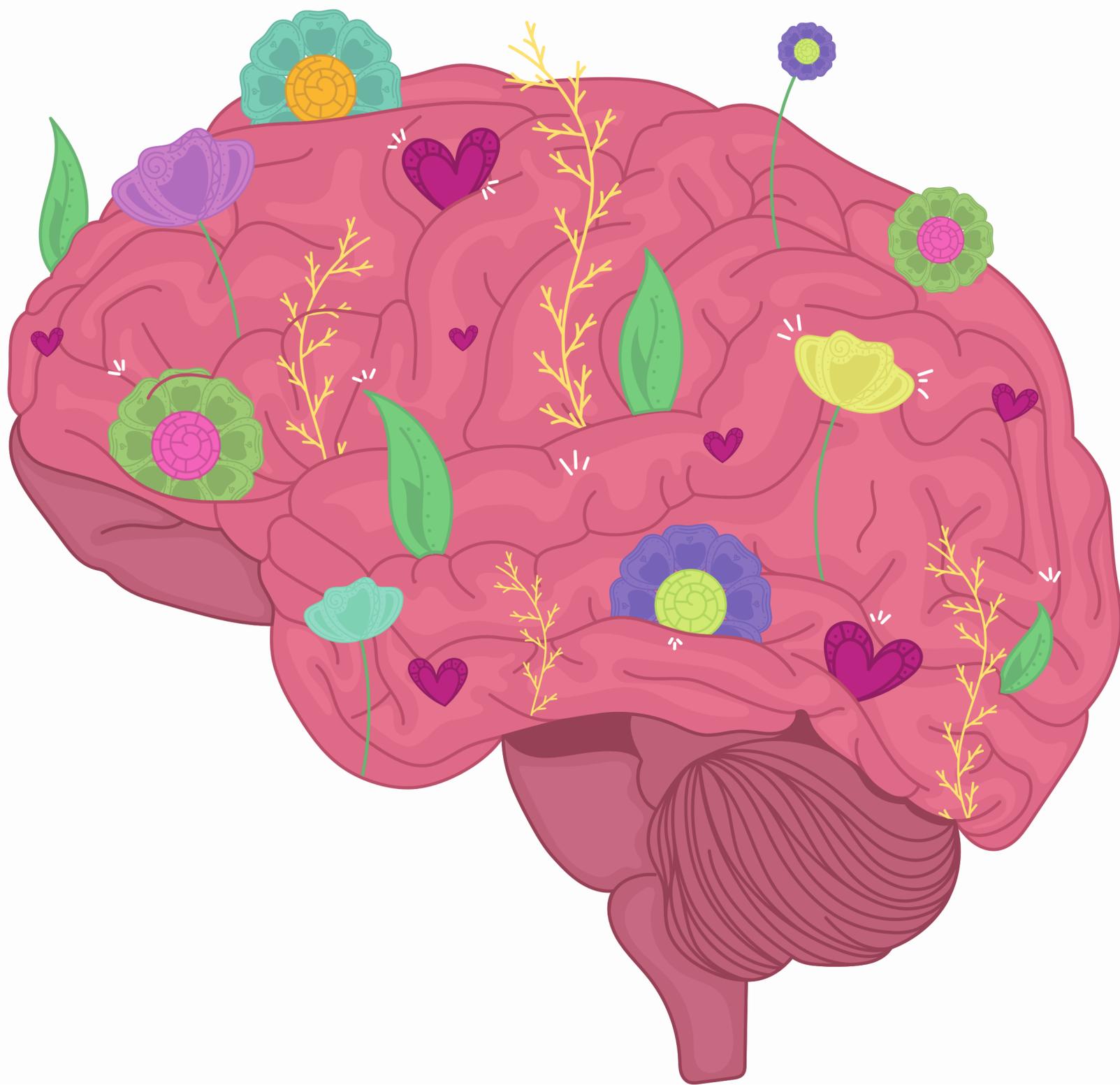


# Neuromedicine Archive



1 2 / 2 0 2 5

DONE BY



**1) A 50 year old female patient who has had severe constant pain for the last two weeks, what is the next best step in management?**

- a) LP to exclude subarachnoid hemorrhage
- b) Start steroids if ESR and CRP are elevated
- c) Corticosteroids are contraindicated
- d) Give analgesics and observe

**ans:b**

**2) Which of the following causes central vertigo?**

- a) Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- b) Meniere's disease
- c) Vestibular neuritis
- d) Multiple sclerosis
- e) Labyrinthitis

