

# CNS 1 - Dr. Eyad Hussein

1. The central canal of the spinal cord opens out into the:

- a) Sacral hiatus.
- b) Lumbar cistern.
- c) Subarachnoid space.
- d) Third ventricle.
- e) Fourth ventricle.

2. The lateral ventricle communicates with the 3rd ventricle through:

- a) Aqueduct of Sylvius.
- b) Foramen of Magendie.
- c) Foramen of Luschka.
- d) Foramen of Monro.
- e) Central canal.

3. The 3rd ventricle is the cavity of the:

- a) Metencephalon.
- b) Diencephalon.
- c) Myelencephalon.
- d) Mesencephalon.
- e) Telencephalon.

4. The circle of Willis formed by the following arteries except:

- a) anterior cerebral
- b) anterior choroidal
- c) anterior communicating
- d) posterior cerebral

5. Cranial nerve nuclei in the floor of the fourth ventricle include the following except:

- a) facial nucleus
- b) hypoglossal nucleus
- c) dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus
- d) vestibular nuclei

6. The vertebral artery:

- a) is a branch of the second part of subclavian artery
- b) passes in foramina transversaria of all cervical vertebrae
- c) AICA is its most important branch
- d) terminates at the lower border of pons

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7. All of the following are branches of vertebral artery except

- a) Anterior spinal artery
- b) Posterior spinal artery
- c) Posterior meningeal artery
- d) AICA

8. Occlusion of branches of anterior spinal artery may cause:

- a) Weber's syndrome
- b) Brown-Sequard syndrome
- c) Medial medullary syndrome
- d) Lateral medullary syndrome

9. The subarachnoid space:

- a) Contains the cerebrospinal fluid.
- b) Dilates in some areas to form the subarachnoid cisterns.
- c) Subarachnoid hemorrhage is usually due to rupture of cerebral artery.
- d) All of the above are correct.
- e) A and B only are correct.

10. The subdural space:

- a) Contains the cerebrospinal fluid.
- b) Dilates in some areas to form the subarachnoid cisterns.
- c) Subdural hemorrhage is usually due to rupture of cerebral veins.
- d) All of the above are correct.
- e) A and B only are correct.

11. The cerebellar arteries, all are correct except:

- a) The superior cerebellar artery supplies the superior cerebellar peduncle
- b) The AICA supplies the choroid plexus of the 3rd ventricle.
- c) The PICA supplies the choroid plexus of the 4th ventricle.
- d) The AICA supplies the middle cerebellar peduncle
- e) The PICA supplies the inferior cerebellar peduncle.

12. One of the following arteries is a branch of the basilar artery:

- a) Anterior spinal artery.
- b) Posterior spinal artery.
- c) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- d) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- e) Radicular arteries to the cervical part of the spinal cord

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13. Regarding the cerebellar arteries one of the following is INCORRECT:

- a) The AICA is a branch of the vertebral artery
- b) The PICA may give the posterior spinal artery.
- c) The superior cerebellar artery supplies the superior cerebellar peduncle
- d) The AICA supplies the middle cerebellar peduncle.
- e) The PICA supplies the inferior cerebellar peduncle

14. One of the following is a branch of the vertebral artery:

- a) Anterior cerebral artery.
- b) Posterior cerebral artery.
- c) Superior cerebellar artery.
- d) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery (AICA).
- e) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA).

15. Multipolar neurons usually contain:

- a) 1 axon.
- b) 2 axons.
- c) 3 axons.
- d) 4 axons.
- e) 5 axons.

16. The medulla is supplied by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Branches from the vertebral artery.
- b) Anterior spinal artery.
- c) Posterior spinal artery.
- d) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery.
- e) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery.

17. Regarding the CSF, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The main volume is present in the subarachnoid space.
- b) The choroid plexus is the main site of production.
- c) The arachnoid villi and granulations are the main site of absorption
- d) It passes through the 4 foramina of the fourth ventricle.
- e) It protects the brain and spinal cord.

18. The anterior cerebral artery supplies all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Anterior limb of the internal capsule.
- b) Anterior part of the corpus striatum.
- c) Upper one inch of the lateral surface of the frontal lobe.
- d) Medial surface of the frontal lobe.
- e) Occipital lobe.

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19. Regarding the CSF, one of the following is INCORRECT:

- a) The main volume is present in the ventricles of the brain.
- b) The choroid plexus is the main site of production.
- c) The arachnoid villi and granulations are the main site of absorption.
- d) It reaches the subarachnoid space through the 3 foramina of the fourth ventricle.
- e) it protects the brain and spinal cord.

20. The lateral medullary syndrome is usually due to occlusion of the:

- a) Anterior spinal artery.
- b) Posterior spinal artery.
- c) Posterior cerebral artery.
- d) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery.
- e) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery.

21. The medial medullary syndrome is due to occlusion of the:

- a) Anterior cerebral artery.
- b) Middle cerebral artery.
- c) Posterior cerebral artery.
- d) Anterior spinal artery.
- e) Posterior spinal artery.

22. Regarding the ventricular system, one of the following is INCORRECT:

- a) The ependyma contributes to the formation and circulation of the CSF.
- b) It represents the cavity of the neural tube.
- c) It contains about 30 ml of CSF.
- d) communicates with subarachnoid space through foramina of Luschka
- e) Obstruction of aqueduct of sylvius causes dilatation of all the ventricles

23. Regarding the ventricular system, one of the following is incorrect:

- a) It contains choroids plexus that secrete the CSF.
- b) It represents the cavity of the neural tube.
- c) Obstruction of the aqueduct of Sylvius causes dilatation of the third ventricle only.
- d) Obstruction of the aqueduct of Sylvius causes dilatation of the lateral and third ventricles.
- e) The lateral ventricle is the cavity of the cerebral hemisphere.

24. One of the following arteries is not part of the circulus arteriosus:

- a) Anterior cerebral artery.
- b) Posterior cerebral artery.
- c) Middle cerebral artery.
- d) Anterior communicating artery.
- e) Posterior communicating artery.

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25. Unconscious proprioception from the upper limb is mediated by:

- a) Gracile tract.
- b) Lateral spinothalamic tract.
- c) Dorsal spinocerebellar tract.
- d) Ventral spinocerebellar tract.
- e) Cuneocerebellar tract.

26. Pain and temperature sensations from the body is mediated by:

- a) Gracile tract.
- b) Lateral spinothalamic tract.
- c) Ventral spinothalamic tract.
- d) Ventral spinocerebellar tract.
- e) Dorsal spinocerebellar tract.

27. Regarding the spinal cord and its meninges, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The spinal cord is the continuation of the medulla oblongata.
- b) The spinal cord ends at the level of L3 in the adult.
- c) In the adult, the dura mater ends at the level of S2 vertebra.
- d) The ventral 2/3 are supplied by the anterior spinal artery.
- e) The conus medullaris is fixed to the coccyx by the filum terminale.

