

Test Bank



Subject:

CNS-Final

بجانب



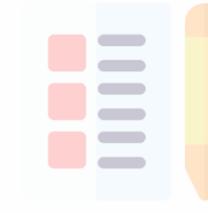
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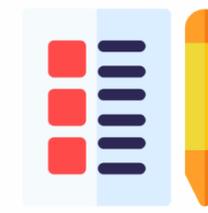
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CNS–Mid Past Papers

Biochemistry

1-You have recently heard that stem cells may have a potential in regenerating damaged lung tissue caused by SARS-CoV-2 in COVID-19. Before they can be used in clinic, the following has/have to be checked:

- a. Carcinogenicity specifically if pluripotent stem cells are used.
- b. The mechanism by which stem cells repair the lost pulmonary function.
- c. All experimental stages starting with ex vivo experiments, animal stage, clinical trials of 3 stages.
- d. Food and drug administration approval in the country of practice.
- e. All points have to be verified before stem cell can be used as a treatment for COVID-19.

2-Which stem cell is the most potent, genetically engineered and causes no immune reaction:

- a. iPS
- b. embryonic
- c. adult neural

3-Which is the best source for adult stem cells:

- a. periventricular area
- b. dentate of hippocampus
- c. spinal cord

4-If you find out that a iPSC is working to produce dopamenirgic neurons that can be used in Parkinson's disease, you don't do this:

- start clinical trials to use the technique in patients with Parkinson's disease

5-True about stem cells

- embryonal stem cells have more potency than adult

Answers

1	e	3	b
2	a	-	-

Pathology

1- Which of the following statements is correct regarding the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease?

- A key step in its pathogenesis is intracellular accumulation of AB amyloid within cortical neurones
- AB protein accumulates earlier in patients with Down syndrome because these patients have an increased level of beta secretase.
- Intracellular accumulation of Tau protein occurs early in the disease process.
- Amyloid plaques and Tau accumulation can be seen due to advanced age, even in people not suffering from Alzheimer's disease.
- Polymorphisms of Apolipoprotein E (Apo E) increase the risk of Alzheimer disease .

2-Intracytoplasmic eosinophilic round to elongated inclusions that have a dense core surrounded by a pale halo which are positive with immunohistochemical stain to alpha synuclein are characteristic of:

- Parkinson disease
- Huntington chorea
- Alzheimer
- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

3-Fredrick ataxia is an autosomal recessive ataxia caused by:

- Trinucleotide repeat mutation
- Frataxin accumulation

- c. Increased ATP synthesis in the mitochondria
- d. Decreased anaerobic glycolysis
- e. Aggregation of a protein involved in regulating mitochondrial iron level.

4-A 6 year old boy suffered from ataxia and frequent falls. MRI scan showed a well circumscribed lesion in the cerebellum which was partly cystic. Histologic examination showed a tumour containing microcysts and Rosenthal fibres. what is your diagnosis?

- a. Low grade oligodendroglioma
- b. Pilocytic astrocytoma
- c. Cerebellar ependymoma
- d. Medulloblastoma
- e. Glioblastoma

5-Which of the following is correct regarding astrocytoma:

- a. IDH (isocitrate dehydrogenase) mutation is a late event in the pathogenesis of gliomas
- b. Pseudo- rosettes are seen in low grade astrocytomas
- c. The presence of necrosis within a glioma indicates a high grade and a bad prognosis
- d. Contrast enhancing lesions are usually low grade lesions
- e. Gliomas are negative with GFAP (glial fibrillary acidic protein)

6-Which of the following combinations is correct?

- a. Tuberous sclerosis and increased risk of renal cell carcinoma
- b. Von Hippel Lindau syndrome and autosomal recessive inheritance.
- c. Medulloblastoma and Homer Wright rosettes.
- d. 1p 19 q codeletion and poor prognosis in oligodendroglioma
- e. WNT mutation in medulloblastoma and poor prognosis

7-Choose the incorrect combination :

- a. Gemistocytes and repair.
- b. Red neurones and loss of Nissl substance.

- c. Rod cells and microglia
- d. Oligodendrocytes and peripheral nervous system myelin production
- e. Lewy bodies and Parkinson disease

8 -Match each neurodegenerative disease with the protein responsible for its pathogenesis:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Alzheimer disease | a. Tau |
| 2. Parkinson | b. Amyloid |
| 3. Huntington Chorea | c. Frataxin |
| 4. Fredrick ataxia | d. Protein involved in long term |
| 5. ALS memory | e. SOD |
| 6. Frontotemporal dementia | f. Alpha synuclein |
| 7. Pick disease | |

9 -Which of the following is caused by a trinucleotide repeat mutation?

