

# Neuromedicine mini group 6

30/12/2025

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Q1) Which of the following match is wrong:

- a) Cataplexy : narcolepsy
- b) Akathesia: continuous urge to move
- c) Upper & Lower motor neuron signs: Polyneuropathy
- d) Fasciculations: lower motor neuron signs
- e) Dystonia: continuous muscle contraction

**Answer: C**

Q2) Which of the following causes central vertigo:

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

**Answer: D**

Q3) One of the following is a 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  $\frac{1}{3}$  of tongue

**Answer: B**

**Q4) Patient complaining of eye pain and blurred vision (optic neuritis), all of the following could be found, except?**

- a) Defect color vision**
- b) Abnormal blind spot**
- c) Defect pupillary reflex**
- d) Fundoscopy may show distributed optic disc**
- e) Diplopia**

**Answer: E**

**Q5) 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) Loss of taste sensation from ant. 2/3 of tongue**

**Answer: E**

**Q6) 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**

**Answer: E**

**Q7) Patient suffers from unilateral headache lasts less than 2 minutes with tearing and conjunctival injection, and it can occur up to 100 times a day, What is the treatment:**

- a) Carbamazepine**
- b) Indomethacin**
- c) Lamotrigine**

**Answer: A**

**Q8) All of the following tests the cerebellum except:**

- a) Finger to nose**
- b) Rapid alternating**
- c) Heel-to-shin test**
- d) Vibration sense**
- e) Nystagmus**

**Answer: D**

**Q9) 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**

**Answer: D**

**Q10) 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)**

**Answer: C**

**Q11) All of the following are correctly matched, except :**

- a) Essential tremor is seen in cerebellar disease**
- b) Resting tremor is seen in Parkinson's disease**
- c) Myasthenia gravis is associated with fatigue**
- d) Tics can be suppressed voluntary but not for long time**

**Answer: A**

**Q12) On examination, a patient can flex his elbow but not against gravity. What is the power of the elbow flexors:**

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3
- e) 4

**Answer: C**

**Q13) A patient opens his eyes only to painful stimuli, localizes pain, and makes incomprehensible sounds. What is their Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score:**

- a) 7
- b) 9
- c) 10
- d) 11
- e) 8

**Answer: B**

**Q14) 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

**Answer: B**

**Q15) What is the pathophysiology of this disease**

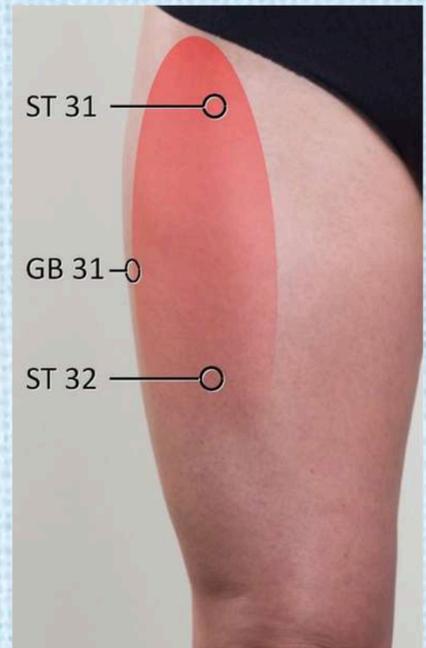
**Answer: Muscle weakness**



**Q16) What is true about this picture?**

- a) Siatic nerve
- b) Pudental nerve
- c) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve due to compression
- d) Motor weakness

**Answer: C**



**Q17) Clinical sign seen with lesion of the nerve supply to this area:**

- a) Foot drop
- b) Weakness of peroneal muscles
- c) Loss of ankle reflex
- d) Disc L5-S1
- e) Weak plantarflexion

