GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

Exam : Neuroanatomy_Foundation_Batch_2020

Class/Chapter :

Total Mark : 100
Pass Mark : 70

Question 26 to End is Based on Single Answers

Time : 5400 Min
Date : 2020-10-12

1. Following are the branches of the cerebral portion of ICA-
a). a) Ophthalmic artery
b). b) Anterior communicating artery
c). c) Posterior communicating artery
d). d) Posterior cerebral artery
e). e) Anterior spinal artery
TFTFF

2. Regarding supporting cells of NS--
a). a) Astrocytes are largest
b). b) Astrocytes are most nutranous
c). c) All are derived from neural tube
d). d) Stellate cells modified schwann cell
e). e) Form ⅔ rdof brain tissue
TFFTT

3. The basal ganglia include --
a). a) Caudate nucleus
b). b) Red nucleus
c). c) Putamen
d). d) Substantia nigra
e). e) Inferior colliculus
TFTTF

4. Following are true about functional area
a). a) Primary visual area (B.17) is situated in posterior calcarine sulcus
b). b) Primary motor area is situated in frontal lobe
c). c) Broca's area of speech (B. 44, 45) is situated in parietal lobe
d). d) Sensory speech of wernick is situated in frontal lobe
e). e) Bradman's area no 41 & 42 is known as primary auditory area.
TTFFT

5. In the cerebral venous drainage the:
a). a) Superior cerebral veins pass to the inferior sagittal sinus
b). b) Anterior cerebral vein joins the deep middle cerebral vein
c). c) Choroidal veins from the lateral and 3rd ventricles pass into the cavernous sinuses
d). d) Great cerebral vein is formed from the internal cerebral vein of each side
e). e) Great cerebral vein opens into the cavernous sinus
FTFTF

6. An arteriogram of the cerebral vessels demonstrate that the
a). a) Vertebral and internal carotid systems are joined by the anterior communicating artery
b). b) Spinal arteries arise from vertebral system
c). c) Middle cerebral arteries arise from the internal carotid system
d). d) Posterior communicating arteries join the vertebral and internal carotid systems
e). e) Circle of Willis is an incomplete circle
FTTTF

7. The thalamus:
a). a) Is limited anteriorly by the interventricular foramen
b). b) Overlies the midbrain anteriorly
c). c) Lies in the floor of the body of the lateral ventricle
d). d) Forms the medial relation of the anterior limb of the internal capsule
e). e) Is related medially to the third ventricle
TFTFT

8. Regarding hypothalamus-
a). a) Anterior hypothalamus act as heat-loss region
b). b) Satiety center is in lateral nucleus
c). c) Posterior & lateral hypothalamus regulate sympathetic activity
d). d) Preoptic &supraoptic area control heat production
e). e) Posterior hypothalamus act as heat-gain region
TFTFT

9. Internal capsule of brain
a). a) Lies medial to thalamus
b). b) Contains both ascending & descending fibres
c). c) Posterior limb is supplied by br. of posterior cerebral artery
d). d) Cortico spinal fibres situated in the genus
e). e) Post limb contain cortico pontine fibre
FTFFT

10. In the floor the fourth ventricle:
a). a) The trigonumvagi is at the inferior angle next to the midline
b). b) The facial colliculus is next to the midline in its upper half
c). c) The vestibular area is adjacent to the lateral angle
d). d) The trigonumhypolossi is lateral to the trigonumvagi
e). e) The abducent nucleus lies deep to the facial colliculus
FTTFT

11. Midbrain is supplied by-
a). a) Anterior cerebral artery
b). b) Posterior cerebral artery
c). c) Superior cerebellar artery
d). d) Inferior cerebellar artery
e). e) Basilar artery
FTTFT

12. A 55-year-old overweight man was brought to the emergency room unconscious after he had collapsed while loading a truck. After he regained consciousness, and exam revealed a paresis of both right limbs with a Babinski sign on the right. The patient's tongue deviated to the left upon protrusion, and he had no vibratory sense on the right side of the body. These finds suggest.
a). a) A lesion to the medial part of the medulla
b). b) A lesion to the medial part of the pons
c). c) An infarct of the basilar artery
d). d) A lesion to the lateral part of the medulla
e). e) A lesion to the medial part of the midbrain
TFFFF

13. Regarding spinal cord:
a). a) Occupies upper 2/3 of vertibral column
b). b) Conus medullaris terminates at the level of L2 vertibra
c). c) cervical &lubar segment is narrow than thoracic & sacral
d). d) Pia mater can be dissected from spinal cord
e). e) Filum terminate is inferior extension of dura mater
TTFFF