28. Regarding the spinal nerves, one of the following is TRUE:

- a) All the ventral nerve roots contain preganglionic autonomic fibers.
- b) All the spinal Nerves have dorsal and ventral nerve roots.
- c) C6 spinal nerve exits below C6 vertebra.
- d) T6 spinal nerve exits below T6 vertebra.
- e) The sacral nerve roots are shorter than the cervical nerve roots.

29. The superior cerebellar peduncle contains one of the following tracts:

- a) Dorsal spinocerebellar tract.
- b) Ventral spinocerebellar tract.
- c) Olivocerebellar tract.
- d) Cuneocerebellar tract.
- e) Pontocerebellar tract.

30. The inferior cerebellar peduncle contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Ventral spinocerebellar tract.
- b) Dorsal spinocerebellar tract.
- c) Vestibulocerebellar tract.
- d) Olivocerebellar tract.
- e) Cuneocerebellar tract.

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31. A lesion in the following cranial nerve causes hoarseness of voice:

- a) Vagus nerve.
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- c) Hypoglossal nerve.
- d) Facial nerve.
- e) Spinal accessory nerve.

32. Signs of Horner's syndrome include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Ptosis.
- b) Mydriasis.
- c) Anhidrosis.
- d) Enophthalmos.
- e) Dry skin of the ipsilateral side of the face.

33. Hemisection in the cervical spinal cord may cause the following:

- a) Contralateral spinothalamic sensory loss in the trunk and lower limb.
- b) Contralateral loss of proprioception from the lower limb.
- c) Contralateral flaccid weakness in the upper limb.
- d) Contralateral flaccid weakness in the lower limb.
- e) Ipsilateral spinothalamic sensory loss in the upper limb.

34. Regarding the cerebral arteries, one of the following is incorrect:

- a) They are present in the subarachnoid space.
- b) The anterior cerebral artery courses in the callosal sulcus.
- c) The middle cerebral artery courses in the lateral sulcus.
- d) The posterior cerebral artery courses in the calcarine sulcus.
- e) The anterior cerebral artery supplies the face area of the motor area.

35. Regarding the cerebral arteries, one of the following is incorrect:

- a) They are present in the subarachnoid space.
- b) Occlusion of the right anterior cerebral artery may cause paralysis of the left upper limb.
- c) The anterior cerebral artery courses in the callosal sulcus.
- d) The middle cerebral artery courses in the lateral sulcus.
- e) The posterior cerebral artery courses in the calcarine sulcus.

36. Regarding the corticospinal tract, one of the following is incorrect:

- a) It takes origin from both primary motor and general sensory areas.
- b) Descends in the middle 3/5 of the crus cerebri.
- c) Decussates in the lower part of the medulla.
- d) It is supplied by the vertebrobasilar system throughout its course.
- e) In the spinal cord, the cervical fibers are the most medial fibers

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37. Accommodation-convergence reflex is mediated by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Optic nerve and optic tract
- b) Pretectal nucleus.
- c) Edinger-Westphal nucleus
- d) Short ciliary nerves.
- e) Area 17.

38. Signs of upper motor neuron lesion include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Spasticity.
- b) Fasciculations.
- c) Hypertonia.
- d) Hyperreflexia.
- e) Babinski sign.

39. Signs of lower motor neuron lesion include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Atrophy of muscles.
- b) Hypotonia
- c) Fibrillation.
- d) Flaccidity.
- e) Clonus.

40. Tract/s which maintain the upright posture include:

- a) Pontine (medial) reticulospinal tract.
- b) Lateral vestibulospinal tract.
- c) Medullary (lateral) reticulospinal tract.
- d) All of the above.
- e) A and b only.

41. Typical features of medial medullary syndrome include:

- a) Contralateral hemiplegia.
- b) Contralateral deviation of the protruded tongue.
- c) Ipsilateral loss of discriminative touch and kinesthesia.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

42.. Features of lateral medullary syndrome include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Dysphagia.
- b) Ataxia.
- c) Vertigo.
- d) Contralateral. loss of pain and temperature sensation from the body
- e) Contralateral loss of pain and temperature sensation from the face.

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43. Unconscious proprioception is mediated through:

- a) Dorsal spinocerebellar tract
- b) Spino-olivary tract
- c) Ventral spinocerebellar tract
- d) All of the above.
- e) A and c only.

44. The following nuclei project their axons to the cerebellum EXCEPT:

- a) Arcuate nucleus.
- b) Clarke's nucleus.
- c) Red nucleus.
- d) Accessory cuneate nucleus.
- e) Inferior olivary nucleus.

45. An upper motor neuron lesion is a lesion in the:

- a) Peripheral nerve.
- b) Anterior horn cells of the spinal cord.
- c) Pyramidal and extrapyramidal tracts.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

46. A lower motor neuron lesion is a lesion in the

- a) Anterior horn cells of the spinal cord.
- b) Peripheral nerve.
- c) Motor area of the cerebral hemisphere.
- d) All of the above.
- e) A and b only.

47. Upper motor neuron lesion can occur in all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Ventral nerve root of the spinal nerve.
- b) Corticospinal tract.
- c) Internal capsule.
- d) Pyramid of the medulla.
- e) Crus cerebri of the midbrain.

48. In syringomyelia, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) Bilateral loss of pain and temperature in the affected dermatomes.
- b) Bilateral loss of touch sensation in the affected dermatomes.
- c) Dilatation of the central canal.
- d) Destruction of the crossing fibers of the lateral spinothalamic tracts
- e) Destruction of the crossing fibers of the ventral spinothalamic tracts.

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49. Lesion in the gracile tract causes all of the following in the ipsilateral side EXCEPT:

- a) Loss of sense of vibration over the medial malleolus.
- b) Loss of sense of movement of the big toe.
- c) Loss of sense of movement of the thumb.
- d) Loss of discriminative touch from the region of the umbilicus.
- e) Loss of tactile localization over the front of the thigh.

50. In lesions of the left cuneate tract, one of the following is INCORRECT:

- a) Loss of sense of movement of the right elbow joint.
- b) Loss of sense of movement of the left shoulder joint.
- c) Loss of sense of flexion of the left index finger.
- d) Intact sense of extension of the right knee joint.
- e) Intact sense of pain from the left upper limb.

51. Clarke's nucleus transmits the following sensation:

- a) Pain and temperature sensation.
- b) Sense of movement of the upper limb to the cerebellum.
- c) Sense of movement of the upper limb to the cerebral hemisphere.
- d) Sense of movement of the lower limb to the cerebellum.
- e) Sense of movement of the lower limb to the cerebral hemisphere.

52. Lesion in the medial lemniscus causes:

- a) Ipsilateral loss of discriminative touch.
- b) Ipsilateral loss of pain and temperature sensation
- c) Ipsilateral loss of sense of movement.
- d) Contralateral loss of pain and temperature sensation.
- e) Contralateral loss of sense of movement.