**Ans:d**

**3) One of the following is main feature of trigeminal nerve injury:**

- a) Lower lip sensation is not affected
- b) jaw hyperreflexia
- c) loss of sensation of angle of mandible
- d) tongue deviation
- e) absent touch sensation of anterior 1/3 of tongue

**Ans:b**

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

- a) Defect color vision
- b) Defect eye acuity
- c) Nystagmus
- d) Fundoscopy may show distributed optic disc
- e) Defect light pupillary reflex

**ans:c**

**5) 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
- e) ophthalmoplegia

**ans:e**

**6) All of these are part of migraine diagnosis criteria except:**

- a) Pulsating
- b) Associated with movement
- c) Photophobia
- d) Unilateral
- e) Relieved by sitting in a dark room

**Ans:e**

**7) Pain with 100 episodes a day each lasting less than 2 minutes with tearing and conjunctival injection (SUNCT syndrome), treatment:**

- a) Carbamazepine
- b) Indomethacin

**Ans:a**

**8) All of the following test the cerebellum except:**

**ans: Vibration sense**

**9) Pregnant woman with epilepsy is taking lamotrigine and topiramate. What is the best management plan?**

- 1. Stop lamotrigine
- 2. Advise her not to get pregnant
- 3. Stop topiramate
- 4. Switch topiramate to levetiracetam before pregnancy

**Ans:4**

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

- 1. Acute motor axonal neuropathy (AMAN)
- 2. Acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy (AMSAN)
- 3. Miller Fisher variant
- 4. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)

**Ans:3**

**11) Which miss match is wrong:**

- 1. Finger-to-nose test is abnormal in essential tremor
- 2. Tics are semi-voluntary movements.
- 3. Myasthenia gravis is associated with fatigue.

**Ans:1**

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

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

**Ans: c**

**13) A patient opens 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
- E) 8

**ans: d**

**14) Which of the following is wrong regarding to picture**

1. Progressive distal muscle weakness
2. Foot deformities (e.g., pes cavus)
3. Sensory loss in a stocking-glove
4. Loss of reflexes
5. Slowly progressive course
6. Spasticity and clonus



**ans: 6**

**15) Which of the following is false regarding the oculomotor nerve?**

1. Accommodation is usually normal in oculomotor nerve lesions
2. Ptosis is not always due to oculomotor nerve palsy
3. It is involved in the pupillary light reflex examination

**Ans: 1**

**16) 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

**ans: b**

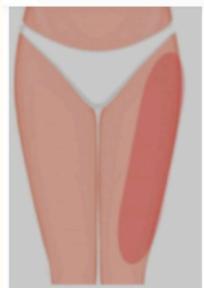
17) Which miss match is wrong:

- 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

ans: e

18) What is true about this picture?

- 1. Nerve affected is lateral cutaneous femoral nerve
- 2. Pudendal nerve



ans: 1

19) What is the pathophysiology of this disease

Ans: Muscle weakness



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

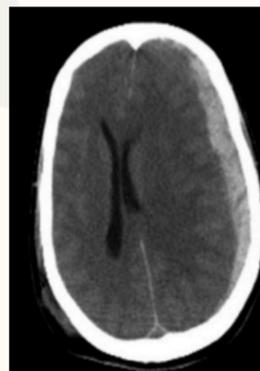
- A) Loss of knee extension
- B) Loss of ankle reflex
- C) Droop foot
- D) Loss of sensation over the lateral leg



ans: c

21) Pt with CT shows:

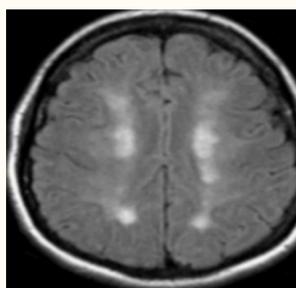
- A) subarachnoid hemorrhage
- B) subdural hematoma
- C) interstitial edema
- D) cytotoxic edema
- E) intracerebral hematoma



Ans: B

22) Patient with severe hypertension and ischemic heart disease, what is the cause for lesion

- A) severe hypotension
- B) vasculitis
- C) encephalitis



Ans: A

**23) All are true about the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE) EXCEPT:**

- a) MMSE is a 30-point screening tool
- b) Used to diagnose dementia
- c)  $100 - 7 \rightarrow$  Registration.
- d) Score of 23 indicates risk for mild dementia
- e) It is affected by patient's education

