

# TEST BANK

Doctor 2019

**SUBJECT:** *Neurology Final*

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## *Neurology final Exam/ 019 batch*

1) A 67-year-old woman presented with a 2-hour history of left-sided weakness affecting her face, arm and leg. She had previously been well and the weakness had developed suddenly. On examination, she was fully conscious, with mildly slurred speech and profound left-sided weakness. Blood pressure was 130/80 mm Hg. CT head scan was unremarkable with no evidence of hemorrhage. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- a. Alteplase
- b. Aspirin
- c. Heparin
- d. Tinzaparin
- e. Warfarin

2) A 65-year-old woman was treated for Parkinson's disease with pramipexole. What is this drug's mechanism of action?

- a. Dopamine agonist
- b. Dopamine precursor
- c. Dopamine release stimulator
- d. Dopamine reuptake blocker
- e. Monoamine oxidase B inhibitor

3) A 78-year-old woman with dementia and rigidity is hospitalized with dehydration. During her hospitalization, she becomes agitated and has prominent

visual hallucinations. After a dose of haloperidol, she becomes very rigid and mute. The most likely type of dementia in this patient?

- a. Alzheimer disease (AD)
- b. Parkinson disease (PD)
- c. Dementia with Lewy bodies
- d. Pick disease
- e. Vascular dementia

4) A patient presents with gradually worsening weakness of the proximal arm and leg muscles symmetrically over several months. On examination, neck flexors and extensors are found to be weak also. There is no muscle pain or tenderness. What is the most likely site of dysfunction in the nervous system?

- a. Peripheral nerve
- b. Brachial plexus
- c. Spinal nerve root
- d. Internal capsule
- e. Muscle

5) A 45-year-old man with multiple sclerosis (MS) comes to the Neurology clinic complaining of urinary incontinence. He indicates that he experiences increased urgency and frequency of urination. The most likely urodynamic finding in this patient?

- a. An atonic bladder

- b. A spastic bladder
- c. Stress incontinence
- d. Absence of abnormalities
- e. Overflow incontinence

6) A 40-year-old woman with SLE develops weakness of her right finger and wrist extensors and pain on the right dorsum of her hand several months after being diagnosed with left carpal tunnel syndrome and right sciatic neuropathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Mononeuropathy multiplex
- b. Axonal polyneuropathy
- c. Demyelinating polyneuropathy
- d. Neuromuscular junction disease
- e. Polyradiculopathy

7) A 70-year-old man develops the acute onset of an inability to speak. Examination reveals that he struggles to pronounce a complete word and cannot string words together. He is unable to repeat a sentence but can follow simple and multistep commands. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Global aphasia
- b. Conduction aphasia
- c. Broca aphasia
- d. Wernicke aphasia
- e. Transcortical motor aphasia

8) A 64-year-old man with a history of hypertension presents to the ER with the sudden onset of numbness of his left leg, arm, and face. His motor examination is normal. What is the most likely site of his lesion?

- a. Right thalamus
- b. Left thalamus
- c. Left postcentral gyrus
- d. Right precentral gyrus
- e. Right corona radiata

9) A 62-year-old woman with a history of small cell lung carcinoma presents to the Neurology clinic complaining of bilateral paresthesia of the lower extremities. She has no history of diabetes or family history of polyneuropathy. She describes severe pain in the soles of her feet when standing and has difficulty walking. On examination, there is severe pain to light touch over both soles. On your sensory examination description, you will state that this patient has:

- a. Hyperesthesia
- b. Paresthesia
- c. Allodynia
- d. Sensory loss
- e. Hypesthesia

10) A 45-year-old woman presents to the ER with "dizziness," by which she means that she feels a spinning sensation. The sensation is intermittent and seems to be exacerbated by head movement. She has some nausea with the episodes but otherwise has no other symptoms, such as double vision, weakness, hearing loss, tinnitus, or difficulty swallowing. What diagnosis is most likely?

- a. Vestibular neuronitis
- b. Ménière disease
- c. Brainstem infarction
- d. Benign positional paroxysmal vertigo (BPPV)
- e. Cerebellar infarction

11) A patient complains of difficulty chewing. On examination he is found to have decreased strength of his muscles of mastication. Which of the following cranial nerves is responsible for this motor function?

- a. Trigeminal
- b. Facial
- c. Oculomotor
- d. Glossopharyngeal
- e. Hypoglossal

12) A 68-year-old man taking warfarin falls while in the hospital, is found on the floor, and is difficult to rouse. He has a new right hemiparesis and an intracranial hemorrhage is suspected. What is the most appropriate initial radiologic study?

- a. Head CT with contrast
- b. Head CT without contrast
- c. Skull x-ray
- d. Cerebral angiography
- e. Brain perfusion scan

13) You evaluate a 22-year-old woman complaining of visual problems. Your examination shows bitemporal visual field defects. Where is the lesion?

- a. Right optic nerve
- b. Right occipital lobe
- c. Left optic radiation
- d. Optic chiasm
- e. This visual field defect is non-physiologic, suggesting a psychiatric explanation.

14) A 27-year-old woman with complex partial seizures is well controlled on carbamazepine. Which of the following is a characteristic side effect of this medication?

