Written Q

1. Enumerate functions of thalamus?

2. Give a short account on sensory and motor function of thalamus?

3. Mention control of RAS?

MCQ formative

1. Nonspecific thalamic nuclei include: *a) The ventral anterior nucleus.* *b) The ventral lateral nucleus.* *c) The Intralaminar nuclei.* *d) Medial geniculate body.* *e) The ventral posterior nucleus.*	**C**
2. Sensory relay station function of the thalamus: the thalamic nucleus that mediate the pain sensation from the face of the opposite side to the somatic sensory cortex: *a) The ventral anterior nucleus.* *b) The ventral lateral nucleus.* *c) The ventral posterior nucleus.* *d) The dorsomedial nucleus.*	**C**
3. The thalamic nuclei concerned with integrating the visceral and somatic motor responses evoked during emotional reactions: *a) Medial geniculate body.* *b) Dorsamedial nucleus* *c) Ventral posterior nucleus.* *d) Anterior nucleus.*	***D***

4. Lesion of …. Thalamic nuclei may affect pain sensation from body *a) Ventro anterior* *b) Ventro lateral* *c) Ventro posterior* *d) Metthalamusa* *e) Lateral geniculate body*	**C**
5. The thalamic nuclei concerned with coding, storing and recalling of memory in association with the prefrontal cortical areas: *a) Medial geniculate body.* *b) Dorsomedial nucleus.* *c) Ventral posterior nucleus.* *d) Anterior nucleus* *e) Pulivnar nucleus.*	**B**
***6. Specific thalamic nuclei include all the following,* except:** *a- reticular nuclei b- medial geniculate body* *c- pulvinar d- medial nuclei*	**A**
7. The intralaminar thalamic nuclei produce : *a- inhibition of cerebral cortex during sleep* *b- inhibition of reticular activating system during sleep* *c- activation of reticular activating system during wakefulness* *d- activation of cerebral cortex during wakefulness*	**C**
8. About the sensory function of the thalamus all are true except: *a) It is the major relay center for the ascending sensory pathways.* *b) It can control or limits the number of impulses discharged along the sensory pathways to the sensory cortex.* *c) It has no role in perception of the sensory signals.* *d) Immediate sensory loss occurs on the opposite side of the body if the thalmo- geniculate artery is closed by thrombus.*	**C**

Other MCQ

9. Reticular activating system: *a) is inhibited by motor cortex.* *b) leads to sleep when it is stimulated.* *c) is responsible for alert conscious state.* *d) is inhibited by limbic cortex.* *e) is inhibited by auditory impulses.*	**C**
10. The intralaminar thalamic nuclei produce: *a) inhibition of cerebral cortex during sleep* *b) inhibition of activating system during sleep* *c) activation of reticular activating system during wakefulness* *d) activation of cerebral cortex during wakefulness*	**D**
11. The reticular activating system is stimulated by all the following except: *a) epinephrine* *b) serotonin* *c) acetylcholine* *d) norepinephrine*	**B**
12. The Thalamus: *a) It is the largest sub-cortical motor center.* *b) It mediate afferent somatic sensory signals mainly to primary motor cortex.* *c) Its different nuclei always discharge impulses to specific areas in cerebral cortex* *d) Its VL and VA nuclei mediate signals from cerebellum and basal ganglia to the motor cortex*	**D**

13. The non specific thalamic nuclei: *a) Play an important role in memory.* *b) Located mainly in the midline within the inter-thalamic adhesions.* *c) Receives its input from the vestibul arapparatus.* *d) Play a role in wakefulness and arousal.*	***D***
14. The non specific thalamic nuclei: *a) includes interlaminar, reticular and VP nucleus* *b) Discharge impulses to the general interpretative area* *c) Send descending fibers that stimulate AHCs of extensors of lower limbs* *d) Discharge impulses that diffusely stimulate wide areas of cerebral cortex*	***D***
15. The reticular activating system: *a) Its neurons are located in the midbrain* *b) Its neurons can be inhibited by ephedrine* *c) Its neurons can be activated by sensory signals from proprioceptors.* *d) Serotonin can easily activate its neurons and increases alertness*	***C***
16. about the thalamic nuclei all the following is true except: *a) The lateral ventral nucleus connects the basal ganglia and cerebellum to the cortical motor areas.* *b) The nonspecific nuclei include the midline and intralaminar nuclei* *c) The specific nuclei discharge to all areas of the cerebral cortex.* *d) The nonspecific nuclei are part of reticular activating system (RAS)* *e) The posteroventral nucleus has important sensory functions*	***C***
17. The peripheral sensory input that activates the ascending excitatory elements of the reticular formation comes, mainly from which of following? *a) Pain signals* *b) Proprioceptive sensory information* *c) Corticospinal system* *d) Medial lemniscus*	***A***