**Answer: A**



**Q18) All are true about the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE) except:**

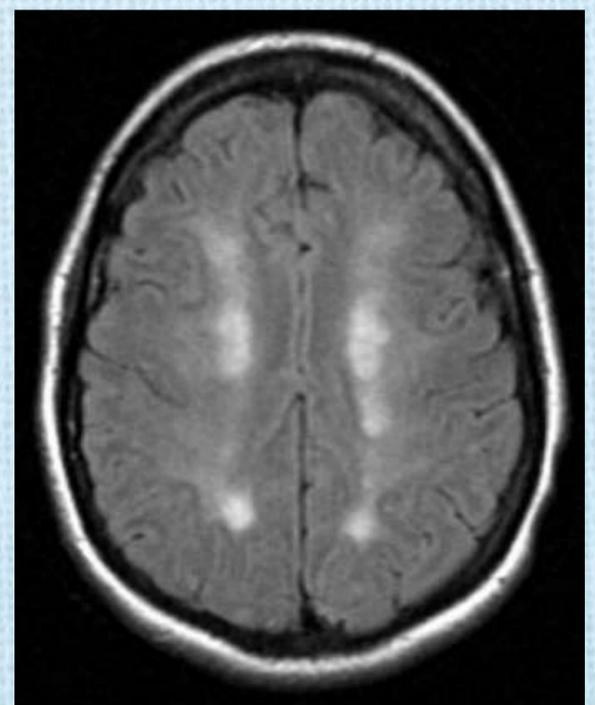
- a) It is affected by patient's education
- b) Used to diagnose dementia
- c) 100-7 → Registration.
- d) Score of 23 indicates risk for mild dementia
- e) MMSE is a 30-point screening tool

**Answer: C**

**Q19) Patient with severe hypertension and ischemic heart disease, what is the cause for lesion:**

- a) Hypovolemia
- b) Vasculitis
- c) Encephalitis

**Answer: A**



Q20) Pt with CT shows:

- a) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- b) Subdural hematoma
- c) Interstitial edema
- d) Cytotoxic edema
- e) Intracerebral hematoma

**Answer: B**



Q21) 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

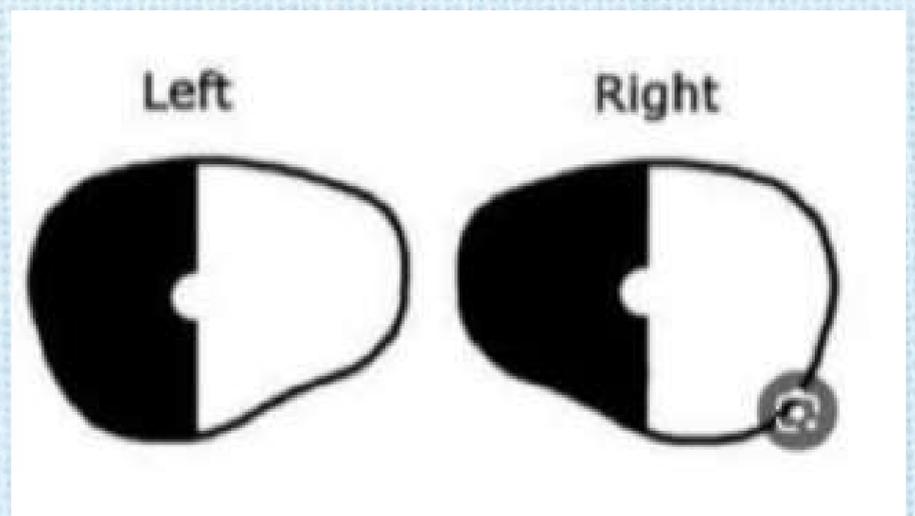
**Answer: A**



Q22) Where is the lesion?

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Optic chiasm
- c) Optic tract
- d) Occipital lobe
- e) Lateral geniculate body