53. The hypoglossal nerve:

- a) Carries taste sensation from the posterior third of the tongue.
- b) Carries fibers from the 2nd and 3rd cervical nerves.
- c) Emerges between the olive and the inferior cerebellar peduncle.
- d) Supplies all the muscles of the tongue.
- e) Lesion causes deviation of the protruded tongue to the side lesion.

54. Concerning the trigeminal nuclei, one is CORRECT:

- a) The main sensory nucleus is located in the medulla oblongata.
- b) The main sensory nucleus conveys pain and temperature sensations.
- c) The spinal nucleus extends in the spinal cord till the 6th cervical segment.
- d) The mesencephalic nucleus conveys proprioceptive impulses from the muscles of mastication.
- e) They project to the ventral posterior lateral nucleus of the thalamus.

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55. Bitemporal hemianopia indicates a lesion in:

- a) Optic nerve.
- b) Peripheral part of the optic chiasma.
- c) Central part of the optic chiasma.
- d) Optic tract.
- e) Optic radiation

56. Contra lateral homonymous hemianopia indicates a lesion in all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Optic tract.
- b) Lateral geniculate body.
- c) Optic chiasma.
- d) Optic radiation
- e) Primary visual area.

57. A pituitary adenoma (tumor) may cause one of the following:

- a) Blindness.
- b) Bitemporal hemianopia .
- c) Binasal hemianopia.
- d) Contralateral homonymous hemianopia.
- e) Contralateral homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing.

58. A vascular lesion of the primary visual area may cause:

- a) Blindness.
- b) Binasal hemianopia.
- c) Bitemporal hemianopia.
- d) Contralateral homonymous hemianopia.
- e) Contralateral homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing.

59. Constriction of the right pupil when light is directed at the left eye needs all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Left optic nerve.
- b) Left pretectal nucleus
- c) Left optic radiation.
- d) Right Edinger-Westphal nucleus.
- e) Optic chiasma.

60. Constriction of the right pupil when light is directed at the left eye needs all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Left optic nerve.
- b) Right optic nerve.
- c) Left pretectal nucleus.
- d) Right oculomotor nerve.
- e) Right Edinger-Westphal nucleus.

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61. Nucleus ambiguus gives fibers to all of the following nerves EXCEPT:

- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- b) Vagus nerve.
- c) Spinal accessory nerve.
- d) Cranial accessory nerve.
- e) Recurrent laryngeal nerve.

62. Nucleus ambiguus supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT:

- a) All muscles of the larynx.
- b) Tensor palati.
- c) Stylopharyngeus muscle
- d) Constrictor muscles of the pharynx.
- e) Palatoglossus muscle.

63. The parasympathetic nuclei of the brainstem, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The Edinger-Westphal nucleus supplies the dilator pupillae muscle.
- b) The superior salivatory nucleus supplies the lacrimal gland.
- c) The superior salivatory nucleus supplies the sublingual salivary gland.
- d) The inferior salivatory nucleus supplies the parotid gland
- e) Fibers of the inferior salivatory nucleus relay in the otic ganglion.

64. The parasympathetic nuclei of the brainstem, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The Edinger-Westphal nucleus lies opposite the inferior colliculus.
- b) The superior salivatory nucleus is located in the pons.
- c) The inferior salivatory nucleus is located in the medulla oblongata.
- d) Fibers from Edinger-Westphal nucleus relay in the ciliary ganglion.
- e) The dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus is located in the medulla.

65. The foramen in the roof of the 4th ventricle is called:

- a) Foramen ovale.
- b) Foramen of Monro.
- c) Foramina of Luschka.
- d) Foramen of Magendie.
- e) Interventricular foramen.

66. Nucleus solitarius receives all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Taste sensation from the anterior two 2/3 of the tongue via the chorda tympani.
- b) Taste sensation from the posterior third of the tongue via the glossopharyngeal nerve.
- c) Taste sensation from the epiglottis via the vagus nerve.
- d) General sensation from the anterior two 2/3 of the tongue via the lingual nerve.
- e) General sensation from the viscera supplied by the vagus nerve.

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67. Regarding the facial nerve, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) Has motor nucleus that forms the facial colliculus.
- b) Has parasympathetic fibers that relay in the sphenopalatine ganglion.
- c) Has sensory fibers that end in the nucleus solitarius.
- d) It supplies all muscles of the second pharyngeal arch.
- e) It exits from the cerebello-pontine angle.

68. Regarding the thalamic nuclei, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The anterior nucleus is part of the limbic system.
- b) The medial nucleus is connected with the prefrontal cortex (personality center).
- c) The ventral anterior nucleus is connected with the motor and premotor areas.
- d) The ventral posterior medial nucleus receives the spinal lemniscus.
- e) The ventral posterior lateral nucleus receives the medial lemniscus

69. Regarding the lateral geniculate body, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a) It is part of the midbrain.
- b) It receives fibers from the optic tract.
- c) It receives visual information from both eyes.
- d) It receives visual information from the opposite field of vision.
- e) It projects through the retrolenticular part of the internal capsule.

70. The arteries listed below arise from the main stem arteries as indicated except:

- a) The ophthalmic artery is branch of the middle cerebral artery.
- b) The pontine arteries are branches of the basilar artery.
- c) The posterior communicating artery is branch of the internal carotid artery.
- d) The posterior spinal artery arises from the vertebral artery.
- e) The posterior inferior cerebellar artery is branch of the vertebral artery.

71. Pons is supplied by the:

- a) Posterior cerebral artery.
- b) Anterior spinal artery.
- c) Anterior choroidal artery.
- d) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery.
- e) Middle cerebral artery.

72. All of the following are functions of the hypothalamus except:

- a) Temperature regulation.
- b) Smell regulation.
- c) Emotional regulation.
- d) Growth (via thyroid stimulating hormone).
- e) Hunger and thirst regulation.

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73. Norepinephrine is secreted at the endings of the:

- a) Preganglionic sympathetic fibers
- b) Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers
- c) Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers
- d) Postganglionic sympathetic fibers
- e) Both a and d

74. Which of the following statements best describes the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system?

- a) It is associated with the thoracolumbar part of the spinal cord
- b) It has long preganglionic axons
- c) It has short preganglionic axons.
- d) It is active during an emotional crisis
- e) Its activity mobilizes glucose from glucagon

75. The following statements concerning the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion are correct except:

- a) Is related to the axis vertebra
- b) Gives preganglionic fibres to the pharyngeal plexus
- c) Gives grey rami to the upper cervical nerve
- d) Receives preganglionic fibres from the first thoracic cord segment
- e) Lies in front of the prevertebral fascia

76. Regarding the autonomic ganglia in the head and neck all of the following are true except:

- a) The nervus intermedius provides parasympathetic component for both the pterygopalatine and submandibular ganglia
- b) The sympathetic fibres to the dilator pupillae muscle arise from the upper thoracic segments of the spinal cord
- c) The lacrimal gland receives its parasympathetic fibres via the ciliary ganglion.
- d) There are three parasympathetic ganglia in the head and neck
- e) All the parasympathetic ganglia receive a sensory root from one of the branches of the trigeminal nerve

77. All of the following are true about the parasympathetic fibres except:

- a) They originate from Edinger-Westphal nuclei in the midbrain
- b) In the orbit are found in the branch that supp. the constrictor pupillae m
- c) They synapse in the ciliary ganglion
- d) They are transmitted via the short ciliary nerve to the ciliary m
- e) In the orbit are found in the branch that supp. the dilator pupillae m

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78. Which cranial nerve plays important role in secretion of tears & saliva?

