

Cerebrovascular Pathology MCQ

<p>1. The most susceptible neurons for global cerebral ischemia are:</p> <p>A. the neurons of thalamus.</p> <p>B. the pyramidal cells of hippocampus.</p> <p>C. the purkinje cells of the cerebrum.</p> <p>D. All of the above.</p>	B
<p>2. All of the followings are early changes for global cerebral ischemia except:</p> <p>A. Red neurons.</p> <p>B. Swollen astrocytes and oligodendroglia.</p> <p>C. Nuclear dissolution.</p> <p>D. Gliosis.</p>	D
<p>3. The most susceptible neurons for focal cerebral ischemia are:</p> <p>A. the neurons of thalamus.</p> <p>B. the neurons of basal ganglia.</p> <p>C. the deep white matter.</p> <p>D. All of the above.</p>	D
<p>4. All of the following neurons are susceptible for focal cerebral ischemia except:</p> <p>A. the neurons of thalamus.</p> <p>B. the neurons of basal ganglia.</p> <p>C. the deep white matter.</p> <p>D. leptocortical meninges.</p>	D
<p>5. The most common source of cerebral emboli is:</p> <p>A. Cardiac.</p> <p>B. Aortic arch.</p> <p>C. Common carotid artery.</p> <p>D. Internal carotid artery.</p>	A

<p>6. The most common site for cerebral thrombosis is:</p> <p>A. the origin of the posterior cerebral artery.</p> <p>B. the origin of the anterior cerebral artery.</p> <p>C. the origin of the middle cerebral artery.</p> <p>D. the dural venous sinuses.</p>	C
<p>7. Hemorrhagic cerebral infarction is due to:</p> <p>A. Reperfusion of ischemic tissue.</p> <p>B. Therapeutic dissolution of emboli.</p> <p>C. Spontaneous dissolution of emboli.</p> <p>D. Venous occlusion.</p> <p>E. All of the above.</p>	E
<p>8. Influx of phagocytic cells to the area of cerebral infarction occurs by:</p> <p>A. day 1.</p> <p>B. day 5.</p> <p>C. day 7.</p> <p>D. day 10.</p>	D
<p>9. The most common cause of intra-parenchymal cranial hemorrhage is:</p> <p>A. Hypertension.</p> <p>B. Atherosclerosis.</p> <p>C. Tumors.</p> <p>D. Trauma.</p>	A
<p>10. The most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage is:</p> <p>A. Vascular malformations.</p> <p>B. Brain trauma.</p> <p>C. Ruptured aneurysm.</p> <p>D. Hypertension.</p>	C

<p>11. Most frequent cause of spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage is:</p> <p>A. Berry aneurysms. B. Charcot Bouchard aneurysms. C. Atheromatous aneurysms. D. Mycotic aneurysms.</p>	A
<p>12. The source for subdural hemorrhage is usually:</p> <p>A. Extension of intracerebral haemorrhage. B. Rupture of bridging veins. C. Tear of middle meningeal artery. D. Erosion of middle cerebral artery.</p>	B
<p>13. The source for extradural hemorrhage is usually:</p> <p>A. Extension of intracerebral haemorrhage. B. Rupture of bridging veins. C. Tear of middle meningeal artery. D. Erosion of middle cerebral artery.</p>	C
<p>14. Which of the followings is a neurosurgical emergency that needs evacuation and repair:</p> <p>A. extradural hemorrhage. B. subdural hemorrhage. C. subarachnoid hemorrhage. D. intracerebral hemorrhage.</p>	A
<p>15. The effects of hypertension on cerebral vessels include:</p> <p>A. Hyaline arteriosclerosis of cerebral arterioles. B. Cerebral microaneurysms. C. Lacunar infarction. D. Cerebral edema. E. All of the above.</p>	E

<p>16. Acute hypertensive encephalopathy occurs if:</p> <p>A. systolic blood pressure exceeds 180 Hg. B. diastolic blood pressure exceeds 100 mm Hg. C. systolic blood pressure exceeds 200 Hg. D. diastolic blood pressure exceeds 130 mm Hg.</p>	D
<p>17. The cerebral microaneurysms of essential hypertension are called:</p> <p>A. Berry aneurysms. B. Charcot Bouchard aneurysms. C. Atheromatous aneurysms. D. Mycotic aneurysms.</p>	B
<p>18. The cerebral microaneurysms caused by emboli of infective endocarditis are called:</p> <p>A. Berry aneurysms. B. Charcot Bouchard aneurysms. C. Atheromatous aneurysms. D. Mycotic aneurysms.</p>	D
<p>19. The most dangerous effect of cerebral aneurysms is:</p> <p>A. Subarachnoid hemorrhage. B. Thrombosis. C. Calcifications. D. Brain atrophy.</p>	A
<p>20. Congenital berry aneurysms are characterized by all except:</p> <p>A. Their site is common in circle of Willis. B. being small and multiple. C. being of saccular aneurysmal variety. D. being the most frequent cause of spontaneous subdural hemorrhage. E. Their rupture associates straining.</p>	D

<p>21. The most dangerous Vascular Malformations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Arterio-venous malformations.B. Cavernous malformations.C. Capillary telangiectasiasD. Venous angiomas.	A
<p>22. Tangled network of wormlike vascular channels is the appearance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Arterio-venous malformations.B. Cavernous malformations.C. Capillary telangiectasiasD. Venous angiomas.	A