**Answer: D**

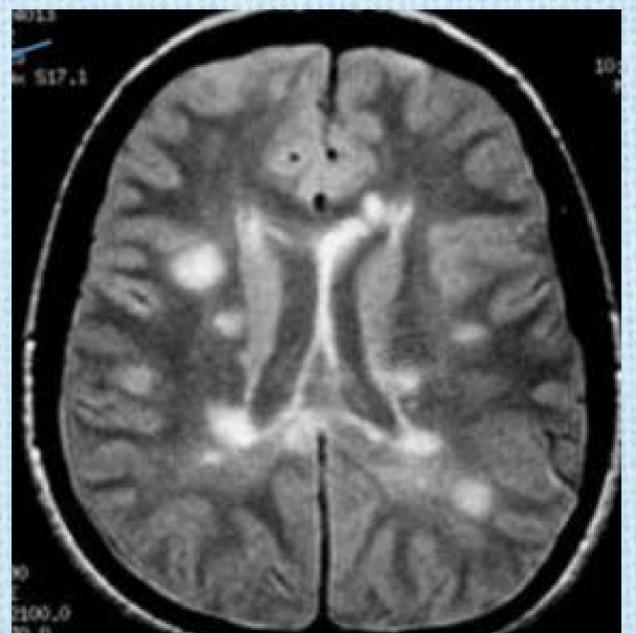


Q23) Brain MRI with contrast for a woman who had right lower limb weakness last week, it doesn't show any enhancing lesions.

What can aid in diagnosis:

- a) Repeat MRI after 6-12 months
- b) Considered clinically isolated syndrome
- c) Repeat MRI with contrast
- d) CSF for oligoclonal bands

**Answer: D**



Q24) Patient was asked to close his eyes, which of the following is correct:

- a) Patient is suffering from stroke
- b) Left side facial sensation is altered
- c) May have left sided vesicular rash
- d) MRI is necessary

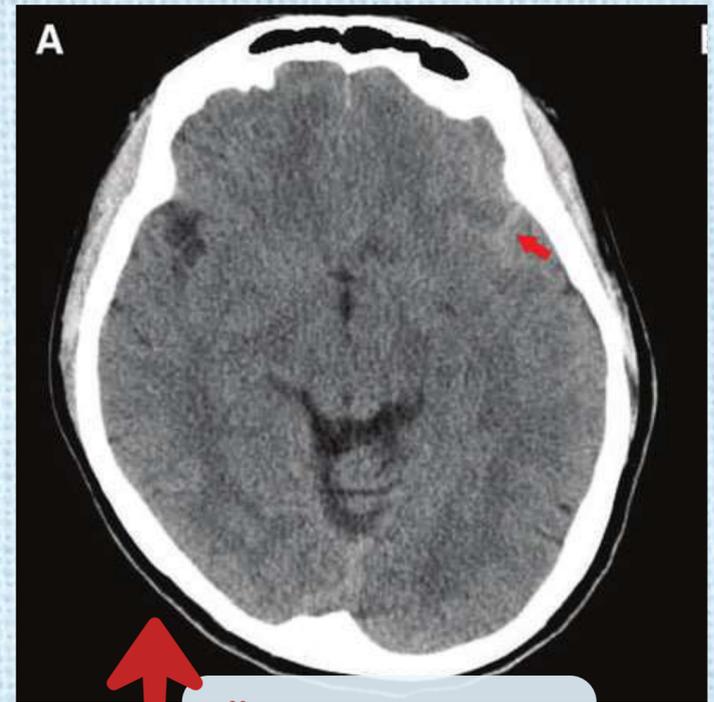
**Answer: C**



Q25) All of the following are considered for treatment of this case EXCEPT :

- a) Antiepileptic drug
- b) BP control
- c) Nimodipine
- d) Anticoagulant
- e) Strong analgesia

**Answer: D**



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Q26) What is this nerve?

- a) Tibial nerve
- b) Common peroneal nerve
- c) Sural nerve
- d) Superficial peroneal nerve
- e) Deep peroneal nerve

**Answer: C**



Q27) What is the mechanism of this?