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Oculomotor nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Trigeminal nerve
- e) All of the above

79. Which cranial nerve plays important role in secretion of tears & saliva

- a) Ophthalmic nerve
- b) Oculomotor nerve
- c) Lesser petrosal nerve
- d) Chorda tympani nerve
- e) Greater superficial petrosal nerve

80. Which of the following types of fibers is/are not contained in the facial nerve?

- a) Motor fibers
- b) Parasympathetic fibers for submandibular gland
- c) Special sensory from taste
- d) General sensory from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- e) Parasympathetic fibers for sublingual gland

81. Failure by a patient to walk a straight line could show dysfunction in which cranial nerve?

- a) Facial nerve
- b) Vagus nerve
- c) Cochlear nerve
- d) Oculomotor nerve
- e) Vestibular nerve

82. Bell's palsy is:

- a) Lesion in the facial nerve in the Fallopian canal
- b) Lesion in the facial nerve in the cranial cavity
- c) Traumatic lesion in the facial nerve in the exit of stylomastoid foramen
- d) Inflammatory lesion in the facial nerve in the exit of stylomastoid foramen
- e) Inflammatory lesion in the facial nerve in the Fallopian canal

83. Bell's palsy is

- a) Traumatic lesion in the facial nerve in the exit of stylomastoid foramen
- b) Inflammatory lesion in the geniculate ganglion of facial nerve in the facial canal
- c) Lesion in the facial nerve in the cranial cavity
- d) Inflammatory lesion in the facial nerve in the exit of stylomastoid foramen
- e) Lesion in the facial nerve in the brain stem

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84. The preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the submandibular and sublingual glands arise from the:

- a) Superior salivary nucleus
- b) Solitary nucleus
- c) Facial motor nucleus
- d) Both a & b
- e) Both a & c

85. The trigeminal nerve:

- a) Is a mixed cranial nerve with both motor and sensory functions
- b) Has a sensory ganglion
- c) Innervates the muscles of mastication
- d) Does not carry preganglionic parasympathetic fibers
- e) All of the above are true

86. The ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve:

- a) Gives rise to branches which supply the cornea
- b) Innervates the muscles of mastication
- c) Is necessary for the motor response of the corneal reflex
- d) Innervates the buccinator muscle
- e) Provides sensory innervation to the skin of the cheek

87. The mandibular nerve:

- a) Passes through the foramen spinosum
- b) Is a purely sensory nerve, with no motor components
- c) Provides sensory innervation to the posterior third of the tongue
- d) Passes through the pterygopalatine fossa
- e) Its lingual branch carries the chorda tympani branch of facial nerve

89. The trigeminal ganglion:

- a) Contains the cell bodies of the sensory fibres of the fifth cranial nerve
- b) Contains parasympathetic synapses
- c) Lies entirely in the epidural space
- d) Lies in a depression on the petrous temporal bone
- e) Both a & d

90. Which of the following branch of the main trunk of mandibular nerve before dividing into two divisions?

- a) Buccal nerve
- b) Auriculo-temporal nerve
- c) Lingual nerve
- d) Inferior alveolar nerve
- e) Nerve to medial pterygoid muscle.

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91. Which of the following combinations of extraocular muscle and cranial nerve of supply are involved in mediating depression or downward movements of the eyeball?

- a) Superior oblique - Nerve III
- b) Inferior oblique - Nerve IV
- c) Inferior rectus - Nerve VI
- d) Inferior oblique – Nerve VI
- e) Superior oblique - Nerve IV

92. Which of the following is NOT a sign/symptom of dysfunction of cranial nerve III?

- a) Constricted pupil (miosis)
- b) Lateral deviation of the eye ball
- c) Loss of pupillary light reflex
- d) Ptosis (drooping of the upper lid)
- e) Mydriasis

93. This nerve is the shortest length of all 12 of the peripheral nerves.

- a) Oculomotor
- b) Olfactory
- c) Trochlear
- d) Optic
- e) Abducent nerve

94. All of the following are causes of bilateral anosmia except:

- a) Common cold
- b) Skull base fracture
- c) Excessive smoking
- d) Hysterical
- e) Heredofamilial

95. Which of the extrinsic muscles of the eyeball rotates the eyeball in a superior and lateral direction?

- a) Inferior oblique muscle
- b) Inferior rectus muscle
- c) Superior oblique muscle
- d) Superior rectus muscle
- e) Medial rectus muscle

96. The following statements concerning the subarachnoid space are true except:

- a) It is filled with cerebrospinal fluid.
- b) It extends inferiorly as far as the second sacral vertebra.
- c) It contains the cerebral arteries and veins.
- d) The cranial nerves are outside the subarachnoid space.
- e) The arachnoid villi project into the venous sinuses.

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97. The following statement concerning the cerebrospinal fluid are correct except:

- a) The cerebrospinal fluid in the central canal of the spinal canal is unable to enter the fourth ventricle.
- b) The normal pressure is about 120 to 180 mm of water.
- c) It protects the brain and spinal cord from traumatic injury.
- d) Compression of the internal jugular veins in the neck increased the cerebrospinal fluid pressure.
- e) The subarachnoid space is filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

98. The CSF sample obtained during the lumbar tap would be considered pathological if:

- a) The CSF was clear and colorless.
- b) The CSF has a large amount of protein (200 mg/dl).
- c) The CSF has a small amount of sugar (65 mg/dl).
- d) The CSF has lymphocytes is approximately 5/mm<sup>3</sup>.
- e) The CSF has a small amount of potassium.

99. A lumbar puncture:

- a) Is a method to study carotid blood flow.
- b) Is best demonstrated when the patient is standing up.
- c) Is performed at the T12-L1 vertebral space.
- d) Is a method to enable the study of the chemical composition of the CSF.
- e) None of the above.

100. Bilateral pinpoint pupils suggest:

- a) Pontine lesion.
- b) Midbrain lesion.
- c) Medulla oblongata lesion.
- d) Cerebellum lesion
- e) None of the above.

101. Midbrain is supplied by the:

- a) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery.
- b) Superior cerebellar artery.
- c) Anterior cerebral artery.
- d) Anterior choroidal artery.
- e) Middle cerebral artery.

102. The spinal cord has:

- a) An outer covering of gray matter and an inner core of white matter.
- b) An enlargement below the forms the conus medullaris.
- c) Anterior and posterior roots of a single spinal nerve attached to a single segment.
- d) Cells in the posterior gray horn that give rise to efferent fibers that supply skeletal muscles.
- e) A central canal that is situated in the white commissure.