14. Sensations conveyed in the dorsal column of the spinal cord are
a). a) Joint position
b). b) Temperature
c). c) Pain
d). d) Proprioception

e). e) Vibrations
TFFTT

15. Components of Limbic system includes
a). a) Cingulated gyrus
b). b) Posterior nucleus of the thalamus
c). c) Amygdala
d). d) Septal nuclei
e). e) Dorsal longitudinal fasciculus
TFTTF

16. Lumbar puncture
a). a) Is useful in diagnosing subarachnoid haemorrhage
b). b) Is done by inserting a needle into the subdural space
c). c) Should be performed with the patient in prone position
d). d) Is contraindicated in communicating hydrocephalus
e). e) Is a part of work up in infants with unexplained pyrexia
TFFTT

17. Golgi type II neurons are found in-
a). a) Cerebram
b). b) Cranial nerves
c). c) Cerebellum
d). d) Peripheral nerve
e). e) Anterior horn cells of spinal cord
TFTFF

18. Regarding meninges-
a). a) Dura mater is a strong fibrous membrane
b). b) Falxcerebri is a fold of arachnoid mater
c). c) It contain venous sinuses
d). d) Supplied by external carotid artery
e). e) It has three layer.
TFTFT

19. The following reflexes are used to test brain stem death:
a). a) Knee jerk reflex
b). b) Babinski's reflex
c). c) Gag reflex
d). d) Pupillary reflex
e). e) Vestibulo-ocular reflex
FFTTT

20. Following are the components of Glasgow outcome score
a). a) Good recovery
b). b) Moderate disability
c). c) Verbal response
d). d) Motor response
e). e) Dead
TTFFT

21. The tonic phase of frontal lobe seizure are characterized by
a). a) Eyes closed
b). b) Pupils dilated
c). c) Bowel bladder control may be lost at the end of phase
d). d) Tongue bite
e). e) Breathing start again at end of phase
FTTFF

22. The features of lesion of dominant temporal lobe are
a). a) Receptive aphasia
b). b) Impaired non-verbal memory
c). c) Apraxia
d). d) Impaired musical skills
e). e) Impaired verbal memory
TFFFT

23. The cavernous sinus has the following tributaries
a). a) Inferior ophthalmic vein
b). b) Transverse sinus
c). c) Central vein of Retina
d). d) Inferior cerebral vein
e). e) Superior petrosal sinus
FFTTF

24. Following are the example of association fiber except
a). a) Short association fibers
b). b) Long association fibers
c). c) Corpus calosum
d). d) cingulam
e). e) Connect two cerebellar hemisphere
FFTFT

25. Pituitary gland
a). a) In the master gland of the body
b). b) It controls the parathyroid secretion
c). c) The pia &arichnoid blend with the capsule of the gland
d). d) Pituitary tumourpush the optic nerve
e). e) Anteropoterior diameter is more than the transverse diameter
TFTFF

26. Foramen of Monro connects:
a). a) Lateral ventricle to 4th ventricle
b). b) 3rdventricle to 4th ventricle
c). c) 3rd ventricle to aqueduct
d). d) Lateral ventricle to 3rd ventricle
e). e) 4th ventricle to subarachnoid space
DDDDD

27. Which of the following statements regarding the subarachnoid cavity (space) is CORRECT?
a). a. It is the interval between the arachnoid and the dura mater
b). b. It is largest at the upper part of the vertebral canal
c). c. It is separated from the cranial subarachnoid cavity by the subarachnoid septum
d). d. It communicates with the general ventricular cavity of the brain by three openings
e). e. The spinal part of the subarachnoid cavity is a very narrow interval
DDDDD

28. Facial nerve palsy occur when internal capsule lesion in the following site
a). a) Anterior limb
b). b) Posterior limb
c). c) Genu
d). d) Sublentiform
e). e) Retrolentiform
CCCCC

29. Lesion in basal ganglia not produce. following -
a). a) Athetosis
b). b) Ballismus
c). c) Intention tremor
d). d) Resting tremor
e). e) Dystonia
CCCCC

30. Hypothalamic nuclei regulate circadian rhythms -
a). a) Supraopticnuclusi
b). b) Paraventricular nucleus
c). c) Lateral hypothalamic nucleus

d). d) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
e). e) Medial hypothelamic nucleus
DDDDD

31. Which one is the largest nucleus of cerebellum
a). a) Globose
b). b) Fastigeal
c). c) Dentate
d). d) Red nucleus
e). e) Emboliform
CCCCC

