive severe headache, all are correct **except**:

- A. ESR is sensitive test
- B. biopsy can confirm the diagnosis
- C. the pt may suffer from amaurosis fugax
- E. We can't give steroids until the result of culture appears.\*\*\*

29.

On examination patient can flex arm when the gravity is eliminated, what is the power of elbow flexors?

- 1
- 2 \*\*\*
- 3
- 4
- 5

30.

Which of the following conditions leads to increased pressure in the endolymph?

- A. BPPV
- B. Otosclerosis
- C. Ménière's disease\*\*\*
- D. Otitis externa

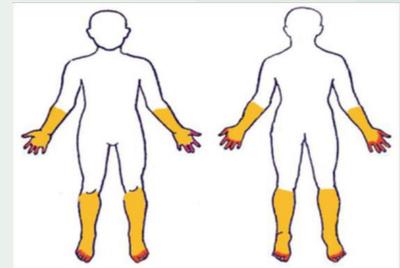
31. Pt came with speech problem, he can obey command .. but unable to talk probably when he tries to talk he has paraphrastic errors  
Where is the lesion ???

- A. Broca
- B. Wernicke
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Bulbar palsy ( brainstem )
- E. Pseudobulbar palsy ( corticobulbar )

32.

Pt presents with symmetrical pain in both hands and feet. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis???

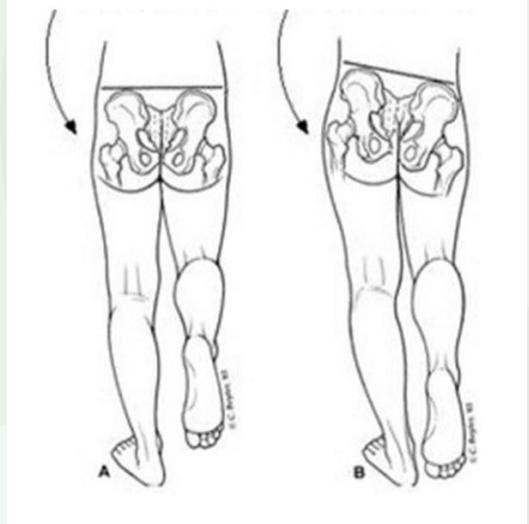
- A. Mononeuritis multiplex
- B. Radiculopathy
- C. Polyneuropathy\*\*\*
- D. Myopathy



33.

A patient opens their eyes only to painful stimuli, localizes pain, and speaks in a confused manner. What is their Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score?

- A. 13
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11 \*\*\*



34.

which nerve is affected?  
Superior gluteal nerve\*\*

35.

Pt complained of one seizure, which statement is **true**?

- A. Routine EEG could be normal in epilepsy \*\*\*
- B. A normal EEG rules out the possibility of epilepsy.
- C. Immediate antiepileptic drug (AED) therapy is always required after a first seizure.
- D. Neuroimaging (e.g., MRI) is unnecessary if the neurological exam is normal.

36.

All these test used specifically for Coordination tests **EXCEPT** :

- A. Tandem gait
- B. Romberg test
- C. Heel chin test
- D. Finger nose test

37.

A woman with epilepsy is planning to become pregnant. What is the most appropriate advice?

- A. She should stop her antiepileptic medication during pregnancy
- B. She should be advised not to get pregnant
- C. Myasthenia gravis associated with improved maternal health
- D. Steroid is class D medication
- E. The treatment of leukoencephalopathy by blood pressure control\*\*\*

38.

Which of the following is **NOT** true about Parkinson's disease?

- A. It is mainly sporadic
- B. It is caused by increased excitatory activity in the motor cortex \*\*\*
- C. It typically presents with unilateral tremor
- D. It may be associated with autonomic symptoms

39.

Which of the following is **true** regarding the oculomotor nerve?

- A) Accommodation is not usually affected in oculomotor nerve lesions
- B) Ptosis is not always due to oculomotor nerve palsy
- C) It is involved in the pupillary light reflex examination

40 .

Which of the following is **wrong** about pseudobulbar palsy ?

- a. Absent jaw jerk \*\*\*
- b. Spastic tongue
- c. Difficulty in pronunciation