Neurology I (final exam)

1. What is symptom of confusion?

    A. Memory impairment
    B. Difficulty understanding, production of spoken/written words
    C. Personality change
    D. All of above

2. Which is **NOT** a common neurologic complaint?

    A. Problem with numbers
    B. Weakness
    C. Dizziness
    D. Numbness

3. Which of the following is **NOT** a risk factor for stroke?

    A. Hypertension
    B. Valve heart disease
    C. Urinary infections
    D. Ischemic heart disease

4. By the definition of *Orthostatic hypotension* … when a patient switches from recumbent to upright

    A. Drop the systolic blood pressure below 120 mmHg.
    B. Drop the diastolic blood pressure below 90 mmHg.
    C. Drop the systolic blood pressure 20 mmHg or more.
    D. Drop in diastolic blood pressure 20 mmHg or more.

5. Involuntary flexion of hip and knee in response to passive flexion of neck is…

    A. Brudzinski sign
    B. Battle sign

C. Kernig sign
D. None of above

6. Deficiency of this vitamin is responsible for *Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome* and polyneuropathy in alcoholics.

   A. Vitamin B12
   B. Vitamin B6
   C. Vitamin B1
   D. Vitamin A

7. Which is **NOT** a vital sign…

   A. Weight loss
   B. Pulse rate
   C. Temperature
   D. Blood pressure

8. What is the indication of lumbar puncture in patients?

   A. Diagnosis of meningitis
   B. Response to treatment of meningitis
   C. Administration of intrathecal medications or radiologic contrast media
   D. All above

9. After lumbar puncture, patients may have a mild headache that is worse in the upright position, how to prevent this complication?

   A. Keeping the patient in bed for 1 or 2 hours after the procedure.
   B. Vigorous hydration of patient.
   C. Use of an atraumatic spinal needle.
   D. Take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or caffeine.

10. Microscopic examination of CSF in a normal client shows all below characteristics, **EXCEPT**:

A. CSF normally contains up to five mononuclear leukocytes (lymphocytes or monocytes).
B. CSF normally contains, no polymorphonuclear cells.
C. CSF normally contains, no RBCs .
D. Normal CSF is not sterile.

11. Electrodes placed on the scalp record the electrical activity of the brain. Electroencephalography (EEG) is easy to perform, relatively inexpensive, and helpful in development of seizures in patients of...

A. Head trauma
B. Brain tumor
C. Stroke
D. Suspected epilepsy

12. The electrical activity within a discrete region of an accessible muscle can be recorded by inserting a needle electrode into it. This procedure is...

A. EMG
B. Evoked potential
C. NCV
D. Repetitive nerve stimulation

13. Computed tomographic (CT) scanning is a non-invasive computer-assisted radiologic means of examining anatomic structures. It particular use is evaluating all conditions below **EXCEPT**:

A. Increased intracranial pressure
B. Multiple sclerosis
C. Stroke
D. Head trauma

14. The olfactory nerve mediates the sense of smell (olfaction) and is tested by asking the patient to identify common scents. Which statement is **NOT** true?

A. Each nostril is tested separately.
B. Irritants such as alcohol should be used.
C. Patients asked to close eyes.

D. Common scents such as coffee, vanilla, peppermint and cloves are used.

15. The confrontation techniques are used to test...

A. Visual acuity
B. Visual fields
C. Extraocular muscles
D. Intraocular muscles

16. The tip of nose sensory fibers provided by:

A. Trigeminal nerve, ophthalmic division
B. Trigeminal nerve, maxillary division
C. Trigeminal nerve, mandibular division
D. Fascial nerve

17. The hypoglossal nerve (CN XII) is tested by...

A. Dix-Hallpike test
B. Shrug the shoulders
C. Push the tongue against cheek
D. Say “Aah” with mouth open

18. Concussion is a syndrome that follows head trauma and is characterized by...

A. Transient confusion
B. Memory impairment
C. Incoordination
D. All of above

19. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and is characterized by opportunistic infections, malignant neoplasms. Transmission occurs through:

A. Aerosol transmission
B. Sexual activity
C. Indirect contact
D. None of above

20. Which is **NOT** a sign of head trauma and skull fracture?

    A. Racoon eye
    B. Nuchal rigidity
    C. Battle sign
    D. Hemotympanum

21. Injecting iodinated contrast medium into the subarachnoid space permits, what kind of imaging study?

    A. MRI
    B. CT scan
    C. Myelography
    D. Ultrasonography

22. The most common presenting feature of brain abscess is...

    A. Headache
    B. Fever
    C. Nuchal rigidity
    D. Nausea, vomiting

23. The neurologic examination is the key to etiologic diagnosis in the comatose patient. All below are components of neurologic examination in coma, **EXCEPT**:

    A. Pupillary size and reactivity
    B. EEG
    C. Reflex eye movements
    D. Motor response to pain

24. The motor response to pain is assessed by applying strong pressure on, these local anatomic structures **EXCEPT**:

    A. Supraorbital ridge
    B. Thyroid cartilage
    C. Nail bed
    D. Sternum

25. What is the most common clinical finding of subdural hematoma?

    A. Aphasia
    B. Vomiting
    C. Altered consciousness
    D. Pupillary inequality

26. What is the most common cause of brain hemorrhage in nontraumatic cases?

    A. Hypertension
    B. Diabetes
    C. Meningitis
    D. Alcoholism

27. The most common cause of drug intoxication, which leads to coma is…

    A. Antibiotics
    B. Sedative
    C. NSAID
    D. Tylenol

28. The production of ammonia by colonic bacteria may contribute to pathogenesis of this type of coma listed below:

    A. Hypoglycemia
    B. Brain abscess
    C. Hepatic encephalopathy
    D. Subdural hematoma

29. What is the clinical findings of hyperthyroidism (Grave's disease)?

    A. Anxiety
    B. Palpitation and sweating
    C. Weight loss
    D. All of above

30. What is your feed back about neurology course? **THANK YOU!**