

NS Final

Coronary batch

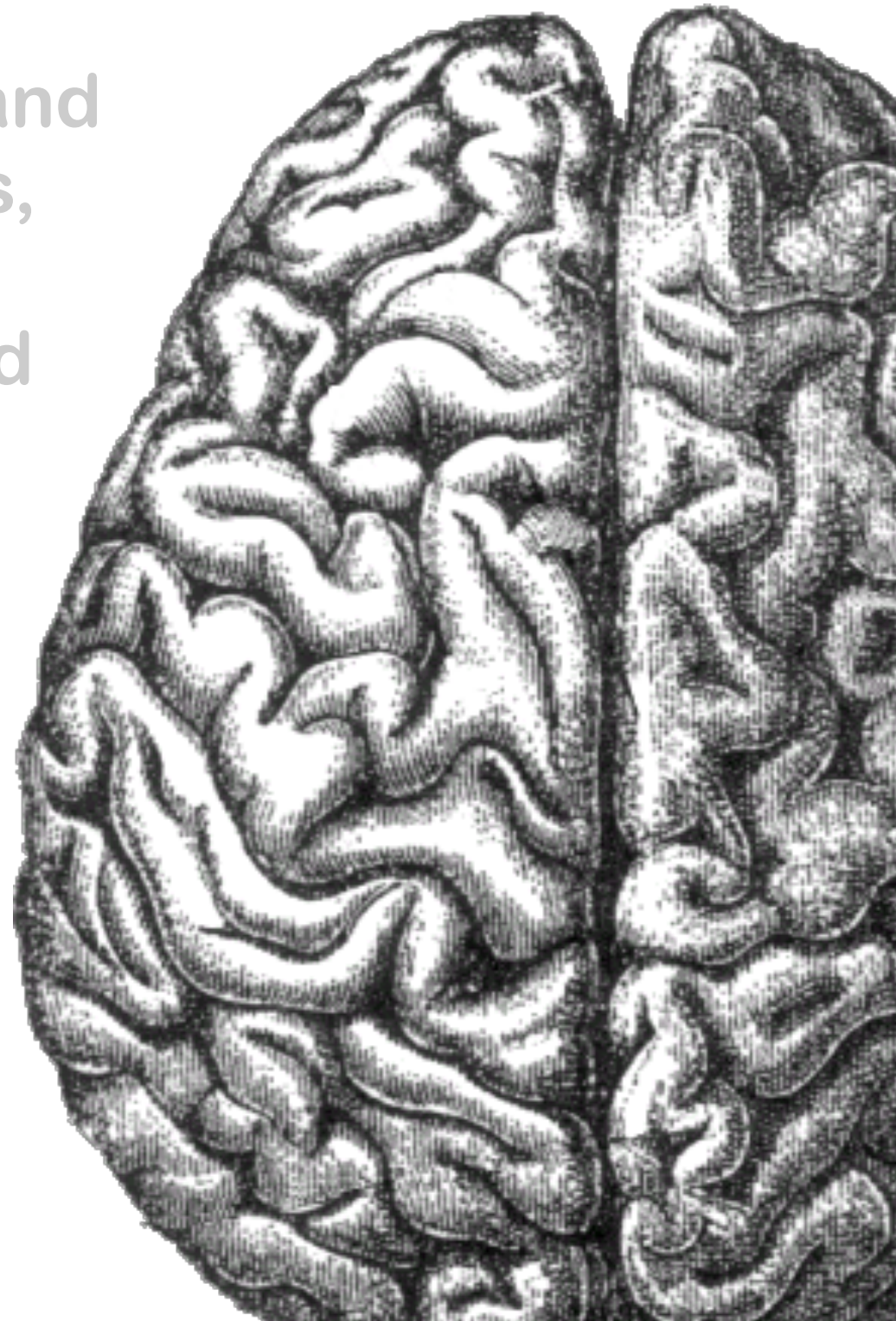
Questions collected in total:

Theory: 48/50

Practical: 20/20

Note: Questions labeled with * are past paper question

The questions are written and collected by many students, which means the answers are not official or confirmed yet by their professors. If they are, this file will be updated, so check the updated version on our drive, which is on the last page of this file. Some questions or answers or options may not be accurate.



Anatomy

*(1) The medial wall of the orbit is made up of all of the following bones, EXCEPT:

- (A) Lesser wing of sphenoid bone
- (B) Frontal process of maxilla bone
- (C) Lacrimal bone
- (D) Frontal plate of ethmoid bone
- (E) Lesser wing of sphenoid bone

*(2) The superior orbital fissure connects between the middle cranial fossa and the orbit, transmitting all of the following, EXCEPT:

- (A) Maxillary nerve
- (B) Frontal branch of ophthalmic nerve
- (C) Trochlear nerve
- (D) Abducent nerve
- (E) Lacrimal nerve

*(3) To test the function of the superior rectus muscle, you should ask the patient to look:

- (A) Laterally and downward
- (B) Laterally and upward
- (C) Medially and upward
- (D) Medially and downward
- (E) Medially

*(4) A patient presents with oculomotor nerve damage due to cavernous sinus syndrome. Which of the following muscles function(s) will not be affected:

- (A) Superior oblique and lateral rectus
- (B) Medial rectus
- (C) Inferior oblique
- (D) Superior rectus
- (E) Levator palpebrae superioris

*(5) Which of the following nerves emerges on the posterior aspect of the brain stem:

- (A) Oculomotor nerve
- (B) Facial nerve
- (C) Abducent nerve
- (D) Trochlear nerve

*(6) Which of the following is not a branch of the posterior division of the mandibular nerve:

- (A) Buccal nerve
- (B) Auriculotemporal nerve
- (C) Lingual nerve
- (D) Inferior alveolar nerve

*(7) A mother brings her child to the doctor because he vomits when his ear is cleaned with a cotton bud. The irritation of which of the following nerves innervating the external auditory canal is responsible for the vomiting?

- (A) Auricular branch of vagus (CN X)
- (B) Facial nerve (VII)
- (C) Auriculotemporal nerve (V3)
- (D) Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- (E) Great auricular nerve (C2, C3)

*(8) On retinoscopy, all of the following structures can be seen, EXCEPT:

- (A) Optic disc
- (B) Optic chiasm
- (C) Central artery and vein
- (D) Macula lutea
- (E) Fovea centralis

*(9) The parasympathetic fibers of the facial nerve innervate all of the following glands, EXCEPT:

- (A) Parotid gland
- (B) Sublingual gland
- (C) Lacrimal gland
- (D) Submandibular gland
- (E) Palatine glands

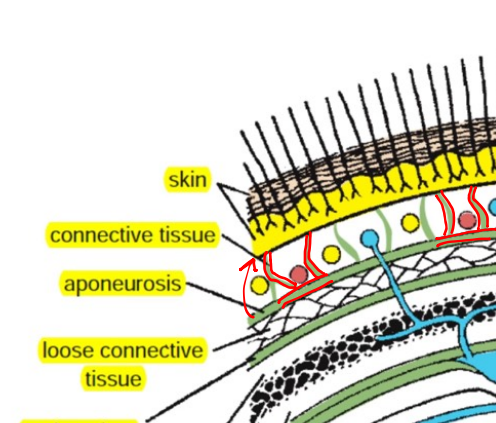
*(10) On examination, you ask a patient to stick out his tongue. You notice that the tip of the tongue deviates toward the right and there is atrophy of the tongue on the right side. Which of the following nerves is most likely damaged:

- (A) Left hypoglossal nerve
- (B) Right glossopharyngeal nerve
- (C) Right hypoglossal nerve
- (D) Left glossopharyngeal nerve
- (E) Right vagus nerve

(11) In lacerations of the scalp, there is profuse bleeding. The damaged arteries which cause the bleeding are held open at both ends, thus producing such bleeding by which layer of the scalp:

- (A) Connective tissue
- (B) Loose connective tissue
- (C) Aponeurosis
- (D) Periosteum

Note: The question asked which layer of the scalp holds the arteries in the connective tissue layer wide open, preventing them from contracting or dilating — not which layer simply contains the vessels that bleed, which in that case it would be the connective tissue layer not the aponeurosis. Notice the picture and look how the aponeurosis layer sends **septa** to the connective tissue that holds the vessels in that layer.



