

Neurology III Exam

1. A disturbance in function of one or more peripheral nerves, is:
 - A. Nerve root lesion
 - B. Peripheral neuropathy
 - C. Plexopathy
 - D. Intervertebral disks prolapse
2. Which of the following is a kind of mononeuropathy?
 - A. Bell's palsy
 - B. Guillain- Barre
 - C. Arsenic poisoning
 - D. Agricultural pesticide poisoning
3. Long thoracic nerve, exit the brachial plexus from the...
 - A. Upper trunk
 - B. Middle trunk
 - C. Lower trunk
 - D. None of above
4. Partial loss of touch appreciation is...
 - A. Anesthesia
 - B. Hypesthesia
 - C. Hyperesthesia
 - D. None of above
5. In a segmental or radicular (nerve root) lesion, a client notice numbness on anterior knee, this sign attributed to :
 - A. L2 root
 - B. L3 root
 - C. L4 root

D. L5 root

6. In a patient with spinal injury, left side vibration and joint position while right side pain and temperature sense is lost. This is ...

- A. Anterolateral spinal cord lesion
- B. Posterior column lesion
- C. Central cord lesion
- D. Spinal cord hemisection (Brown-Sequard syndrome)

7. There are two major causes of episodic loss of consciousness, seizure & syncope. All are attributes to syncope event, **EXCEPT**:

- A. It is due to reduced blood flow to both cerebral hemispheres and brainstem.
- B. It has prodromal symptoms (Aura).
- C. It rarely occurs in the recumbent position.
- D. It is induced by exertion due to cardiac arrhythmias or outflow obstruction.

8. What cause of seizure leads to the highest rate of attacks after 50 years of age?

- A. Metabolic diseases
- B. Trauma
- C. Infections
- D. Stroke

9. **Stroke** is a syndrome characterized by four key features; which is **NOT** of them?

- A. Sudden onset
- B. Focal involvement of CNS
- C. Ischemic stroke
- D. Lack of rapid resolution

10. The most common sign/symptom of posterior circulation ischemia (vertebrobasilar system) is :

- A. Headache
- B. Vertigo
- C. Drop attack

D. Diplopia

11. Disorders sometimes mistaken for ischemic stroke, which can be excluded by CT scan or MRI. All below conditions are excluded by imaging **EXCEPT**:

- A. Hyperosmolar hyperglycemia
- B. Subdural hematoma
- C. Brain tumor
- D. Brain abscess

12. All are modifiable risk factors for stroke, **EXCEPT**:

- A. Increased age
- B. Coronary artery disease
- C. Family history of stroke
- D. Male sex

13. What condition is fourth leading cause of death in Canada?

- A. Heart disease
- B. Cancer
- C. Chronic lung disease
- D. Stroke

14. A stroke that is actively progressing as a direct consequences of the underlying vascular disorders or has done so recent minutes... is termed:

- A. TIA
- B. Stroke in evolution
- C. Ischemic stroke
- D. Hemorrhagic stroke

15. All are events after the spell of seizure, **EXCEPT** :

- A. Prolonged confusion
- B. Urinary incontinence
- C. Tongue biting
- D. Aura

16. In this type of seizure, the spells are characterized by brief loss of consciousness (for 5-10 seconds) without loss of postural tone:

- A. Tonic-clonic (grand mal)
- B. Absence (petit mal)
- C. Myoclonic
- D. Atonic

17. All produce rest tremor, **EXCEPT**:

- A. Brainstem dysfunction
- B. Parkinson
- C. Heavy metal poisoning (mercury)
- D. Essential tremor

18. This type of abnormal movement, are sudden , recurrent, quick and coordinated; usually be limited voluntarily without difficulty. It is...

- A. Chorea
- B. Hemiballismus
- C. Myoclonus
- D. Tics

19. An unpleasant creeping discomfort , arising deep within legs, when the patient is relaxed is...

- A. Gilles de la Tourette syndrome
- B. Restless legs syndrome
- C. Huntington disease
- D. None of above

20. Which is **NOT** a clinical finding in Parkinson disease?

- A. Rigidity
- B. Tremor
- C. Verbal tics
- D. Hypokinesia