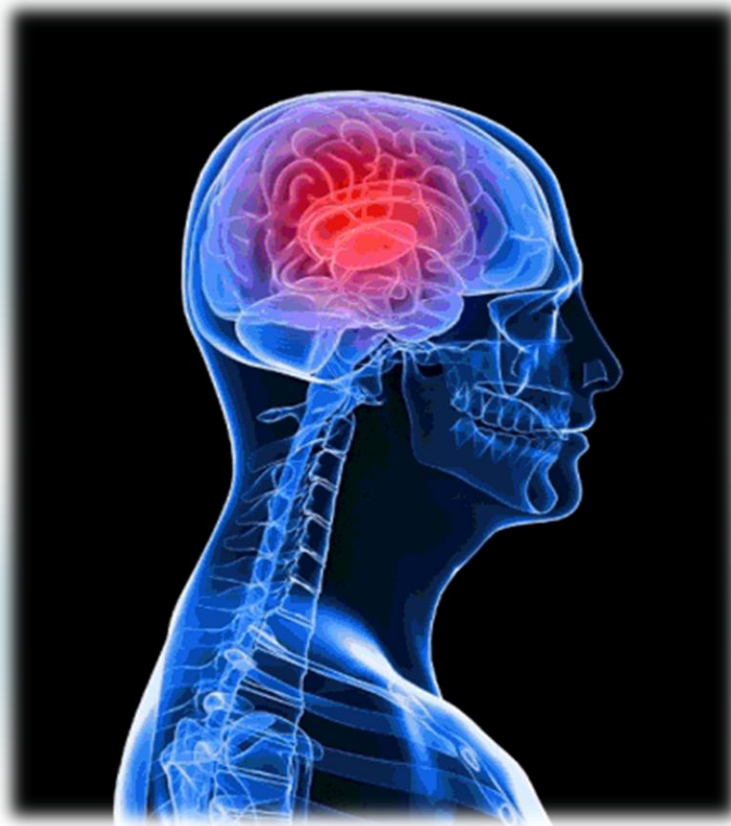


CNS Block

Revision Questions



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Embryology

18. Future white matter of the neural tube is:

- A. Ventricular zone
- B. Mantle zone
- C. Marginal zone

Answer: C. Marginal Zone

19. All of the following are ectodermal in origin except of:

- A. White matter
- B. Pia mater
- C. Gray matter
- D. Dura mater

Answer: D. Dura Matter.

20. 3 Primary ossification centers appear (to convert the vertebrae from cartilage into bones) at the end of:

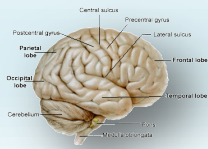
- A. 4th week
- B. 6th week
- C. 8th week
- D. 4th month

Answer: C. 8th week

21. Which one of the following is right according to Spina bifida with myeloschisis:

- A. Protrusion of sac containing meninges with spinal cord and/or nerve roots
- B. Spinal cord is open due to failure of neural folds
- C. Protrusion of sac containing meninges & cerebrospinal fluid

Answer: B. Spinal cord is open due to failure of neural folds



Anatomy:

1. Characteristic feature of Grey matter is the presence of:

- A. Neuroglia
- B. Cell bodies
- C. Processes of the neurons,
- D. Blood vessels.

Answer: B. Cell bodies.

2. The function of Basal nuclei:

- A. help the motor cortex in regulation of voluntary motor activities

Answer: A. help the motor cortex in regulation of voluntary motor activities

3. Brain stem is connected to the cerebellum with

- A. 3 paired peduncles (Superior, middle and inferior)
- B. DIENCEPHALON

Answer: 3 paired peduncles (Superior, middle and inferior)

4. Thalamus encloses which ventricle:

- A. First ventricle
- B. Second ventricle
- C. Third ventricle

Answer: C.Third Ventricle

5. CSF drained finally by arachnoids villi into:

- A. Dural venous circulation.
- B. Ventricles
- C. Spinal cord

Answer:A. Dural venous circulation

6. Non-neuronal cord that connects the end of the spinal cord to coccyx:

- A. conus medullaris
- B. filum terminale
- C. cauda equine

Answer: B.Filum Terminale

7. The name of the structure that attach the spinal cord to the dura mater:

- A. Filum terminale
- B. Cauda equine
- C. Denticulate ligaments

Answer: C.Denticulate ligaments

8. Afferent dorsal root fibers concerned with two point discrimination goes to:

- A. Substantia gelatinosa
- B. Nucleus proprius
- C. Visceral afferent nucleus

Answer: B.Nucleus Proprius.