*(12) Which of the following is not one of the carotid sheath's contents:

- (A) Internal and common carotid artery
- (B) Vagus nerve
- (C) Deep cervical lymph nodes
- (D) Phrenic nerve
- (E) Internal jugular vein

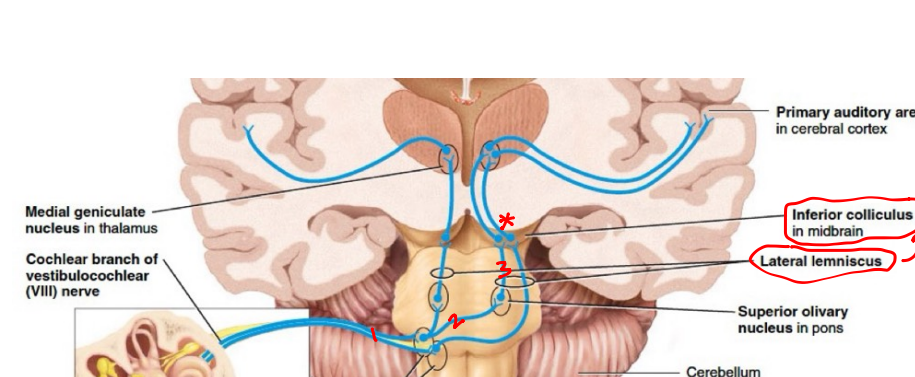
(13) In regards to the trigeminal nerve and its related nuclei, pain and temperature pass to which of the following:

- (A) Main sensory nucleus
- (B) Spinal nucleus
- (C) Mesencephalic nucleus
- (D) Motor nucleus

(14) In the auditory pathway, the lateral lemniscus (third order neuron) pass to which structure of the following:

- (A) Lateral geniculate body
- (B) Inferior colliculus
- (C) Putamen
- (D) Head of caudate

Note: The question above mentioned “third” order neuron, which is correct regarding the picture on the right.



Pharmacology

(15) Drug used for treatment of heroin addiction:

- (A) **Methadone**
- (B) Meperidine
- (C) Naloxone
- (D) Morphine
- (E) Bupropion

(16) Antagonism of NMDA-receptors used for management of Alzheimer's disease:

- (A) Rivastigmine
- (B) **Memantine**
- (C) Amantadine
- (D) Phencyclidine

(17) Which of the following should NOT be used in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease:

- (A) **Benztropine**
- (B) Rivastigmine
- (C) Donepezil
- (D) Memantine

Note: Benzotropine is an antimuscarinic agent used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease to reduce central acetylcholine (ACh) levels, helping to restore the balance between dopamine and ACh. In contrast, Alzheimer's disease involves a deficiency of ACh neurotransmitters, so reducing ACh further would worsen the condition. Therefore, ACh levels should be increased, not decreased, in Alzheimer's management.

(18) The drug of choice to treat Parkinson's disease is:

- (A) Entacapone
- (B) Carbidopa
- (C) **Levodopa**
- (D) Rasagiline
- (E) Amantadine

(19) Which of the following is correct regarding nitrous oxide in anesthesia:

- (A) **Causes diffuse hypoxia**
- (B) Weak analgesic
- (C) Potent anesthetic
- (D) Produce muscle relaxation
- (E) Safe to pregnant women

(20) Which of the following is NOT a side effect of levodopa:

- (A) Tachycardia
- (B) **Hypertension**
- (C) Mydriasis
- (D) Dyskinesias

Note: Hypertension, is not a typical side effect. Levodopa causes orthostatic hypotension due to its vasodilatory effects (dopamine) and interference with autonomic regulation, especially early in treatment.

(21) First choice drug used to treat status epilepticus:

- (A) Ethosuximide
- (B) **Benzodiazepines**
- (C) Phenobarbital
- (D) Phenytoin
- (E) Gabapentin

(22) Which of the following is used for management of glaucoma by increasing the outflow of the aqueous humor:

- (A) **Latanoprost**
- (B) Dipivefrin
- (C) Apraclonidine
- (D) Acetazolamide
- (E) Timolol

(23) In antipsychotics, the risk of appearance of movement disorder (the extrapyramidal side effects) are time and dose dependant.

Which of the following appears last:

- (A) Dystonias
- (B) Bradykinesia
- (C) Akathisias
- (D) **Tardive dyskinesia**

(24) Which of the following drug could cause agranulocytosis as a side effect:

- (A) Risperidone
- (B) Aripiprazole
- (C) **Clozapine**
- (D) Quetiapine

(25) Which of the following CNS stimulants is especially used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder:

- (A) Amphetamines
- (B) **Methylphenidate**
- (C) Cocaine
- (D) Nicotine

Note: It is taken mainly for the management of ADHD due to the less potential for abuse than cocaine and others because it enters the brain much more slowly

(26) A question about which of the following is false regarding benzodiazepines:

Potentiate the effect of alcohol? Or another answer

(27) ?

Biochemistry

No questions were asked in the exam.

Microbiology

(28) Which of the following polio vaccines is recommended for the use for routine immunization since the 1999:

(A) Inactivated (Salk) polio vaccine (IPV)

(B) Oral polio vaccine (OPV)

(29) Which of the following is correct regarding rabies:

(A) Preexposure prophylaxis employs an attenuated rabies virus for high risk workers

(B) Postexposure prophylaxis requires careful evaluation and rabies immune globulin

تم إعتقاد الإجابتين

(30) Herpangina is an enanthematous disease in which small vesicles or white papules surrounded by a red halo are seen over the posterior palate, pharynx, and tonsillar areas. This illness has usually been associated with infection by:

(A) Group B coxsackievirus

(B) Several different group A coxsackievirus serotypes

(C) Enterovirus 71

(D) Polioviruses

(31) Which of the following is not a human-prion disease:

(A) Kuru

(B) Creutzfeldt–Jakob Disease

(C) Gerstmann-Straüssler-Scheinker Disease

(D) Scrapie

(E) Fatal Familial Insomnia

(32) Which of the following is not part of a sylvatic cycle:

(A) Jungle yellow fever

(B) California viruses

(C) Western equine encephalitis

(D) Eastern equine encephalitis

(E) St. Louis encephalitis

(F) Dengue

Note: The doctor said that all of the options were correct since dengue sylvatic cycle involving monkeys may exist. But such option was the least correct.

(33) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the life cycle of the hard ticks:

(A) 8 legged adult

(B) 6 legged nymph

(C) 6 legged larvae

(D) Eggs

Pathology

(34) A question asked about a wrong statement regarding multiple sclerosis pathogenesis and immune response:

B lymphocytes play no role in the development of the disease, this option is wrong because the B lymphocytes and antibodies play an important but poorly defined role in the disease, as indicated by the surprising success of B cell-depleting therapies.

(35) A case about a patient with von Hippel–Lindau disease, and asked about which type of tumor could be found in high risk in that patient:

Hemangioblastomas

(36) Which of the following is the last to be effected in parkinson disease:

(A) Substantia nigra

(B) Medulla

(C) Pons

(D) Amygdala

(E) Cerebral cortex

(37) Which of the best describes the mechanism of PML-IRIS:

(A) Worsening neurological symptoms after starting or resuming immunosuppressive therapy

(B) Non-progressive, unifocal, neuronal infection

(38) A question asked about the TAU proteins in alzheimer disease:

Hyperphosphorylated TAU that detaches from microtubules, clump together into tangles which develop intracellularly and then persist extracellularly after neuronal death, producing neurofibrillary tangles. One of the options stated “Hypophosphorylated” tau and others mentioned something else than the “microtubules”.