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103. The following statement concerning the vertebral levels and the spinal cord segmental levels are correct except:

- a) The first lumbar vertebra lies opposite the sacral and coccygeal segments of the cord.
- b) The third thoracic vertebra lies opposite the fifth thoracic spinal cord segment.
- c) The fifth cervical vertebra lies opposite the seventh cervical spinal cord segment.
- d) The eighth thoracic vertebra lies opposite the eleventh thoracic spinal cord segment.
- e) The third cervical vertebra lies opposite the third cervical spinal cord segment.

104. The following statements concerning the vertebral levels and the spinal cord segmental are correct, Except:

- a) The first lumbar vertebra lies opposite the sacral and coccygeal of the cord.
- b) The second thoracic vertebra lies opposite the fourth thoracic spinal cord segment.
- c) The sixth cervical vertebra lies opposite the eighth cervical spinal cord segment.
- d) The eighth thoracic vertebra lies opposite the eleventh thoracic spinal cord segment.
- e) The fourth cervical spinal cord segment lies opposite the fourth cervical vertebra.

105. Spinal nerve C2 exits through:

- a) The intervertebral foramen between the third and fourth cervical vertebrae.
- b) The foramen magnum above the first cervical vertebra.
- c) The intervertebral foramen between the second and third cervical vertebrae.
- d) The intervertebral foramen between the first and second cervical vertebrae.
- e) The vertebral foramen between the first and second cervical vertebrae.

106. Nerve fibers in dorsal rootlets:

- a) Synapse in the dorsal horn and carry only afferent, motor fibers.
- b) Synapse in the dorsal horn and carry only efferent, sensory fibers
- c) Synapse in the dorsal horn and carry only afferent, sensory fibers.
- d) Synapse in the dorsal horn and carry both afferent and efferent fibers
- e) Synapse in the dorsal white matter and carry both afferent and efferent fibers.

107. Nerve fibers that carry sensory impulses from the skeletal muscles to the brain and the spinal cord:

- a) Somatic efferent
- b) Visceral efferent
- c) Visceral afferent
- d) Somatic afferent
- e) Non of the above

108. Through which foramen does the maxillary branch of trigeminal pass

- a) Ovale foramen
- b) Superior orbital fissure
- c) Rotundum foramen
- d) Jugular foramen
- e) Spinosum foramen

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## 109. The ophthalmic division

- a) Passes through the optic foramen
- b) Enters the orbit through the inferior orbital fissure
- c) Supply skeletal muscles of the orbit
- d) Is the major sensory nerve to the eye
- e) All of the above

## 110. Branches of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve supply:

- a) Masseter muscle
- b) Buccinator muscle
- c) Medial and lateral pterygoids muscles
- d) Orbicularis oculi muscle
- e) Both a & c

## 111. The lingual branch of trigeminal nerve supplies

- a) Posterior 2/3 of the tongue for general sensation
- b) Anterior 1/3 of the tongue for taste sensation
- c) Anterior 1/3 of the tongue for general sensation
- d) Anterior 2/3 of the tongue for taste sensation
- e) Anterior 2/3 of the tongue for general sensation

## 112. Branches of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve include:

- a) Lingual nerve
- b) Infraorbital nerve
- c) Anterior ethmoid nerve
- d) Zygomatic nerve
- e) Supratrochlear nerve

## 113. The blood supply of corticospinal tract is derived from:

- a) Basilar artery
- b) Posterior spinal a.
- c) Ant. Spinal a.
- d) Post. Communicating a.
- e) None

## 114. Spinal Cord:

- a) Occupies the lumbar cistern
- b) Has 7 cervical segments
- c) Ends at the epiconus
- d) Ends at the conus medullaris
- e) Has no arachnoid membrane

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115. Which of the tracts crosses at the SC level entry

- a) Corticospinal tracts
- b) Lateral spinothalamic tract
- c) Fine touch pathway
- d) Cuneate tract
- e) Gracile tract

116. Syringomyelia occurs within selective SC lesions in the :

- a) Dorsal root ganglia
- b) Gray matter of SC
- c) Ventral root ganglia
- d) White matter of SC
- e) Post. Column

117. Which of the following statements concerning Clarke's nucleus is correct?

- a) It is generally regarded as a nucleus associated with autonomic functions
- b) It contains second-order neurons for proprioceptive impulses to the cerebellum
- c) It contains second-order neurons for pain sensation
- d) It contains second-order neurons for touch sensation
- e) The nucleus is found principally at cervical level of SC

118. Damage to which nervous system structure caused the difficulty of breathing?

- a) Diencephalon
- b) Pons
- c) C6-C7 segments of the SC
- d) C3-C4 segments of the SC
- e) D3-D4 segments of the SC

119. An injury to a patient results in a hemisection of the Rt half of the SC that extends from T8 to T10. It is probable that the patient will experience:

- a) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the right leg, loss of deep sensation from the left leg, UMN paralysis of the left leg.
- b) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the right leg, loss of deep sensation from the right leg, UMN paralysis of the right leg.
- c) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the left leg, loss of deep sensation from the left leg, UMN paralysis of the right leg.
- d) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the left leg, loss of deep sensation from the right leg, UMN paralysis of the right leg.
- e) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the left leg, loss of deep sensation from the right leg, UMN paralysis of the left leg.

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120. Which of the following does not carry sensory information:

- a) Lateral lemniscus
- b) Medial lemniscus
- c) Ventral root
- d) Dorsal root
- e) Peripheral nerve

121. Concerning the Gracile and Cuneate nuclei all of the following statements are true, Except.

- a) Lesion of the right Cuneate nucleus leads to loss of sense of the right shoulder flexion and extension.
- b) sensory nuclei concerned with proprioception and fine touch.
- c) After decussating the fibers ascend and forming medial lemniscus.
- d) Lie in the posterior part of the upper most part of closed medulla oblongata.
- e) Receive afferent fibers carrying proprioceptive and fine touch sensations from the same side of the head and body.

122. To which of the following thalamic nuclei do the Trigeminothalamic fibers project?

- a) Ventral anterior nucleus
- b) Pulvinar
- c) VPM nucleus
- d) VPL nucleus
- e) Anterior nucleus

123. Cell bodies of second order neuron for pain sensation from the scalp is:

- a) PMVN nucleus of thalamus.
- b) Descending spinal nucleus.
- c) PLVN nucleus of thalamus
- d) Mesencephalic nucleus.
- e) Main sensory nucleus.

124. The axon of the second order of proprioception and fine touch sensations is:

- a) Thalamocortical tract.
- b) Gracile and cuneate tract
- c) Medial lemniscus
- d) Anterior lemniscus

125. The sensory functional modality of hearing and vision is:

- a) Special visceral afferent fibers.
- b) Special somatic afferent.
- c) None of the above.
- d) General somatic afferent.
- e) General visceral afferent.