- a. Fredrick ataxia
- b. Huntington disease
- c. Alzheimer
- d. Pick
- e. A and B

10 -Intranuclear inclusions are seen in which of the following:

- a. Pick
- b. Alzheimer
- c. Huntington
- d. ALS
- e. Fredrick ataxia

11 -A 67 year old male presents with tremors, rigidity and slow movement. You notice that he had stooped posture and diminished facial expressions. He seems to

have good cognitive function and no memory loss. All of the following play a role in his disease except:

- a. accumulation of alpha syncuclein
- b. accumulation of protein that acts as a prion protein
- c. lewy bodies
- d. loss of pigmented neurons in substantia nigra
- e. accumulation of a protein important for long term memory storage

12 -Which of the following is incorrect about amyloid accumulation in the brain

- a. forms extracellular plaques
- b. causes hyper phosphorylation of Tau protein
- c. accumulation in the elderly is not necessarily associated with dementia
- d. increased risk of accumulation in people with Down syndrome
- e. is the main protein responsible for Pick disease

13 -Which of the following mutations is associated with oligodendrogliomas:

- a. p53 tumor suppressor gene inactivation
- b. IDH1 gene mutation
- c. RB gene mutation
- d. PI3K gene mutation
- e. 1p and 19q codeletions

14 -All of the following are features of pilocytic astrocytomas EXCEPT:

- a. Relatively benign.
- b. Can affect the optic pathways and tracts.
- c. Is often associated with cyst formation.
- d. Occur in children and young adults.
- e. Most common location is the spinal cord.

15 -All of the following tumor locations are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Myxopapillary ependymoma.....Filum terminale

- b. Medulloblastoma.....Cerebellum
- c. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor.....Superficial temporal lobe
- d. Central Neurocytoma.....Foramen of Monro
- e. Ependymoma.....Spinal cord in children

16 -All of the following are true regarding grade II meningiomas EXCEPT:

- a. Clear variant.
- b. Brain invasion.
- c. Choroid variant.
- d. Small cells, prominent nuclei and necrosis.
- e. More than 19 mitotic figures/10 HPF.

17 -The brain tumor associated with tuberous sclerosis is:

- a. Glioblastoma
- b. Hamartoma
- c. Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma
- d. Grade II astrocytoma
- e. Oligodendroglioma

18 -All of the following is correct regarding neurodegenerative disorders EXCEPT:

- a. Neuritic plaques consist of amyloids surrounded by dystrophic neurites.
- b. Neurofibrillary tangles contain tau protein.
- c. Deposition of AL amyloids in the cerebral cortex in the case of Alzheimer's disease.
- d. Intranuclear aggregates containing an expanded polyglutamine tract in HD.
- e. A+ B

19 -All of the following are correct locations for deposition of amyloids in Alzheimer's disease EXCEPT:

- a. Amygdala
- b. Nucleus basalis of Meynert
- c. Entorhinal cortex
- d. Primary motor and sensory cortices

e. Hippocampus

20-Pick's disease is due to:

- a. Deposition of synuclein protein.
- b. FTLT-tau protein inclusion bodies.
- c. Huntingtin protein deposition.
- d. FTLT-TDP43 protein inclusion bodies.
- e. Mutations in SOD-1 gene.

21-All of the following regarding Parkinson's disease is correct EXCEPT:

- a. Lesions usually appear in the medulla and pons before the substantia nigra.
- b. Lewy bodies contain deposits of synuclein protein.
- c. Death usually occurs due to infections or trauma from everyday falls.
- d. Lesions can be found in one of the cranial nerve nuclei causing autonomic disturbances.
- e. When dementia arises within 5 years of the onset of motor symptoms, it is referred to as Lewy body dementia.

22-All of the following are affected in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis EXCEPT:

- a. Lower motor neurons in the spinal cord supplying the upper limbs.
- b. Upper motor neurons in the brain stem supplying the muscles of speech.
- c. Upper motor neurons in the brain stem supplying the extraocular muscles.
- d. Upper motor neurons in the brain stem supplying the muscles of swallowing.
- e. Lower motor neurons in the spinal cord supplying the lower limbs .

23-Which is true regarding Astrocytoma grade 2-IDH wild type:

- it has a bad prognosis

24-Wrong about neurofibrillary tangles:

- specific to Alzheimer's disease

25-Lewy bodies are found in:

- Parkinson's disease

26-Wrong about Huntington's disease:

- most cases are sporadic

27-True about primary CNS lymphomas:

- rarely spread outside CNS

28-A man had a brain hemorrhagic, necrotic and cystic mass, with high cellularity and palisading necrosis, TRUE about his condition:

- improves in response to aggressive treatment to increase survival rate from few months to years

29-Wrong combination:

- pilocystic astrocytoma in the hypothalamus

30-All present in grade III astrocytoma except:

- necrosis & microvascular proliferation

Answers

1	e	12	e
2	a	13	e
3	a	14	e
4	b	15	e
5	c	16	e
6	c	17	b
7	d	18	c
8	1-a&b 2-f 3-d 4-c	5-e 6-a 7-a	19 b
9	e	20	b
10	c	21	e

Pharmacology

1- Drug-induced parkinsonism may occur during treatment with typical antipsychotic agents. The parkinsonian symptoms can be treated with

- a. Anticholinergic drugs.
- b. Levodopa.
- c. Chlorpromazine.
- d. Haloperidol.