9. Second order neurone lies in:

- A. Spinal grey matter or in the medulla oblongata
- B. Dorsal root ganglion
- C. Cerebral cortex or cerebellum

Answer: A.Spinal grey matter or in the medulla oblongata

10. medial lemniscus carries:

- A. sensory fibers of ipsilateral side of the body
- B. motor fibers of ipsilateral side of the body
- C. sensory fibers of contralateral side of the body
- D. motor fibers of contralateral side of the body

Answer: C. Sensory fibers of contralateral side of the body

11. Axons pass out in the ventral roots of spinal nerves as alpha efferents innervate:

- A. Extrafusal muscle fibers
- B. Intrafusal muscle fibers of neuromuscular spindles

Answer: A.Extrafusal muscle fibers.

12. Cerebral aqueduct connects:

- A. Cerebellum to brain stem
- B. cerebral hemisphere to diencephalon
- C. The 3rd to the 4th ventricle

Answer: C. The 3rd to the 4th ventricle

13. Lesion of the lower trunk of the brachial plexus leads to :

- A. Erb-Duchenne palsy.
- B. Drop wrist & hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Klumpke palsy.

Answer: D. Klumpke palsy.

14. Ulnar nerve passes:

- A. Behind the medial epicondyle.
- B. Behind the lateral epicondyle
- C. In front of medial epicondyle
- D. In front of lateral epicondyle

Answer: A. Behind the medial epicondyle.

15. Mohammed fell from a mountain and he clutched at a tree to save himself, what is the possible injury that may accrue:

- A. Wrist drop
- B. Claw hand or Ape hand
- C. waiter's tip position

Answer: B. Claw hand or Ape hand

16. Hind has a fracture of the neck of her fibula. What is the clinical presentation that she might come with?

- A. Calcaneovalgus
- B. Equinovarus.

Answer: B. Equinovarus.

17. In Common Peroneal Nerve Injury foot drop happens due to:

- A. Its weight
- B. The opposing muscles, the plantar flexors of the ankle joint and the invertors of the subtalar joints

Answer: B. The opposing muscles, the plantar flexors of the ankle joint and the invertors of the subtalar joints



Pharmacology :

22. Which one of the following diseases treated by drugs that decrease NE :

- A. Depression
- B. Insomnia
- C. Amnesia
- D. Mania

Answer: D.Mania

23. Hyoscine causes amnesia because of:

- A. Antagonize muscarinic receptor.
- B. Block dopamine receptor
- C. Induce NE secretion

Answer: A. Antagonize muscarinic receptor.

24. Central cholinergic predominance can be manifested by:

- A. Epilepsy
- B. Mania
- C. Alzheimer's disease
- D. Depression

Answer:D.Depression.

25. Epilepsy can be caused by :

- A. Increase the level of dopamine
- B. Decrease the level of glutamic acid
- C. Increase the level of glutamic acid
- D. Increase GABA brain content

Answer: C. Increase the level of glutamic acid.



Histology :

26. Dorsal root (spinal) ganglion is:

- A. Pseudounipolar neuron
- B. Bipolar neuron
- C. Multipolar neuron

Answer: A. Pseudounipolar neuron.

27. Multipolar neuron has:

- A. One dendrite and multiple axons
- B. Multiple axons and dendrites
- C. One axon and multiple dendrites.

Answer: C. One axone and multiple dendrites..

28. Anterior horn cells of the spinal cord is an example of:

- A. Pyriform neuron
- B. stellate neuron
- C. pyramidal neuron

Answer: B. Stellate neuron

29. Which one of the following statements is right about centriole:

- A. Most adult neurons have no centriole, so they cannot divide.
- B. Most adult neurons have only one rudimentary centriole.
- C. Most adult neurons have two rudimentary centriole.

Answer: B. Most adult neurons have only one have only one rudimentary centriole.

30. Formation of myelin sheath in the CNS is the function of:

- A. Astrocyte
- B. Microglia
- C. Oligodendrocytes
- D. Ependymal cells

Answer: C.Oligodendrocytes

31. Phagocytosis is the main function of? (Because they were monocyte migrated to CNS)

- A. Astrocyte
- B. Microglia
- C. Oligodendrocytes
- D. Ependymal cells

Answer: B. Microglia

32. Which one of the following found only in white matter of CNS:

- A. Perikaryons
- B. Fibrous astrocytes
- C. Oligodendrocytes
- D. Protoplasmic astrocytes

Answer: B. Fibrous astrocyte



Physiology :

Lecture 1

1- Which one of the following drugs used for excitability of neuron by inhibit the glycine .

