

Neuromedicine

Mini osce archives

Rouh-group 4

Done by:

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1) Which of the following causes central vertigo?

- A) Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)
- B) Ménière's disease
- C) Vestibular neuritis
- D) Multiple sclerosis (MS)

2) pregnant woman with epilepsy is taking lamotrigine and topiramate. What is the best management plan?

- A) Stop lamotrigine
- B) Advise her not to get pregnant
- C) Stop topiramate
- D) Switch topiramate to levetiracetam before pregnancy

3) 50-year-old woman has had a severe headache for one week. What is the best next step in management?

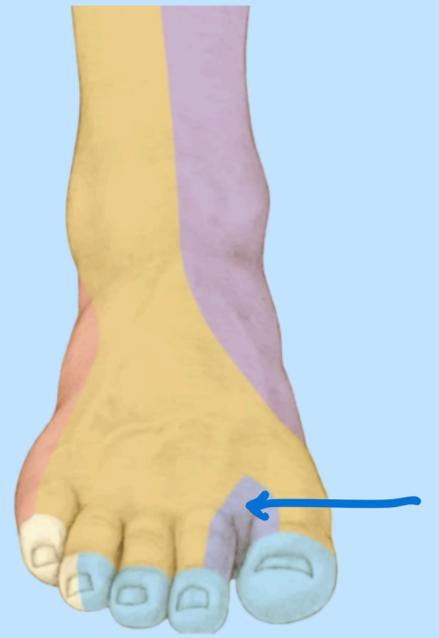
- A) Start steroids immediately
- B) Give analgesics and observe
- C) start steroids if ESR is elevated
- D) Do a CT scan of the head first

4) Which type of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is associated with cranial nerve involvement?

- A) Acute motor axonal neuropathy (AMAN)
- B) Acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy (AMSAN)
- C) Miller Fisher variant
- D) Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)

5) Which of the following clinical signs is most commonly seen with this injury?

- A) Loss of knee extension
- B) Loss of ankle reflex
- C) Droop foot
- D) Loss of sensation over the lateral leg



6) Which type of meningitis shows the following CSF findings:

- A) Bacterial meningitis
- B) Viral meningitis
- C) Fungal meningitis
- D) Tuberculous (TB) meningitis

	A
Opening pressure	elevated
WBCs	Elevated mainly lymphocytes
RBCs	none
Glucose	Significantly low
Protein	high
Appearance	turbid

7) All are manifestations of this condition except:

- A) Plantar response downward
- B) Clonus
- C) Hyperreflexia
- D) Sensory loss
- E) Urine retention



في سؤال كوبي بيست نفس خياراته واجابته بالدوسية بس هناك كان كاتب انه
conus medullaris وهون مش كاتب ومكتفي بهاي الصورة****

8) What is the pathophysiology of this disease?

- A) Muscle weakness



9) Which is wrong about this?

- A) Tingling or numbness in the lateral thigh
- B) Pain along the outer thigh
- C) Normal knee reflexes
- D) Sensory symptoms only
- E) No motor weakness



10) A patient presents with headaches lasting 5 minutes, occurring 14 times a day on one side, accompanied by eye redness and tearing. What is the treatment of choice?

- A) Ibuprofen
- B) Sumatriptan
- C) Endomethacin
- D) Acetaminophen
- E) Propranolol

*** احترنا بين B&C

11) Which of the following is wrong?

- A) Pain & temperature are small fiber modalities
- B) Vibration & position sense are large fiber modalities
- C) Pain & temperature are related to balance
- D) Reflexes depend on large fibers
- E) Light touch involves both small and large fibers

12) Which of the following is wrong regarding to picture

- A) Progressive distal muscle weakness
- B) Foot deformities (e.g., pes cavus)
- C) Sensory loss in a stocking-glove
- D) Preserved ankle reflexes
- E) Slowly progressive course



13) All of the following are true regarding 3rd cranial nerve injury except:

- A) Involvement of extraocular (EO) muscles
- B) Pupillary reflex won't be affected
- C) Ptosis always affected
- D) Important to observe the eye moving up and down while abducted

14) Which miss match is wrong :

- A. Cataplexy: narcolepsy
- B. Akathesia: continuous urge to move
- C. Upper&Lower motor neuron signs: motor neuron disease
- D. Dystonia: continuous muscle contraction
- E. UMNL with fasciculation

14) Which miss match is wrong : خطأ بالترقيم (40) ***

- a) Finger-to-nose test is normal in essential tremor
- b) Tics are semi-voluntary movements.
- c) Myasthenia gravis is associated with fatigue.