2-You see an adolescent female patient in your office who is being treated for epilepsy. She has hirsutism, her lips are thickened, the mass of skin around her cheekbones is increased, and she has gingival hyperplasia. Which drug would be most likely to cause these effects?

- a. Phenytoin
- b. Carbamazepine
- c. Phenobarbital
- d. Ethosuximide
- e. Valproic acid

3 -Drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia:

- a. Carbamazepine
- b. Valproic acid
- c. Lamotrigine
- d. Ethosuximide

4 -A patient came to ER suffering from respiratory arrest, coma and pinpoint pupillary constriction, as a result of drug overdose toxicity, the drug of choice to correct the situation:

- a. Morphine

- b. Atropine
- c. Naloxone

5 -A patient addicted to morphine, the drug used for cessation of addiction (replacement):

- a. Naloxone
- b. Methadone
- c. Heroin
- d. Diphenoxylate

6 -Which of the following drugs is used for the treatment of status epilepticus:

- a. Diazepam
- b. Clonazepam
- c. Phenobarbital

7-All of the following matches regarding sedative-hypnotics are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Thiopental is used for induction of anesthesia.
- b. Midazolam can cause amnesia.
- c. Phenobarbital has a wide margin of safety.

8-All of the following matches are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Valproic acid inhibits the reuptake of GABA into glial cells and neurones.
- b. Ethosuximide reduces low-threshold calcium currents in the thalamus.
- c. Primidone acts on GABA receptors of barbiturates.
- d. Topiramate blocks the excitatory effect of NMDA glutamate receptors.

9 .Which of the following statements regarding parkinsonism drugs is CORRECT:

- a. Levodopa's effects can be improved upon administration with a MOA-A inhibitor.
- b. Selegiline has a high D2 receptor affinity.
- c. Tolcapone causes minimal hepatic toxicity.
- d. Amantadine is a good replacement for Levodopa.
- e. Entacapone can be used to aid Levodopa use for users with response fluctuations.

10-All of the following are correct matches regarding adverse effects EXCEPT:

- a. Bromocriptine → Diarrhea
- b. Levodopa → Arrhythmias
- c. Amantadine → Confusion

11-Which of the following is not caused by antipsychotics:

- a. Emesis
- b. Amenorrhea
- c. Dystonic reactions
- d. Gynecomastia
- e. Seizures

12-All of the following are correct withdrawal syndrome signs EXCEPT:

- a. Cannabinoids → Insomnia
- b. Amphetamine → Tachycardia
- c. Alcohol → Tremors and vomiting

13-All of the following are correct effects regarding drugs of abuse EXCEPT:

- a. Cannabinoids → Vomiting
- b. LSD → Flashbacks
- c. cocaine → cardiac arrhythmias

14 -Not followed by Extrapyramidal Syndrome:

- a. Fluphenazine
- b. Olanzapine
- c. Haloperidol

15 -The antipsychotic drug blocking 5 HT receptors is :

- a. Haloperidol
- b. Loxapine
- c. Quetiapine

16 -All of the following drugs are used to treat absence seizures except :

- a. Ethosuximide
- b. Gabapentin
- c. Valproic acid
- d. clonazepam

17 -wrong about sedative-hypnotics:

- doesn't affect learning function

18 -True about phenytoin and carbamazepine :

- they both induce metabolism of other drugs

19 -Auditory, visual and tactile hallucinations + Generalized seizures are associated with:

- alcohol abuse

20 -Incorrect adverse effect:

- Ethosuximide causes ataxia

21 -Wrong about antiparkinsons agents:

- Selegiline is used alone in the early disease

22 -Wrong combination:

- Entacapone with hepatotoxicity
- 23 -A patient using a drug that leads to akathisia, which is most likely this drug: Respiridone

24 -Which drug is used effectively to reduce that side effect of the previous drug:

- Benzotropine

Answers

1	a	9	e
2	a	10	a
3	a	11	a
4	c	12	b
5	b	13	a
6	a	14	b
7	c	15	c
8	b	16	b

Physiology

1- Which of the following IS NOT a sign of basal ganglia disease ?

- a. Ballismus .
- b. Increased muscle tone.
- c. Chorea .
- d. Athetosis .
- e. Nystagmus.

2-Tendon and stretch reflexes are clinically examined to asses:-

- a. Central delay time of the jerk
- b. Integrity of reflex pathway in the spinal cord
- c. The total reflex time of the jerk
- d. Lesions in the hypothalamus that affect anxiety and behavior
- e. Integrity of muscle spindles

3-If a sharp pointed object touches the foot of a person, the foot is immediately withdrawn from the object involuntarily. This action involves the receptors :

- a. Free nerve endings .
- b. Ruffini's end organs .
- c. Hair follicle receptors .
- d. Meissners's corpuscles .

e. Pacinian corpuscles.