(39) A question asked about the prognosis of the Guillain-Barré syndrome, that:

Patients who survive the initial acute phase of the disease usually recover with time. Low mortality rate if treated but high if not.

(Options weren't exactly like that)

Physiology

(40) Which of the following statements is correct regarding the difference between cons and rods:

Cons are less sensitive to light

(41) Poor coordination of movement refers to:

(A) Nystagmus

(B) Ataxia

(C) Dysmetria

(D) Dysdiadochokinesis

(E) Tremor

(42) Amorphosynthesis is best described as:

(A) Person lose the ability to recognize objects felt on the opposite side of the body

(B) The inability to identify the shape and form of a three-dimensional object

(C) The inability to execute or carry out skilled movements and gestures

(D) The inability to feel the texture of objects

(43) Which tract of the following has a general stimulatory effect on both extensors and flexors with the predominant effect on extensors:

(A) Pontine reticulospinal tract

(B) Lateral vestibulospinal tract

(C) Rubrospinal tract

(D) Tectospinal tract

(44) The righting reflex is:

Correcting body orientation when it is taken out of its position

(45) Function of the thalamus:

Emotional and short-term memory

(46) Which of the following change its firing rate depending on the amount of light:

(A) Rods and cons

(B) Horizontal cells

(C) Bipolar cells

(D) Ganglionic cells

(E) Amacrine cells

(47) A statement about complex cells:

Complex cells have spatially homogeneous receptive fields (no separate ON/OFF sub-regions)

(48) Porphyropsin maximally sensitive to:

(A) Red

(B) Yellow

(C) Green

(D) Blue

(49) A question about complex and hypercomplex cells:

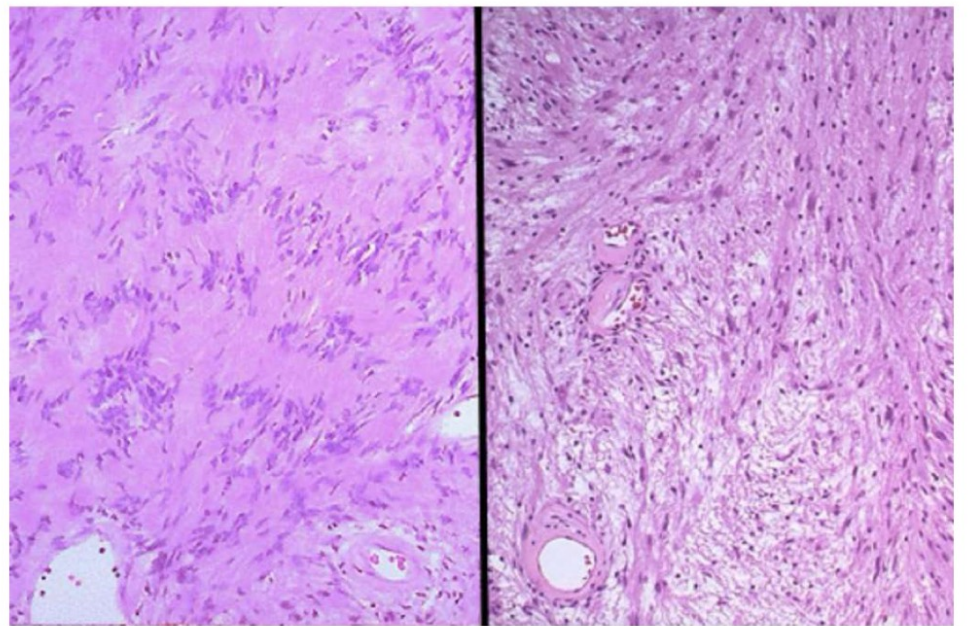
تم حذف السؤال وتوزيع علامته على باقي الأسئلة

(50) ?

Labs - Pathology

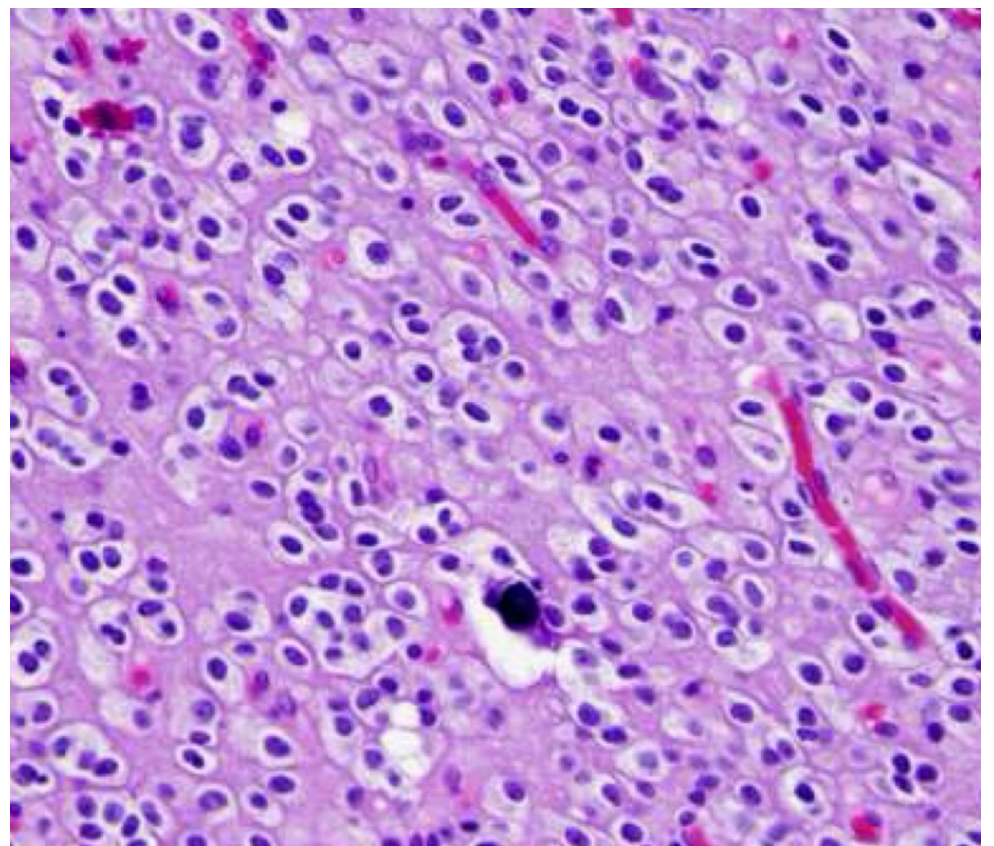
(1) A case regarding the picture below that shows Antoni A (verocay bodies) and Antoni B bodies asking which statement/ mutation regarding it is correct:

NF2, Schwannomas



(2) The picture here:

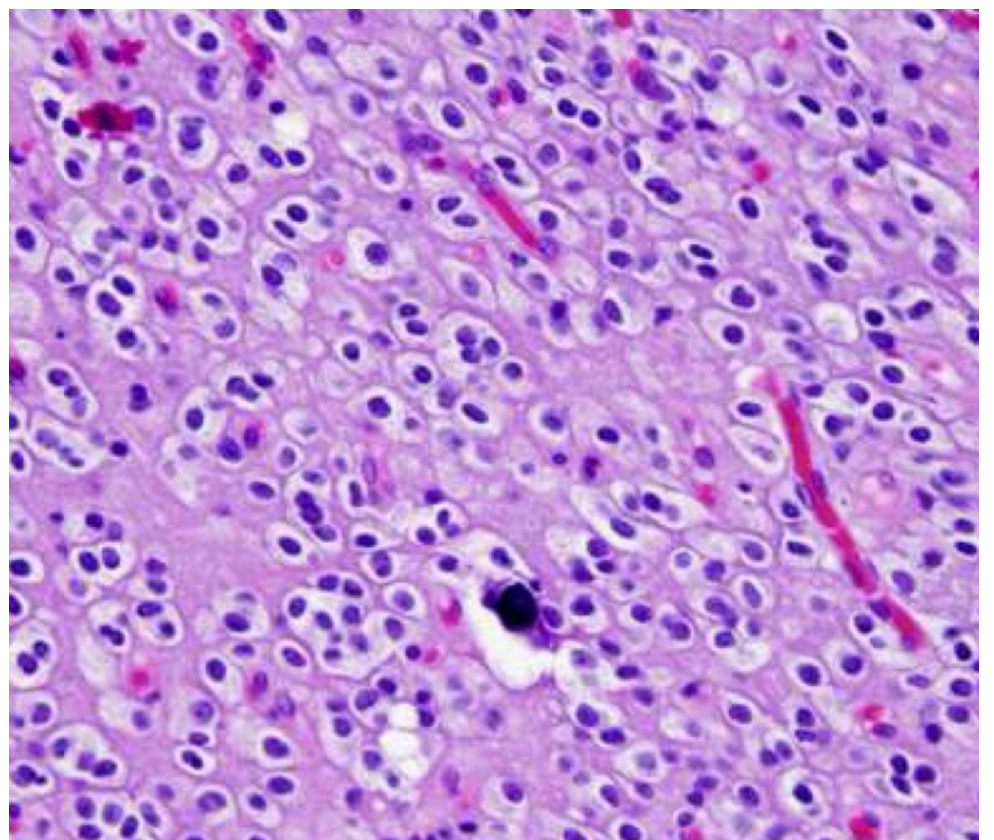
Egg appearance,
oligodendroglioma



(3) Regarding this type of tumor, its graded from 2 to 3 because of:

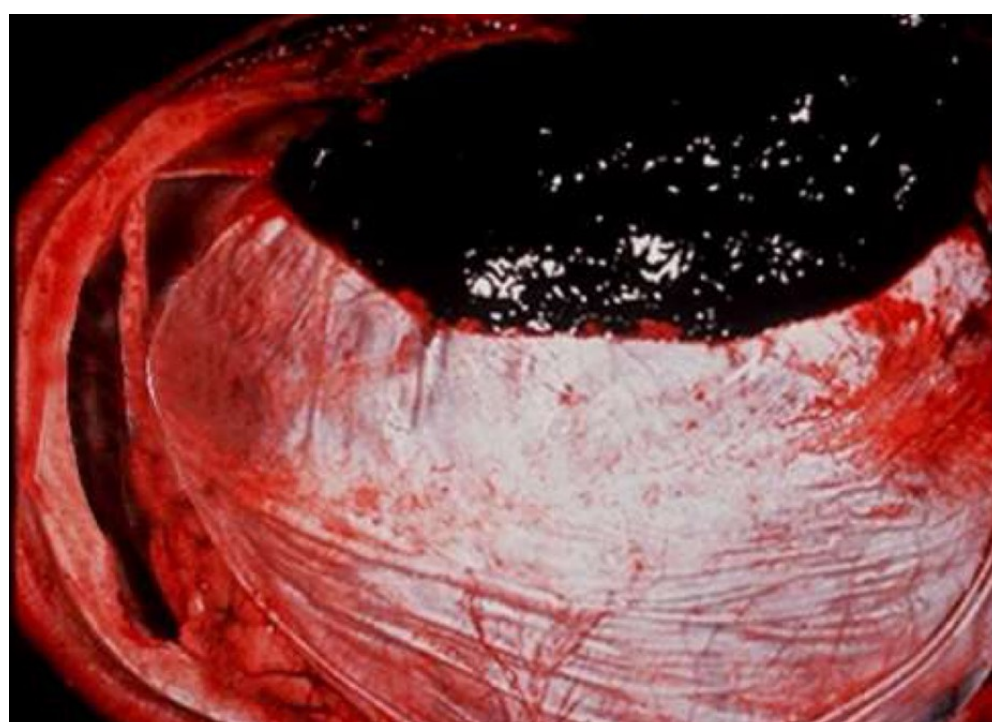
(A) Anastomosing capillaries

(B) Microvascular proliferation and necrosis mitosis



(4) A case and this picture:

Laceration in middle meningeal
artery



Labs - Microbiology

(5) A stain show gram-negative intracellular or extracellular diplococci, which are indicative of:

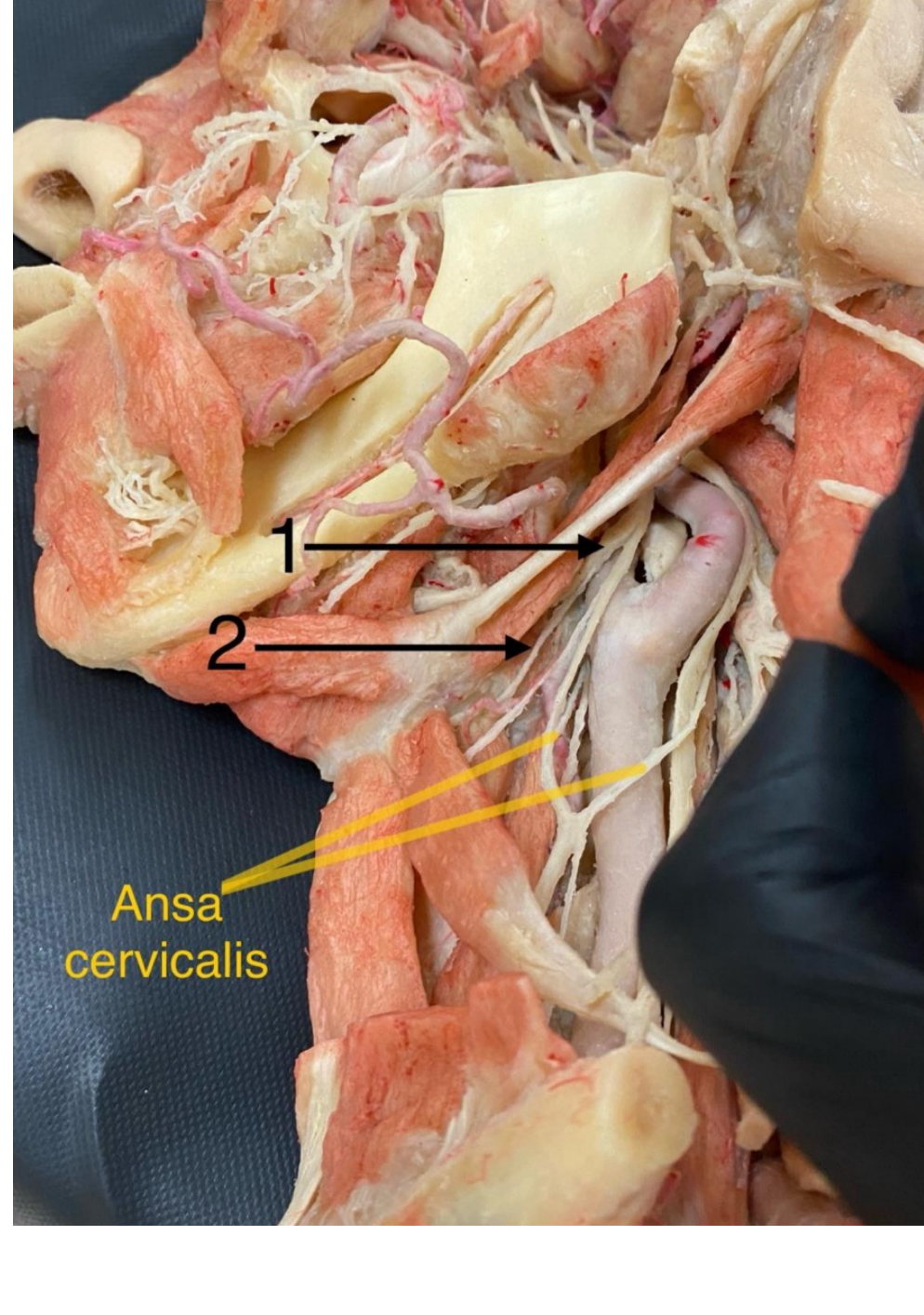
- (A) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- (B) *Haemophilus influenza*
- (C) *Neisseria meningitidis*
- (D) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