**ans: c**

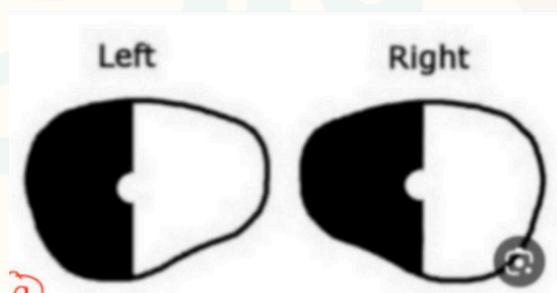
**24) Patient presents with speech problem: he can obey commands but is unable to talk properly and when he tries, he has paraphasic errors, Where is the lesion?**

- A) Broca's area
- b) Wernicke's area
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Bulbar palsy (brainstem)
- e) Pseudobulbar palsy (corticobulbar)

**ans: a**

**25) Where is the lesion?**

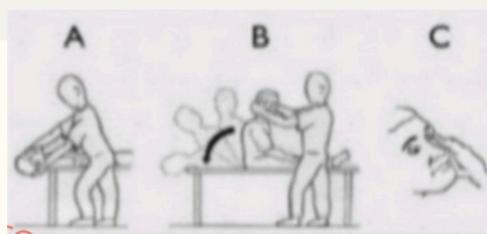
- a. Optic nerve
- b. Optic chiasm
- c. Optic tract
- D) Occipital lobe
- E) Lateral geniculate body



**ans: d**

**26) 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



**ans: a**

**27) What is this nerve?**

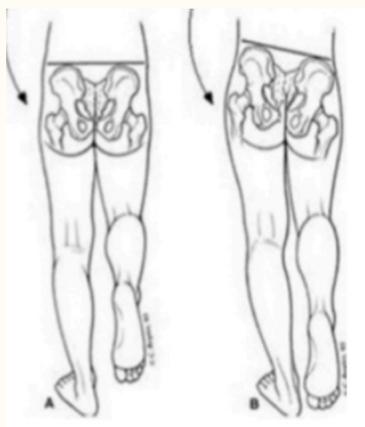
- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Common peroneal nerve
- c) Sural nerve
- D) Superficial peroneal nerve
- E) Deep peroneal nerve



**Ans: c**

28) What is the mechanism of this?

Ans: proximal muscle weakness



29) What nerve is affected in this patient?

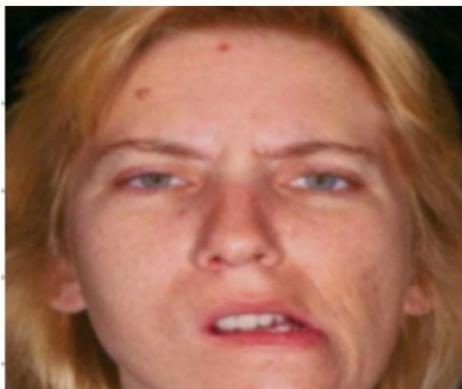
A) Right trigeminal nerve

B) Left trigeminal nerve

C. Facial nerve

d. Hypoglossal nerve

e. Accessory nerve



ans: b

30) What is the correct ?

a. A is Viral

b. A is Tb

c. B is Tb

d. B is viral

	A	B
Opening pressure	elevated	elevated
WBCs	Elevated mainly lymphocytes	Elevated mainly neutrophils
RBCs	none	few
Glucose	Marginally low	low
Protein	high	high
Appearance	turbid	turbid

ans: a

31) All of the following consider for treatment of this case XCEPT:

1. Antiepileptic drug

2. Angiography

3. Nimodopine

4. Alteplase

5. Analgesics



ans: 4

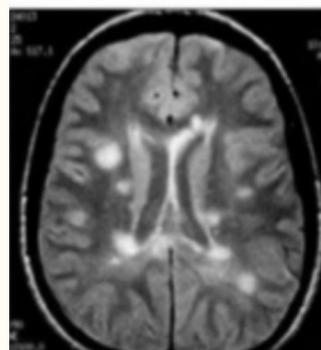
32) Patient with right lower limb weakness and this contrast-MRI presentation what is the next step:

1. Repeat MRI after 6-12 months

2. Considered clinically isolated syndrome

3. Considered radiologically isolated syndrome

4. CSF for oligoclonal bands



ans: 4

33) According to the sensory examination. One of the following is False?

ans: small nerve neuropathy lead to balance problem

**34) 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



ans: e (فكرة السؤال اجى عليها سؤالين والاثنين نفس الجواب تقريبا)

**35) All are manifestations of this condition except:**

- A. Plantar response downward
- b. Clonus
- c. Hyperreflexia
- d. Sensory loss
- e. Urine retention



ans: a

**36) 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.
- F) IV diazepam 10 mg again

ans: f

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

Ans: CSF analysis can be relied on after days of antibiotics