4-The area of the motor cortex that is devoted to a particular region of the body is proportional to the:

- a. Distance of the body area from the brain .
- b. Number of sensory receptors in the area of the body .
- c. Size of the body area .
- d. Number of motor units in that region .
- e. Size of the nerves that serve the area of the body.

5-Chief inhibitory neurotransmitter in the basal ganglia is :

- a. Glutamate .
- b. Norepinephrine .
- c. Serotonin .
- d. GABA .
- e. Acetylcholine.

6-A patient with an inability to write or to generate meaningful speech i.e language, even though he can understand requis and make sounds, most likely has a lesion in the:

- a. Left parietal lobe
- b. Left temporal lobe
- c. Right frontal lobe
- d. Left frontal lobe
- e. Right temporal lobe

7-When gamma motor neuron discharge increases at the same time as alpha motor neuron discharge to the muscle

- a. The number of impulses in spindle Ia afferents is smaller than when alpha discharge alone is increased
- b. The number of impulses in spindle Ia afferents is greater than when alpha discharge alone is increased

- c. The contraction of the muscle is maintained
- d. There prompt inhibition of discharge in spindle la afferents
- e. The muscle will not contract

8-Stretch of an innervated muscle evokes:

- a. Stimulation of afferent neurons attached to nuclear bag fibers
- b. Contraction of antagonistic muscles
- c. Contraction of its intrafusal muscles of the spindle
- d. Contraction of its extrafusal fibers
- e. Relaxation of synergistic (agonist) muscles

9-The intermediate zone of the cerebellum

- a. Compares the intentions of the higher motor centers with the actual movement of the muscles and correct any deviations from the intended movement
- b. Plays a role in the planning and initiation of voluntary activity
- c. Inhibit muscle tone
- d. Controls eye movements
- e. Is important for the maintenance of balance

10-Which of the following is an example of monosynaptic reflex:

- a. Crossed extensor reflex
- b. Abdominal reflex
- c. Tendon reflex
- d. Withdrawal reflex
- e. Stretch reflex

11-Short term memory is characterized by:

- a. Has permanent anatomical and/or chemical changes in the brain areas
- b. Has fast recall time
- c. Does not need registration of information
- d. Needs consolidation of information
- e. It has large capacity

12-A middle aged man present with tremors during voluntary action. Incoordinate movements, pendular knee reflex and staggering (drunken) gait. The man is most likely having lesion of:

- a. Hypothalamus
- b. Cerebral cortex
- c. Basal ganglia
- d. Cerebellum
- e. Thalamus

13-Visceral pain can be evoked by the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Distension
- b. Ischemia
- c. Chemical irritation
- d. Sharp localized cutting
- e. Spasm

Answers

1	e	8	d
2	b	9	a
3	a	10	e
4	d	11	b
5	d	12	d
6	d	13	d
7	c	-	-

Physiology Lab

1- A test used to asses lower limb coordination:

- a. Finger-to-nose test
- b. Rapid-alternating movement test
- c. knee-jerk reflex
- d. Heel-to-shin test

2- All of the following are tested at inspection except:

- a. Tremors
- b. Rigidity
- c. Fasciculations
- d. Muscle wasting

3-Power level when the patient is able to move his arm against gravity only

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

4-All true about color blindness except:

- a. The mostly affected gene is of blue color
- b. Mother is mostly a carrier of the affected gene
- c. The person can't distinguish between certain shades of colors
- d. Affect males more than females

5-A patient with left ear sensorineural deafness, which of the following is true?

- Positive Rinne test in left ear

6-When the person's visual acuity is 8/12 on right eye and 6/12 on left eye, which of the following is true:

- The person is able with his left eye at 6 meters what a normal person can see at 12 meters

Answers

1	d	3	c
2	b	4	a

Microbiology

1- CSF analysis of a patient that presented with headache, fever and meningeal signs showed normal glucose and protein levels, increase in WBC with lymphocyte predominance and a negative gram stain. Which of the following tests is most useful in determining the causative agent?

- a. CSF Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- b. Brain biopsy.
- c. CSF culture on chocolate agar.
- d. Testing cranial nerves function.
- e. Serology for arbovirus IgG antibodies.

2 -True about familial Creutzfeldt–Jakob

- a. Acyclovir is important as empirical treatment
- b. Brain biopsy has no importance in diagnose
- c. There is no treatment for this disease

3 -Choose the true sentence about encephalitis

- a. Rabies is treated by supportive care and antibiotics
- b. Arboviruses are the most common cause of epidemic cases
- c. Herpes cause encephalitis in 70% of cases

4-Wrong about a patient with CJD:

- His survival median is very long

5-The most common cause of sporadic encephalitis:

- HSV

6-Wrong statement about encephalitis:

- It cannot be prevented or treated

7-Wrong statement about meningitis (or encephalitis):

- Brain biopsy is usually acquired for diagnostic purposes

Answers

1	a	3	b
2	c	-	-

Anatomy

1-Lesion of the subthalamic nucleus is usually present in which of the following:

- a. Huntington chorea.
- b. Athetosis.
- c. Parkinsons disease
- d. Hemiballism.
- e. More than one of the above

2-An example of apraxia would be which one of the following?