بجوز a ***

Vascular disease and hemorrhage

Q.15

- ① CT shows :
- A) subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - B) subdural hematoma
 - C) interstitial edema
 - D) cytotoxic edema
 - E) intracerebral hematoma

Ans: B



- ② All be used in management of this case except
- A) analgesia
 - B) nimodipine
 - C) Warfarin
 - D) strict blood mangment
 - E) antiepileptic drug

Ans: C

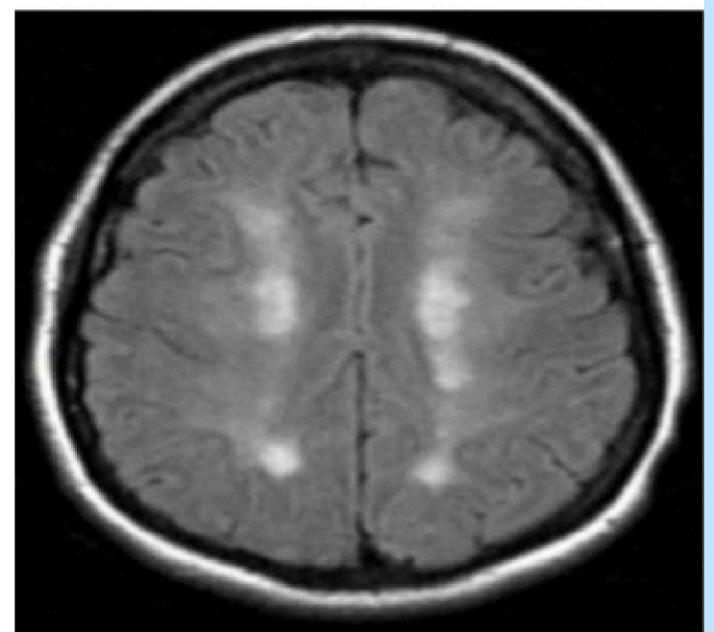
Q.16



- ③ Patient with severe hypertension and ischemic heart disease , what is the cause for lesion
- A) severe hypotension
 - B) vasculitis
 - C) encephalitis

Ans: A

Q.17



10. Patient presents with weakness and numbness of lower extremities > upper extremities, with hypo reflexia. The most important next step in diagnosis is:

Q.18

- A) Nerve conduction study
- B) Perform spinal MRI
- C) Lumbar puncture (CSF analysis)
- D) CT brain
- E) Evoked potentials

Q.19

12. A patient presented with status epilepticus. He was given 10 mg of diazepam but did not improve. What is the next step?

- A) 20 mg of phenytoin + saline for 2 minutes
- B) 20 mg of phenytoin + glucose infusion
- C) 20 mg of phenytoin + saline infusion ?
- D) 20 mg of phenytoin + glucose for 2 minutes
- E) Propofol

29. On examination, a patient can flex the arm only when gravity is eliminated. What is the power of the elbow flexors?

Q.20

- A) 0
- B) 1
- C) 2
- D) 3
- E) 4

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

21)

- A) 13
- B) 9
- C) 10
- D) 11
- E) 8

21. All are true about the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE) EXCEPT:

22)

- A) MMSE is a 30-point screening tool
- B) Used to diagnose dementia
- C) 100-7 → Registration
- D) Score of 23 indicates risk for mild dementia
- E) It is affected by patient's education

36. All of these tests are used specifically for coordination EXCEPT:

23)

- A) Tandem gait
- B) Romberg test
- C) Heel-shin test
- D) Finger-nose test
- E) Rapid alternating movements

31. Patient presents with speech problem: he can obey commands but is unable to talk properly and when he tries, he has paraphasic errors. Where is the lesion?