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126. Concerning the Gracile and Cuneate nuclei one of the following statements is true:

- a) After decussating the fibers ascend and forming lateral lemniscus.
- b) Lesion of the right Cuneate nucleus leads to loss of sense of the right shoulder flexion and extension.
- c) Receive afferent fibers carrying proprioceptive and fine touch sensations from the same side of the head and body.
- d) Lie in the ventral part of the lower most part of closed medulla oblongata.
- e) Sensory nuclei concerned with proprioception and crude touch.

127. concerning the posterior cerebral artery are correct, Except:

- a) Supplies all surfaces of the occipital lobe.
- b) Connects with the ipsilateral ICA by the posterior communicating artery.
- c) Supplies all surfaces of the temporal lobe.
- d) It is separated from the superior cerebellar artery by the oculomotor nerve.
- e) It is the terminal branches of the basilar artery at the upper border of the pons.

128. One of the following is False about dural venous sinuses:

- a) Inferior petrosal sinus drains the venous blood to the sigmoid sinus.
- b) Straight sinus is single dural sinus.
- c) Inferior sagittal sinus drains the venous blood to the transverse sinus.
- d) Confluence of sinuses is the connecting point of the superior sagittal sinus and straight sinus.
- e) The oculomotor nerve pass in the upper lateral wall of cavernous sinus.

129. Regarding the cerebral arteries, one of the following is incorrect

- a) The anterior cerebral artery courses in the supracallosal cistern
- b) Occlusion of the posterior cerebral artery cause contralateral homonymous hemianopia
- c) The middle cerebral artery courses in the lateral sulcus
- d) Occlusion of the anterior cerebral artery cause contralateral hemiplegia faciobrachial type
- e) Occlusion of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery cause lateral medullary syndrome

130. The following statements concerning the blood supply of the brain are correct, Except:

- a) The brain receives its blood supply from the two internal carotid and the two vertebral arteries that lie within the subarachnoid space.
- b) There are no anastomoses between the branches of the cerebral arteries once they have entered the substance of the brain.
- c) The cerebral arteries anastomose on the surface of the brain.
- d) The circle of Willis is formed by the anterior communicating, anterior cerebral, internal carotid, posterior communicating and posterior cerebral arteries.
- e) The main blood supply to the internal capsule is from the central branches of the anterior cerebral artery.

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131. One of the following statements is Incorrect about spinal cord blood supply

- a) The posterior spinal arteries are two and emerge from the vertebral arteries
- b) The anterior spinal artery supplies the lateral horn cells
- c) The anterior spinal artery supplies the anterior spinal root
- d) The anterior artery is single artery emerges from the vertebral artery
- e) The anterior spinal artery supplies the lateral column of the spinal cord

132. All of the following statements concerning the solitary nucleus (Nucleus Solitarius) are true, Except:

- a) It lies in medulla oblongata.
- b) Solitary nucleus concerned with taste sensation from epiglottis.
- c) It receives general sensation from the epiglottis
- d) it receives afferent general and taste sensations from posterior 1/3 rd of the tongue by the lingual nerve of the glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) It receives general and taste sensation from the anterior 2/3 rd of the tongue.

133. Regarding the parasympathetic nuclei of the brain stem, all are correct, Except:

- a) The dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus is present in the floor of the 4th ventricle
- b) Fibers from the inferior salivatory nucleus relay in the otic ganglion only
- c) Fibers from the superior salivatory nucleus relay in the submandibular ganglion only
- d) Fibers from the inferior salivatory nucleus pass through the lesser petrosal nerve
- e) Edinger Westphal nucleus supply spincter pupillae muscles

134. Lesion of the oculomotor nerve leads to:

- a) Partial ptosis due to damage of Muller's muscle.
- b) Miosis.
- c) Pin point pupils.
- d) Divergent paralytic squint.
- e) Diplopia on looking laterally.

135. The parasympathetic innervation controlling the palatal gland arises from:

- a) greater petrosal superficial nerve
- b) Lesser petrosal superficial nerve
- c) Deep petrosal nerve
- d) inferior olivory nucleus
- e) Chorda tympani nerve

136. Solitary nucleus receives all of the following, Except:

- a) Taste sensation from the anterior two thirds of the tongue.
- b) Pain and temperature sensations from the anterior two thirds of the tongue
- c) Taste sensation from the epiglottis.
- d) General sensation from the viscera via the X nerve
- e) Taste and general sensations from the posterior third of the tongue.

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137. A 29-year-old man presents complaining of visual disturbance. Examination reveals left-sided homonymous hemianopia without loss of light reflex. Where is the lesion most likely to be

- a) Left lateral geniculate ganglion.
- b) Right internal capsule.
- c) Right optic tract
- d) Left internal capsule.
- e) Left optic tract.

138. Lesions at the pontocerebellar angle leads to all the following features, Except:

- a) LMN facial paralysis
- b) Deafness on the same side of lesion.
- c) Contralateral cerebellar ataxia.
- d) Ipsilateral cerebellar ataxia.
- e) Disturbance of equilibrium on the same side.

139. The greater superficial petrosal branch of facial nerve emerges from:

- a) Solitary nucleus.
- b) Superior salivary nucleus.
- c) A and B.
- d) inferior salivary nucleus.
- e) Facial motor nucleus.

140. Which of the following cranial nerves conveys parasympathetic preganglionic fibers to the submandibular gland ?

- a) Accessory
- b) Facial
- c) Glossopharyngeal
- d) Oculomotor
- e) Vagus

141. A 55-year-old patient with idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia reports sharp, srانبine painin the upper lip and nose. Which branch of the trigeminal nerve is affected?

- a) Ophthalmic
- b) Maxillary
- c) Mandibular
- d) Lacrimal
- e) Corneal

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142. Which of the following muscles is innervated by ansa cervicalis?

- a) Genohyoid
- b) Thyrohyoid
- c) Styloglossus
- d) Styrohyoid
- e) Hyoglossus

143. Nucleus ambiguus not supplies the:

- a) Stylopharyngeus muscle
- b) Constrictor muscles of the pharynx
- c) All muscles of the larynx
- d) Tensor palati muscle
- e) Palatoglossus muscle

144. An injury to a patient result in a hemisection of the right half of the spinal cord that extends from T10 to T7. It is probable that the patient will experience :

- a) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the right leg; loss of deep sensation from the left leg; UMN paralysis of the right leg.
- b) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the right leg and loss of deep sensation from the left leg; UMN paralysis of the left leg.
- c) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the left leg: loss of deep sensation from the left leg; UMN paralysis of the right leg.
- d) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the left leg; loss of deep sensation from the right leg; LMN paralysis of the right leg.
- e) Loss of pain and temperature sensation from the left leg; loss of deep sensation from the right leg; UMN paralysis of the right leg.

145. A 27-year-old male presents with 3 months of difficulty walking. Examination reveals UMNL of left LL, impaired deep sensation of the left LL and impaired pain, temperature and crude touch sensations of right LL. What is the cause of these signs ?