- a. Patient cannot name colors
- b. Patient can't divide a line in the middle
- c. Patient has inability to show how to cut with imaginary scissors
- d. Patient has difficulty repeating the sounds (ba ba ba., ta ta ta., ga ga ga.)
- e. Patient crowds all the numbers onto the right side of the clock when asked to draw the face of a clock

3-Which one of the following arteries is not supplying the internal capsule:

- a. Anterior cerebral
- b. Posterior choroidal
- c. Middle cerebral
- d. Anterior choroidal
- e. Posterior cerebral

4-Which of the flowing area lesion is manifested on the ipsilateral side?

- a. 4
- b. 3.1.2

- c. Spinocerebellum
- d. Corpus striatum
- e. Posterior limb of internal capsule

5-Which of the following structures is not in direct anatomical relation with the caudate Nucleus?

- a. Anterior horn of the lateral ventricle
- b. Body of the lateral ventricle
- c. Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle
- d. Inferior horn of the lateral ventricle
- e. Amygdala

6-Regarding the Thalamus, Choose the Incorrect statement:

- a. Forms part of the lateral wall of the third ventricle
- b. Forms part of the floor of the body of the lateral ventricle
- c. Its anterior part forms the posterior boundary of the interventricular foramen
- d. It is separated from the fornix by the choroid fissure
- e. It is connected to the fornix through the septum pellucidum

7-Concerning the circle of Willis, choose the correct statement:

- a. It is protected by the Cerebello-Medullary Cisterna
- b. Posterior communicating artery connects between middle and posterior cerebral arteries
- c. Situated over the interpeduncular fossa
- d. Connects between vertebra-basilar system anteriorly and internal carotid system posteriorly
- e. It does not have physiological significance in cerebral circulation

8-Choose the unmatched pairs of the followings:

- a. Cerebellum- Ataxia
- b. Premotor area-Apraxia
- c. Basal nuclei- Parkinsonism

- d. Area 39-Nonfluent Aphasia
- e. Posterior parietal association area-Asteriognosis

9-Concerning the internal capsule, Choose the unmatched pairs of the followings:

- a. Anterior limb - corticospinal fibers
- b. Retrolentiform part-optic radiation
- c. Sublentiform part-auditory radiation
- d. Posterior limb- superior thalamic radiation
- e. Genu- corticobulbar fibers

10-Concerning the glial cells, choose the Incorrect statement:

- a. Oligodendrocytes are responsible for myelination of peripheral nerves
- b. Microglia are phagocytic cells of the Central Nervous System
- c. Ependymal cells are lining the ventricles of the brain
- d. Astrocytes are forming the Blood brain barrier
- e. Schwann cells are derived from the neural tube

11-Which of the following physical signs is not suggesting the involvement of the left middle cerebral artery?

- a. Paralysis of the right arm and forearm
- b. The presence of aphasia
- c. Paralysis of the right leg and foot
- d. Conjugate movement of both eyes to the left side
- e. General sensory loss on the right arm and forearm

12-Which of the following structures is not derived from the alar plate?

- a. Sensory horn of the spinal cord
- b. Crus cerebri
- c. Rhombic lips
- d. Tectum
- e. Sensory nuclei of the medulla oblongata

13-Regarding the cerebellum and the fourth ventricle, choose the correct statement:

- a. Foramen of magendie lies in the floor of the fourth ventricle
- b. The Cerebellum is supplied by the verteobasilar system
- c. Ventral spinocerebellar tract passes through the inferior cerebellar peduncle
- d. Corticopontocerebellar fibers enters the cerebellum through the superior cerebellar peduncle
- e. The fourth ventricle is connected to the lateral ventricles through the cerebral aqueduct

14-Not supplied by verteobasilar system:

- a. Temporal lobe
- b. Pons
- c. Visual cortex

15-Wrong statement

- ML projects to the thalamus through VPM (removed)

16-Wrong about motor cortex

- Connected to ipsilateral body

17-Wrong combination

- Activation of gamma motor neuron leads to...faster muscle contraction(maybe)

18-The cause of spasticity in spinal cord lesions is loss of

- Medullary reticulospinal tract

19-A patient unable to move the left eye out and below and spastic hemiplegia in the right half of the body, obstruction is most likely in

- Posterior cerebral artery (removed)

20-Wrong about a lesion to the left posterior limb of the internal capsule

- Mouth deviates to the right

21-Wrong about basal ganglia

- When a new task is learned with skill, motor loop has decreased activity

22-Wrong about cerebellum

- Output causes only inhibition of agonist muscle at the end of movement

23-Wrong about anencephaly

- Associated with spina pifida in the lumbar region

24-True about meylominingiocele

- All (spina pifida is some vertebrae, absent part of dura and bulging of arachnoid, commonly associated with neurological symptoms)

25-A man who had lost comprehension of written and spoken language, fluent but what he says makes little sense. Lesion is mostly in

- Wernicke's area

26-Wrong about language centres in the brain

- Hemialexia can be due to lesion of the left angular Gyrus

27-Broca's aphasia is usually associated with

- Spastic paralysis

28-Not part of circle of Willis?