(6) In bacterial meningitis:

- (A) A count above 1000 cells/mm³ with the dominance of lymphocytes
- (B) A count above 1000 cells/mm³ with the dominance of neutrophils
- (C) Crystal clear
- (D) Increased level of glucose in the CSF
- (E) Reduced level of proteins in the CSF

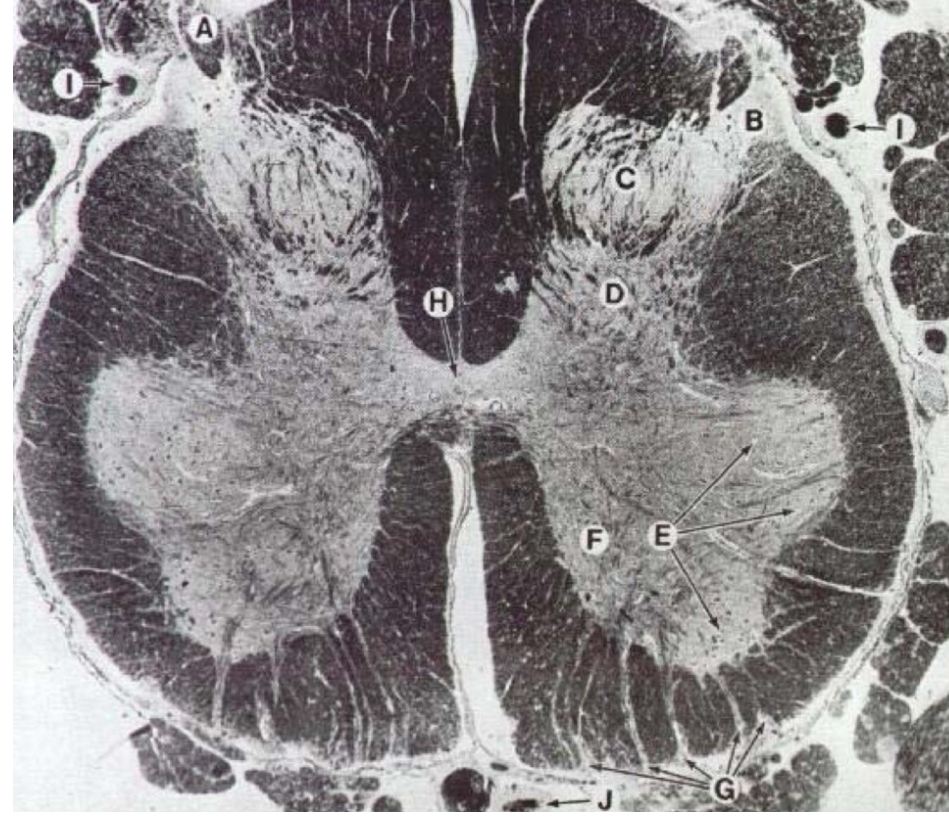
Labs - Anatomy

(7) Ansa cervicalis



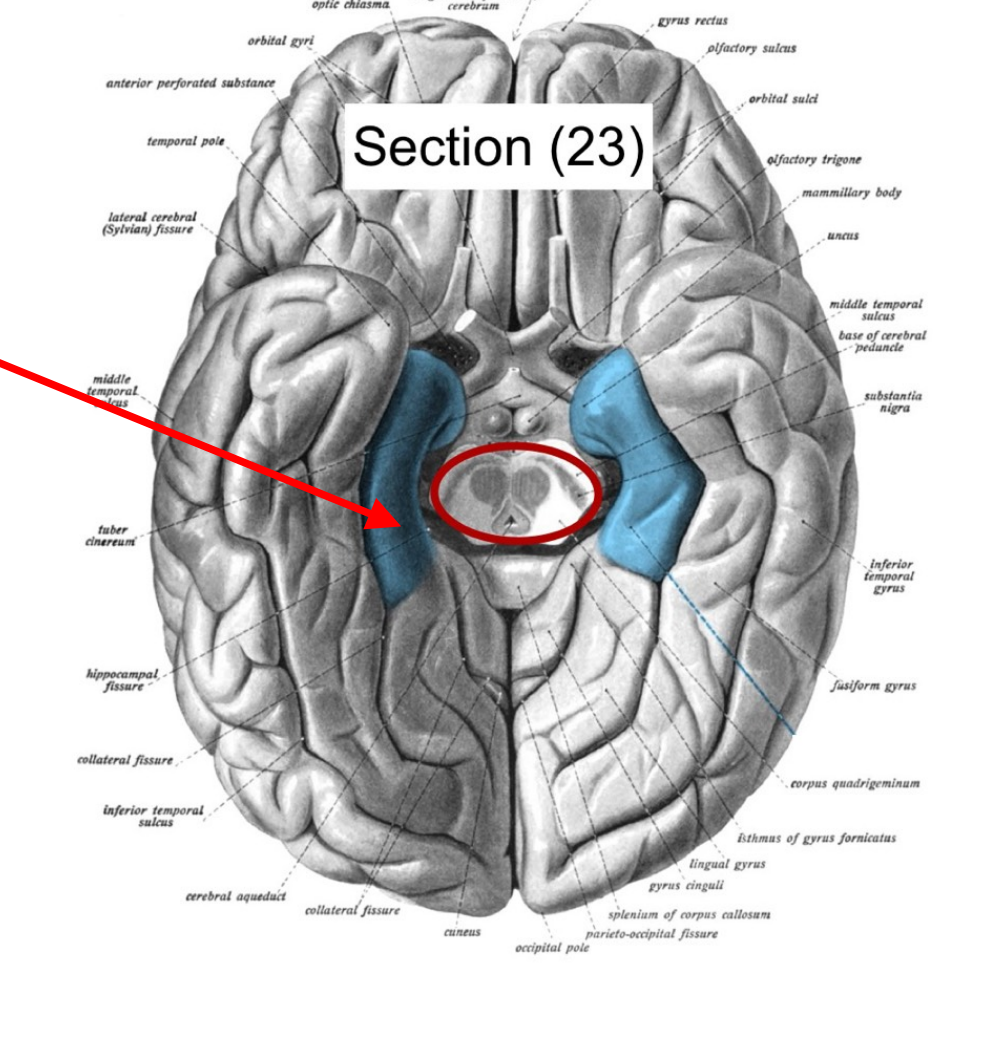
(A) Lumbosacral enlargement

- (B) High lumbar
(C) Midthoracic
(D) Cervical enlargement



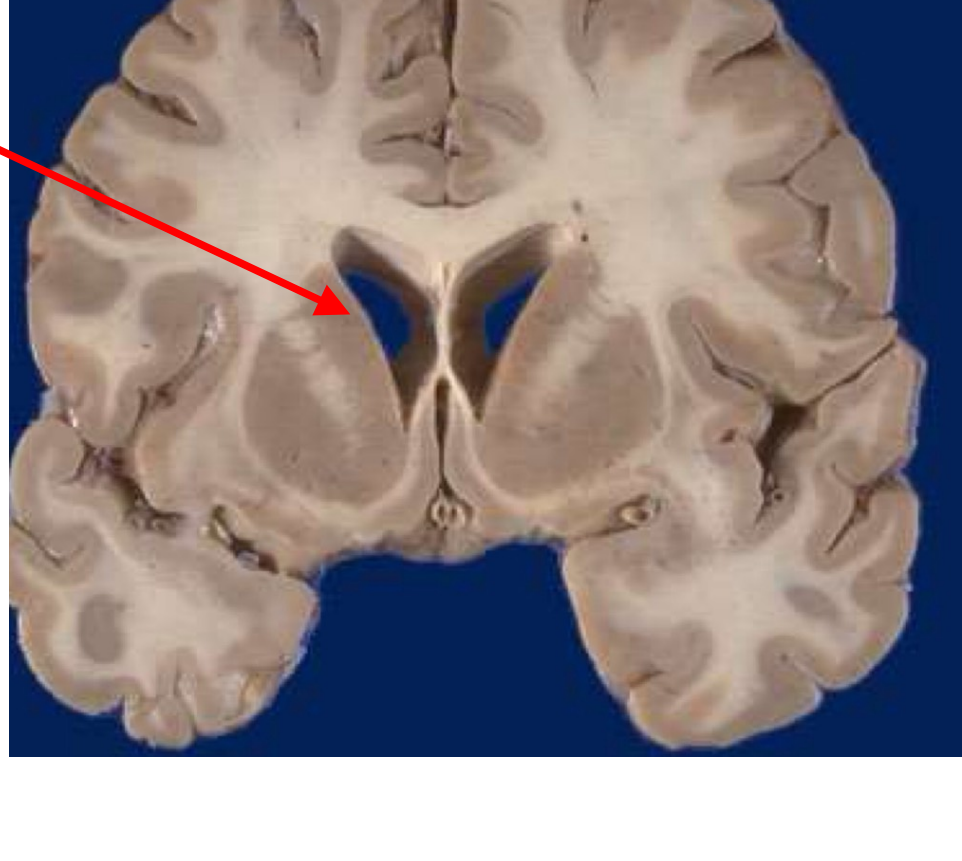
(9) Pointed structure:

Parahippocampus

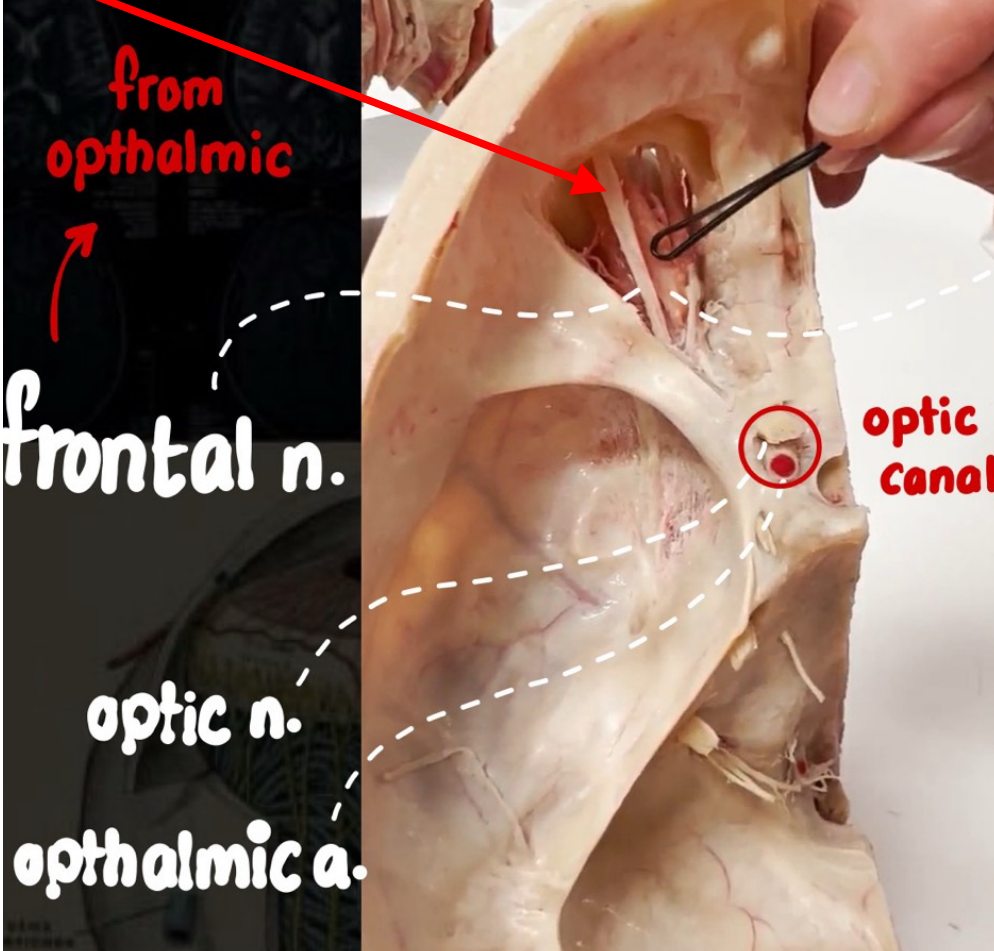


(A) Tail of caudate

- (B) Head of caudate

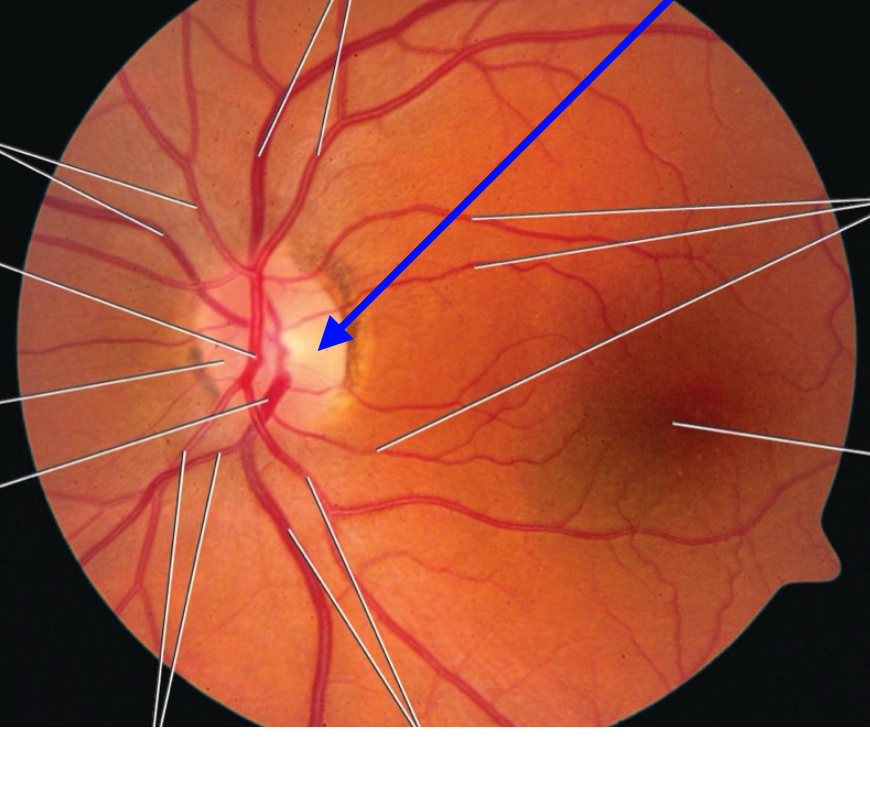


Frontal nerve



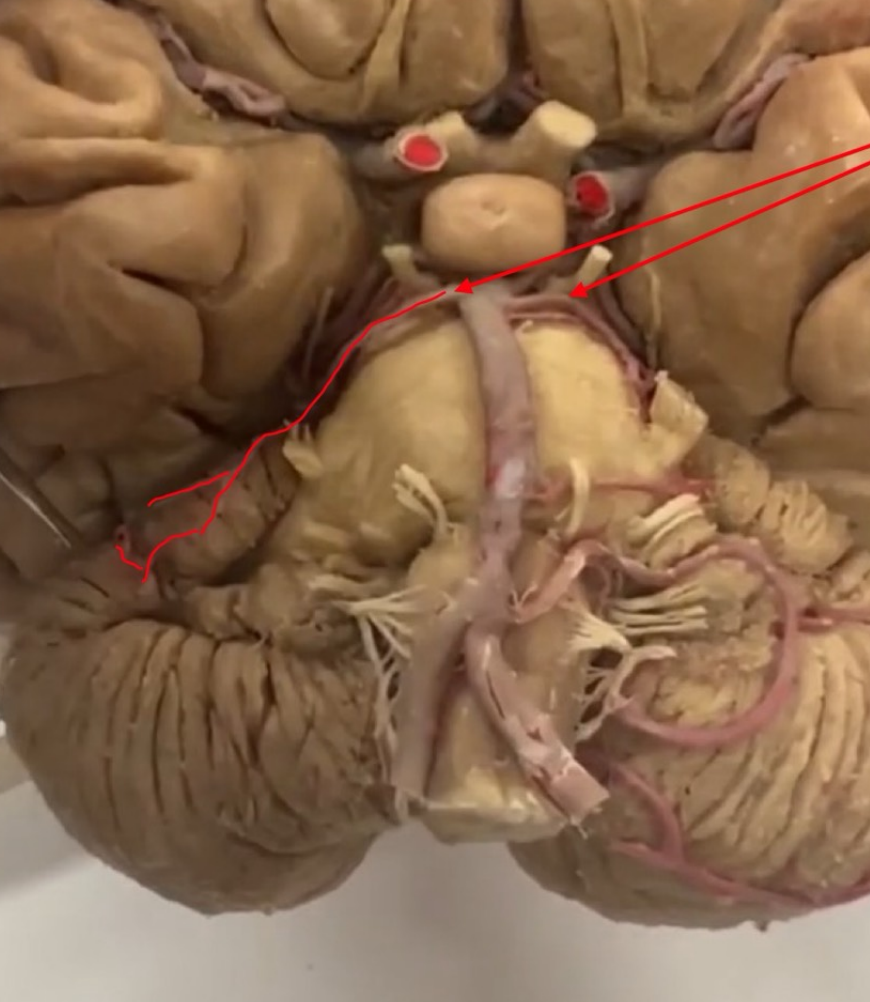
(12) Pointed structure:

- (A) Optic chiasm
