

Written Q

1. *Mention servo comparator function of cerebellum ?*
2. *Compare () different zones of cerebellum*
3. *Compare () caudate and putamen nucleus?*
4. *Def ataxia and enumerate its manifestation ?*
5. *Effect and mechanism of lesion of neocerebellum on ms tone ?*

Formative MCQ

<p>6. Paravermal zone project to which nuclei:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Dentate nucleus.b) Globose + dentatec) Globose + emboliformd) Globose	C
<p>7. Functional division of cerebellum that closely related to vestibular apparatus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Spinocerebellumb) Cerebrocerebellumc) Neocerebellumd) Archicerebellume) Paleocerebellum	D
<p>8. Which portion of the cerebellum functions in the planning of sequential movement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Vestibulocerebellum - Fastigial nucleus.b) Spinocerebellum - Fastigial nucleus.c) Spinocerebellum - interposed nucleus.d) Cerebrocerebellum - dentate nucleus.e) Cerebrocerebellum - interposed nucleus.	D

<p>9. Which of the following statements concerning the general functional role of the cerebellum is correct?</p> <p>a) The cerebellum directly stimulates motor neurons required to make a movement</p> <p>b) The cerebellum is unable to make corrective adjustment to the movement once it is performed.</p> <p>c) The cerebellum does not receive feedback muscles that execute the actual movement.</p> <p>d) The cerebellum is not involved in the planning of a movement, only its execution.</p> <p>e) The cerebellum plays an active role in the coordination of the muscles required to make a movement.</p>	E
<p>10. Signals from motor areas of the cortex reach the contralateral cerebellum after first passing through which one of the following structures?</p> <p>a) Thalamus.</p> <p>b) Caudate nucleus.</p> <p>c) Red nucleus.</p> <p>d) Basis pontine nuclei.</p> <p>e) Dorsal column nuclei</p>	D

Other MCQ

<p>1. Dysmetria:</p> <p>a) Is a manifestation of parkinsonism.</p> <p>b) Means failure to do rapid alternating movement.</p> <p>c) Results from stimulation of crista ampullaris.</p> <p>d) Is a manifestation of neocerebellar lesion.</p> <p>e) Is a manifestation of paleocerebellum lesion.</p>	D
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<p>2. Dysidokinesia results from lesion in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cerebellum. b) Nigrostriatal connection. c) Archicerebellum. d) Paleocerebellum. e) Basal ganglia. 	A
<p>3. Which of the following statements best describes a functional role for the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Controls and coordinates movements of the axial muscles as well as the shoulder and hip. b) Controls movements that involve distal limb musculature. c) Functions with the cerebral cortex to plan movements. d) Stimulates motor neurons through its connections to the spinal cord. 	C
<p>4. About loss of braking (damping) function of the cerebellum which of following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leads to Staccato speech. b) Leads to Kinetic tremors. c) Leads to Static tremors. d) Leads to Akinesia. e) Leads to Dysmetria. 	E
<p>5. Loss of braking function of cerebellum leads to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Staccato speech. b) Hypotonia. c) Drunken gait. d) Kinetic tremors. e) Dysmetria. 	E

<p>6. Braking function of cerebellum:</p> <p>a) Is carried mainly by archicerebellum. b) Stops the moved part at the intended point. c) Is carried mainly by paleocerebellum. d) Inhibits oscillation in movements. e) When lost leads to dysdiadokinesia.</p>	B
<p>7. Cerebellar ataxia is:</p> <p>a) Characterized by static tremors. b) Caused by lesion in paleocerebellum. c) Characterized by vertigo. d) Characterized by dysdiadokinesia. e) Caused by lesion in archicerebellum.</p>	D
<p>8. Which of the following is a manifestation of cerebellar ataxia:</p> <p>a) Static tremors. b) Dysdiadokinesia. c) Akinesia. d) Shuffling gait. e) Vertigo.</p>	B
<p>9. Failure of smooth progression of movements:</p> <p>a) Is due to loss of cognitive control of voluntary movement. b) Leads to dysmetria. c) Is due to loss of damping function of cerebellum. d) Leads to kinetic tremors. e) None of the above.</p>	E
<p>10. Staccato (scanning) speech is seen in:</p> <p>a) Paleocerebellar lesion. B) Parkinsonism. c) Archicerebellar lesion. D) UMNL. e) Neocerebellar lesion.</p>	E

<p>11. Neocerebellar ataxia is characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hypertonia and exaggerated tendon jerks. b) Resting rolling movements of the fingers. c) The movement usually overshoot their intended point. d) Mask face. e) Failure of the patient to perform slow coordinated movement. 	C
<p>12. Which of the following projection systems is contained in the middle cerebellar peduncle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pontocerebellar projections. b) Cerebellothalamic projections. c) Posterior spinocerebellar projections. d) Corticospinal projections. e) Ventro-spinocerebellar projections. 	A
<p>13. Which of the following projection systems is contained in the inferior cerebellar peduncle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pontocerebellar projections. b) Cerebello-thalamic projections. c) Posterior spinocerebellar projections. d) Corticospinal projections. e) Dorso-spinocerebellar projections. 	C
<p>14. Neurological disease associated with the cerebellum produces which of the following types of symptoms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Resting tremors. b) Athetosis. c) Rigidity. d) Ataxia. e) Akinesia. 	D