- Middle cerebral artery

29-Post limb of internal capsule is between?

- Thalamus and lentiform

30-What artery supplies the anterior end of caudate and lentiform nucleus:

- Anterior cerebral artery

31-Superior angle of the 4th ventricle attached to?

- Cerebral aqueduct

32-CSF is drained by:

- Arachnoid villi and granulations

33-The area responsible of fine movements?

- Gyrus in front of central sulcus (precentral gyrus)

34-Wernicke's area contributes which part in the cortex:

- Lateral sulcus

Answers

1	d	8	d
2	c	9	a
3	b	10	a
4	c	11	c
5	c	12	b
6	e	13	b
7	c	14	a

Anatomy Lab

1-Lower cervical vertebrae

2-Filum terminale

3-Pointing at the dentate nucleus in cerebellum

4-Question of the sup colliculus of midbrain, which nerve emerges from here.

- Oculomotor.

5-Arrow pointing to:

- Precentral gyrus, thalamus

6-This place refers to?

- The floor of the fourth ventricle

7-The purple arrow refers to:

- Postcentral gyrus

8-The purple arrow refers to:

- Calcarine sulcus

9-The purple arrow refers to:

- Anterior limb of internal capsule

10-Number 3 refers to?

- Superior colliculus

Behavioral Sciences

1-Learning that occurs without apparent reinforcement is known as:

- a. Classical conditioning
- b. Operant conditioning
- c. Learning by rewards
- d. Observational learning
- e. Behavioral learning

2-Which of the following statements regarding the psychophysiology of food intake is correct?

- a. Environmental temperature does not affect food intake.
- b. An insulin injection will decrease food intake immediately.
- c. Blood sugar level affects appetite and food intake.
- d. Food intake is regulated by one system in the human body.
- e. The lateral hypothalamus is the satiation center in the brain.

3-Which of the following statements regarding circadian rhythm is correct?

- a. Optic tract lesions abolish circadian rhythm.

- b. It is related to hibernation.
- c. Rapid shift of light dark cycle affect circadian rhythm.
- d. Suprachiasmatic nucleus lesions do not affect circadian rhythm.
- e. Circadian rhythm does not contribute to homeostasis.

4-Which of the following statements regarding placebo is correct**?

- a. Placebo treatment has no unfavorable effects.
- b. Placebo effect and placebo are the same.
- c. The average placebo effect in medical practice is 35%.
- d. Placebo effect has no role in surgery.
- e. Placebo is effective only on low IQ patients.

5-All of the following physiological changes occur during REM sleep, EXCEPT?

- a. Increased cerebral blood flow
- b. Increased body temperature
- c. Desynchronized cortical activity
- d. Vivid dreams
- e. Increased spinal reflexes

6-Which of the following statements regarding obesity is correct***?

- a. Obese people have a common type of personality.
- b. Obese people react differently to food cues compared to non-obese people.
- c. Exercise does not play a significant role in weight control.
- d. Obese people eat less when they are under stress.
- e. Obese people are less responsive to the sight of food compared to non-obese people.

7-Which of the following statements regarding Non-REM sleep is correct?

- a. Increased spinal reflexes.
- b. Increased heart rate.
- c. Increased growth hormone secretion
- d. It has three phases of equal depth.
- e. Increased cerebral blood flow.

8-Which of the following statements regarding weight control is correct*?

- a. Exercise is more important for weight loss in overweight individuals.
- b. Behavior therapy is not used in weight control treatments.
- c. Metabolic rate is increased in food deprivation states.
- d. Basal metabolism normally constitute one third of energy expenditure.
- e. Psychological factors do not play significant role in weight control.

9-Which of the following can be act as a hunger signal?

- a. High blood glucose level
- b. Full stomach
- c. High environment temperature
- d. Heating the brain
- e. Emotional factors

10-Antidepressants exert their effect by which of the following mechanisms?

- a. Depleting acetylcholine and GABA.
- b. Decreasing glutamate in the raphe nuclei.
- c. Increasing biogenic amines in the brain.
- d. Deceasing dopamine in the brain.
- e. Depleting 5-HT in prefrontal cortex.

11-Which of the following is the main excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain?

- a. GABA
- b. Dopamine
- c. Norepinephrine
- d. Glutamate
- e. Serotonin

12-Which of the following statements regarding neurotransmitters is correct*?

- a. GABA is an excitatory neurotransmitter.
- b. Dopamine is involved in the etiology of Schizophrenia.
- c. Tryptophan is the precursor of Acetylcholine.

- d. Acetylcholine effect is limited to muscarinic receptors.
- e. Histamine receptor H1 is involved in vascular tone.

13-Which of the following statements about neurotransmitters is CORRECT?