- A. Strychnine
- B. Propranolol
- C. B blocker
- D. non of them

Answer: A

2- Which on of the following neurotransmitter is back to presynaptic it self .

- A. Norepinephrine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Serotonin
- D. Glutamate

Answer: A

3-RMP of the postsynaptic neuron is cause by .

- A. Negative ion
- B. Ca
- C. Na

Answer: A

4- The value of inhibitory postsynaptic potential is .

- A. -5
- B. +5
- C. 15
- D. 25

Answer: A

5- Which of the following is inhibitor interneuron .

- A. oligodendrocyte cell
- B. Renshaw cell
- C. Red cell
- D. Schwann cell

Answer: B

6- What is the function of the gap junction that form in Electric synapse .

- A. Allow passing of Na only
- B. Allow passing of Ca only
- C. Allow passing of water
- D. Allow passing of ions

Answer: D

7- Which of the following is the example of Conjoint synapse

- A. Neuron in the lateral vestibular nucleus
- B. Neuron in the ventral vestibular nucleus
- C. Neuron in the posterior vestibular nucleus
- D. Neuron in the medial vestibular nucleus

Answer: A

Lecture 2

1- Which of the following is responsible about the Fine discriminative touch .

- A. Fasciculus cuneatus
- B. Spinothalamic tract
- C. Fasciculus gracilis
- D. A&C

Answer: D

2- The Gamma motor neuron is supply ?

- A. Extrafusal muscle
- B. Intrafusal muscle
- C. Small muscle
- D. Arm's muscle

Answer: B

3- " Withdrawal reflex " is stimulation of ;

- A. Thermal receptor
- B. Pain receptor
- C. Muscle spindle
- D. All receptor in the body

Answer: B

4- The central delay in the withdrawal reflex is :

- A. >2 ms
- B. >1 ms
- C. < 2 ms
- D. < 1 ms

Answer: A

5- If the central delay equal to 10 , what is the number of synapse ?

- A. 20
- B. 4
- C. 2.5
- D. 10

Answer: A

Lecture (3&4)

1- In which parts of the following is effected by the ANS .

- A. Muscle of the arm
- B. Atrium
- C. Muscle of the leg
- D. A&C

Answer: B

2- One motor neuron , Conduct impulses rapidly These qualities represent .

- A. Autonomic nervous system
- B. Parasympathetic
- C. Sympathetic
- D. Somatic system

Answer: D

3- Autonomic nervous system is predominantly :

- A. Efferent system
- B. Afferent system
- C. Afferent and efferent system
- D. Supply the skeletal muscle

Answer: C

4- All of these center activate ANS except .

- A. Brain stem
- B. Cerebral cortex
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: D

5- ANS is operate by .

- A. Stretch reflex
- B. Gag reflex
- C. Visceral reflex
- D. Non of them

Answer: C

6- What is the neurotransmitter that is specific for sympathetic nervous system .

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Norepinephrine
- D. Serotonin

Answer: C

7- What is the location of ganglion of parasympathetic nervous system .

- A. Away from effector organ
- B. In the spinal cord
- C. In the CNS
- D. Near to effector organ

Answer: D

8-Parasympathetic nervous system is originate from ?

- A. Cranial nerve
- B. Sacral spinal nerve
- C. Lumbar region
- D. A&B

Answer: D

Lecture 5

1- The origin of corticospinal tract is .

- A. 30% motor area 4
- B. 32% motor area 4
- C. 40% parietal Cortex
- D. 30% motor area 3

Answer: A

2- Which one of these cells come out the pyramidal fiber .

- A. Red cell
- B. Betz cell
- C. Schwann cell
- D. Non of them

Answer: B

3-Which on of the tracts is 80% of fiber is crossing .

- A. Corticospinal
- B. Anterior corticospinal
- C. Lateral corticospinal
- D. Spinothalamic

Answer: C

4- Which one of the tracts are supply the skeletal muscle of the opposite side ?

- A. Spinothalamic
- B. Corticospinal
- C. Corticobulbar
- D. Non of them

Answer: B

5- which one of the following tract is an inhibitory tract

- A. Corticospinal
- B. Rubrospinal
- C. Reticule spinal
- D. Vestibulospina

Answer: B

6- Which tract that responsible about turning of the head in response to visual or Auditory stimuli .

- A. Corticospinal
- B. Tectospinal
- C. Olivospinal
- D. Non of them

Answer: B

If you have questions you want to add please send to: Revisiontest432@gmail.com

Good luck

Team leaders :

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No matter how hard things may seem, don't get down, and don't give up. The clouds will clear, and there are brighter days ahead ! 😊