- a) Cauda equina lesion
- b) Right side hemisection lesion of cervical spinal cord
- c) Left side hemisection lesion of cervical spinal cord
- d) Left side hemisection lesion of thoracic spinal cord
- e) Right side hemisection lesion of thoracic spinal cord

146. In the central cord syndrome, all of the following occurs, Except :

- a) Dilatation and cavitation of the central canal of the spinal cord.
- b) Bilateral loss of crude touch sensation in the affected dermatomes "Jacket type".
- c) Bilateral loss of pain and temperature in the affected dermatomes "Jacket type".
- d) Deep sensation is intact at the level of lesion.
- e) Destruction of the both lateral spinothalamic and corticospinal tracts in the lateral column.

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147. The function of the Scattered nucleus :

- a) Proprioceptive impulses to the cerebellum through medial spinocerebellar tract
- b) Proprioceptive impulses to the cerebellum through lateral spinocerebellar tract
- c) Proprioceptive impulses to the cerebellum through ventral spinocerebellar tract
- d) Proprioceptive impulses to the cerebellum through dorsal spinocerebellar tract
- e) None of the above

148. Lesion in the spinal lemniscus causes :

- a) Contralateral loss of proprioception and crude touch sensations.
- b) Contralateral loss of proprioception and fine touch sensations.
- c) Contralateral loss of pain, temperature and fine touch sensations.
- d) Contralateral loss of pain and temperature sensation only.
- e) Contralateral loss of pain, temperature and crude touch sensations

149. A 50-year-old woman complains of clumsiness in her hands while working in the kitchen recently burned her hands on the stove without experiencing any pain. Neurologic examination reveals bilateral weakness of the shoulder girdles, arms, and hands as well as a loss of pain and temperature sensation covering the shoulder and upper limb in a cape-like distribution. Severe atrophy is present in the intrinsic muscles of the hands. The most likely diagnosis is :

- a) Brown Sequard Syndrome
- b) Anterior Cord syndrome
- c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- d) Syringomyelia
- e) Subacute combined degeneration

150. Pupillary reaction pathway pass as follows, Except

- a) From optic tract to lateral geniculate body where it is synapse
- b) Retina and optic nerve to optic chiasma then optic tract
- c) From optic nerve to ciliary ganglion
- d) From pretectal nucleus to both oculomotor nuclei
- e) From optic tract to lateral geniculate body without synapse then pretectal nucleus

151. The effect of the sympathetic system on the eye pupil (one is correct):

- a) Dilates radial muscles.
- b) Constricts circular muscles.
- c) Dilates circular muscles.
- d) Constricts radial muscles.

152. Injury of the visual pathway results in the following. Except:

- a) Right optic nerve lead to total right visual loss.
- b) Optic chiasma leads to bitemporal hemianopia.
- c) Right lateral geniculate body lead to right homonymous hemianopia
- d) Right optic tract leads to left homonymous hemianopia

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153. All of the following are true about the parasympathetic NS, Except:

- a) The first order neuron located in CNS.
- b) The dorsal motor nucleus of vagus nerve supplies the muscle of larynx.
- c) Have two order neurons.
- d) The postganglionic neurotransmitter is acetylcholine.
- e) The preganglionic fibers are long and myelinated.

154. The following statements concerning the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion are correct, Except:

- a) Receives preganglionic fibers from the upper thoracic cord segment
- b) Is related to the axis vertebra
- c) Lies in front of the prevertebral fascia.
- d) Gives grey rami to the C5 and C6 nerves.
- e) Gives postganglionic fibers to the pharyngeal plexus

155. Which of the following statements best describes the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system?

- a) It has short preganglionic axons.
- b) It is active during an emotional crisis.
- c) Increased urine secretion.
- d) Bronchi dilatation
- e) Its activity mobilizes glucose from glucagon.

156. First-order sensory neurons for taste sensation from the epiglottis are located in the:

- a) Solitary nucleus.
- b) Inferior ganglion of glossopharyngeal nerve.
- c) Superior ganglion of vagus nerve.
- d) Superior ganglion of the glossopharyngeal.
- e) Inferior ganglion of vagus nerve.

157. First-order sensory neurons for taste sensation from the posterior 1/3 of the tongue are located in the:

- a) Inferior ganglion of vagus nerve.
- b) Trigeminal ganglion.
- c) Superior ganglion of glossopharyngeal nerve.
- d) Inferior ganglion of glossopharyngeal nerve.
- e) Superior ganglion of vagus nerve.

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158. The taste receptors for a salt sensation are present in the:

- a) Anterior half of each side of the tongue.
- b) Posterior half of each side of the tongue.
- c) Epiglottis.
- d) Back of the tongue.
- e) Tip of the tongue.

159. The axon of the second order neuron for smell sensation is:

- a) Olfactory nerve.
- b) Olfactory bulb.
- c) Olfactory tract.
- d) Mitral cells.
- e) Uncus.

160. Dendrite of the first-order sensory neuron for taste sensation from lottis is:

- a) Vagus nerve.
- b) External branch of pharyngeal nerve.
- c) Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve.
- d) External branch of superior laryngeal nerve.
- e) Interhal branch of pharyngeal nerve.
- a) The malleus with tensor tympani muscle keeps the tympanic membrane tensed.

161. Function of the insula is:

- a) Cortical somatic sensory center.
- b) Subcortical taste center.
- c) Subcortical visceral center.
- d) Cortical taste center.
- e) None of the above.

162. The left Gracile nucleus lesion leads to:

- a) Loss of sense of extension of the right knee joint.
- b) Loss of sense of extension from the left knee joint.
- c) Loss of sense of movement of the right shoulder joint.
- d) Loss of sense of movement of the left shoulder joint.
- e) Loss of sense of movement of the right elbow joint.

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163. The spinal nerves consist of ventral and dorsal roots. Where are the cell bodies of the axons in each root?

- a) Ventral and dorsal root cell bodies are in posterior root ganglia.
- b) Ventral and dorsal root cell bodies are in the gray matter of the cord.
- c) Ventral root cell bodies are in the gray matter of the spinal cord and dorsal root cell bodies are in posterior root ganglia.
- d) Ventral root cell bodies are in posterior ganglia and dorsal root cell bodies are in the gray matter of the spinal cord.
- e) None of the above.

164. The Epiconus is:

- a) L4, 5 and S1, 2 segments of the SC.
- b) L3,4, 5 and S1, 2 segments of the SC.
- c) L1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and S1, 2 segments of the SC.
- d) L4, 5 and S1, 2, 3, 4, 5 segments of the SC.
- e) S3, 4, 5 segments of the SC.