24)

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

9. All of the following are used to assess the Vestibulocochlear nerve (CN VIII) EXCEPT:

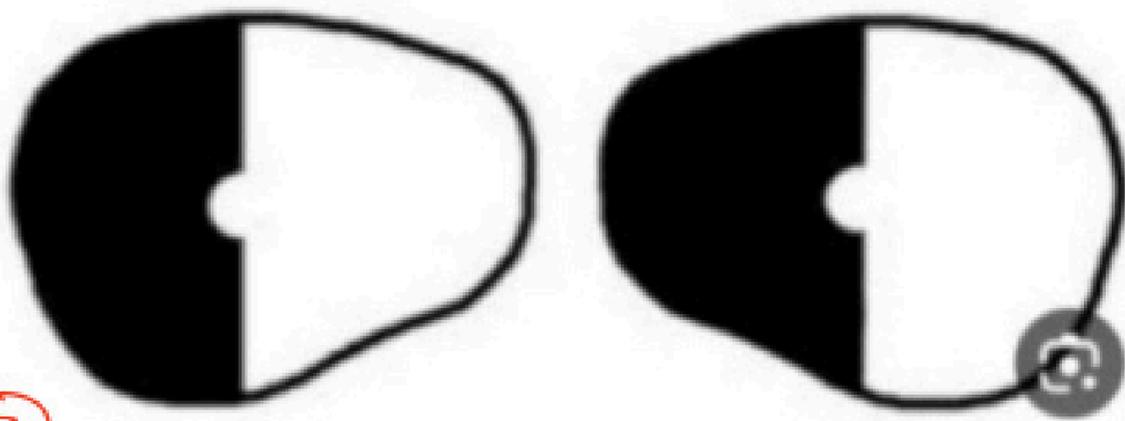
25)

- A) Fukuda test
- B) Whisper test from behind
- C) Weber + Rinne test
- D) Pupillary reflex
- E) Head impulse test

26)

Left

Right

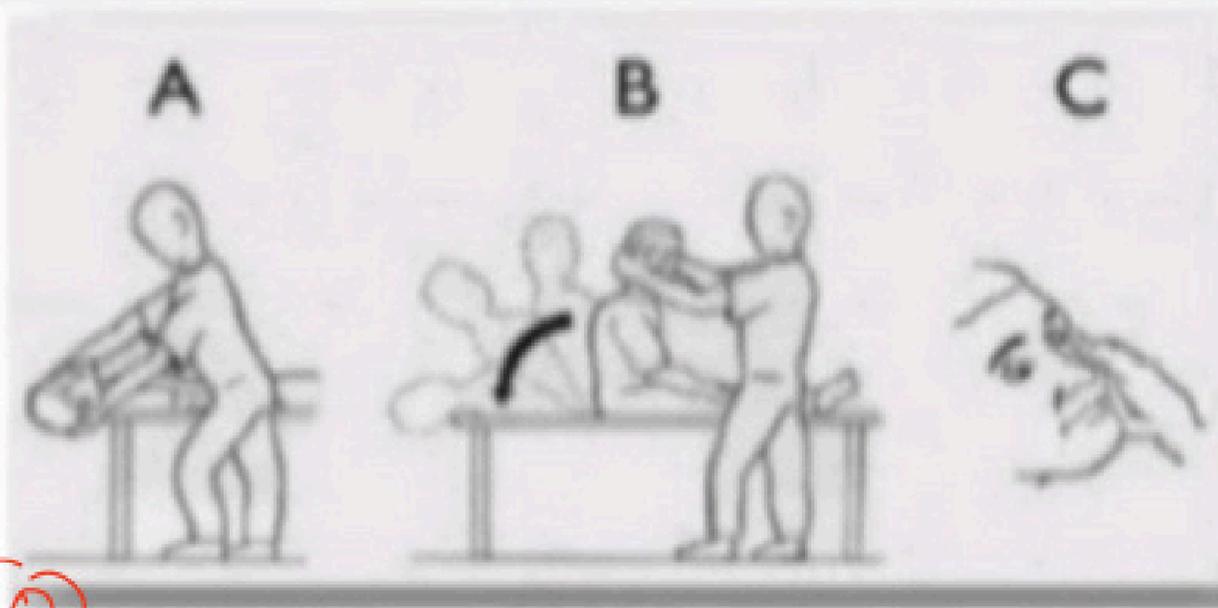


19

22. Where is the lesion?

- A) Optic nerve
- B) Optic chiasm
- C) Optic tract
- D) Occipital lobe
- E) Lateral geniculate body