- a. Thrombocytopenia
- b. Agitation
- c. Diabetes insipidus
- d. Nephrolithiasis
- e. Hyponatremia

15) A 55-year-old man with type 2 diabetes presents with a 5-week history of pain in his right knee, followed by weakness and atrophy of his right quadriceps. Exam shows weakness of the right quadriceps and iliopsoas muscles and an absent right knee jerk. This presentation is most characteristic of what?

- a. Diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy
- b. Proximal diabetic neuropathy or diabetic amyotrophy
- c. Mononeuropathy multiplex

d. Stroke

e. These conditions are not seen in diabetics.

16) A 45-year-old man presents with a several-month history of weakness in his lower and upper extremities. On examination, in addition to weakness in multiple muscle groups, he demonstrates atrophy, hyperreflexia, spasticity of the legs, and bilateral Babinski signs. Fasciculations in multiple muscles are also noted. His sensation to pain, temperature, and joint position sense appear intact. What is his most likely diagnosis?

a. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

b. Vitamin B12 deficiency

c. Anterior spinal artery syndrome

d. Central cord syndrome

e. Brown-Séquard syndrome

17) An 81-year-old right-handed man with hypertension and hypercholesterolemia presents with the sudden onset of a dense right hemiplegia. His language is normal, and he has normal eye movements and pupillary reactions. He has no sensory deficits. What is the most likely localization of his stroke?

a. Left motor cortex

b. Left internal capsule

c. Left thalamus

d. Left midbrain

e. Left lateral medulla



18) A 75-year-old man presents to your office with a 1-month history of progressive pain in the left temporal area and pain in his jaw while eating. On laboratory testing, the patient is found to have an elevated ESR of 94. What is the treatment of choice?

- a. Sumatriptan
- b. Carbamazepine
- c. Verapamil
- d. Surgical resection of brain tumor
- e. Prednisone

1	A	10	D
2	A	11	A
3	C	12	B
4	E	13	D
5	B	14	E
6	A	15	B
7	C	16	A
8	A	17	B
9	C	18	E

19) An 84-year-old man is transferred from another hospital with a reported hypertensive hemorrhage. The films from that hospital are not available, and there are no further details. Which of the following is the most likely location of his hemorrhage?

Answer: Basal ganglia

20) Which of the following is true about idiopathic Parkinson disease?

Answer: Anticholinergics are used to reduce the tremor

21) Most common cause of myopathy after the age of 50 is:

Answer: Cervical spondylitis

22) A case of old subarachnoid hemorrhage 5 years ago. Presenting with gait apraxia, urinary incontinence and cognitive impairment. Diagnosis?

Answer: Normal pressure hydrocephalus

23) A 70-year-old woman is brought to the clinic by her daughter who complains that her mother has amnesia for recent events in the past few months which is getting worse. Two weeks ago, her mother was found wandering lost in her local shops. She had also forgotten recent family events. Her neurological exam was normal apart from a mini-mental test score of 22 out of 30. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Answer: Alzheimer disease

24) A question describing a young female with staring episodes and loss of concentration, diagnosis?

Answer: Petit mal absence seizure

25) Wrong about 6th cranial nerve?

Answer: It carries parasympathetic fibers

26) Question about bacterial meningitis (CSF findings are given, straightforward question)

27) Question about viral meningitis (CSF findings are given)

28) Another question about bacterial meningitis (CSF findings are given)

29) Not seen in MS?

Answer: Fasciculations

30) A young female complains of 20 minutes motor auras followed by typical migraine headache features, diagnosis?

Answer: Migraine with aura

31) Myoclonic seizure treatment?

Answer: Sodium valproate

32) Which is associated with anterior circulation ischemia/infarction?

Answer: Dysphasia

33) Not seen in 3rd nerve or nucleus lesions?

Answer: Constricted pupils

34) Not true about myasthenia gravis?

Answer: Absent deep tendon reflexes

35) Ptosis is not seen in?

Answer: 6th nerve palsy

36) A drug that doesn't cause parkinsonism?

Answer: Bromocriptine

37) Which of the following is a characteristic of a UMN lesion?

Answer: Extensor plantar response

38) Which is incorrect?

Answer: Normal CT excludes subarachnoid hemorrhage

39) Incorrect about brown-sequard syndrome?

Answer: Central disc lesion at L3

40) True about essential tremor?

Answer: Physical exam is otherwise normal

41) True about non-dominant hemisphere?

Answer: It carries the visual-spatial skills

42) Wild uncontrolled movements of one arm and one leg, diagnosis?

Answer: Hemiballismus

43) Which of the following muscles is supplied by the radial nerve?

Answer: Brachioradialis

44) Which of the following is not associated with polyneuropathy?

Answer: Multiple sclerosis

45) Which of the following is true?

Answer: Most of the intrinsic muscles are supplied by T1 roots

46) Which of the following is not associated with temporal lobe epilepsy?

Answer: Repetitive conjugate eye movements

47) Patient presented with optic neuritis 5 years ago which resolved, presenting with new onset of other MS symptoms. Diagnosis ?

Answer: MS

48) Not seen in spastic paraparesis?

Answer: Seizures

49) Not seen in frontal lobe dysfunction?

Answer: Receptive aphasia

50) Wrong about dorsal column?

Answer: Carries sensory information about temperature

"الْحَزَنُ عَلَى فُقْدَانِ الطَّاعَةِ مَعَ عَدَمِ التَّهَوُّصِ إِلَيْهَا مِنْ عِلَامَاتِ الْاِغْتِرَارِ"