- a. Tryptophan is the precursor of acetylcholine.
- b. Acetylcholine effect is limited to muscarinic receptors.
- c. GABA is an excitatory neurotransmitter.
- d. Histamine receptor type 1 (H1) is involved in vascular tone.
- e. Serotonin is involved in the etiology of depression.

14-All of the following statements about neuromodulators are correct, EXCEPT**:

- a. They modify the effect of neurotransmitters on receptors.
- b. They fine tune the effect of neurotransmitters.
- c. A neuromodulator is excreted in the extra-neuronal space.
- d. Their effect is of short duration compared to neurotransmitters.
- e. Some neuromodulators meet the criteria of being neurotransmitters.

15-Which of the following statements about dopamine is CORRECT?

- a. Nigro-striatal dopamine tract is involved in schizophrenia.
- b. Dopamine precursor is the amino acid tryptophan.
- c. Dopamine medullary tract is involved in milk production.
- d. Mesolimbic tract is involved in parkinsonism.
- e. There are four known dopamine tracts in the human brain.

16-Which of the following statements about peptide neurotransmitters is CORRECT?

- a. Peptide neurotransmitters are more expressed in men than in women.
- b. A peptide is a short protein made of more than 100 amino-acids.
- c. Endogenous opioids are peptide neurotransmitters.
- d. About 30 peptide neurotransmitters only are found in the body.
- e. Peptide neurotransmitter deficiency causes depression.

17-Laith's mother buys him a sailor's cap before they go to a family fishing trip. On the boat Laith gets nauseated and vomits. The next day he gets nauseated just from looking at the sailor's cap. The sailor's cap has become:

- a. Unconditioned stimulus
- b. Reconditioned stimulus
- c. Unconditioned response
- d. Conditioned response
- e. Conditioned stimulus

18-After conditioning an animal to salivate to a tone, what would happen if you continue to sound the tone but no longer paired it with food?

- a. Initiation
- b. Discrimination
- c. Extinction
- d. Generalization
- e. Acquisition

19-The dog salivation in response to the sight of food is referred to as:

- a. Unconditioned response
- b. Conditioned response
- c. Unconditioned stimulus
- d. Extinction
- e. Conditioned stimulus

20-Which of the following statements describes negative reinforcement best?

- a. Occurs when an aversive stimulus is removed after a particular behavior is exhibited.
- b. Works by presenting a negative consequence after an undesired behavior is exhibited.
- c. Happens when a desired stimulus is removed after an undesired behavior is exhibited.
- d. Works by presenting a positive stimulus to the person after the desired behavior is exhibited.

- e. It is a process by which a consequence immediately follows a behavior which decreases the future occurrence of that behavior.

21-The following are true about obesity except***:

- a. Obese people eat more when they are anxious.
- b. Obese people are least responsive to the taste of food.
- c. Obese people do not share specific personality type.
- d. Obese people belong to the unrestrained eaters group.
- e. Obese people have lower metabolic rate than normals .

22-Which of the following is not true about social learning theory?

- a. used to explain mood disorders of adolescences
- b. learning through experience
- c. explains aggression as a learned behavior

23-Which of the following is not part of midlife development?

- a. Separating psychologically from parents
- b. NOT accepting the aging process in the body
- c. Experience intimacy within a committed relationship
- d. Finding a job
- e. Becoming a parent

24-All of the following are neurotransmitters except**:

- a. dopamine
- b. epinephrine
- c. norepinephrine
- d. Vasopressin
- e. Serotonin

25-Which of the following features of operant conditioning applies when a child increases his kind behavior towards his younger brother to get more chocolates?

- a. Positive reinforcement

- b. Negative reinforcement
- c. Negative reward
- d. Positive reward
- e. Extinction

26-Which of the following doesn't meet the criteria of neurotransmitter***?

- a. synthesized in neuron
- b. present pre-synaptically and released upon depolarization
- c. similar effect if administered endogenously
- d. released to synaptic cleft
- e. remains without change after release

27-Dopamine is involved in the etiology of all of the following except**:

- a. Schizophrenia.
- b. Dwarfism.
- c. vomiting.
- d. Gynecomastia.
- e. Dystonia.

28-Which of the following is not a biogenic amine**?

- a. serotonin
- b. adrenaline
- c. norepinephrine
- d. dopamine
- e. somatostatin

29-All of the following statements are true about placebo EXCEPT:

- a. Research indicates that placebo effect is about 30%.
- b. Placebo effect is not entirely psychological.
- c. placebo is commonly used by doctors in every day work.
- d. Expectation is important factor in the placebo effect.
- e. In tooth pain Morphine and placebo have the same efficacy.

30-Which of the following factors might play a role in the placebo effect?

- a. The mode of symptoms initiation.
- b. The type of underlying pathology of symptoms.
- c. The age of the patient in the time of consultation.
- d. Neuro-chemical brain substances.
- e. Which body organ is involved .

31-The following factor play the least important role in food intake:

- a. Blood-sugar level.
- b. Body temperature.
- c. Stomach fullness.
- d. Time of the day.
- e. Sight of food.