165. One of the following statements is incorrect about spinal nerve roots:

- a) Lower lumbar, sacral and coccygeal nerves descend vertically as cauda equina pass below corresponding vertebra.
- b) T7 spinal root pass below T7 vertebra.
- c) C8 spinal root pass below C7 vertebra.
- d) C6 spinal root pass below C6 vertebra.
- e) L5 spinal root pass below L5 vertebra

166. Which of the following cranial nerves carry postganglionic parasympathetic preganglionic fibers

- a) Chorda tympani nerve
- b) Zygomaticofacial nerve
- c) Nasociliary nerve
- d) Auriculotemporal nerve
- e) Lesser petrosal nerve

167. The hypoglossal nerve receives a communicating branch from

- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- b) First cervical root
- c) Cranial accessory nerve
- d) Upper three cervical roots
- e) Vagus nerve

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168. Which nerve supplies mucosa membrane of the upper 1/2 of the larynx

- a) Superior laryngeal nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Pharyngeal branch.co
- d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e) Cranial accessory nerve

169. Which of the following cranial nerves doesn't have a sensory function

- a) Abducent nerve
- b) Facial nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Vestibulo-cochlear
- e) Trigeminal nerve

170. The proper sequence of sensory transmission through the olfactory nerve is

- a) Olfactory bulb, olfactory nerve, olfactory tract
- b) Olfactory nerve, olfactory bulb, olfactory tract
- c) Olfactory nerve, olfactory tract, olfactory bulb
- d) Olfactory bulb, olfactory tract, olfactory nerve
- e) Olfactory tract, olfactory bulb, olfactory nerve

171. Which of the following is NOT a function of oculomotor nerve

- a) Elevation of eyes
- b) Constriction of pupil
- c) Dilatation of pupil
- d) elevation with adduction
- e) Adduction of eyes

172. The ophthalmic artery

- a) Arises from the middle cerebral artery
- b) Arises from the internal carotid artery
- c) Does not supply the retina
- d) Arises from the anterior cerebral artery
- e) Enters the orbit through the superior orbital fissure

173. The terminal branch of the basilar artery

- a) Internal auditory artery
- b) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- c) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- d) Superior cerebellar artery
- e) Posterior cerebral artery

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174. You are testing palatal movements in a patient. When the patient is asked to say "Ah", the right side of the palate is found to be at a lower level than the left and the uvula is deviated toward the left. This patient is likely to have a lesion of the

- a) Left vagus and cranial accessory
- b) Right glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Right hypoglossal nerve
- d) Right vagus and cranial accessory
- e) Left glossopharyngeal nerve

175. Which of the following is not supplied by the vagus, along with the cranial accessory

- a) Muscles of the larynx
- b) Mucous membrane of the pharynx
- c) Muscles of the soft palate
- d) Mucous membrane of the larynx
- e) Constrictor muscles of the pharynx

176. Which of the following combinations of skeletal muscle and its nerve of supply is/are not correct

- a) Buccinator muscle - facial nerve
- b) Genioglossus - hypoglossal nerve
- c) Sternohyoid muscle- hypoglossal nerve itself
- d) Mylohyoid- anterior division of mandibular nerve
- e) Cricothyroid muscle - vagus nerve

177. Which of the following combinations of skeletal muscle and its nerve of supply is/are Not Correct?

- a) Sternohyoid muscle - C1 joining hypoglossal nerve
- b) Styloglossus muscle - Hypoglossal nerve itself.
- c) Genioglossus muscle - Hypoglossal nerve itself.
- d) Sternohyoid muscle - Ansa cervicalis.
- e) Geniohyoid muscle - C1 joining hypoglossal nerve

178. Concerning the 4th. Ventricle, all the following are true, Except:

- a) Is bounded above and below by the superior and inferior Cerebellar Peduncles.
- b) Is roofed by the superior and inferior medullary vela.
- c) Communicates with the 3rd. ventricle through Aqueduct of Sylvius.
- d) Communicates with subarachnoid space through one median and lateral foramen
- e) The arteries which supplied the choroidal plexus of the forth ventricle derived from posterior cerebral arteries

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179. A patient is unable to move his right arm and leg with left side facial paralysis "LMNL". Where is the lesion?

- a) Right motor cortex.
- b) Left motor cortex.
- c) Left midbrain lesion.
- d) Right pontine
- e) Left pontine

180. The following statements concerning the ventricular system are correct, Except:

- a) No direct interconnection between the two lateral ventricles.
- b) The choroid plexuses are found in the lateral, third and fourth ventricles.
- c) The lateral ventricle communicates with the 3rd ventricle through the foramen Monro anterosuperior.
- d) The trigone of the lateral ventricle is dilatation at the meeting of the inferior and posterior horns.
- e) The fourth ventricle has two foramina Lushka in the lower part of the inferior medullary velum

181. The anterior column of the spinal cord contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Direct corticospinal tract.
- b) Medial reticulospinal tract.
- c) Ventral spinothalamic tract.
- d) Tectospinal tract.
- e) Ventral spinocerebellar tract.

182. The preganglionic parasympathetic innervations controlling the parotid gland arises from:

- a) Lesser superficial petrosal nerve.
- b) Chorda tympani
- c) Auriculotemporal nerve.
- d) Greater superficial petrosal nerve.
- e) Deep petrosal superficial nerve

183. Which of the following branches of cranial nerves contains postganglionic parasympathetic fibers

- a) Greater superficial petrosal nerve
- b) Auriculotemporal nerve
- c) Lesser superficial petrosal nerve
- d) Long ciliary nerve
- e) Chorda tympani nerve

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184. Concerning pupillary reactions all of the following are true, Except

- a) Bright light causes pupillary constriction
- b) Miosis is caused by contraction of circular muscle
- c) Mydriasis is caused by contraction of circular muscle
- d) Radial muscle is supplied by long ciliary muscle
- e) Circular muscle is supplied by nerve to inferior oblique muscle

185. All of the following are true about the sphenopalatine ganglion Except

- a) Supplies secretomotor fibers to the glands of the nose
- b) Receives parasympathetic fibers through greater superficial petrosal
- c) is suspended from the maxillary nerve ICA
- d) Receives sympathetic fibers from deep petrosal nerve from the externa
- e) Supplies parasympathetic fibers to the lacrimal gland

186. All of the following are true about the oculomotor parasympathetic fibers Except

- a) In the orbit are found in the branch that supplies the dilator pupillae muscle
- b) They synapse in the ciliary ganglion
- c) In the orbit are found in the branch that supplies the constrictor pupillae muscle
- d) They originate from Edinger-Westphal nuclei in the midbrain
- e) They are transmitted via the short ciliary nerve to the ciliary muscle

187. Regarding the autonomic ganglia in the head and neck all of the following are true Except

- a) The lacrimal gland receives its parasympathetic fibers via the interior salivary nucleus
- b) All the parasympathetic ganglia receive a sensory root from one of the trigeminal branches except the otic ganglion.
- c) The sympathetic fibers to the dilator pupillae muscle arise from the upper thoracic segments of the spinal cord
- d) There are four parasympathetic ganglia in the head and neck.
- e) The intermedius nerve provides parasympathetic component for both the pterygopalatine and submandibular ganglia