- a) Distal muscle weakness
- b) Proximal muscle weakness

**Answer: B**



**Q28) According to the sensory examination, one of the following is FALSE:**

- a) We should start examining distally then proximally
- b) Small nerve neuropathy leads to balance problem
- c) If proprioception in toes is intact no need to examine proximally
- d) Pain and temperature should be examined in Syringomyelitis

**Answer: B**

**Q29) Picture of cervical MRI, All are manifestations of this condition EXCEPT:**

- a) Hyperreflexia
- b) Clonus
- c) Plantar response is normal
- d) Lose of sensation in lower limb
- e) Urine retention

**Answer: C**



**Q30) 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) Give same dose again

**Answer: E**

**Q31) The possible extra lesion:**

- a) Tongue deviation
- b) Loss of taste
- c) Jaw hyperreflexia
- d) Swallowing difficulty
- e) Hyperacusis due to stapedius paralysis

**ans: E**



Q32) 75 years old male came with acute stroke . He has right side weakness . He has minimal speech with paraphasic errors. He cannot understand and follow commands, and repetition is affected . Which of the following best explains his speech pattern:

- a) Broca aphasia
- b) Transcortical aphasia
- c) Conduction aphasia
- d) Wernicke aphasia
- e) Global aphasia ( Broca and Wernicke )

**Answer:**

Q33) The patient was asked to look right. What is the lesion:

- a) Right 3rd cranial nerve
- b) Left 4th cranial nerve
- c) Right 6th nerve

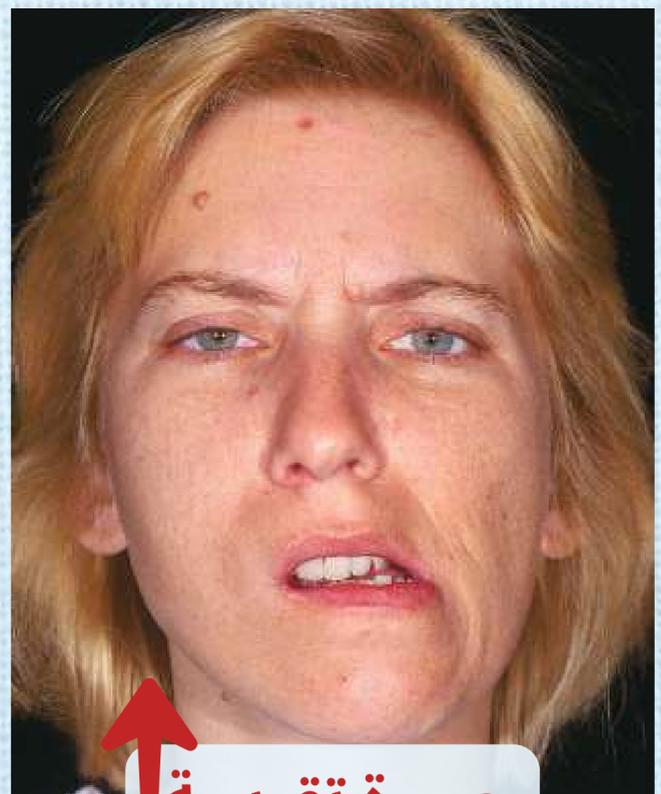
**Answer: C**



Q34) Which of the following is correct:

- a) Left facial nerve palsy
- b) Left mandibular nerve palsy
- c) Lower lip sensation isn't altered
- d) Right facial nerve palsy

**Answer: B most likely**



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Q35) Which neurotransmitter that is deficient in Parkinson's disease:

- a) GABA
- b) Acetyl choline
- c) Dopamine

**Answer: C**

Q36) Patient came with fever and headache, if this sign was positive. Choose the wrong answer:

- a) CSF is reliable after days of antibiotic use
- b) MRI with contrast can aid in diagnosis

**Answer: A**



Q37) Which of the following is FALSE regarding the Oculomotor nerve:

- a) Accommodation is usually normal in oculomotor nerve lesions
- b) Ptosis can occur due to oculomotor nerve palsy
- c) It is involved in the pupillary light reflex examination
- d) It is important to observe the eye moving up and down while abducted

**Answer: A**

Q38) Which of the following is not a feature of bulbar palsy:

- a) Dysarthria
- b) Facial muscle weakness
- c) Jaw hyperreflexia
- d) Dysphagia
- e) Flaccid tongue

**Answer: C**

Q39) 50 yo female patient had severe headache, brain CT and inflammatory markers were normal, what is the next best step in management?

- a) Admit and do CSF analysis
- b) Discharge home
- c) Do temporal artery biopsy
- d) Give steroids
- e) Do brain MRI

**answer: A (i think)**