(B) Optic disc
(C) Central artery
(D) Macula



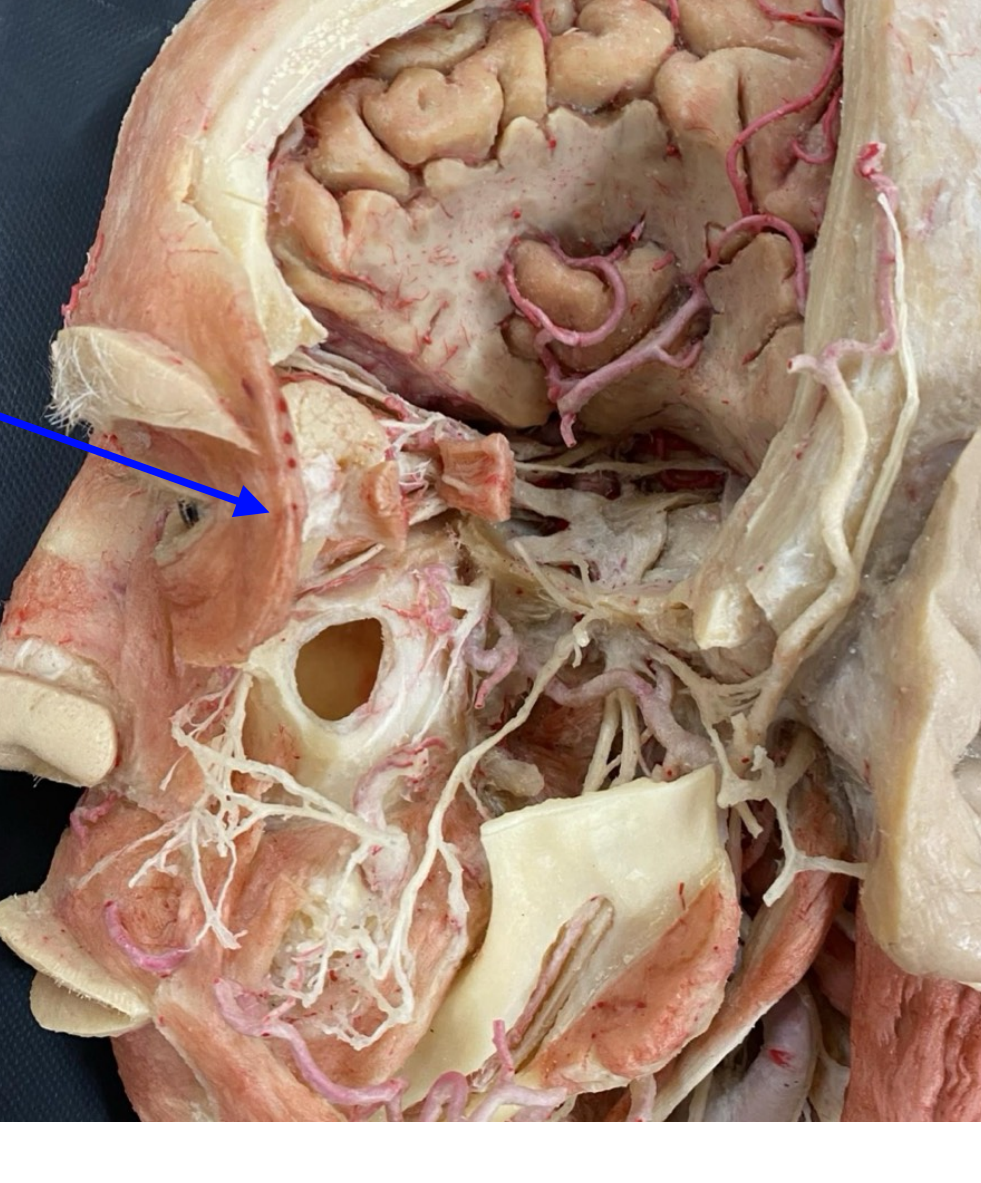
(13) Pointed structure:
(A) Inferior cerebellar a

- (B) Superior cerebellar artery



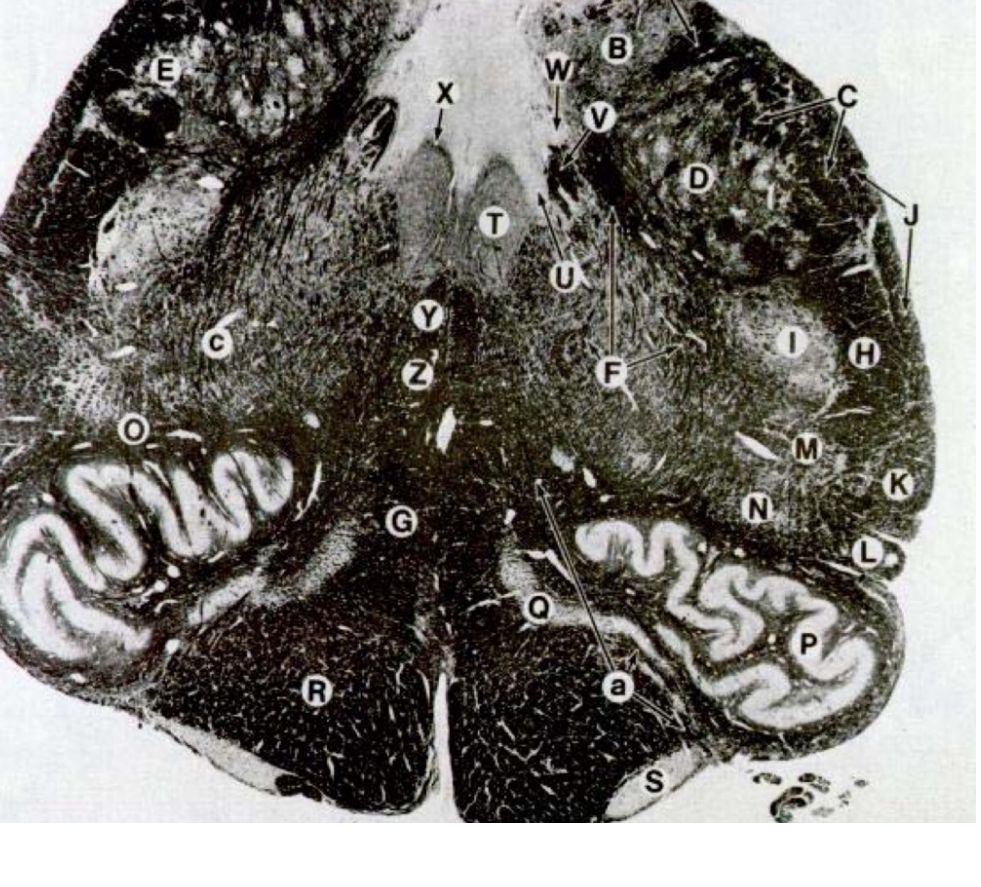
(14) Pointed structure:

- (A) Orbicularis oculi
(B) Orbicularis oris
(C) Zygomatic minor
(D) Levator labii



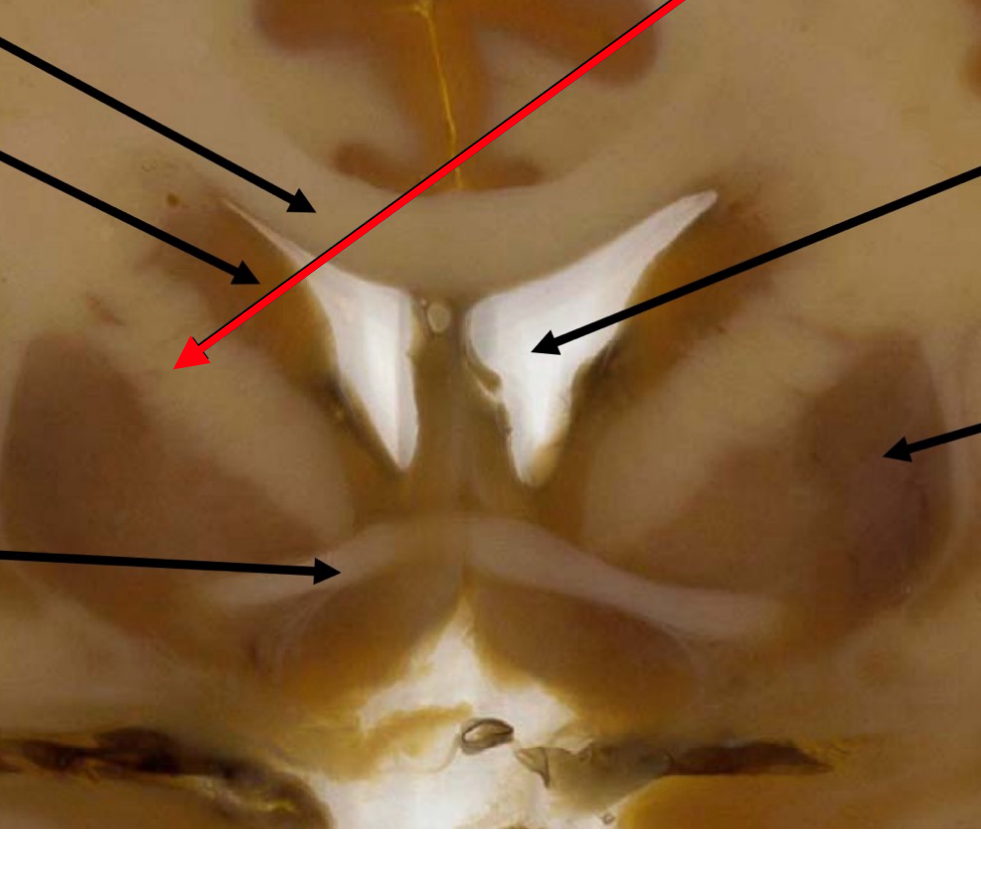
(15) (G) here is:
(A) Medial lemniscus

- (A) Medial lemniscus
(B) Lateral lemniscus
(C) Pyramidal decussation
(D) Inferior olivary nucleus



(16) Pointed structure:
(A) Anterior limb

- (A) Anterior limb
- (B) Genu of internal capsule
- (C) Posterior limb
- (D) External capsule
- (E) Extreme capsule

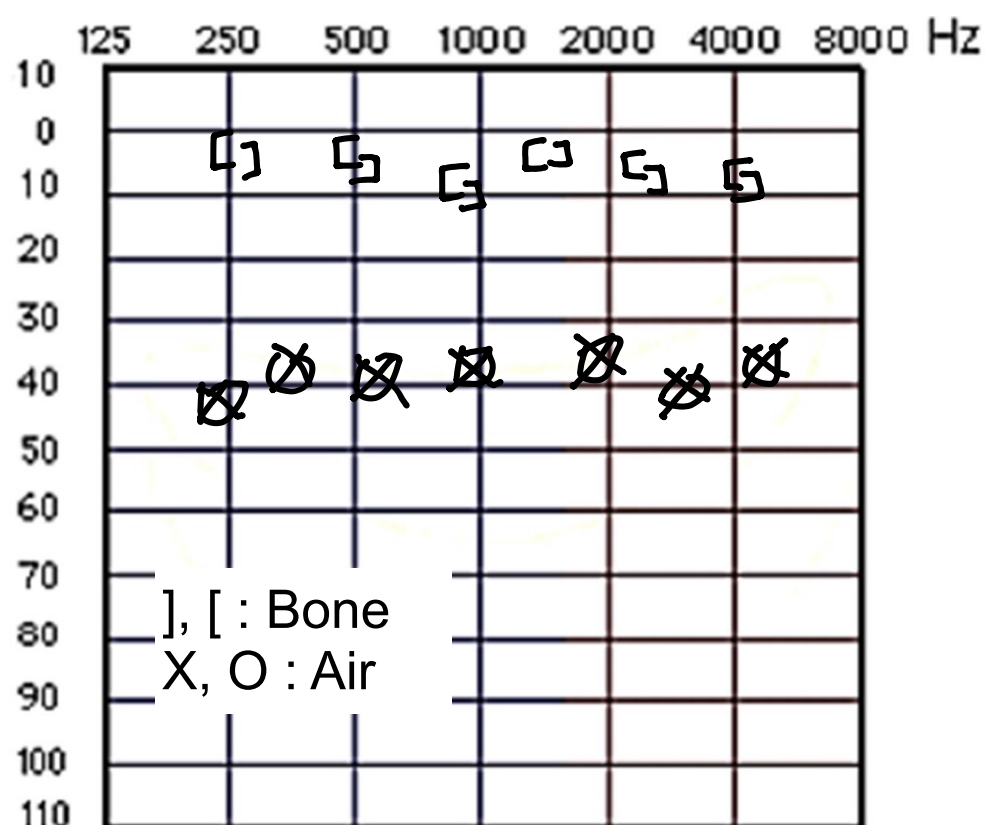


Labs - Physiology

(17) Interpretation of this audiograph: تم حذف السؤال وتوزيع علامته

(A) Mild bone conduction, normal air conduction

(B) Mild air conduction, normal bone conduction



(18) Knee reflexes:
Quadriceps muscles

(19) Which of the following is correct regarding snellen chart:

(A) The size of the letters progressively increases, allowing for more letters on each subsequent

(B) The traditional Snellen eye has equal weighting between the black lines and the white space of each letter

(C) The number of letters on each row decreases moving from top to bottom

(D) Beginning with a large single letter on the bottom row

(20) Which of the following is true about myopia:

Termed as nearsightedness