32-All of the following are stages of normal grief reaction except:

- a. Anger.
- b. Denial.
- c. Regression.
- d. Bargaining.
- e. Acceptance.

33-All of the following are signs of acceptance of the loss except:

- a. Talking about the deceased realistically.
- b. Hearing the voice of the deceased.
- c. Establishing new social relationships.
- d. Resuming normal life activities.
- e. Adjusting to a new lifestyle after the loss

34-All of the following factors may interfere in normal grief process except.

- a. Absence of social support.
- b. High self Concept.
- c. History of depression.

d. The age of the deceased

35-All of the following statements are true about neurotransmitters except**:

- a. Tyrosine is precursor of catecholamines.
- b. The indolamines include serotonin and acetylcholine.
- c. Dopamine deficiency is thought to cause psychosis .
- d. MAO enzyme is involved in noradrenline metabolism
- e. A peptide is a short protein made of < 100 aminoacids

36-Regarding Pica, all of these statements are correct except:

- a. It is an eating of non nutritive substance
- b. It is typically present in autism
- c. Pregnant women may have this disorder
- d. It is associated with parasitic infection

37-All the following are true about sleep in general Except:

- a. Dreams occur usually with non –REM sleep
- b. 20-25 percent of sleep is spent in REM sleep
- c. REM sleep occurs every 90 minutes approximately
- d. Sleep spindles occur in stage tow of sleep
- e. People move around 35times in a night sleep

38-All of the following statements about eating are true except:

- a. Overweight individuals often report overeating when anxious.
- b. Ventro-medial hypothalamus is the feeding centre.
- c. Metabolic rate is decreased during food deprivation.
- d. Overweight individuals has no specific personality type.
- e. Exercise is critical in weight loss.

39-All of the following are included in Erik Erikson's stages of development EXCEPT;

- a. Industry versus inferiority

- b. Ego integrity versus despair
- c. Trust versus mistrust
- d. Popularity versus self-absorption
- e. Intimacy versus isolation

40-Which of the following statements is not true about placebo?

- a. It is Latin for (I shall please).
- b. Any Therapeutic procedure which is given without specific Activity for the condition being treated with.
- c. Placebo and placebo effect are the same.
- d. Placebo have side-effects.
- e. Placebo effect accounts for about 30% of active treatments.

41-All of the following factors play main role in the placebo effect except:

- a. The severity of the symptoms.
- b. Expectation of the patient.
- c. The birth order of the patient.
- d. Physicians faith in the treatments they prescribe.
- e. The size and color of medications

42-All the following are true about REM sleep except:

- a. REM sleep is characterized by a wake EEG
- b. Cerebral blood flow is less than awake state
- c. Muscles are relaxed
- d. Brain more active
- e. Autonomic functions are more active

43-Which of the following statements is not true about the psychophysiology of eating?

- a. The dreams of starved individuals are not affected by their state.
- b. The lateral hypothalamus is the eating centre.
- c. Insulin injections increase food intake.

- d. If food is injected directly to hungry stomach appetite is suppressed.
- e. Distention of the stomach stimulate the ventromedial hypothalamus.

44-All of the following statements about acetylcholine are correct, EXCEPT:

- a. It's synthesized in the cholinergic axon terminal.
- b. The cholinergic tract originates in the nucleus basalis of Meynert.
- c. It can bind to both muscarinic and nicotinic receptors.
- d. Its nicotinic receptors are antagonised by atropine.
- e. Inhibition of its degradation is used in Alzheimer's treatment.

45- True about sleep:

- suprachiasmatic nucleus regulates sleep-wake cycle

46-Causes episodes of irresistible sleep:

- narcolepsy

47-Sleep is:

- reversible unconsciousness

48-Most important contribution of Pavlov:

- discovery of classical conditioning

49-True about memory mechanism:

- encode, store, retrieve

50-Conditioned stimulus in Pavlov's experiments:

- bell

51-Wrong about eating:

- empty stomach activates VM hypothalamus*

52-True about eating:

- cold weather activates Lateral Hypthalamus*

53-True about dopamine:

- tyrosine is the precursor

54-False statement:

- intimacy vs isolation stage is developed by freud

55-Which of the following can be explained by elevation in dopamine in mesolimbic system?

- schizophrenia

Answers

1	d	12	b	23	b	34	d
2	c	13	e	24	d	35	c
3	c	14	d	25	a	36	d
4	c	15	e	26	e	37	a
5	e	16	c	27	b	38	b
6	b	17	e	28	e	39	d
7	c	18	c	29	e	40	c
8	a	19	a	30	d	41	c
9	e	20	a	31	d	42	b
10	c	21	b	32	c	43	a
11	d	22	b	33	b	44	d

ظمى الفؤاد وأجندبت أيامي...وميداد شوقي نابض بكلامي

رمضان فاهطل في الفؤاد بشائراً...أنت الرواء وأنت سقيا العام

بارك الله لكم الشهر، كلُّ عامٍ وأنتم بخير ورضا

اذكرونا بدعوة. ✨