32. Most important part of limbic system-
a). a) Hypothalamus
b). b) Amygdala
c). c) Pituitary
d). d) Hippocampus
e). e) Mamillary body
TFFFF

33. A 2 yrs boy admits in the hospital with the complain of headache , vomiting and fever for 5 days. Doctor advise CSF study .which one is the safest site for lumber puncture of this patient
a). a) L3 and L4
b). b) L2 and L3
c). c) L5 and S1
d). d) L4 and L5
e). e) L1 and L2
DDDDD

34. Which is not a part of internal Capsule
a). a) Ant limb
b). b) Genu
c). c) Posterior limb
d). d) Lateral Limb
e). e) Sublentiform part
DDDDD

35. Patient having large pituitary tumor should exhibit which of the following disorder?
a). a) Complete blindness
b). b) Bitemporal hemianopia
c). c) Binasal hemianopia
d). d) Left homonymous hemianopia
e). e) right nasal hemianopia
BBBBB

36. Surest sign of brain stem death
a). a) Absent corneal reflex
b). b)Absent vestibulooccular reflex
c). c) Fixed pupil
d). d) Absent gag reflex
e). e) Aponea test
EEEEE

37. In adults the vertebral level at which spinal cord ends is
a). a) Lower border of L2
b). b) Upper border of L3
c). c) Lower border of L1
d). d) Upper border of L1
e). e) Lower border of L3
CCCCC

38. The primary sensory cortex is situated in the:
a). a)precentral gyrus
b). b)superior frontal gyrus
c). c)postcentral gyrus
d). d)superior temporal gyrus
e). e)cingulate gyrus
CCCCC

39. The posterior communicating artery of the cerebral arterial circle (of Willis) directly connects the posterior cerebral artery to the:
a). a)Anterior communicating artery
b). b) Ophthalmic artery
c). c) Internal carotid artery
d). d)Anterior cerebral artery
e). e) Vertebral artery
CCCCC

40. Which is the largest direct branch of internal carotid artery?
a). a) Middle cerebral
b). b) Anterior cerebral
c). c) Posterior cerebral
d). d) Posterior inferior cerebellar
e). e) None OF THE ABOVE
AAAAA

41. Pathognomic feature of UMNL include-
a). a) Spasticity
b). b) Clonus
c). c) Planter extensor
d). d) Weakness
e). e) Fasciculation
CCCCC

42. The following statements concern the motor speech area of Broca:
a). a) In most individuals,this area is important on the left or dominant hemisphere
b). b) The Broca speech area brings about the formation of words by its connections with the secondary motor area
c). c) It is not connected to the sensory speech area of Wernicke
d). d) It is located in the superior frontal gyrus between the anterior and ascending rami and the ascending and posterior rami of the lateral fissure.
e). e) Brodmann areas 34 and 35 represent the motor speech area
AAAAA

43. The following important nuclei lie beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle:
a). a) Oculomotor nucleus
b). b) Trochlear nucleus
c). c) Trigeminal nucleus
d). d) Hypoglossal nucleus

44. Which of the following cranial nerves is considered to be purely motor?
a). a) Oculomotor
b). b) Abducens
c). c) Facial
d). d) Trigeminal

e). e) Olfactory nucleus
DDDDD

45. The superior cerebral veins drain into the:
a). a) Cavernous sinus
b). b) Great cerebral sinus
c). c) Inferior petrosal sinus
d). d) Superior petrosal sinus
e). e) Superior sagital sinus
EEEEE

47. Hyperkinetic features of basal ganglia lesion except
a). a) Athetosis
b). b) Ballismus
c). c) Chorea
d). d) Nystigmus
e). e) Dystonia
DDDDD

49. Following are the example of commissural fiber except
a). a) Corpus callosum
b). b) Fornix
c). c) Internal capsule
d). d) Habenularcommisure
e). e) Anterior ommisue
CCCCC

e). e) Optic
BBBBB

46. A patient present to you with personality change, gait disturbance & urinary incontinence. Which site of tumor of brain is responsible for this
a). a) Pituitary
b). b) Occipital
c). c) Parietal
d). d) Temporal
e). e) Frontal
EEEEE

48. The C cell of the thyroid gland is developed from
a). a) Ectoderm
b). b) Neural tube
c). c) Neural Crest
d). d) Rathke’s pouch
e). e) Pharyngeal pouch
CCCCC

50. A CT scan of a patient of hypertensive disorder, reveals a hyperdense area in medulla. Which artery may not be involved
a). a) Anterior spinal artery
b). b) Posterior spinal artery
c). c) Vertebral artery
d). d) Posterior inerior cerebral artery
e). e) Basilar artery
EEEEE