27)



20

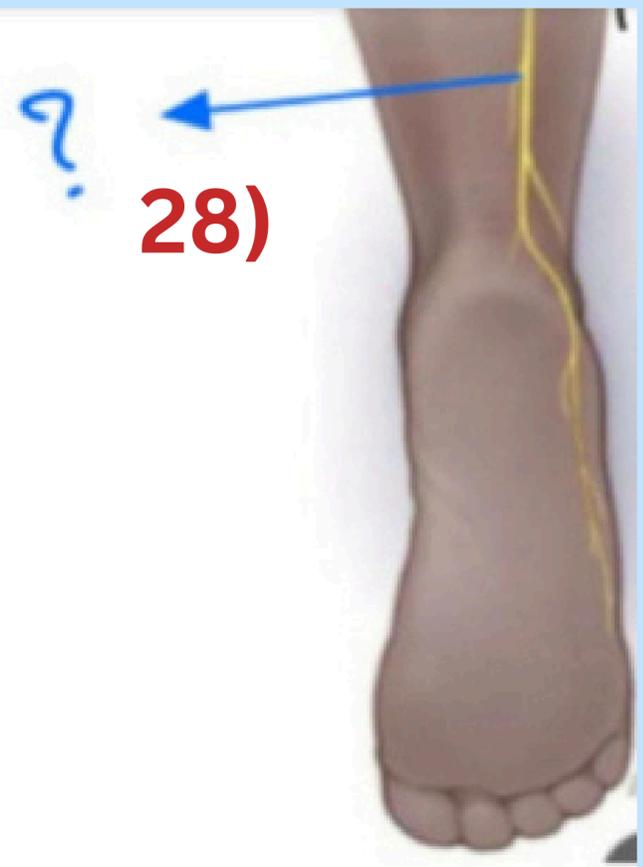
8. This test is used to assess:

- A) Otolith in posterior semicircular canal
- B) Otolith in lateral semicircular canal
- C) Otolith in anterior semicircular canal
- D) Excessive endolymph
- E) Vestibular neuritis

29

14. What is this nerve ?

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Common peroneal nerve
- C) Sural nerve
- D) Superficial peroneal nerve
- E) Deep peroneal nerve



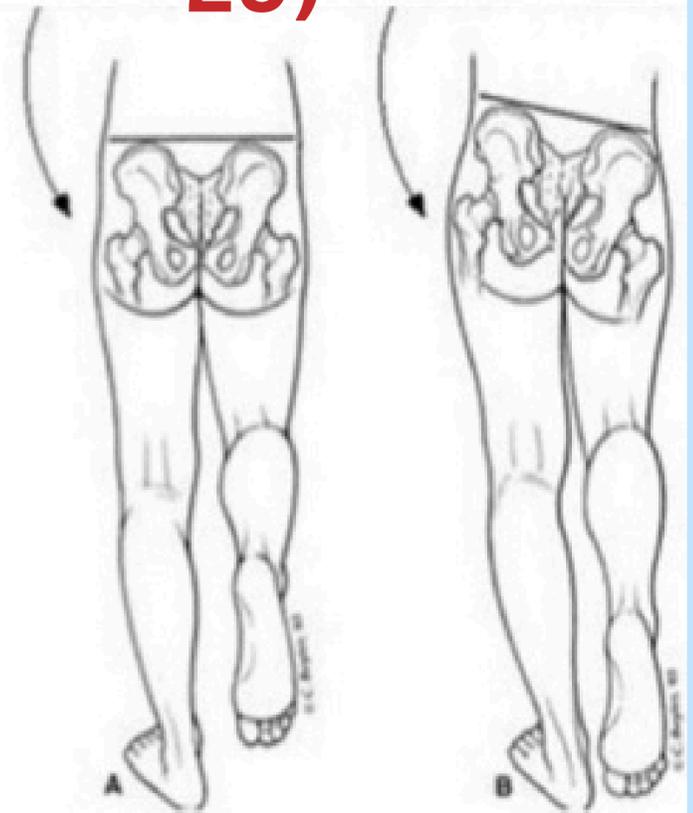
28)

32

It caused by?

- A) superior gluteal nerve injury
- B) distal muscle weakness
- C) waddling gait

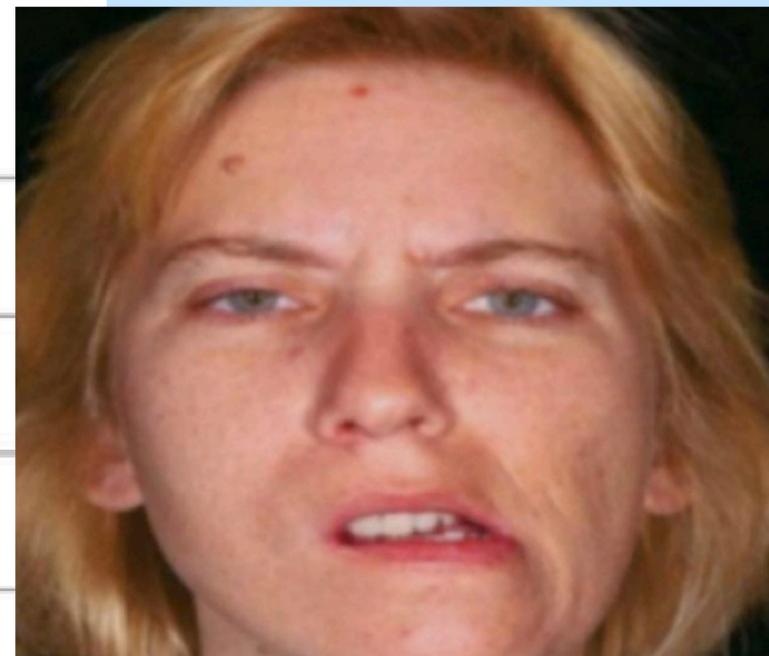
Ans : A



29)

19. What nerve is affected in this patient? 30)

- A) Right trigeminal nerve
- B) Left trigeminal nerve
- C) Facial nerve
- D) Hypoglossal nerve
- E) Accessory nerve



31)

Trigeminal neuropathy feature:

- A) Deviation of tongue
- B) Sensation of posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of tongue
- C) Sensation of angle of mandible
- D) Jaw hyperreflexia

32)

This test is used to assess:

- a) Strength
- b) Reflexes
- c) Coordination
- d) Sensation



33)

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

@ cant
CSF analysis ~~can~~ be relied on
after days of antibiotics



B) Blood culture isn't important for diagnosis

احترنا بين الاجابتين ****

34)

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

35) facial 36) ناسية صيغته بس برضه عن ال

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 ***

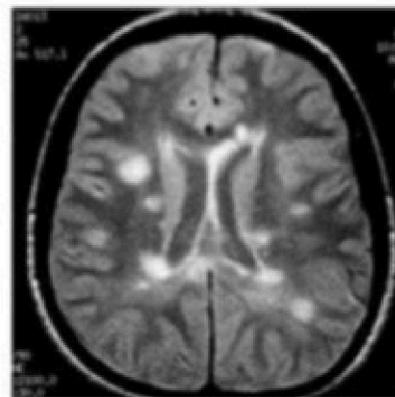


37)

(MRI without contrast)

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
- D) Repeat MRI with contrast



مختارين بين a&d ***

38)

All of the following are related to glossopharyngeal and vagus nerve injury except:

- a) Swallowing is affected
- b) Nasal speech
- c) Loss of gag reflex
- d) Hoarseness

39)

Which of the following is wrong about bulbar palsy?

- a) Swallowing is affected
- b) Speech is nasal or dysarthric
- c) Jaw hyperreflexia
- d) Weakness of palate and pharyngeal muscles

*****موجود فوق 40**